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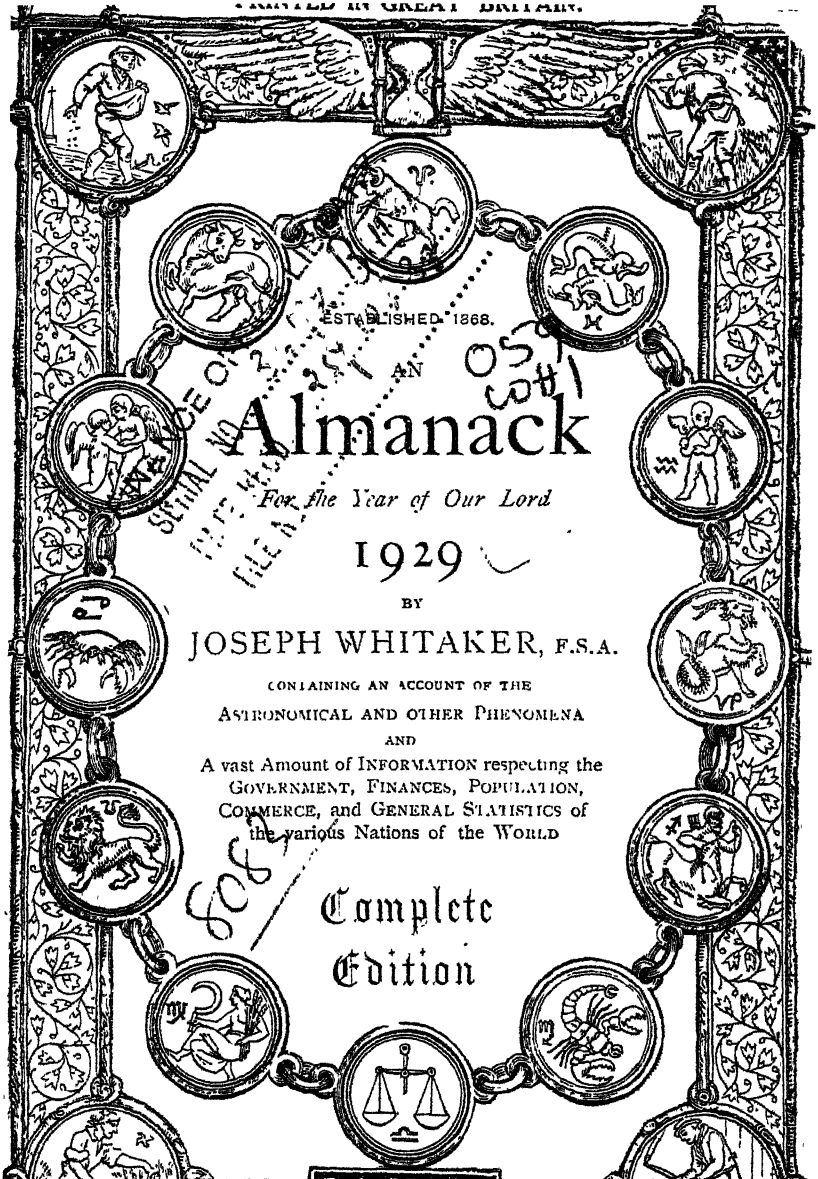

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THE Index to the 61st Annual Volume of "WHITAKER" is larger than any of its predecessors and extends to 90 columns, providing over 16,000 references to the 932 pages of the book.

Although the work is in its 61st year an erroneous drawing on the Title Page and in the Calendar had remained undiscovered until a short time before the present edition was placed on the press. Happily time permitted the error to be rectified, and Capricornus now appears in his true shape as a marine monster—a *Sea* (not *He*) Goat.

Many additions have been made to the statistical tables in the present issue, and attention may perhaps be directed to the pages in which Moneys of all Nations now appear, while Public Schools are dealt with in tabular form to show numbers and school fees; Questions of the Day are explained in short articles, and these are followed by Annual Summaries of the Year's Weather, Storms and Floods, Science and Invention, Literature, Art, Music, the Drama, Films, Wills proved in 1927–1928, British and Indian Railways, and the World's Shipping.

"WHITAKER" is edited by the public, and the Editor-in-Chief desires once again to express his gratitude for the obliging assistance rendered during the past year from all parts of the civilized world.

In expressing his thanks the Editor-in-Chief wishes also to convey a request that those of his collaborators who have sent criticisms or suggestions will continue their good offices; that those who have not yet done so will resolve during the next twelve months to acquire and develop the excellent habit of communicating their suggestions, thus assisting to make "WHITAKER" better than it is, and of greater benefit to themselves and to the world at large.

Correspondents are earnestly requested to note the first day of October as the latest date when suggestions should reach the Office, at the address given below.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES
Index	xi–li
Abbreviations in Common Use	lii–lv
Calendar for 200 Years	lvi
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929	1–49
The Year 1930	50–51
Tidal Constants	52–53
Astronomical Tables	54–57
ECLIPSES, &c, 1929	58–59
THE STELLAR SYSTEM	60–67
THE SOLAR SYSTEM, &c	68–74
THE EARTH	75–76
TIME	77–78
CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES	79–82
THE WORLD	83–102
GREAT BRITAIN:—	
Tables of Sovereigns, &c.	102–103
The Royal Family	104–106
The Royal Households	107–110
The Peerage	111–132
The Privy Council	133–134
The Baronetage	135–141
Orders of Chivalry	142–162
The Victoria Cross	162–166
His Majesty's Ministers	167
Administrations since 1827	168–169
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Ministry	170
Parliamentary Summary, 1927–8	171–174
The House of Commons	175–193
Government and Public Offices	194–240
Law and Justice	241–250
Legal Notes	251–272
Professional Fees	273–276
The Royal Navy	277–282
The Army	283–288
The Royal Air Force	289–290
Religious Statistics	291–307
Cathedrals and Churches	308–311
Education Statistics	312
Universities and Schools	313–344
Societies and Institutions	345–371
Hospitals	372–377
Public and Private Buildings, &c	378–387
Cab Regulations	388–389
Clubs	390–395
Publishers	396
Newspaper Offices	397–401
Banks and Banking	402–428
Life and Fire Assurance	429–442
Building Societies	443–445
Monetary Units	446–450
Hall Marks on Plate	451–452
Weights and Measures	453–461
Wages and other Tables	462–468
Obituary	469–470
Events of 1927–8	471–482
Retrospect of Sport	483–492
Sporting and Society Diary 1929	493

	PAGES
THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—	
Area and Population, &c.	494–496
The British Isles	497–498
The British Constitution	499–500
Finances	501–502
Customs Tariff	503–506
Duties, Licences, &c.	506–518
State Expenditure 1928–1929	519–520
Local Government Finance	521
The National Debt	522–525
Pensions and Insurance	527–529
Production and Industry	530–534
External Trade	535–538
Communications	539–540
Postal Regulations, &c.	541–551
Air Mails and Air Services	552
Shipping	553–554
THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND	555–559
Government of London	560
City of London	561–565
County of London	566–569
Principal English Cities	570–579
THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES	580–582
THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND	583–586
IRELAND	587–588
NORTHERN IRELAND	589–590
THE IRISH FREE STATE	591–592
INDIA	593–629
CANADA	630–642
NEWFOUNDLAND	643–644
AUSTRALIA	645–661
NEW ZEALAND	662–667
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	668–678
COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES	679–718
THE UNITED STATES	719–737
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	738–826
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE	827–828
THE WORLD'S WHEAT & CEREALS	829–830
QUESTIONS OF THE DAY	831–856
ANNUAL SUMMARIES:— The Year's Weather, 857; Storms and Floods, 863; Science and Invention, 866; Literature, 874; Art, 879; Music, 880; Drama, 882; Films, 887; Wills Proved, 1927–1928, 888; Close Times for Game, &c., 897; Hunts and Hounds, 904; Railways, 905; Shipping, 922.	

FOR LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES, see pages lxiv–xc.

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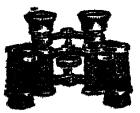

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PAGE

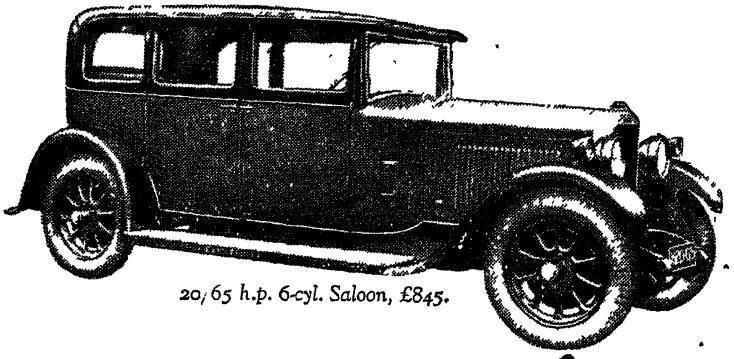
ABBREVIATIONS ... iii-iv
Aberdare Hall ... 321
Aberdeen ... 585, 586, cvi
,, Banks ... 426
,, Bishop of 302, (R C) ... 306
,, High Water at ... 52
,, Lord Provost ... 585
,, Members of Parliament 191, 192
,, Newspapers ... 397
,, Sheriff ... 250
,, Shipping ... 554
,, Sunrise and Sunset ... 55
,, University ... 321
Aberdeenshire ... 584-5
Aberystwyth, 581, College ... 321
,, National Library ... 219
Abkhasia ... 811
Abney Park Cemetery ... 382
Aborigines of Australia ... (Note) 646
Absolute Magnitude ... 64
,, Temperature ... 456
,, Zero ... 456
ABYSSINIA, Area, &c ... 85 738
,, Chronology, 80; Coinage ... 443
,, Events in 1928 ... 482
,, Legation ... 101, 738
Academy, British ... 346
,, French ... 428
,, Royal ... 221, 346, 879
,, ,, Irish, 346, Scottish 221 345
Accident Insurance Offices ... 438-41
Accidents, Air ... 474-6, 551, 863-5
,, Compensation for ... 531
,, Explosives ... 209
,, Factories ... 208
,, General ... 473-4
,, Railway ... 474 848-9, 914, 917
,, Sea ... 473 4 554
,, Street ... 539
Accountant-General ... 212
,, Admiralty ... 273
,, Health, 205, I. R. ... 212
,, Post Office ... 227
Accountants, 322-3, 346-7, Charges 273
Acknowledgments Dept. ... 242
Acre (Palestine) ... 705
Acre, Dimensions of ... 453
Acting, School of ... 325
Action Department ... 242
Actors' Societies ... 347
Acts of Parliament, 1927-28 ... 171-4
,, ,, How dated ... 389
Actuarial Congress ... 823
Actuaries Societies ... 347
Actuary, The Government ... 204
Ada Leigh Homes ... 347
Adana ... 823
Adastral House ... 289
Addis Ababa ... 738
,, ,, British Legation ... 738
Address, Modes of . 111-2, 113, 117, 120
Adelaide, 657; Observatory ... 223
,, Schools ... 341
Adelphi, The (London) ... 378
Aden ... 97, 98, 290, 447, 593, 615
Adjaria ... 811
Adjlun ... 706
Adjutant-General ... 284
Administration, The (U K) ... 167
Administrations, 1827-1928 ... 168-9
Administrative Counties ... 556, 557
Administrators (Wills) ... 267
Admirals ... 279
Admiralty ... 277-8
,, Court ... 241, 243
,, First Lord ... 169
,, Knot ... 456, 457
Admission (Stamps) ... 510
Adoption (Legal Notes) ... 251
Adrianople ... 823
Adult Education ... 347
Advent ... (Note) 48
Advice (Life Assurance) ... 441
Advocates, Faculty of ... 326
Ægean Islands ... 778, 785
Aerial Post ... 551
Aerodrome, Croydon ... 388, 552
Aerodynamics Dept ... 233
Aerological Observatory ... 223
Aeronautical Society ... 347
Affidavit (Stamps) ... 520

PAGE

Affiliation Orders ... 257-8
Afforestation ... 203-4
AFGHANISTAN, Area &c ... 85, 482 738-9
AFRICA, Area and Population ... 81
,, Mountains ... 89
,, Naval Command ... 230
,, Railway Ratio ... 896
,, Religions ... 291
,, Telegraph Rates to ... 547-8
,, Wheat, etc. ... 820-7
,, Zone Time ... 78
AFRICA, SOUTH (UNION OF) ... 669 679
Agadir ... 791
Age of Earth, 79, of Judges ... 241
Agents General in London ... 99
AGRA AND OUDH ... 593, 611-2
Agram ... 826
Agreements, Stamp on ... 510, 511
Agricultural Census ... 828
,, Colleges ... 323
,, Co-operation ... 834-5
,, Hall ... 384
,, Societies ... 347
,, Statistics ... 530 2, 829-30
,, Wages Board ... 194
Agriculture Dept (Scotland) ... 195
,, International Inst of ... 827-8
,, Ministry of (Eng & W) ... 194
Aides de Camp General ... 107
Ainu ... 785
Air Accidents ... 474-6, 551, 863-5
,, Chief Marshal ... 290
,, Colleges ... 323
,, Commodores ... 290
,, Council ... 289
,, Defence, Great Britain ... 290
,, Fleets of World ... 283
,, Force Cross ... 144
,, ,, Estimates ... 520
,, ,, Marshal of the Royal ... 290
,, ,, Medal ... 144, 288
,, ,, Medals issued ... 288
,, ,, Pensions ... 528
,, ,, Personnel ... 288
,, ,, Relative Rank ... 287
,, ,, Reserve ... 288
,, ,, Royal ... 283, 289-290
,, Gun Licences ... 517
,, Mails ... 551
,, Migration by ... 497
,, Ministry ... 289-290
,, Programme, 1928-9 ... 286
,, Rank Officers ... 290
,, Secretaries for ... 169, 289
,, Services ... 552
,, Staff College ... 322
,, Transport Museum ... 218
,, Union ... 552
Aircraft Carriers ... 281
,, in Archaeology ... 865
,, Wheat Rust and ... 866
Airship Development Director ... 289
Airships ... 552
,, Metallised lining for ... 869
Aitutaki ... 667
Ajaigarh ... 626
Ajaria ... 805
Ajlun, The ... 706
Ajmer-Merwara ... 97, 593, 606, 614-5
Akbar the Great ... 597
Alabama State ... 93
Aland Archipelago ... 768
Alaouites ... 820
Alaska ... 85, 93, 719
ALBANIA, Area, &c ... 84 482, 740
,, Coinage ... 448
Albany, H R H Duchess of ... 105
,, Herald ... 195
Albert Hall, 384, Memorial ... 381, 386
,, Medal, 144, Orphanage ... 347
Alberta ... 96, 99, 630, 641 2
Aldebaran ... 63
Aldermen (City of London) ... 561
,, (L C C) ... 568 9
Alderney Island ... 689
Aldershot, 574, Command ... 285
,, Horse Show, 493, Tattoo ... 493
Aleppo ... 820
Alexander the Great ... 596-7
ALEXANDRA, H M. Queen ... 104, 105
,, Day, 493; Fund ... 347

PAGE

Alexandra Hospital ... 374
,, Palace ... 384
,, Stakes ... 484
Alexandretta ... 91, 820
Alexandria, 763, 766, Shipping ... 87
,, British Consul-General ... 766
Alfred the Great ... 102, 556
Algeria Area, &c ... 95, 770 1
,, Coinage ... 448
,, Weather ... 803-5
Algol, The Variable Star ... 67
Alhucemas ... 816
Alice, H R H Princess ... 105
Aliens Branch (Home Office) ... 209
,, Deportation of ... 252
,, Status of ... 253
Alimony, Law of ... 255
Alkali Inspectors ... 206
All Saints' Day ... 42
,, ,, Hospital ... 377
Allahabad ... 596
Allies, Loans to ... 523-4, 724
Allotments ... 531
Allowances, Income Tax ... 513-5
Almanacks ... 2, 2
Almonry, Royal ... 107
Alofi Island ... 772
Alps (Heights) ... 86, 89
,, Lunar, 71; Southern ... 664
Alsace-Lorraine ... 770
Alternative Pensions ... 528
Altitude of Pole Star ... 56-7
,, of Railways ... 921
,, of Sun ... 67
,, Records (Air) ... 552
Alwar ... 625
Amaputaland ... 678
Amat. Athletic Champions 387, 486, 487
Amazon, The ... 86, 750
Ambassadors British, Foreign, 100, 101
Amboyna ... 95
Ambulance Services (London) 362, 401
AMERICA (Continent) ... 83, 85
,, Cities ... 89, 93, 727-8
,, Mountains ... 89
,, Religions ... 291
,, Telegraph Rates to ... 548
,, Zone Time ... 78
American Banks in London ... 403-10
,, Clubs ... 393
,, Consulate ... 101, 736-7
,, Dollar The ... 450
,, Embassy ... 101, 736-7
,, Indians ... 857
,, Newspapers ... 400-1
See also "United States"
Amerigo Vespucci ... 822
Amman ... 706
Ampere, The ... 455
Amsterdam, 87, 89, 795, Canal ... 87
,, Island (French) ... 772
Amur Railway ... 809
Amur River ... 86
Amusement Guide ... 384, 387, 493
Anatolia ... 822
Ancient Irish Titles ... 144
,, Monuments ... 240
Ancyra ... 820
Andaman Islands ... 97, 593, 615
,, Sea ... 86
Andes, The ... 762, 801
Andorra ... 84, 740
Anglesey ... 581
Anglo-Continental Wireless ... 550
Anglo French Pact ... 831
Anglo-Saxons, The ... 556
Anglo-Societies ... 347
Angola (Portuguese) ... 804
Angora ... 85, 823
Anguilla Island ... 684 5
Angular Measure ... 453
Angus ... 584, 585
Anhalt ... 84, 777
Animals, Cruelty to (Inspectors) ... 209
Animists ... 291
Ankole ... 726
Annam, French ... 95, 772
Anniversaries ... 2, 6, 10, &c.
Annobon Island ... 816
Annuities, Immediate ... 437
,, Terminable (Debt) ... 522, 523



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PAGE

Annuities to the Royal Family 106
Annuity, Present Value of an . 464
Antananarivo 772
Antarctic, The 691
„ Flora 866
Antigua (Leeward Islands) . 684
Antilles 683
Antipodes Islands 663, 667
Antiquarian Societies 347
Antiquities, Museum of 220
„ Keeper of 217
Antiquity of Man 79
"Anti-" Societies 348
Anti-Vivisection Hospital 373
Antrim 98, 588
Antwerp, 747; Shipping 87
„ Tides 52
Anzac Cemeteries 819
Apogee and Perigee . . .2, 6, 10, &c
Apothecaries, 348 Measure . 453
Appeal Courts . . . 241, 499
Appearance Department . . . 242
Appointments, Stamps on 510
Appraisers' Licence . . . 506
Appraisement Stamp . . . 511
Apprenticeship Indentures, Stamps 511
„ Statistics 843
Apsley House (Pictures) 222
Aquatics 387
Arabia 740-742
"Arabian Nights" 783
Ararat, Mount 810
Arboricultural Society 348
Archæological Societies 348
„ Discoveries 1928 . . 857-864
Archbishop Davidson . 122, 299, 831
„ of Canterbury . . xxx, 293
„ of Wales 301
„ of York . . xxx, 297
Archbishops How to address them xxx
„ Australian . . . 300
„ Canadian . . . 300
„ Irish . . . 302
„ New Zealand . . 300
„ Roman Catholic . . 306-7
„ South African . . 301
„ West Indies . . 301
Archdeacons 293-9
Archers, Royal Company of . . .110
Arches, Court of 244
Architects' Fees 273-4
Architectural Education 324
„ Societies 348
Architecture, Periods of 452
Archives, The King's 107
Arctic Ocean 86
Arcturus 63
Arlennes 746
Ardrossan, Shipping 554
Area of Earth 83
Arequipa 801
Arethusa, Training Ship . . . 330
ARGENTINA, Area, &c 85, 745-4
„ Army and Air Force . 283
„ Coinage 448
„ Embassy 100, 101, 744
„ Exports to 536
„ Petroleum 525
„ Shipping 553
„ Telephones 540
„ Wheat Production, &c 829-30
Argyll, 584, 585; Bishop of . 302, 306
„ H R H Duchess of 105
„ Sheriff 250
Arizona 93
Arkansas 93
Armagh 98, 588
„ Archbishop of 302, 306
„ Observatory 223
Armament Supply 278
Armaments, Limitation of 831
ARMENIA, Area, &c 810-11
„ Chronology 80
„ Loans to 524, 726
Armenian Church 305
Armies of the World 283
Armistice Monument 769
Armorial Bearings Licence . 509, 511
Arms, Colleges of 195, 379
„ Grant of (Duty) 511
Armstrong College 329
Army, The British 283, 284-8

PAGE

Army Casualties . . . . . 28.
„ Commands 285
„ Council 284
„ Estimates 520
„ Expenditure . . 501, 502
„ Indian 608, 625-6, 631
„ Medals issued 288
„ Nursing Board 284
„ of the Rhine 285
„ of the U.S. 722
„ Reed 284
„ Regular 285
„ Relative Rank 287
„ Societies 348
„ Strength of the . . . 283
„ Territorial 283
„ War Pensions 528
Arlowrock Dam 731
Art, Academies of 346
„ Books on 875-6
„ Colleges of . . . 323-4
„ Galleries, &c . . 218 222
„ Royal College of . . . 201
„ Royal Fine Commissions . . 202
„ Schools of 323-4
„ Societies 346
„ Summary (1928) . . 879-80
Articled Clerks (Stamps) . . . 511
Artificial Silk (Excise) 506
„ (Customs) 504
Artillery, Royal 285
Ascension Day 1, 18, 50
„ Island . . . 96, 97, 708-9
Ascot Races, 483, 484, 493 . (in 1929) 493
„ Week 387, 493
Ash Wednesday 1, 6, 50
Ashanti 693, 694
Ashmolean Museum 220
Asia, Area and Population . . 83
„ Mountains 89
„ Railways 896
„ Religions of, 291, Time . 78
ASIA MINOR . . . . . .
ASIR, Imamate of . . . 85, 742-3
ASSAM . . . 97, 593, 606, 609, 614, 618, 619
„ States 593
Assay Offices and Marks . . 451-2
Assembly, The National 292
Assistant Masters' Association . .345
„ Mistresses' Association . 348
Assizes (England & Wales) . . 243-4
Associated Board 348
Associates Dept 242
Association Football 488
Assurance, Life & Fire . . 431-444
„ Advice concerning . . 444
ASSYRIA 782
Assyrian Chronology 80
Astronomers Royal 222-3
Astronomical Constants 74
„ Day 77
Astronomical Observatories . . 222-3
„ Phenomena, 1929 *et seq* . 58-9
„ Societies 348
Astrophysical Observatory . 223, 722
Asuncion 799
„ British Consulate . . 799
Aswan 763
Asylums 380, 382
„ Board (Metropolitan). 226, 375, 376, 402
Asyut 763
Athens 89, 778
„ British Legation 778
Athletics, 387, Records 484, 486, 492
Athlone, Earl of 104, 669
Atm 667
Atlantic 86
„ Fleet, 280, Flights 474-6, 488, 552
„ Passages, 929; Time 76
„ Telephone 863
Atlas Mountains 792
Atmosphere, 83; Pollution . . 292
„ Pressure 457
Atonement, Day of 82
Attorney-General . . . 167, 215
„ „ Duchy of Cornwall . 198
„ „ Duchy of Lancaster . 199
„ „ Durham 199
Attorney, Powers of (Stamp) . . . 517
Auckland, 667, Islands . . .662, 667
„ Schools 341

PAGE

Auctioneers, Incorporated . . .348
„ Institute 348
„ Fees 275-6
„ Licence 506
Audit Department 202
„ „ Colonial . . 197
„ „ Health . . 226
„ „ India 211
„ „ Natl Insurance . . . 221-2
Auditor, Court of Session . . . 249
Auditor-General 202
Auditors' Fees 273
Aurora Borealis . . . 73, 857-63
Australasian Hospital 374
AUSTRALIA —
Agriculture 648, 829
Air Force 647
American Consuls 737
Area and Population . .85, 645
Army 647
Aviation 522 649
Banks 403-410
Beam Wireless 550
Births, Deaths, and Marriages 645
Bishops 300, 307
Boys' Schools 341
Capital 649
Cities 89
Climate 646
Coinage 446, 447
Cost of the War 276
Cricket, Test Dates 493
Debt 523, 648
Defence 647
Emigration to 497, 645
Events in 1927-8 . . . . . 479 80
Executive Council 647
Exports to 536
Finances of 648
Government 646-7
High Commissioner . . 99, 647
Hospital 374
House 378
Immigration 497, 645
Infant Mortality 500
Insurance Companies . . . 439-442
Judicature 647
Legislature 647
Loans to 524
London Offices 99, 647
Manufactures 648
Mines 648
Mints 216
Mountains 89
Navy 280, 282, 647
Newspapers 400-1
Observatories 223
Parcel rates to 544-5
Physical Features 646
Population, 1871-1928 645
Posts and Telegraphs 649
Production and Industry . . . 648-9
Races and Religions 645
Railway Gauges 454
Railways 649, 896
Religion 292, 645
Shipping 649
States of . . . 98, 645, 651-62
Taxation per head 519
Telephones 540
Telegraph rates to 548
Territories 645, 650
Time 78
Trade 538, 648-9
„ Commissioners 99
„ with Great Britain . . .536
Tramways 649
Universities 322
War Losses 288, 647
Weights and Measures 459
Wheat, &c. 829-30
Wireless 550
Wool 648
Australia House 878
Australopithecus Africanus . . 79
AUSTRIA, Area, &c . . . 84, 744-5
„ Army and Air Force 283
„ Cereal production 829-30
„ Coinage 448
„ Cost of the War 276
„ Events in 1927-8 482
„ Legation 100, 101, 744-5

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PAGE

Austria, Loans to 524, 726
,, Railway Gauges 454
,, Stabilisation 851
,, Telephones 540
,, War Losses 281, 288
,, Weather 863–5
Austrian Property 525
Authors' Society 348
Autogiro, The 866 7
Autumn begins 1, 50
Automobile Industry (U.S.) 729
Auxiliary Forces 283
Avalanches 863–5
Average Heights and Weights 557
Aviation 474–6, 488
,, Accidents 551
,, Air Ministry 289
,, ,, Programme 288
,, Airships 552
,, Autogiro 866–7
,, Ballooning 864
,, Civil 289, 552
,, Events in 1928 ..... 474–6, 488
,, Insurance Companies 438–41
,, King's Prize 490
,, Royal Air Force 288, 289–90, 540
,, Sport 347
,, Statistics 551
,, World Flights 552
Aviculture 348
Avoirdupois Weight 453
Azerbaijan 811
Azoic Period 79
Azores 803
Aztecs 791

Baalbek 820
Babaism 800
Babylon, Hanging Gardens 87
Babylonian Chronology 80
Bach Choir 384
Badakshan 739
Baden 84, 776
Badges of Orders 142–3
Badminton 453, 487
Baffin Land 85
Bagdad, 85 782, 783, Railway 783
,, Air Mails 783
,, British High Commission 783
Bahamas, The 96, 682
Bahawalpur 625, 627
Bahia 750
Bahr-el-Ghazal 774
Bahrein, Protectorate 85, 628, 747
Baku 811
Balance of Parties 377
,, of Trade 536
Baldwin Ministries 167, 168–9
Balearic Islands (Spanish) 95, 816
Balga 706
Ball and Lombok 95
Balkan League 750, 819
Ballooning (Pittsburgh) 864
Balmoral cvi
Baltic Sea 86
Baltimore 89, 93, 729
Baluchistan 97, 593, 625
Banat, The 820
Banffshire 584, 585
Bangkok 814
,, British Legation 814
Bangor, 581; Bishopric of 301
,, University College 321
Bank Holidays 428
,, ,, Postal Arrangements 549
,, Notes 446, 502
,, of England 376, 402, 407
,, of Ireland 407
,, Rate of Discount 428
,, Returns, Registrar 213
Banks and Billiton 95
Bankers' Clearing House 402
,, Institute 349
,, Licence 511
Bankruptcy Dept. (Bd. of Trade) 236
,, ,, (High Court) 242, 243
,, ,, (Scotland) 249
,, Statistics 533–4
Banks and Banking 402–27
,, India 624
,, Irish Free State 426–8
,, Municipal 484–5

PAGE

Banks, Northern Ireland 425–6
,, Savings 540
,, Scottish 423 5
Banks Island 86
Bannockburn 583
Banns of Marriage 259, 60
Banswara 625
Baptism (Certificate Stamp) 512
Baptists 305, 312, 349; Colleges 338
Bar (Meteorology) 457
Bar (Council 320
Barbados 96, 682–3
Barbuda 684
Barcelona 89, 815
Barents Island 797
Barking, Bp of (Chelmsford) 293
Barley, Price of 530
,, Statistics 530–1, 829–30
Barnardo's (Dr.) Homes 349
Barnet 354
Barnett House 334
Baroda 98, 625, 627
Barometer, 1927 28 ..... 3, 7, 11, &c., 88
Baronesses, Own Right 128
Baronets 135–141, Barons 120–8
Barons, How to address, 120, (*Note*) 134
,, By Courtesy 129
Barrels, Size of 454
Barrister (Stamp) 510
Barrow 554, 574
,, Bishop of (Carlisle) 297
,, Newspapers 397
Barthet School of Architecture 324
Bashkir Republic 811
Basra 782, 783
Basse Terre 772
Bastardy, Law of 257–8
Basutoland 96, 721–2
Batavia 795
Bath, 574, cvi, Clubs 392
,, Newspapers 397
,, Schools 336, 345
,, Order of the 142–3, 145–156
,, and Wells, Bishop of 293
Battersea, 560, Dogs' Home 353
,, Hospital, 373, Park 383
Batting Averages 485
Battles, Dates of ..... 2, 6, 10 et seq.
Battleships 281, 282
Batum 808, 809
Bavaria 84, 776
Beagles, Packs of 904
Beam Wireless 550
Bear Island 797
Beatrice, H.R.H Princess 105, 105, 110
Beaumaris, Shipping 554
Bechuanaland 96, 722
Bede College, 319; Library 220
Bedford College 318, 320
,, Schools 338, 341
Bedfordshire 557, 558–9
Bedlam 376, 378
Bee Keepers' Association 349
Beer Duties, 503, Licences 506–7, 518
Beet Sugar, British 526
Behera 763
Behring Sea 86
Belfast 98, 588
,, Banks 425
,, Clubs 395
,, High Water 52
,, Members of Parliament 193
,, Newspapers 397
,, Queen's University 322
,, Stationery Office 233
,, Sunrise 55
,, Tides 52
Belgium, Area, &c 48, 745–8
,, Army and Air Force 283
,, Cereal Statistics 829, 830
,, Coal 533
,, Coinage 448
,, Congo 95, 448, 747–8
,, Cost of the War 276
,, Embassy 100, 101, 1745, 748
,, Events in 1928 482
,, Exports to 536
,, Illegitimacy 497
,, Infant Mortality 500
,, Loans to 523, 726
,, Pig Iron and Steel 533

PAGE

Belgium, Railway Gauges 454
,, Shipping 543, 554
,, Stabilisation 851
,, Summer Time 77
,, Telephones 540
,, War Losses 283
Belgrade 84, 826
,, British Legation 826
Belgrave Hospital 374
Belgravia 378
Bells (Ships') 487
Benares, State 625
Benevolent Societies 346–360
Bengal, Province of 97, 98 593
,, Council 606
,, Legislature 609
,, Government, &c 611
,, Finances 618, 619
Bengkalis 786
Benguela Railway 804
Beni Suef 763
Bequests to Charities ..... cxlvi cxli
Berar 98, 593
Berber 774
Berkshire 557, 558–9
Berlin 84, 89, 775
,, British Embassy 777
Bermondsey, 560, Settlement 337
Bermuda 96, 679
Berne 84, 819
,, British Legation 819
Bessarabia 805
"Best Sellers" of 1928 ..... 874 8
Betelgeuse 61
Bethlehem 705
Bethlem Royal Hospital 376, 378
Bethnal Green, 560, Museum, 219, 384
Betting Tax 500, 502, 507, 852–3
Beyrout 820
,, British Consulate General 820
Bharatpur 625
Bhavnagar 625
Bhopal 625, 627
Bhutan 85, 628
Bible Christians 304
,, Society 349
Biblical Chronology 80
,, Weights and Measures 460
"Big Ben" 384
Bihar and Orissa 98, 593
,, Council 606
,, Legislature 609
,, Government, &c 613–4
,, Finances 618, 619
Bikaner 626
Bill of Lading, Stamp on 511
Billiards 489
Billingsgate Market 380, 563
Billiton 95
Bills of Exchange, Stamp on 511
,, of Sale 511
,, Dept 242
Biography, Books of 876
Birdcage Walk 383
Birds (Wild), Close Time for 387, 807
,, Protection Society 349
Birkbeck College 318
Birmingham ..... 89, 570, cvi
,, Archbishop of 306
,, Art Gallery, &c 220
,, Assay Office 451, 452
,, Banks 422
,, Births and Deaths 574
,, Bishop of 293
,, British Industries Fair 841–2
,, Building Societies 443
,, Clubs 392
,, Drunkenness 500
,, Insurance Companies 439–442
,, Members of Parliament 182
,, Municipal Bank 844–5
,, Music, 881; Newspapers 397
,, Population 89, 574
,, Recorder 245
,, Schools 339, 342
,, Settlement 337
,, Sunrise 55
,, Technical Colleges 332
,, Telegraph Offices 546
,, University 319
,, (U.S.A.) 93
Birmingham Gauge 453

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PAGE

Birnie Island 705
Birth Certificates ... 253, 512
„ Control Society 349
„ Rates (Municipal) 570-3, 581, 586
Births (Legal Notes) 251, 253
„ at Sea 251
„ Abroad 251
„ Registry of 207
„ Statistics of ... 207, 497
Bishop of London's Registry ... 244
Bishop's Ring, The (*Note*) 42
Bishops (C of E) Abroad ... 300-1
„ English, 293-9, House of ... 292
„ How to address ... 120
„ in House of Lords ... 120
„ Irish ... 302
„ Missionary ... 301
„ Official Signatures ... 293-9
„ Resigned, List of ... 299
„ Roman Catholic ... 306-7
„ Scottish ... 302
„ Suffragan, 293-9, (Index to). 299
„ Welsh ... 301
Bisley, King's Prize 283
Black Game, Close Times. 387, 897
Black Rod ... 132
Blackburn ... 574
„ Banks ... 412
„ Bishop ... 297
Blackheath ... 383
„ Conservatoire ... 329
„ School of Art. 322
Blackpool ... 574, cvi
Blackwall Tunnel ... 382
Blanesburgh's Committee 237
Blind Associations ... 349
„ Library for ... 222
„ Literature Post 542
„ Welfare Inspectors ... 206
Bloemfontein ... 678
Blood heat ... 455
Blue Nile ... 714
Blue Rod ... 143
Bluemantle ... 195
Blyth, Shipping of ... 554
Board of Trade ... 234-7
Boards of Control ... 207, 208
Boat Race, The ... 387, 490, 493
Bodley's Library ... 220
Bodmin Wireless Station ... 550
Body Guard, King's ... 108, 110
Bogotá ... 757
„ British Legation ... 757
Bohemia ... 84, 759
Boiler Insurance Offices ... 438-41
Bolung Point ... 496
Bolshna ... 811
Bokoto ... 788
Bolingbroke Hospital ... 373
Bolivar, Simon ... 756, 824
Bolivia, Area, &c 85, 748-9
„ Coinage ... 448
Bomb Sermon ... 309
Bombay, Province ... 593
„ Council ... 606
„ Legislature 609
„ Government, &c. ... 610-11
„ Finances ... 618, 619
Bombay City ... 89, 596
„ Trade Commissioner ... 99
„ Shipping ... 87
Bond, Stamp on ... 511
Bonus, The War ... 529
„ paid by Insurance Cos ... 432-3
Book Post Abroad ... 543-4
Bookmakers' Licences. ... 507
Books, Sizes of ... 458
„ of the Year ... 874-8
Booksellers' Provident Institution 349
Bordeaux ... 771
Borneo Island ... 86, 679
Borneo, British North ... 96, 679
„ London Office ... 99
Borneo, Netherlands' ... 95, 795
Bornholm ... 762
Boroughs, English ... 574-8
„ Metropolitan ... 580
„ Welsh ... 582
Borstal Association ... 249
Bosnia and Herzegovina ... 826
Bosphorus ... 819
Boston, Mass. ... 89, 726, 729

PAGE

Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh ... 240
„ „ Kew ... 194, 384
„ „ Regent's Park 384
„ Societies 349
Bottle Measure 454
Bottles, Manufacture of ... 869
Boudicca ... 384, 556
Bougainville Islands 705
Boulogne Tides 52
Bounty, H.M.S 650, 705
Bounty Islands 98, 672, 667
Bournemouth ... 574, cvi
Bouvet Island ... 691
Bow Church and Bells ... 308
„ Street Court 247
Bowling Association ... 387
„ Championships 491
„ (Cricket) Averages 445
Boxing, 387, Champions 490, 492
Boxing Day ... 46
Boy Scouts, The ... 345
Boys' Brigades ... 345
„ Schools ... 328-341
Bradford ... 572, 574, cvi
„ Banks ... 412
„ Birth and Death Rate ... 574
„ Bishop of ... 297
„ Building Societies ... 443
„ Clubs ... 392
„ Members of Parliament ... 182
„ Newspapers ... 397
„ Schools 328, 341
„ Technical College ... 332
Brahmaputra ... 86
Brazil ... 760
Brazil, Area, &c 85, 749, 51
„ Army and Air Force 283
„ Cereals ... 829, 830
„ Coinage ... 448
„ Embassy 100, 101, 751
„ Events in 1928 ... 482
„ Moore Vellozo mine ... 76
„ Shipping ... 553
„ Weather ... 803-5
Bread, Loaf of ... 454
Brechin, Bishop of ... 302
Brechou ... 689
Brecon, 581, Bishop of ... 302
Bremen ... 84, 777
Breslau ... 776
Brethren ... 305
Brewers' Licences ... 507
Brewing, Institute of ... 324
Brewster Sessions ... 247
Bricks, Sizes of ... 455
Bridewell Hospital ... 349
Bridge House Estates ... 249
„ Charing Cross. ... 473, 831-2
„ St Paul's ... 473
Bridges in London ... 378
„ Maintenance of ... 539
„ The Longest ... 87
Brighton ... 574, cvi
„ Building Societies ... 443
„ Clubs ... 392
„ Members of Parliament ... 182
„ Newspapers ... 397
„ Schools ... 338, 344
„ Tides ... 52
Brisbane ... 659
Bristol ... 572-2
„ Banks ... 412
„ Births and Deaths ... 574
„ Bishop of ... 293
„ Clubs ... 392
„ High Water ... 5, 9, 52
„ Members of Parliament ... 182
„ Merchant Vent Coll ... 320
„ Newspapers ... 397
„ Recorder ... 245
„ Shipping of ... 87, 554
„ Sunrise ... 55
„ University ... 320
Britain's Best Customers ... 536
Britannia Metal ... 451
British Columbia 96, 630, 640-2
„ „ Agent General ... 99
„ „ Bishops ... 300
British Empire:—
Area ... 494
Banks ... 403-410
Capitals ... 96, 496

PAGE

British Empire—*continued.*
Cereals ... 829, 830
Coinage ... 448, 449, 452
Colonies and Protectorates 680-727
Constitution ... 494
Cost of the War ... 276
Defence ... 282, 495
Distribution ... 494
Education ... 496
Ethnology ... 494
Events in 1927-28 ... 479-80
Exports ... 538
Finance ... 495, 496
Government ... 97, 494-5
Grain Statistics ... 829, 830
High Commissioners 59
History and Statistics ... 494-727
Immigration ... 497
Imperial Conference ... 494
Imports ... 538
Industries ... 496
Judicature ... 496
Legislature ... 495
London Representatives ... 99
Mandated Spheres ... 496
Navy ... 282
Population 96, 496
Production ... 496
Protectorates ... 495
Religion ... 291, 496
Shipbuilding ... 553
Shipping ... 553, 922-31
„ in Great War ... 282
Schools ... 341
Societies ... 350
Trade ... 538
„ Commissioners ... 99
Universities Bureau ... 322, 498
War Losses ... 288
British Academy ... 346
„ Ambassadors and Ministers 100
„ Association ... 349, 866
„ Broadcasting Corporation 195
„ Constitution ... 499
„ Empire Order ... 143, 145-156
„ Films (Help for) ... 172
„ Guiana ... 85, 96-7, 680-1
„ Honduras ... 85, 96-7, 681
„ Hospital ... 374
„ Industries Fair 237, 384, 841-2
„ Isles ... 497
„ Kings and Queens ... 103
„ Legion ... 355, 837-8
„ Medical Association ... 350
„ Museum ... 226-7, 841
„ „ Laboratory ... 232
„ Nationality (Legal Notes) ... 252-3
„ North Borneo ... 679-680
„ Subjects (Marriages) ... 262-3
„ Sugar-Beet ... 526
„ West Indies ... 85, 681-6
Broadcasting Corporation ... 195
Brompton Hospital, 375, Oratory 322
Bronte Society ... 350
Bronze Age, The, 80; Coinage ... 446
Brooklyn Bridge ... 87
Brotherhood Movement ... 345
Browning Settlement ... 337
Brunei ... 96, 680
Brunswick ... 84, 777
Brussa ... 823
Brussels ... 84, 89, 747
„ British Embassy ... 747
„ Fair ... 842
Bucharest ... 84, 806
„ British Legation ... 806
Buckingham ... 574
„ Palace ... 378
„ Bishop of (Oxford) ... 295
Buckinghamshire ... 557, 558-9
Budama ... 726
Budapest ... 84, 781
„ British Legation ... 781
Buddhism ... 291
Budget for 1928-29 ... 273-4, 501-2
Buenos Aires ... 85, 87, 89, 744
„ British Embassy ... 744
Buffalo ... 89, 729
Buganda Province ... 726
Bugishu ... 726
Bugwere ... 726
Builders' Measurements ... 455

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PAGE

Builders' Research Board 231
Building, School of 331
„ Societies 443 5, 835
Buildings, Height of 87
„ of Interest (London) . 378–385
Bukovina 803
Bulawayo 707
Bulgaria, Arct, &c 84, 752–2
„ Army and Air Force 283
„ Comage 448
„ Events in 1928 482
„ War Losses 288
„ Wheat, &c 829, 830
Bulgarian Property 525
Bulkheads Committee 238
Bullion Exports and Imports 535, 536
Bundelkhand 627
Bundi 625
Bunhill Fields 311
Bunyoro 716
Burgenland 744
Burgha, Scottish 586
Burglary Insurance Companies 438–441
Buriat Mongol Republic 805
Burlington House 378
Burma 598, 593
„ Council 606
„ Finances 618, 619
„ Government, &c 613
„ Legislature 609
Burnham Beeches 385
„ Viscount 118, 143
Burnley 574
„ Bishop of (Blackburn) 297
Bushel, 453, American 454
Bushels per Acre (Cereals) 830
Bushy Park 385
Business Names Registration 213, 253
„ Profits Assessed 520
Busoga Railway 727
Butt of Wine 454
Buxton .... 574, cvi
By-Elections 181–193, 472–3
Byelorussiya 811
Byzantium 823

Cab Fares, &c (London) 388
Cabinet, 167, 499 Ministers 167–170
„ Ministers Pensions (*Note*) 167
„ Secretariat 230
Cable, Length of 457
„ Letters 547
Cabs, Statistics of 389
Cadet Colleges, Air 323
„ „ Army 320
„ „ Navy 329
„ Training Ships 330
Caernarvon Radio Station 550
Caicos (Turks) Islands 684
Cairo 85, 89, 763, 766
„ British High Commissioner 766
„ W. T. Station 550
Calcutta 89, 596, 611
„ Shipping 87
„ Trade Commissioner 99
Calendar (1929), 1, (1930) 50
„ Coptic 80
„ for 200 years lvi
„ Jewish, 81; Muhammadan .. 81
„ Julian 81
„ Line, The 98
„ Ready Reference lvii
„ Reform of the 838–9
Calendars and Epochs 80 81
Calgary 642
California 93
Callednish 583
Calvinistic Colleges 334
„ Methodists 305
Camberley Staff College 328
Cambodia 95, 772
Cambrian Archæological Assoc. .. 350
Cambridge, Dukes of 104
„ Marquess of 104
Cambridge .... 574, cvi
„ Banks 423
„ Clubs 392
„ Colleges 326
„ House 337
„ Observatory 223
„ Pepysian Library 220
„ University 324–6

PAGE

Cambridge, Women's Colleges . 326
Cambridge, U.S.A. 93
Cambridgeshire, 557, 558–9, The 484
Cameroons 95, 657 8 772
Campbell Islands . 98, 663, 657
Canada, Dominion of —
Agriculture 625 827–8
Aircraft and Wheat rust . 866
Air Force 634
American Minister to 737
Area 85, 630
Army of 634
Banks 403–410
Birth Rate, &c 630
Bishops 300, 306
Cabinet 632
Climate 631
Coal 533
Comage of 447
Co-operative Parties 836
Cost of the War 276
Debt . 634, 635
Defence 634
Education 634
Emigration to 497
Events in 1927 28 479 82
Exports to 536
Finance 634–5
Fisheries 635
Forestry 635
Fur Farming 635
Government 632
Governors-Gen. since 1867 .. 631
High Commissioner . 99, 632
Immigration 497, 630
Indian Affairs, 633, Statistics 630
Infant Mortality . 500
Insurance Companies 430–442
Judicature 633–4
Legation to France, ... 632
„ „ U.S.A 632
Legislature 633
Lumbering 635
Magazine Post, ... 543 4
Manufactures 635
Militia and Defence 634
Mineral Production 635
Miners as Harvesters . 844
Mint 216
Navy 280, 281, 634
Newspapers 400–1
Observatories 223
Parcel Rates to 544
Physiography 631
Population 630
Posts and Telegraphs 636
Production and Industry 635
Provinces 98, 637–42
Racial Origins 630
Railway Gauges 454
Railways 636
Religious Statistics 291, 650
Schools 340
Secretary of State 632
Soldiers' Re establishment . 632
Shipping 636
Taxation, per head 519
Telegraph Rates to 548
Telephones 549
Time 78
Trade 635–6
„ Commissioners 99, 632–3
Universities 322
War Losses 288
Weather 863–5
Weights and Measures 459
Wheat, &c 635 829, 830
Wireless 550
Canal, Manchester Ship 87, 570
„ Panama 87, 734–5
„ Suez 87, 816–7
„ Zone 796
Canals, 87 539, Commission 243
Canary Islands (Spanish) 95, 826
Canberra 85, 98, 645, 649
„ Observatory 223
Cancer Hospitals 373–4
„ Research Fund (Imperial) 350
Cannes, British Consulate 771
Canonbury Tower 378
Canons Residentiary 293–9
Canterbury 574

PAGE

Canterbury, Archbishop of xxx, 293, 832
„ House of Convocation .. 292
„ Province of 293–7
Canton, 89 755, Island 705
Capacity, Measures of 453, 459
Cape Breton Island 639
Cape of Good Hope . 98, 668–675, 677
Observatory 223
Schools 342
Cape Town 98, 677
„ Verde Islands (Portuguese) 804
„ Wrath, Summe 55
Capital Duty 521
„ Redemption Table 466
Capitals of British Dominions . 96
„ of the World liv, 84, 85
Capricornus the Sea Goat . (*Note*) 9
Caracas 825
„ British Legation 825
Caractacus 556
Cardiff .... 581, cvi
„ Archbishop of. 306
„ Banks 423
„ Clubs 392
„ High Water 59
„ Members of Parliament . 191
„ Newspapers 397
„ Shipping 87, 554
„ Stationery Office 233
„ University College 321
Cards, Duty on 503 507
Carillon Key Board 858
Carinthia 744
Carnarvon, Marquess of 105
Carlisle, 574 Bishop of 297
Carlyle's House, Chelsea 220
Carnegie Institutions 359–1
Carnegie, N.S. 872
Carniola 826
Caroline Islands 95, 788
Carriages, Hackney . 388–9
„ Licences for 509
Carrick Pursuivant 105
Casablanca 704
Cash on Delivery, 832–3, Parcels 542, 542
Casiquiare Canal 825
Cask Measures 454
Cassel Hospital 376
Caste (India) 595
Castel Gandolfo 798
Casualties in Great War 288
Caterpillar Wheelbarrow 867
Cathedral Organists . 293–9
Cathedrals and Churches . 308–311
Catholic Apostolic Church 305
„ (Roman) Church . 292, 306–7
„ Societies 352
Cattle Insurance Companies 438–41
„ in U.K. 530
Cavalry Regiments 285
Cayenne 772
Cayman Islands 683
Celebes Island (Netherlands) 95, 795
Celestial Phenomena, 1929 *et seq.*, 58–9
Cemeteries, London 378–9
Cenotaph, The 379
Censor (Examiner) of Plays 209
Censorship, Literary 875
Census of 1801–1921 498
„ of Ireland (1926) 588
„ of Railway Employees . 909, 915
Centigrade Thermometer 456
Centimetre and Inch 463
Central America 85, 86
„ Australia 96, 650
„ Chancery 209
„ Criminal Court 246, 379
„ India Agency 98, 593
„ „ States 627
„ Library for Students .. 220
„ Midwives Board 327
„ Office Supreme Court 242
Central Provinces and Berar, 98, 593
„ Council 606
„ Finances 618, 619
„ Government, &c 614
„ Legislature 609
Central Telegraph Office 227–8
„ Time 78
Ceramics Museum 228
Cereals World's Production .. 829–30
Ceres (Planet) 870

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PAGE

Certificate of Birth, &c 253, 512
„ of Posting 541
Certificates, Annual (Stamps) 512
„ Savings 540
Cessawitch, Winners of 484
Cettinje 825
Ceuta 95, 793, 816
Ceylon —
Area, &c 85, 56, 688-9
Bishops 300, 307
Coinage 447
Railway Gauges 454
Trade Commissioner 99
Universities 322
C G S Unit 455
Chaco, The 799
Chadwick Trust 351
Chagos Archipelago 703
Chairmen of Committees x32, 193
„ of County Councils 559, 580
„ of Q. S 558, 580
„ of Railways 910
Chalfont St Giles 386
Chamba State 626
Chamberlain, Lord 107-8, 209
„ Lord Great 215
„ of London 561, 563
Chambers of Commerce (British) —
Argentina 744
Austria 745
Belgium 747
Brazil 751
Chile 753
China 756
Egypt 767
France 772
Germany 777
Glasgow 352
Greece 779
Haiti 782
Iraq 783
Italy 785
Java 795
London 352
Madeira 804
Mexico 792
Morocco 794
Persia 802
Portugal 804
Rumania 806
Spain 816
Switzerland 819
Turkey 823
United States 736
Uruguay 824
Champion Stakes 484
Championships 486-492
Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster 167, 209
„ Exchequer 168, 238
„ The Lord x32, 167, 168, 242
Chancellors of Dioceses 293-9
„ of Universities 323-327
Chancery Courts 241, 242, 249
„ Registrars 242
Chandernagore 772
Channel Islands 96, 497, 689
„ „ Coinage 446
„ „ Schools 340, 344
„ „ Weights and Measures 459
„ Swimming 490
Chantrey Bequest 351
Chapels Royal 208
Chaplain General 284
„ in Chief (Air), 290, of the Fleet 277
Chaplains, College of 208
„ Indian 626
„ to the King 208, 210
Chargés d'Affaires 200, 201
Charing Cross, 386 Hospital 327, 372
„ Bridge 473, 832-2
Charitable Bequests cxlvii-cli
„ Societies (various) 346-366
Charity Commissioners 295
„ Organisation Society 351
Charkhari State 626
Charter Party 512
Charterhouse 338, 379
Chatham Islands 98, 663, 667
Chattarpur State 626
Chauffeur's Licence 520
Cheddar Cave Man 867
Chelmsford 574

PAGE

Chelmsford, Bishop of 293
Chelsea 379, 560
„ Hospital for Women 377
„ Royal Hospital 379
Cheltenham 574
„ Clubs 392
„ Ladies' College 320
„ Schools 338, 341
Chemical Research 231
„ Societies 351
Chemist, The Government 196
Chemistry, Institute of 324
„ Nobel Prize 828
„ Research Board 233
Chequers 385
Cheques, Postal 848
Cheshire 557, 558-9
Chess Championship 482
Chest Diseases, Hospitals for 375
Chester, 574, Assay Office 451, 452
„ Bishop of, 289, Herald 195
Chestnut Sunday (Bushy) 385
Chetham Library 220
Cheviot Hills 555
Cheyne Hospital 374
Chicago 89, 93, 729, 735
Chichester, 575 Bishop of 293
Chief Constables, England 559
„ „ London 247
„ „ Scotland 585
„ „ Wales 582
„ Rabbi 305
Children, Adoption of 251
„ (Divorce Law) 255
„ Hospitals for 374
Children's Branch, Inspectors 209
„ Courts 247
„ Income Tax Allowance 514
„ Societies 351
Chile, Area, &c 85, 752-3
„ Army and Air Force 283
„ Coinage 448
„ Illegitimacy 497
„ Legation 100, 201, 752, 753
„ Shipping 553
„ Weather 863-5
Chiltern Hundreds 385
China, Area, &c 85, 753-6
„ Army and Air Force 283
„ Banks 403-10
„ Bishops 301, 307
„ Coinage 448
„ Events in 1927-28 482
„ Exports to, 536, Fleet, 280
„ in Central Asia 629
„ Shipping 553
„ Weather 865
„ Weights and Measures 460
Chinese Turkestan 629, 754, 755
Chivalry, Orders of 142-162
Choiseul Island 704
Cho-sen 788
Christ Church, Greyfriars 308
„ „ N Z 667
„ „ Oxford 295
Christian, H R H Princess 105
Christian Chronology 80
„ Era 79, 80
„ Knowledge Society 351
„ Science Churches 305, 312
Christianity in England 586
„ in Ireland 597
„ in Scotland, 583, in Wales 579
„ Statistics of 291
Christmas Day 2, 46, 50
„ „ Posts 549
„ Island 998
Chronological Notes, 79-82, Terms 82
Chua 716
Church Army 351
„ Assembly 292
„ Baptist 305, 333
„ Calvinistic Methodist 305, 333
„ Education Corporation 342
„ Episcopal, in Scotland 302
„ Estates Commission 199
„ Funds (Q A B) 230
„ in Wales 302
„ Lads' Brigade 345
„ Methodist 304
„ National Assembly 292
„ of Christ, Scientist 305

PAGE

Church of England 292-301
„ of Ireland 302, R C 306
„ of Scotland 303
„ „ (London) 310
„ „ Presbyterian 303
„ of the Nativity 706
„ Roman Catholic 292, 306-7
„ Schools Company 342
„ Societies 351
Churches, Aberdeen 585
„ Birmingham 570
„ Bradford 572
„ Bristol 571
„ Edinburgh 584
„ Glasgow 584
„ Hull, 572, Leeds 571
„ Liverpool 570
„ London 308-12
„ „ (Pre Fire) (*Note*) 310
„ Manchester 570
„ Newcastle 572
„ Nottingham 573
„ of Christ 305
„ Sheffield 571
„ Stratford-on-Avon 573
C I E 535
Cider Licences 597
Cilicia 722, 819
Cincinnati 93, 729
Cinematograph Film Duty 503
Cinque Ports 575
Circuits of Judges 243-4
Circular Measure 453
Circumference of the Earth 83, 458
Cisterns, Sizes of 456
Cities, Largest 89
„ English 570-8
„ Scottish 584, 585, 586
„ Welsh 581
„ of U.S.A. 93, 727, 728
City of London 560, 561-5
„ Aldermen 561
„ Ambulance Service 401
„ Arms (*Note*) 382
„ Art Gallery 220
„ Central Criminal Court 246 379
„ Churches 308-310
„ College 331
„ Common Council 562
„ Court 245
„ Estate 563
„ Guildhall 370
„ History 561
„ Hospital 375
„ Justice Room 246
„ Library 220
„ Livery Companies 564-5
„ Lord Mayor 561
„ Mansion House 246, 380
„ Markets 380-1
„ Maternity Hospital 376
„ Members of Parliament 181
„ Mental Hospital 376
„ Museum 220
„ Officers 563
„ Open Spaces 383
„ Police 246, 500
„ Schools 338, 343
„ Sheriffs 562
„ Under Sheriffs 246
City and Guilds Institute 332
„ and Suburban, Winners of 484
„ Arms (*Note*) 382
„ Churches, 308-10; Guilds, 564-5
„ or Town 832
Civil Aviation 289, 520, 552, 552
„ „ Australia 649
„ Engineers Societies 352
„ Law, International 843
„ List, The, 106, 107, Pensions 932
„ Research Committee 230
„ Service 294-240
„ „ Bonus 529
„ „ Commission 196
„ „ Estimates 519-520
„ „ Expenditure 502, 502
„ „ Head of 298
„ „ of India 615
„ Twilight 4, 8, 22
Civilization, States of 79-80
Clacton 971
Clapham Maternity Hospital 376

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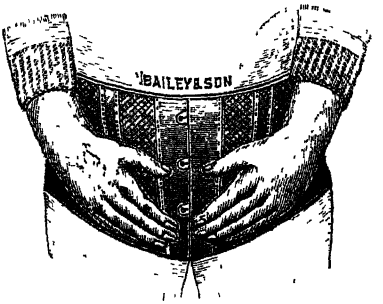

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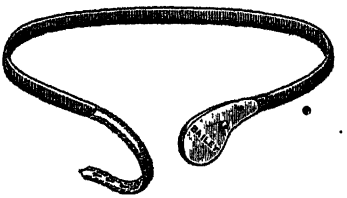

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PAGE

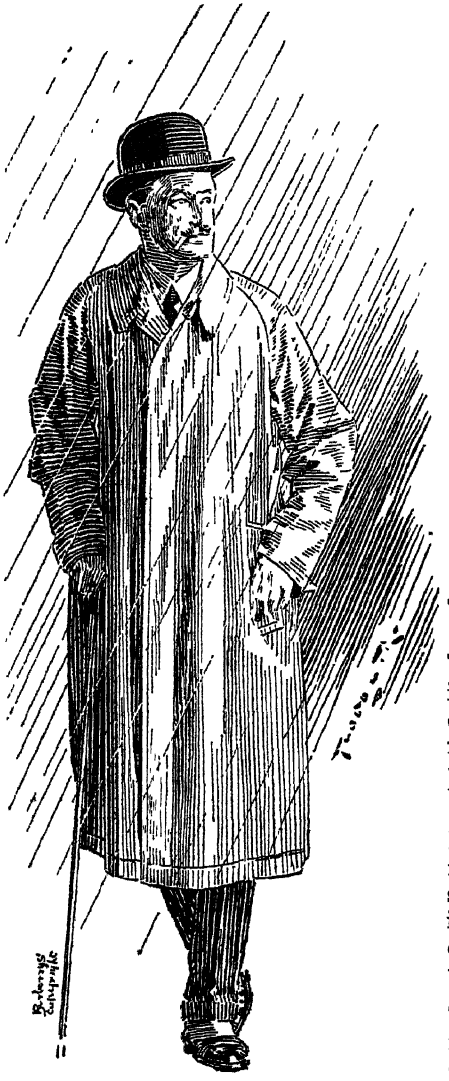
Clarenceux 195
Clearing House, Bankers' 402
" " Office (Enemy Debts) 236
" " (Railway) 926
Clement's Inn 380
Clergy Diocesan (Eng and W.) 293-9
" House of 292
Clerical Guilds 367
Clerks of the Peace . 559, 580, 585
Cleveland 89, 93, 729
Clifford's Inn 380
Clifton, Schools 338 342
Climate of England 555
" of Health Resorts ..... cvi-cvii
" of India 595
" of Ireland 587
" of Scotland 583
" Summary, 1927-8 857-865
" Various Records 88
Clinical Medicine, Schools of 328
Clinics for Rheumatism 832
Clock before or after Sun ..3 *et seq*
" Time, Comparison of 78
Clocks, Duty on 593, 828
" at Greenwich 873
Close Times for Fish, Game, &c ..387, 897-903
Clubs, American 390
" England and Wales 392-4
" Excise Duty 509
" Irish 395
" Principal London 390-1
" Scottish 395
" Union Jack 11
" Yacht 392-5
Clyde 582
" Shipping 554
" Trustees 196
Coal Exports 537
" Mine Dept. 236
" Mines Reference Committee 243
" Resources (Research) 232
" Statistics 532-3
" Weights and Measures 454
Coast Guard 237
Coastwise Shipping 554
Cobden Club 357
Cobham's Flights 474-5, 562
Coburg 776
Coche Island 824
Cochin, 625, 627; Cochin China 95, 772
"Cocker, According to" 309
"Cockney, A" (Bow Bells) 308
Cocoa Duty 503, 518
Cocos-Keeling Islands 698
C.O.D. 542, 546
" Extension of 832-3
Colleges 266
Coffee Duty 503, 518
Coinage—
American 450
British 446
British Dominions 446, 447
Foreign 448-450
Rates of Exchange (*Note*) 447, 448-450
Statistics 446
The New 845
Colchester 575
" Bishop of (Chelmsford) 293
" Sunrise 55
Cold Storage Congress 828
Coldest Day, The 88
College of Chaplains 108
Colleges of Arms 195, 379
" Cambridge, 326; Oxford 324
" and Schools 336-344
" Agriculture 343
" Air 323
" Arts and Architecture 323-4
" Ladies' 324, 326, 328
" Medical 327-8
" Military 328
" Music 329
" Naval 329-330
" Technical 331-4
" Theological 334-5
" Training 335-7
" University 320, 321, 322
" Veterinary 337
Cologne 89, 285, 776
Colombia, Area, &c. 85, 525, 756-7
" Coinage 448

PAGE

Colombo 688
Colonial (*see also* Imperial)
" Agents 197
" and Dominions Office 196-7
" Audit Department 197
" Banks 403 10
" Bishops 300-1
" Coinage 446, 447
" Governors 97
" Institute 366
" Newspaper Offices 400-1
" Postage 543 9
" Secretary 167, 168, 196
" Securities (Price) 526
Colonies (*see* "British Empire")
" " Crown Agents for 197
Colorado 93
Colossus of Rhodes 87
Columbus 759, 780
Colwyn Bay cvi
Comets 72
Commo 707
Commands, Navy 282
" Army 285
" Air Force 290
Commerce Ch of, *see* "Chambers"
Commercial Education 324
" Intelligence Dept (D.O.T.) 223
" Papers Post 544
" Relations Dept. 234
" Societies 366
Commissary Office, Scotland 249
Commissionaires, Corps of 352
Commissioners (Police) 246
Commodores 279
" R A F 290
Common Council (London) 562
" Notes (1929), x, (1930) 50
" Sergeant 246, 563
Commons, House of 272-293, 499
" " Officers 293
" " Visiting Regulations 292
" Preservation Society 352
Commonwealth (1649-1660), The 103
" Fund 496
" Labour Conference 833
Communicants, Number of 292
Communist Party 833
" Vote in 1924 248
Companies, Joint Stock 533
" (Winding-up) 236, 242, 243
Companions of Honour 143
Compensation Fund, 507, (Postal) 541
Compound Interest Tables 468
Comptroller and Auditor Gen 202
Concerts in 1927-8 880-2
" in 1929 384
Concrete from Ice 867
Confectionery Duty 503
" Licence 508
Conflict Islands 660
Confucians, Number of 297
Conge d'élue (Stamp) 515
Congo, Belgian 95, 448, 747-8
" French, 95, 772, River 86
Congregational Churches 305, 310-1
" Colleges 335
" Societies 352
Congress of the U S 722
" Library of 722
Conjugal Rights 284
Conjunction 4, 8, 12
Connaught, Duke of ..105, 110, 286
" Prince Arthur ..105, 110
" Province of 588
Connecticut 93
Conservatives Fund 845
Conscience Money 551
Conservative Ministers 167, 168-9
" Party 175, 367, 372
" Vote in 1924 248
Consistory Courts 244
Consols, 523, Price of 526
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal 144
Constabulary Inspectors 209
Constantinople 89, 823
" British Embassy 823
Constellations (Monthly) 4, 8, 12, &c
Constituencies, Parliamentary 282-293
Constitution, The British 499
Consular Marriages 262-3
" Salaries 738

PAGE

Consulates in America 735-6
" American in Brit Empire 736-7
" British Abroad 738-826
Consuls General in London 102
Consulting Engineers, Fees 275
Consumers, Co-operation of 833-4
Consumption, 374 Hospitals 373
Contents, The 83
Contract Department 276
" Notes, Stamp Duty 511 2
Control (Lunacy) 207, 208
Convalescent Homes 375
Conveners, Scotland 584
Conversion (Metrical) 461
Conveyance or Transfer Duty 512
Conveyancing Counsel 242
Convict Prison Dept. 209
Convocation, Houses of 292
Conway (Ship) 330
Cooch Behar 625
Cook Island 98, 663, 667
Co-operation 833-6
" Agriculture 834-5
" Consumers 833 4
" Housing 835
" Investment 835 9
" Railways 854
" Recreation 835
Co-operative Credit Societies 624
" Parties 830
Coorg 93, 593
Finances 618, 619
Government, &c 625
Legislature 609
Co Partnership 836
Copenhagen 84, 89, 761
" British Legation 761
Coptic Calendar 80
Copyhold Duty 512
Copyright, Law of 253
Corea 783
Corinth, 779; Canal 87
Corsico Islands 816
Cork 588
" Banks 427
" Bishops 302, 306
" University College 321
Corn Measures 454
" Prices 536
" Production 530 1, 829
Cornwall, County of 557, 558-9
" Duchy of 198
Cornwall (Ship) 330
Coronae and Halos ..... (*Note*) 41
Coroners, 248; Inquests 254
" Juries 259
Corporation of London 561-3
" Profits Tax 512, 513
Corpus Christi ..... 1, 18, (*Note*) 20, 50
Cortez 780, 791
C O S 382
Cost of Living 529, 830-7
" " the Great War 276
" " General Election 275
Costa Rica, Area, &c 85, 757
" Coinage 448
Cotton Marks Keeper (Patent Office) 284
" Measures 454, 457, 460
" Statistics (Egypt) 765
" " (U S A) 732
Coulomb, The 455
Council of India 210
Countess of Huntingdon's Connex. 305
Countesses in Own Right 117
Counties, English 556, 557
" Irish 587
" Scottish, 584-5, Welsh 580
County Banks 422 425
County Athletics 491
" Constabulary Inspectors 209
" Council, London 558-9, 560, 566-9
" Councils 559, 580, 584
" Courts 245
" Cricket 485
" Hall, London, 379; Palatine 199
" Sessions 246, 248
Coursing, 387, Records 491
Court, Central Criminal 246, 379
" Criminal Appeal 241, 499
" News 1927-28 472-2
" of Appeal, 241; Arches 244



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	PAGE
Court of Bankruptcy	242
„ of Chancery, 242, of Faculties	244
„ of Lord Lyon	195
„ of Peculiars	244
„ of Session . . 249,	499
„ Supreme . 241, 249,	499
Courtesy Titles of Heirs	129
Covent Garden, 384, 866; Market	381
Coventry . . 575,	611
„ Banks	414
„ Bishop . . 294,	706
Cowes, 555; Regatta (1929)	493
„ Titles	52
„ Yacht Clubs	392
Crabs, Close Time for	902
Cran, The (Fish Measure)	456
Cranwell, Air Force	290
Creation, Date of the	80
Crediton, Bishop of (Exeter)	294
Cremation	352
Crematoria . . . 378–	9
Crete (Candia)	778
Cricket in 1928	485
„ Eton *v* Harrow	486
„ Highest and Lowest Scores	485
„ Lord's Ground	380
„ Oxford *v* Cambridge	490
„ Pitch, Length of	453
Crimea, The	807
Crimes and Trials (1927–28)	476 7
Criminal Appeal Court 241, 243,	499
„ Central Court,	246
„ Investigation Dept	247
„ Statistics 500,	569
Cripples' Hospital . . 357,	374
Crizana	805
Croatia	826
Cromer	cvi
Cromwell, Oliver	103
Crops (U.K.) . . . . 530 x,	829
Croquet . . 352, 387,	486
„ Lawn	453
Cross Country Championships	488
Cross, Military, 144, New Zealand	166
„ Victoria 262–	6
Crown, The	499
„ Agents for the Colonies	727
„ Colonies . . 680–	727
„ Equerries	109
„ Lands . . 197, 502,	502
„ of India, Order of	144
„ Office, 242; Scotland . .	249
„ Petitions of Right . .	846
„ Rents	249
Croydon	575
„ Aerodrome 384,	552
Cruelty to Animals Society	352
„ „ Act, Inspectors	209
„ „ Children Society	352
Cruisers 281,	282
Crystal Palace	384
Cuba, Area, &c . . 86, 757–	8
„ Coinage	448
„ Debt to U.S.A. . . .	726
Culagna	824
Cubic Measure	453
„ Weights	455
Cubit, The	460
Cuffley	385
Culloden	583
Cultivation, the Age of	80
Cumberland . . 557, 558–	9
Cuming Museum . .	220
Curaçao 795, 449,	795
Currency Notes	502
Curtis Island	667
Custody of Children . .	255
Custom House	379
Customs Drawbacks . .	595 6
„ Establishment . .	197–8
„ Receipts (U.K.) 501, 502,	518
„ Tariff of U.K. . .	593–6
„ Tariff (India) . .	623 4
Cutch, State	625
Cycling Records, &c. . . .	489
„ (Olympic)	492
Cyclones in 1927 8	863–5
Cymmrodorion	352
Cyprus 96, 689–	90
„ Church of	302
„ Coinage	447
„ Wheat	830
Cyrenaica 95,	786
Czech Society . .	352
Czechoslovakia, Area, &c 84, 738–	60
„ Army and Air Force .	283
„ Coal . .	533
„ Coinage . .	448
„ Iron . .	533
„ Loans to 524,	726
„ Wheat, &c 829,	830
Dacia	805
Daghestan	807
Dahomey, French 95,	772
Dail Eireann	592
Daily News-papers . . .	397
Dairy Commissioner . .	191
„ Congress	856
Dalmatia . .	825
Damascus . .	820
Damaun . .	804
Dames (British Empire) 141, 145–	156
„ Precedence of . .	141
Damietta . .	763
Danegeld . .	556
Danger Island	667
Dangerous Drugs Inspector .	209
Daniel's Comet . .	72
Danish Church	309
„ Kings of England . .	102
Danube, The . . 86,	826
„ Commissions . .	720
Danzig 448, 553,	760
Daquahlhya	763
Dardanelles	822
Dar es Salaam . .	775
Darfur	774
Darkness (1929) 2,	74
Dartmoor	555
Dartmouth, 575, College . .	389
Date Line, The 78,	456
„ Marks on Plate . .	451–2
Datia	625
David Copperfield Library . .	220
Davis Cup	489
Davison Scholarships . .	496
Dawes Reparations . . . 525,	774
"Dawn" (Film)	845
Day of Atonement	81
„ The Astronomical	77
„ The Coldest	88
„ The Hottest	88
„ The Longest . . 22, (*Note*)	25
„ The Sidereal	57
„ The Wettest	88
„ Where it begins . .	456
Daybreak 4, 8, 12,	&c
Days from month to month .	467
„ of Grace	253
„ of the Year . . 2, 6,	10
Dead Letter Office, 542; Sea	705
Deadweight Tonnage	457
Deaf Societies	352–3
Deans and Chapters . . . 244,	293–8
Death Certificates . . .	863
„ (Estate) Duties . . .	512–3
„ Rate	497
Deaths (Legal Notes) . . .	253–4
„ Abroad	254
„ at Sea	254
„ Notable 469–	72
„ Registry . . 207, 208,	253
„ Statistics of	497
„ Under 1 year	497
Debt, The National 222,	522–5
„ Imprisonment for . .	245
„ Local Government . .	521
„ of British Dominions .	538
„ Ottoman	823
„ to U.S.A.	726
Debts, Enemy	237
Decca, The	594–5
Deceased Husband's Brother	260
„ Wife's Sister	260
Decimal Association . .	353
Declination (Cal.) . . . . 3 *et seq.*,	75–6
Decorations and Medals	144
Decree Nisi, &c. . . .	255
Deeds, Stamps	537
Deerstalking Season	387
Defaulting Debtors	524
Defence College 324–5	
„ Committee, Impl 229,	495
Deferred Telegrams	547
Degrees of Latitude	456
Dehra Dun Observatory . .	223
Delagoa Bay	804
Delaware	93
Delhi 97,	593
„ Legislative Assembly	606
„ Government, &c	625
Delville Wood	669
Denmark, Area, &c . . 84, 760–	1
„ Army and Air Force . .	283
„ Coinage	448
„ Illegitimacy	497
„ Infant Mortality . .	500
„ Oats	829
„ Railway Gauges . . .	454
„ Shipping 553,	554
„ Telephones	540
„ Weather 863–	5
Dental Corps, Army	285
„ Education	328
„ Hospitals 328,	375
„ Registration . . .	325
d'Entrecasteaux Islands . .	650
Depreciation Fund	523
Deputation (Gamekeepers) . .	527
Deputies (City of London)	562
Derby	575
„ Banks	414
„ Bishop of	294
„ (Race, 1929) 493; Winners	488
Derbyshire 557, 558–	9
Derry	588
„ Bishops of 302,	306
Descent, Tables of . .	270–2
Detroit 89, 93,	729
Development Commission .	198
Devonshire 557, 558–	9
Dewas, State . .	625
Dewhurst Stakes	484
Dhangadhia, State . .	625
Dhar State	625
Dhaolpur, State . .	625
Diameter of the Earth 71, 83,	456
„ Circles	453
Diameters (Solar System)	71
Diamond Skulls, Winner	491
Diamonds, Production of	674
Diary of Events (1927–8) . . 472–	482
„ Sporting and Society, 1929	493
Dick Whittington 383,	561
Dickens Museum	220
Dictionary, The Oxford	874
Diego Alvarez Island	716
„ Garcia	703
Dignities, Fees for	516
Dilapidations, Ecclesiastical . .	230
Dindings Territory	698
Dining Terms	241
Dioceses, England and Wales	293–9
Diplomatic Intercourse 100–1, 735–	846
„ Corps, Marshal . . 106,	203
„ Service Salaries .	738
Director of Public Prosecutions	243
Disabled Men (Pensions) . . .	528
Discharged Prisoners Societies .	353
Discount Rate	428
Displacement Tonnage	457
Disputes, Trade (1927 8) . . .	853–5
Distance between Capitals	xli
„ of Horizon	856
Distillers' Licence	507
Distinguished Conduct Medal . .	144
„ Flying Cross	144
„ „ Medal	144
„ Service Cross	144
„ „ Medal	144
„ „ Order	144
District of Columbia . .	93
„ Probate Registries	268
Dnieper	804
Diving Championships . .	490
Divorce Court 242,	243
„ for the Poor	256
„ King's Proctor . . 243,	255
„ Law of 254–	6
Dobruja, The	805
Dockland Settlements	337
Docks, London	382
Dockyards Department	278
Doctor Johnson's House	220
Doctor's Commons	244

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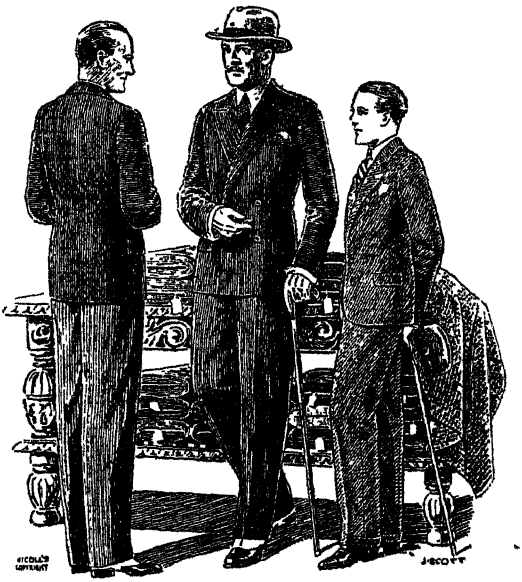

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PAGE

Doctors' Fees 373
Dodecanese 95, 778, 786
Dog Licences (U K) 510, 518
Doggett's Coat and Badge 385, 387, 491
Dogs' Home.. 353
Dollar, The American 450
,, The Canadian .. .. (*Note*) 447
,, The Malayan .. .. (*Note*) 447
Domesday Book 230
Domestic Occupation (U K) 530
,, Subjects, Tr Colls 325
Dominica, Leeward Islands 685
Dominical Letters 82
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, Area, &c .. 85, 761–2
Dominion Income Tax 523
,, Observatory 223
,, Status 495
Dominions Office 196 7
,, See of these 167, 168, 196
Doncaster, 575, Cup, Winners of 484
Dongola 724
DORIA 837
Dorsetshire 557, 558–9
Douglas Haig Homes.. 838
,, I. of M. .. .. 695, cvi
Dover 575
,, Banks 424
,, Bishop of (Canterbury) 293
,, High Water 52
,, Shipping. 554
,, Sunrise 55
Dower, Law of 270
Down 98, 588
,, Bishops of.. .. .. ..302, 306
Downing Street 379
Drama, 1927–28 .. .. 877–8, 882–7
,, Censor.. 109
,, College of 325
Draught of Ships 457
Drawbacks, Customs 505–8
Drawing Paper, Sizes of 458
Dreadnought Hospital 372
Dresden 89, 776
Drivers' (Cab) Qualifications .. 389
,, Licences (Motor) 510
Drugs Act Inspector 209
Drunkenness 500
Dry Rot in Wood 867
Dublin .. .. 588, cvi
,, American Legation 736–7
,, Archbishop.. 306
,, Assay Office 452, 453
,, Banks 426
,, Bishop 302
,, Cathedral 302
,, Clubs 395
,, County 588
,, High Water (daily) 5, 9, 13, &c
,, Newspapers 397
,, Sunrise 55
,, Universities 321
,, University College 322
Duchess in Own Right xii
Duchy of Cornwall, 198, Lancaster 199
Duke of York, ... 106, xio
Duke of York's School 328
Dukes, xii; Royal. xii
,, How to Address xii
Dulwich 385
Dumb Societies 352–3
Dumblane School 328
DUNDEE .. ..585, 586, cvi
,, Banks 424
,, Members of Parliament 191
,, Newspapers 397
,, Shipping.. 554
,, Tides 52
,, University College. 321
Dunedin 667
Dunfermline.. 580
Dungarpur, State 625
Dunsink Observatory 223
Duration of Light 74
Durazzo 84, 740
,, British Legation 740
Durban 678
Durham 575
,, Bishop of 298
,, County, 557, 558–9; Palatine of 199
,, Observatory 223
,, University 318 9

PAGE

Dutch Reformed Church 321
,, *See also* "Netherlands"
Dutiable Articles, Postage of. .. 544
Duties, Customs, &c (U K.) .. 503–6
,, Preferential .. (*Note*) 503–6
Dye-stuffs Committee.. 237
Dying, Home for the 375
Dyne, The 457

EAR HOSPITALS 377
Earl Marshal 195
Earls 113–7
,, How to Address 113, (*Note*) 134
,, (By Courtesy) 120
Earlswood Institution 376
Early Closing, 837, Association .. 253
EARTH, The (*see also* World) 65, 72, 75–6
,, Age 79
,, Area 83
,, Circumference 83
,, Diameter 82, 456
,, Interior of. 76
,, Magnetism 75–6
,, Satellite of the 74
,, Velocity of the 75 83
Earthquakes 76, 863–8
East Africa, British, ... 696–7, 704
,, ,, French 707
,, ,, Italian 784
,, ,, Portuguese 802
,, ,, Trade Commissioner 99
East End Maternity Home 376
East London College 318
,, ,, Hospital 374
East Lothian 584, 585
Eastbourne .. .. 575, cvi
Easter Day .. ..(1929) 1, 14, (1930) 50
,, Date of .. ..(*Note*) 83
,, Fixed 82, 833–6
Eastern Command 285
,, Time 78
Ecclesiastical Commissioners 199
,, Courts, 244, Licences 512
,, Dilapidations 230
,, Summary 1927–28 477
Eclipse Stakes, Winners 483
Eclipses in 1929, &c 4, 8, 12, &c , 52, 58
,, (1930) 52
,, Jupiter's Satellites 58–9
Ecliptic, The 75
Economic Committee 210
,, Conference 839
Economics, London School of 318
Economy in 1927–8 502
ECUADOR, Area, &c .. .. .. .85, 762–3
,, Coinage 448
Eire Island 797
Editorial Citations Office.. 249
EDINBURGH .. .. 584, 586, cvi
,, Art Galleries 219
,, Assay Office.. .. .. .. 451, 452
,, Banks 403–10, 424
,, Bishop of 302
,, Botanic Gardens 240
,, Clubs 395
,, College of Art.. 323
,, Duke of 105
,, Gazette Office 249
,, General Post Office 229 30
,, Government Offices in 195, 240
,, Inland Revenue Dept 213
,, Insurance Companies 438–41
,, Lord Provost 584
,, Members of Parliament 192–2
,, Music 881
,, Newspapers 397
,, Procurator-Fiscal 250
,, R.C Archbishop 306
,, Royal Observatory 222, 223
,, Royal Scottish Museum. 202
,, Schools 340, 344
,, Sheriff 250
,, Stationery Office 233
,, Telegraph Offices.. 547
,, University 321
,, Veterinary College 337
Edmonton 675
,, Alberta 642
Education, Board of 199–202
,, British Empire 496
,, Commercial 324
,, Committee, L C C 566, 569

PAGE

Education Corps, Army 285
,, Cost of 519–20
,, Dept, India 608
,, Domestic Subjects 325
,, in British Empire 496
,, Minister of 167, 199
,, Naval 277
,, Professional 322–337
,, Scotland 201–2
,, Societies 353
,, Statistics 312
,, Summary, 1927–8 477
,, University 313–322
,, U S A 734 5
Edward VII, H M King 105
Edward Medal 144
Eggs 786
EGYPT, Area, &c .. .. .. .85, 763 7
,, Banks 403–410
,, Bishop 301
,, Cereals 829, 830
,, Civilisation in 80
,, Events in 1927–8 482
,, High Commissioner 100
,, Petroleum 525
,, Postage to 543
,, Railway Gauges 454
,, Troops in 285
,, Wealth 824
,, Weights and Measures 460
,, Wheat, &c 829, 830
Eight Hours Day 837
Eighty Club 367
Einstein Theory 869–870
Eisteddfodau 579
Ekaterinoslav 810
Elba 784
Elbe Canal 87
Elder Brethren 239
Eldest Sons' Titles 129
Eleanor Crosses. 386
Election, Cost of (1924) 175
,, Results 248
Electors, Qualifications 256–7
Electric Bulb, Largest 869
,, Power Shovel 868
,, Railways 909
Electrical Engineers, R N 278
,, Measures 455
Electricity Board 202
,, Commission 202
,, Development 172
,, Laboratory 232
Elections not Individually 867–8
Elements and Dates (1929), 1, (1930) 50
Elephant Butte Dam 732
Elizabeth, The Princess 126
Ellesmere Island 86
Ellice Islands 724–5
Elobey Islands 816
Eltham, 385; Earl of 104
Ely, 557, 558–9, Bishop of 294
Embassies, British & Foreign 100, 101
Emigrants' Information Office 197
,, Nationality of 497
,, U S Quota Law 718
Emigration (U K) 497
,, Committee (Government) 197
,, Officers.. 25
Empire, The British 494–718
,, Flax Committee 230
,, Learne of the 350, 932
,, Marketing Board 197
,, Memorial Hostel 379
,, Parliamentary Union 840
,, Societies 353
Employees' Societies 366–72
Employers' Liability Insurance .. 438–41
,, ,, (Workmen's Comp) 534
,, Societies 366–72
Employment Department.. 214
,, in Factories.. 208
,, on Railways 909, 915
,, Seasonable 842–3
,, Societies, 353, 828, Statistics 534
Empress of Ireland, 554; Fund.. .. 845
Encke's Comet 72
Enderbury Island 705
Endowed Schools Commission 295
Endowment Insurance 434–6
Enemy Debts Department 237
Energy, Measures of 457

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LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

	PAGE
Enfield 385, 575; Enfield Lock	385
Engine and Boiler Insurance .	438–42
Engineer, Vice & Rear Admirals	279
,, Surveyors, B. of T	235–6
Engineering Laboratory .	232
,, Museum .	218
,, Research Board	233
,, Royal Naval College	329
,, Schools, &c ..	235
,, Societies . .	253
,, Trade Disputes ..	843–4
Engineers, Fees, 275, Railway .	921
,, Royal	285
England, Agriculture	530–1
,, Area, &c ..	497, 555
,, Church of .	291 292–301
,, Cities . .	570–3
,, Climate . .	555, 819–834, 911
,, Counties . .	557, 558–9
,, History	556
,, Members of Parliament	181–191
,, Political Parties .	175
,, Religious	291
,, Street Accidents .	539
,, Sunrise and Sunset	55
,, Towns	574–8
England & Wales, Acreage, &c	497
,, Agriculture .	530 2
,, Bankruptcy	533–4
,, Bank Holidays .	423
,, Banks in .. .	411–425
,, Births, 497, Deaths	497
,, Canals ..	539
,, Census of . .	498
,, Climate .	857–865
,, Close Times .. .	387
,, Clubs .	392–4
,, Crime .	..500
,, Drunkenness	500
,, Education .	312
,, Emigration	497
,, Families	498
,, Farms .	532
,, Fisheries	532
,, Forestry	203–4
,, Harvests . .	531
,, Holidays . ..	428
,, Hunts and Hounds ..	904
,, Illegitimacy	497
,, Income Tax Assessments	518, 520
,, Infant Mortality ..	500
,, Inhabited Houses .	498
,, Judicature	241
,, Kings of .	102
,, Live Stock	530
,, Local Taxation	521
,, National Health Insurance	529
,, Newspapers . .	397
,, Occupations .	530
,, Old Age Pensions	527
,, Pauperism and Poor Rates	523
,, Police . 246	500
,, Population . ..	498
,, Production .	530
,, Railways . 539. 905	921
,, Religion . ..	...291
,, Roads .. .	539
,, Schools . 338–40,	342–4
,, Shipping .	554
,, Street Accidents	530
,, Universities . .	313 321
,, Widows' Pensions	527
English Architecture	458
,, Cathedrals .	308
,, Language . . .	291
Englishmen, Height and Weight	557
Eltham Village Centre	353
Entebbe .. .	716
Entertainment Duty .	507 518
Environs of London	383–6
Envoys	100, 101
Eozoic Period.	79
Epact, Meaning of	82
Ephesus, Temple of . . .	87
Epicentre, The . .	76
Epilepsy, Hospitals for .. .	376–7
Epileptics, Society . . .	353
Epiphany...	2
Epirus	778
Episcopal Church in Scotland .	302
Epochs and Calendars	80 1
Epping Forest	385

	PAGE
Epsom Races . 387	483, 484, 493
Equal Franchise	172–3, 356–7
Equation of Time	3. 7 *et seq*
Equator, The ..	75, 456
Equerries to the King &c .	107, 109
Equinoctial Year .	82
Equinoxes (1929, 1, 1930)	50
Equivalent Investments	463
Errera (Italian)	95 786
Established Observatory	230
Eskimos in Canada	650
Essex	557, 553 9
Estate Agents Fees . .	275–6
,, Duty, 512–3 Receipts	501, 502, 518
,, ,, Office	212–3
,, Management College .	325
Estates, Intestates	270 2
,, Proved 1927–8	468, 888 896
Estimates, Air . .	288, 520
,, Army	520
,, Civil Service, 519–520 , Navy	520
Estonia, Area, &c . .	84, 767
,, Army and Air Force .	230
,, Coinage . .	448
,, Loans to . .	523, 524, 720
Ethical Union	353
Ethiopia	738
Ethnological Periods .	83
Eton College	339 385 486
Etpen .	746
Euphrates, The	782
Europe, Area, Population	83
,, Bishop of (London) .	295
,, Distance between Capitals	xlv
,, Railway Ratios	896
,, Religions of	291
,, Time	78
European Danube Commission	760
Eurythmic Colleges	330–1
Eve, Tomb of (Hejaz) . .	...739
Evelina Hospital	374
Evening Institutes, L C C	329 330
,, Stars . .	5, 9, 13
Events, 1927–28	472–482
Everest, Mount	86, 89
Everyman Theatre	883
Examiner of Plays	109
Excess Profits Duty	501, 502, 518
Exchange, Rates of	447–450
Exchequer & Audit Department	202
,, Bonds .	523
,, Chancellor . 167,	168, 238
,, Court . .	249
Excise, Board of	197–8
,, Licences and Duties	505–6
,, Receipts from .	501, 502, 518
Executive, The	999
Executors (Legal Notes)	266 267
Ex-Enemy Aliens Committee	237
,, Property . .	524–5
Exeter	575
,, Bishop of	294
,, Clubs . .	..393
,, Newspapers	397
,, University College	320
Exhibition in 1851, Commission .	233
,, Galleries (Imp. Institute)	224
Exhibitions (1929), London .	...384
,, Art	..879–880
Exmouth Training Ship	328
Expectation of Life .	405
Expenditure, 1913–1929	502–3
,, Local Government	521
,, State	519–20
Explosives Inspector	209
Export Credits	224
Exports (U K.).	535–8
,, by Months	536
,, of British Dominions..	538
Express Delivery Service	541, 549
,, ,, (Sundays)	.549
,, (International Service)	546
,, Trains	913, 916
Ex-Service Men .. .	837–8
External Debt	522
Extinct Office.....	..549
Eye, Hospitals for Diseases of .	377
Fabian Society . . .	... 368
Factories, Accidents in . .	208
,, Employment in	208, 534
Factory Dept (Home Office)	208

	PAGE
Faculties, Courts of	244
Faculty Fees	523
Fahrenheit Thermometer, &c . .	456
Fair Isle	582
Fairlop	763
Falkland Islands .. 96, 446	650–1
,, Pursuivant	105
Falmouth . . 554	575, 911
Families, Number of .	..498
Family Names of Poets . .	130–2
Fanning Island . .	705
Fanoe The	455
Faraday House	332
Farm Land, London .	388
Faridkot, State	626
Farms, Acreage of .	532
Faroe (Danish Islands	760
Fascists	254, Note 783
Fastest Ships, 929, Trains	913, 916
Feasts and Festivals	2, 6, 10 &c
,, Jewish	81
Fathom, The .	457
Federated Malay States	96, 698
Feeble-Minded, Hospitals for ...	376
Fees, Professional . .	273–6
Fellowship Guild ...	312
Felonies in London	569
Fencing	487, 492
Fenton Art Gallery	220
Fermanagh 98,	588
Fernando Po . .	816
Fertility of Marriages . .	497
Fever Hospitals	..375
Fez	794
Fiction of 1928	..876–7
F I D A C . .	838
Fidelity Guarantee Offices..	438–442
Field-Marshals	286
Fife, Area, &c	584–5
,, Duchess of	105 122
Fiji ,, 78, 96	446, 691–2
Filing and Record Department	242
Films Advisory Committee	237
Films, Help for British	172
,, (Louise Cavell) .	845
,, Principal 1927–8	..887
Finances of Great Britain	501–2
,, of British Dominions	496, 538
,, Foreign Countries .	94
,, Local Government .	521
,, Railways .	905–921
Financial Year, The	Note 26–27
Fine Art Commissions	202
,, ,, ,, I S A . .	222
Finland, Area, &c . 84,	767–8
,, Army and Air Force	283
,, Coinage	... 448
,, Illegitimacy ...	497
,, Loans to . .	726
,, Shipping . .	.. 553
Fire Brigade (London) .	598
,, Insurance . .. 428,	438–442
,, Losses from . . .	725
,, of London (1666) ..	.380
Fires in London	565
,, in 1927–8 .	474
Fiscals of Scottish Counties	250
Fish, Close Season for	897–903
,, Measures . . .	455
,, Seasonable and Unseasonable	903
Fisheries, Ministry of . .	194
,, Statistics	532
Fishery Board for Scotland . .	208–3
,, Districts . . .	902–3
Fishing Fleet, British	554
,, Licences for . ..	901
Fistula, Hospitals for...	..375
Fitzwilliam Museum .	220
Fiume	784
Fixed Easter	838 9
,, Stars, R A and Decl of	66–7
Flag Officers, R N . .	279
Flags, National .	742–825
,, and Funnels ..	903
Flax Committee	237
Fleet, An Aim . . .	... 281
Fleet Wood	388, 386
Fleets	280, 282
,, Mercantile (World)	553 907–915
Floating (Unfunded) Debt, The ...	522
Flodden	583
Floods and Storms in 1927–28 ..	863–5

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PAGE

Floods in Mississippi 870
,, in Thames 474, 852
Florence 785
,, British Consulate 785
Florence Nightingale Hospital 377
Florida 93
,, Storms and Floods 804, 805
Flotm, The 446
Flotilla Leaders 282
Flour Imports 532, 537, 830
,, Measures 454
Fluid Measures 454
Flying Accidents 551
,, Events of 1927-8 ..... 474 6
,, Records 482 552
,, Routes 552
F O B (Meaning of) 535
Folk Lore Society 364
Folkestone 575
,, Shipping 554
Food Council 234
,, Exports 537
,, Imports 535, 537
,, Investigation 231
Foot Guards 285
Football 354, 387, 488, 492
,, Ground (Size) 453
Footpath, Rule of the 466
Foreign Affairs, 1927-8 ..... 482 2
,, Ambassadors 102
,, Banks 403-10
,, Countries 84, 85, 738-826
,, Exchanges 448-50
,, Mails 543
,, Moneys 448-50
,, Newspapers 402-2
,, Office 203
,, Postage, &c 543
,, Rulers 91
,, Secretary 167, 168, 203
,, Weights and Measures 459, 460
Foreigners, Marriages with 263
Forest Products Board 232-2
,, Service (India) 616
Forestry Commission 203-4
,, Institute, 325 ; Statistics 203
Forests of India 620
Forfar, see Angus 584, 585
Formentara 816
Formosa 95, 787
Forth Bridge 87, 561
Fortune Theatre 883
Fortunes Left in 1927-28 468, 888-896
Fossils (Dates) 79
Foundling Hospital 354, 385
Foxhounds 394
Fox Hunting 387
France, The 448
France, Area, &c 84, 768-73
,, Army and Air Force 283
,, Coal Production 533
,, Coinage 448
,, Colonies 95, 773
,, Cost of War 276
,, Debt from U.K. 522
,, Debt to U K. 524
,, Debt to U S. 526
,, Embassy 100, 101
,, Events in 1927-28 481-2
,, Exports to 536
,, Football 488
,, Illegitimacy 497
,, Infant Mortality 500
,, Iron 533
,, Lighthouses 869
,, Naval Agreement 831
,, Navy 282
,, Pig Iron and Steel 533
,, Presidents of 92
,, Railway Ganges 454
,, Rate of Exchange 448
,, Seaports 87
,, Shipping 553, 554
,, Stabilisation 851
,, Summer Time 77
,, Taxation per head 519
,, Telephones 540
,, Trade of 772
,, War Losses 281, 288
,, Weather (1928) 863-5
,, Weights and Measures ... 459, 460
,, Wheat, &c. 829, 830

PAGE

Franchise, The 256-7
,, Equal 272-3
Franklin District 642
Free Church of England and Wales 305
Free Church of Scotland 305
Freeboard 457
Freeholds, Devolution of 270
,, (Scotland), Heritage 272
Freemasons 354, 357
Freezing Point 456
French Academy 428
,, Colonies 95, 773
,, Embassy 768
,, Hospital 373
,, Measures (Old) 460
,, Presidents 92
,, Revolution 769
Freshwater Fish (Close Times) 901
Friendly Islands 795
,, Societies, 855 6, Register 204, 533
Friends, Society of 305
,, Burial Ground 311
Froebel Societies 354
Froude National Tank 233
Fruit, Duty on 503, 505
,, Statistics (U K) 530-1
Fuel (Liquid) Ships 553
,, Research 232
,, and Power Committee 237
Fujino-yama 785
Fulham, 560 ; Palace 379
,, Bishop of (London) 295
Funding Loan 524
Funds, The 523, 526
Fung 714
Funnels and House Flags 923
Futuna Island 772

Gaelic Speaking People 292
Galapagos Islands 762, 873
Galatia 823
Galatz 760
Galaxy, The 62
Gales in 1927-8 863-5
Galicia 803
Galilee 705
Galleries, National, &c. 216-22
Galley Hill 79, 556
Galway, 588 ; University College 322
Gambela 713
Gambia 90, 692
Gambier Islands 773
Game, Close Times 387, 897
,, Licences 517
Gamekeepers (Deputation Duty) 512
Garden Cities 354
Gardens, London 383-4
Gardner Island 795
Garibaldi 784
Garter King of Arms 195
,, Order of the 142
Garwhal (Tehri) State 626
Gas Acts Administration 234
,, Therm, The 457
Gauges of Railways 454
Gazi, 705, Gazaland 804
Geffrye Museum 220
Gegenschein 73
Genealogists, Society of 253 354
General Election Results 175, 281-293
,, ,, Cost of 175
,, ,, Votes Cast 248
,, ,, Voting at a 257
,, Medical Council 327
,, Register (Edinburgh) 208, 253
,, ,, (London) 207
Generals 286
Geneva 819
,, Economic Conference 839
Genoa 89
,, Shipping 87
Gentlemen-at-Arms, 107-8, Ushers 109
Geographical Measures 456
,, Societies 354, 382
Geological Chronology 79
,, Societies, 354 ; Survey 232
,, Survey (India) 608
Geology, Museum of 232
George III., Family of 104
George V., H M. King 103, 106
George, H.R H Prince 106
Georgia, Russia 821

PAGE

Georgia, South 691
,, U.S 93
German Hospital 373
,, Property Administration 524
,, Reparations 525
Germany, Area, &c. 84, 773 7
,, Ambassadors 100, 101
,, Army and Air Force 283
,, British Embassy, Berlin 777
,, Cities 89
,, Coal Production 533
,, Coinage 449
,, Cost of the War 276
,, Embassy, London 773
,, Events in 1927-8 482
,, Exports to 536
,, Illegitimacy 497
,, Immigration Quota, U.S A 718
,, Navy 282
,, Old Age Pensions 774
,, Pig Iron and Steel 533
,, Production and Industry 773-4
,, Railway Gauges 454
,, Railways 909
,, Rate of Exchange 449
,, Shipping 553, 554
,, Stabilisation 851
,, States of 84
,, Taxation per head 519
,, Telephones 540
,, War Losses 281, 288
,, Weather 863-5
,, Wheat, &c 829-830
Gharbiya 763
Ghent 740
Giacobini's Comet ..... (Note) 40
Gibraltar, Area, &c 95, 692-3
,, Bishops of 302, 306
,, Coinage 446
Gifts to the Nation 839
Gilbert and Ellice Islands 704-5
Gilchrist Educational Trust 328
Gilt Edged Securities 268-9, 526
Girga 763
Girl Guides 345
Girls' Life Brigade 345
,, Public Day School Trust 343
,, Public Schools 341-4
,, Societies 354
Girton College, Cambridge 316
Giza 763
Glacial Period 79
Glasgow 584, 586
,, Archbishop (R.C) 306
,, Art Gallery 220
,, Assize Office 452, 452
,, Banks, 403-410, 424 ; Births 586
,, Bishop of, 302, Clubs 395
,, Chamber of Commerce 254
,, College of Art 324
,, High Water, &c 52
,, Insurance Companies 438-41
,, Members of Parliament 192
,, Newspapers 397
,, Observatory 223
,, Population 89, 586
,, School of Art 323
,, ,, Architecture 324
,, Sheriffs, &c. 250
,, Shipping of 87, 554
,, Sunrise 55
,, Technical College 321
,, Tides 52
,, University 321
,, Veterinary College 337
Gloucester, 575 ; Bishop 294
,, Duke of 106
Gloucestershire 557, 558-9
Glozel Finds 839-840
Goa 804
Goat Society, British 350
Gobi or Shamo 822
Gold Coast 96, 693-4
,, Imports and Exports 535, 536
,, Plate, Marks on 451-2
,, Production 674
,, Stick in Waiting 107
Golden Number explained 82
,, Square Hospital 377
Golders Green Crematorium 337
Goldsmiths' College, 328, 336, Hall 451-2
Golf Championships, &c. 487, 489

PAGE

(Sondal, State.. 626
Good Friday, x, 14, 50 Posts 549
Goodwood Races, 387, 484, (1929) 403
Gordon Boys' Home .. 354
,, Hospital 375
Gorsedd 579
Gotha 776
Gothenburg . . . 818
Goths, King of the 817
Gough Island . 726
Governesses Benevolent 354
Government Actuary . . 204
,, Chemist . . 196
,, Cost of . 519-520
,, Hospitality Fund 204
,, Laboratory . . . 196
,, Local .. 500
,, Majority 275
,, Offices .. 194 240
,, Publications Office . 233
,, Salaries . . 167
,, Theory of 499
,, Whips . (Note) 238
Governors, Colonial . . . 97
,, General, Canada ... .631
Gozo, 701, Bishop of . 306
Grace, Days of . . 253
Graham's Land . 691
Gram Production (World) . 829
"Grampian Hills" .. . 582
Grand Juries . 258-9
Grand Military . 387
Grand National 387 493, Winners 484
Grand Prix de Paris . 484
Grantham, 575, Bishop of (Lincoln) 295
Graves Commission .. . 240
Gravesend 52, 385, 575
,, Sea School 330
Gravity, Specific 455
Gray's Elegy 386
Gray's Inn 326, 380
GREAT BRITAIN, Area. 84, 287
,, Agriculture . . 530 2
,, Air Defence . 290
,, Army . 283
,, Canals 530
,, Census, 1801-1921 496
,, Cereals. 829, 830
,, Coal Production . 533
,, Coinage. 446
,, Cost of the War . . 276
,, Crime 500
,, Customs Tariff . 503 6
,, Debt 523-6
,, ,, to U.S.A .. . 726
,, Drunkenness . . 500
,, Education . . . 312
,, Events, 1927-28 . 172-80
,, Farms 531
,, Finance 501, 502
,, Fire Losses . . .
,, Government .. . 267, 494, 499
,, Harvests . . . 531
,, Iron 533
,, Live Stock . . . 530
,, Local Taxation 500, 521
,, Minerals 532-3
,, Navy 282
,, Occupations 530
,, Population 497, 498
,, Postal Regulations . .541-551
,, Posts and Telegraphs . 540
,, Production 530-3
,, Railways . . . 539 905-21
,, Religion 291
,, Roads 539
,, Shipping 553, 554
,, Street Accidents 539
,, Sugar Beet 526
,, Tariff 503-6
,, Taxation . . . 507 518
,, ,, per head 519
,, Telephones 540
,, Trade 535-8
,, ,, Unions 533
,, Tramways 539
,, War Losses . 281, 282, 288
,, Weather 88, 857-65
,, Wheat, &c 532, 829-30
Great Seal (Scotland) 249
GREAT WAR, Casualties . . . 281, 288
,, ,, Costs 276

PAGE

GREAT WAR Effect on Sea Routes 552
,, ,, Medals . . 288
,, ,, Official End of . . 283
,, ,, Pensions . . 528
,, ,, Shipping Sunk 281
Greece, Area, &c . . 84, 777-8
,, Army and Air Force 283
,, Coinage . . . 449
,, Cost of the War ... 276
,, Debt . . 523, 524, 726
,, Events in 1927-28 . . 482
,, Shipping . . 553, 554
,, Stabilisation . . 851
,, Weights and Measures 460
,, Wheat, &c . . . 830
Greek Chronology, 81, Church 305
Green Cloth, Board of 109
,, Park, The 383
,, Rod (Usher) 142
Greenland (Denmark) 80, 761
Greenock . . .. 554 586, (vi)
,, High Water . 5, 9, 13, &c
Greenwich 385, 560
,, Clocks 573
,, Court . . . 247
,, Hospital . . 278, 385
,, Magistrates 247
,, Meridian . . . 83
,, Observatory . . 222, 223
,, Royal Naval College . 278
,, Time . . (Note) 4-5, 78
,, Tunnel . . . 382
Gregorian Calendar 81
Grenada 686-7
Grenadines 687
Gretna Green Marriages . . 264
Greyhound Racing 387, 840
Grimsby 575
,, Shipping 87, 554
Grimaldi 677
Groat The 446
Grocers' Institute 332, 355
Grooms-in-Waiting 107
Grosvenor Hospital . . . 377
Ground Game Shooting . . . 387
Grouse Shooting . . 387
Guadeloupe 792
Guadeloupe (France) . . 95, 772
Guam 95, 719, 723
Guarantee Insurance Cos ..438-441
Guards' Regiments, 285, Chapel 308
GUATEMALA, Area, &c. . . 85, 779
,, British Legation 779
,, Coinage 449
Guernsey . . . . 689, (vi)
,, Banks 425
,, Coinage 446
,, Dean of (Winchester) . 297
,, Finance and Trade 538
,, Schools . . 340, 344
,, Weights and Measures . 459
Guiana, British 680-1
,, French, 772, Netherlands' . 795
Guides, Girls 345
Guildford 575
,, Bishop of 294
Guildhall (London), The . . 379
,, Art Gallery, 220, Library . 222
,, Justice Room . . . 246
,, Museum 220
,, School of Music 329
Guilds, London 564-5
Guinea, French 772
,, New (Papua) 652; Netherlands 796
,, Portuguese, 804; Spanish ... 816
Gujarat 627
Gulf Stream 583
Gulu 726
Gun Licences . . . 527
Gunboats 281, 282
Gutteridge Murder 476
Guy's Hospital 327 372, 379
Gwalior 593, 625, 627
Gymnastics 387
,, (Olympic) 492

PAGE

Hackney Cabs, Licences for 389, 509-10
,, Institute 332
Hadley 384
Hadhramut, The 742
Hadrian's Wall 556
Hague, The 84, 795
,, British Legation 795
Haifa 706
Hog Observatory 223
Hague's Fund 353
Hailsham, 863-5, Insurance 438-41
Haiti, Area, &c . . 85, 779-780
,, Coinage 449
Hake and the Full Moon .. 868
Hakluyt Society . . . 355
Half-Quarter Days 6
Halifa 724
Halifax 575
,, Banks 425
,, Building Societies . . 443
,, Newspapers . . 397
,, (N.S.) 639
Hall Marks on Plate 451-2
Halley's Comet . . . 72
Halos and Coronae . . . (Note) 41
Halton Air Force . . 290
Hamburg . . 84, 87, 777
Hammersmith 560
Hampshire . . . 557, 558-9
Hampstead, 560, Heath . . .383
,, Hospital 373, 374
Hampton Court Palace . . . 386
Hanoi 772
Hanover, 777, House of . . . 103
Hanse Towns 84, 777
Harecourt Church 322
Hares, Close Time for 387
Harold I 386
Haroun al Rashid . . . 784
Harriers, Packs of . . . 904
Harrogate . . . . 575, (vi)
Harrow School 339, 386
Hartlepool 554, 575
,, Tides 52
Harvard House 573
Harvest and Hunter's Moon .. 72
Harvests, Good and Bad . . .532
,, of U.K., &c . . .532, 829, 830
Harwich 554, 575
,, Tides 52
Hasa (Arabia) 739
Hastings, 575, (vi), Battle of . 586
Hatfield College 319
Hathaway Cottage 573
Hauran 820
Havana 89, 758
,, British Legation 758
Haverfordwest 580, 582
Hawaii (U.S.A.) . . . 93, 729
Hawkers' Licences 507
Hay and Straw Measure .. . 454
,, Statistics . . . 530, 532
Headmasters Association . . . 345
,, Conference Schools . . .338-342
Headmistresses, 342-4, Association 345
Health, Ministry of . . . 204-6, 500
,, Department (Scotland) . . 207-8
,, Estimates 520
,, Resorts . . . . . (vi)
,, Societies 355
,, Insurance, 274, 529, Cost of 520
Heart Disease Hospital . . . 375
Heatherwood Hospital 377
Hebrew Calendar, 81, Measures 460
Hebrides, The . . . (Note) 582, 583
,, New 705, 773
Hector Observatory (N.Z.) . . .223
Hegira, Year of 81
Heidelberg Man 79
Heights and Weights Average .557
Heirs at Law 270-2
Hejaz and Najd 85, 740-1
Helena Victoria, Princess . . .105
Heliographic Elements 3, 7, 11
Heliopolis 890
Hellespont 822
Helsinki 84, 768
,, British Legation 768
Helvetia 819
Helwan Observatory 223
Hendon 575

PAGE

Henley, 575, Regatta . . 387, 491
Henry, The 455
Heralds 295 379
Herat 739
Hereford 576
,, Bishop of . . . 294
Herefordshire . . 557, 558–9
Heritage, Law of . . . 272
,, Draft Schools . . 333
Herm 689
Hertford, 557, 558–9, 576, House 219
Hervey Islands . . . 667
Herzegovina 826
Hesse 84, 776
Hide (Land Measure) . . 460
High Commissioners (Imperial) .. 99
,, Court of Justice, England . .241
,, ,, Justiciary, Scotland . 249
,, Sheriffs, Eng., 558, Wales 580
,, Tides, 52–3, (exceptional) (*Note*) 9
,, Water at London, &c . 5 *et seq*
Highest Buildings . . . 87
,, Mountains . 86, 89
,, Railways 922
Highgate Hill and Woods . 383
Himalayas 594
Hindu Chronology . . . 80–1
Hindus, Number of . . 291
Hinkler's Flight . .475, 552
Hinlopen Strait 797
Hip Disease Hospitals . . .374
Hispaniola 760
Historical Societies 355
History, Books on 877
Hobart, Tasmania . . .660
Hockey 486, 492
Hogarth's House . . . 220
Hogshead or Wine . . . 454
Holborn, 560 Viaduct . .379
Holidays in U.K. 428
,, Postal Arrangements .849
Holland (*see* Netherlands).
,, House (Pictures) . . .221
,, (Lincolnshire) . 557, 558–9
Holloway College, Royal . .328
Holy See 798
Holyhead Sunrise . . . 55
Holyrood Palace Trust . 355
Home Office 208–9
,, ,, Industrial Museum . .220
,, Secretary . 167, 168, 169, 208
,, Service Messengers . 203
Homes (Various) 355
Homeopathic Hospital, London .373
,, Societies 350
Honduras, British 446
,, Currency 447
Honduras Republic, Area, &c ..85, 760
,, Coinage 449
Hong Kong, Area, &c .. 96, 694–5
Coinage. 447
Observatory 223
Rate of Exchange . . . (*Note*) 447
Shipping 87, 695
Trade Commissioner 99
,, University 322
Honour, Companions of . . 143
Honourable Artillery Company 379
Honours Commission . . . 210
,, (Stamp Duty) 516
Hood, H.M.S 281
Hoover, President 721
Hope Island (Spitsbergen) 797
Hops (Statistics of) 530–1
Horizon, Distance of . . . 856
Horizontal Parallax . . 4 *et seq*
Horniman Museum 221
Hornsey Office 249
Horse Guards, The . . . 380
,, Master of the . . . 107
,, Power 457
,, Races (1928) 483–4, (1929) .493
,, Riding (Olympic) . . .492
Horses, Horses for 355
,, (Insurances Cos) . . . 438–42
,, Number of 530
Horticultural Society . . 355, 384
Horticulture, Commissioner of . 194
,, Schools of 323
Hospital Funds, &c . . 355, 356, 358
Hospitality Fund, Government 204
Hospitals, London 372–7

PAGE

Hospitals, Bequests to (Govt.-ald) 840
,, for Middle Classes . 840
Hostel of God 375
Hotel Licences . . . 507–8
Hottest Day 86
Hounds, Fox and Stag . . 504
Hourly Wages Table . . .462
House Agents' Fees . . . 275–6
,, ,, Licence . . . 506 507
,, Flags and Pennons . . 292
,, of Bishops . . . 292
,, of Clergy 292
,, of Lairy 292
,, of Commons 175–82, 182–93, 330, 499
,, of Keys 695
,, of Lords . . . 222–232, 241, 330, 499
,, of Windsor . . (*Note*) 103, 106
Households, Royal 107–110
Houses, Inhabited (U.K.) . . .498
Houses of Parliament (Buildings) 330
Housing Act Loans 550
,, Co-operation in . . . 825
,, Department . . . 200
,, Expenditure on . . . 521
,, Progress 500
Howard League 555
Huddersfield 576
,, Banks 426
,, Member of Parliament . .183
,, Technical College . . 332
Hudson Bay 86
Hull 572, 576, 671
,, Art Gallery 220
,, Banks 426
,, Birth and Death Rate . 576
,, Bishop of (York) . . 297
,, Clubs 395
,, High Water (daily) 5, 9, 13, &c
,, Members of Parliament . .183
,, Newspapers 397
,, Population 576
,, Recorder 245
,, Shipping . . . 87, 554
,, Sunrise 55
,, Technical College . . . 331
,, University College . . 320
Hull Island 705
Hulme, Bishop of (Manchester) 298
Human Life, Earliest . . . 79
Humane Society, Royal . . 361–2
Humboldt Current 801
Hungarian Property 525
Hungary, Area, &c . 84, 760–1
,, Army and Air Force . . 283
,, Coinage 449
,, Loans to . . . 523, 726
,, Railway Gauges 754
,, Stabilisation 851
,, Weather 863–5
,, Wheat, &c . . . 829, 830
Hunt Cup, Ascot, 493, Winners 484
Hunter's Moon 71
Hunting, Seasons for . . . 387
Huntingdonshire . . .557, 558–9
Hunts and Hounds 904
Huon Islands 772
Hurdle Racing (Foot) . . 487
Hurricanes in 1926–27 . . 863–5
Hyrstan 820–21
Hyde Park 383
Hyderabad (State) . 593, 625, 627
Observatory 223
Hydrographic Dept . . . 277
Hydrosphere 83
Hygiene Inst., 355, School of 327–8

Ice Age, The 79
Iceland 84, 85, 781–2
Idaho 93
Idar 625
Ides, Kalends and Nones . . . 81
Idiots, Asylums for 376
Imi 826
Iguassu Falls 86, 750
Ile des Saintes 772
Illegitimacy (Legal Notes) .. .257–8
,, Statistics 497
Illinois 93
Imbeciles, Asylums 376
Imbros 778
Immediate Annuities 437
Immigration (U.K.) 497

PAGE

Immigration Law (U.S.) .. . 718
Imperial Airways 552
,, College of Science . .320, 332
,, ,, Observatory . . .223
,, Conference 494
,, Defence 324–5, Committee . 230
,, Dominions 494–5
,, Economic Committee . . 210
,, General Staff 284
,, Institute 224
,, Politics 472–3, 479–80
,, Preference . . . (*Notes*) 503–6, 535
,, Service Order 244
,, Shipping Committee . . 210
,, War Graves Commission ...240
,, ,, Museum 219
Import Duties (U.K.) . . . 503–6
Imports, Great Britain . . 535–8
,, of British Dominions . . 538
Inaccessible Island 726
Inca's Bridge 756
Inch and Centimetre . . . 461
Income or Wages Table . . . 467
,, of Tanganyika . . . 528
,, National (U.K.) 501, 502
Income Tax—
Allowances, &c 514–5
Assessments to 526
Commissioners . . . 211–12
Indian 620
Insurances allowed 430, 432
Rates and Rules . . . 513–4
Relief 502
Revenue from . . 501, 502, 528
Standard Rates, 1907–1928 . 516
Super Tax 514, 518
Incurables Hospitals for 375
Indefatigable, The 330
Indenture Stamps 520
Independent Labour Party . 368, 891–2
Independents (Congregationalists) 305
Index Figures 529, 837
India, Empire of :—
,, Agencies 593, 607
,, Agriculture 624
,, Air Force 290
,, American Consuls . . 737
,, Appointments to 615–6
,, Area and Population 85, 593, 595
,, Army 285, 286–7, 608, 615–6, 622
,, Audit Office 221
,, Banks 493–10, 624
,, Beam Wireless 550
,, Bishops 300, 307
,, Boundaries 593
,, British Exports to . . . 539
,, Budget 1928–9 618
,, Caste 595
,, Census 593
,, Chronology 80–1
,, Cities 89, 596
,, Civil Service 615
,, Climate 595
,, Coal 533
,, Coinage 447, 622
,, Commerce 608, 622–3, 629
,, Co-operative Credit Societies 624
,, Cost of the War 276
,, Council of Gov.-Gen. . . 607
,, ,, or India 210
,, ,, of State 606
,, Councils, Provincial . . 609
,, Countries contiguous to .628–9
,, Crown of (Order) 144
,, Currency . . .447, (*Note*) 620, 621, 624
,, Customs 620
,, ,, Duties 623–4
,, Deaths 622
,, Debt and Assets . . .523, 619–20
,, Education 608 622
,, Events in 1927–28 . . . 479–80
,, Exchange Rates . . . 447
,, Excise 620
,, Executive Council . . . 607
,, Exports 622 623
,, Finances of 607, 617–9
,, Forest Service 616, 620
,, Forests 620
,, French 772
,, Frontier Trade 629
,, Generals 286–7
,, Government 210–12, 494–5, 605–8

INDIA—*continued* PAGE
" Governor General 602–602
" High Commissioner 59, 212
" History 596–602
" Home Charges 622
" Home Department 607
" Hospitals and Dispensaries 622
" Imperial Legislature 604
" Imports and Exports 620
" Income Tax 620
" Industries and Labour 608
" Iron 533
" Irrigation 621
" Joint Stock Companies 624
" Justice, Police and Prisons 622
" Land Revenue 620
" Land Trade 624 629
" Languages 596
" Law 604
" Legislative Assembly 605, 606
" " Councils 609
" " Department 608
" Lepers 622
" Local Government 622
" Manufactures 624
" Marriages 595
" Medical Service 620
" Military Department 210, 607
" Mills and Factories 624
" Minerals 624
" Mints 607
" Mountains 86, 89, 593, 594
" Museum (V. & A.) 219
" Navy 230, 608, 621
" Newspapers 400–1
" Notation System of 624
" Observatories 223, 608
" Occupations 595
" Office 210, 211
" Opium Revenue 620
" Orders of Knighthood 143, 144, 145–156
" Petroleum 528
" Physical Features 593–5
" Plague Statistics 622
" Police 616, 622
" Population 595, 596
" Ports 624
" Portuguese 804
" Postage to 543–5
" Posts and Telegraphs 608, 620
" Princes of 625–7
" Prisons 622
" Provinces 593, 609–615
" Public Works Department 608
" Publications 396
" Railway Department 608
" " Gauges 454
" Railways 454, 620–1, 918–21
" Rates of Exchange 447
" Religions 292, 595
" Residents 607
" Revenue and Expenditure 617 620
" Royal Air Force 290
" " Indian Marine 280, 608, 621
" Ruling Chiefs 625–7
" Salt Revenue 620
" Salutes 625–6
" Sea-borne Trade 622–623
" Secretary of State 167, 169, 219, 605
" Sex 595
" Shipping 87, 624
" Snake Bite Deaths 622
" Stamps 620
" Star of (Order) 143 145–156
" States 593, 625–7
" Super Tax 620
" Surveys 622
" Taxation 619–620
" Telegraph Department 608, 620
" Time 78
" Trade Commissioner 99, 211
" Trade of 622–3
" Universities 322
" Viceroys 600–604, 607
" Vital Statistics 622
" War Losses 288
" Weather 863–5
" Weights and Measures 459
" Wheat, &c. 829, 830
" Wireless 550
" Zone Time 78

PAGE
Indian Education Department 211
" Empire 93
Indigenous Races in Canada 630
" in U.S.A. 731
Indo China, French 448, 773
Indore 625 627
Industrial Assurance 430
" " Commissioner 204
" Co-partnership 436
" Court 215, 244
" Disputes 478, 853 5
" Fairs 841–2
" Fatigue Research 216
" Machinery Museum 218
" Peace 842
" Property Department 224–5
" Provident Societies 835–6
" Relations Department 214
" Report (Liberal) 843–4
" and Scientific Research 230–2
" Societies 366
" Transference Board 842–3
Inebriates, Inspector 209
" Retreats Licences 515
Infant Mortality 500
" Societies 355–6
Infantry Regiments 285
Infants' Hospital 374
" Marriages 260
Infectious Hospitals 375
Inhabited Houses in U.K. 498
Inhambane 804
Inheritance Laws 270–2
Inhibitions 249
Inland Revenue, Duties, &c 510–7
" " Estimates 520
" " Offices 211–4
" " Receipts 518
" Waterways Board 539
Inns of Court, 325–6, 380, Terms 241
Inquests, Coroners 254
Inspectors of Schools, E. & W. 201
" Scotland 202
Institut Français 355
Institutions and Societies 346–370
Insurance Companies 428–44
" and Pensions 529
" Audit Department 222
" Committee 207
" Co operation in 835–6
" Department (Health) 204–5
" " (Labour) 214
" Estimates 520
" Fire 428
" Growth of 436
" Health 174, 529
" Income Tax Abatement 515
" Life 428–44
" Advice concerning 441
" Marine 438–44
" Policy Stamp 515
" Postal 545
" Societies 356
" Unemployment 172, 529
" Voluntary 855–6
Interest Table, Compound 468
" Simple 467
Interferometer 62
Interior of the Earth 76
Internal Debt 522
International Civil Law 843
" Express 546
" Fairs 842
" Institute of Agriculture 827–8
" Labour Office 90
" Societies 356
Inter-Parliamentary Union 845–6
Intestates' Estates 270–2
Invalids, Homes for 377
Inventions and Science, 1928 866–73
" Patents for 224
Inverness, 584–5, 586; Banks 424
" Sunrise 55
Investment, Co-operation in 835–6
Investments, Equivalent 463
" Trust Funds 268–9
Iowa 93
Ipoh 698
Ipswich 576
" Bishop of 296
" Clubs 393
" Newspapers 397

PAGE
Iran 799–802
Iraq, Area, &c 95, 482, 628, 782–3
" Air Command 285, 290
" " Mails 783
" Coinage 447
Ireland Area 86, 588
" Agriculture 530, 531
" Inn 326
" Baronets 235–241
" Census, 1821–1921 498
" " of 1926 588
" Chief Secretary, 1827–1921 169
" Christianity 587
" Church of (Disestablished) 302
" Climate 587, 857–65, CVI
" Clubs 395
" Events in 1927-28 477–8
" Families 498
" Farms 531
" Fisheries 532
" Fox Hounds 904
" Freemasons 354
" Heralds' College 295
" Hunts and Hounds 904
" Inhabited Houses 498
" Insurance Companies 438–41
" Lakes 587
" Lords Lieutenant, 1827–1921 169
" Mountains 89, 587
" Newspapers 397
" Peerage 221–228
" Physiography 587
" Presbyterian Church 303
" Railway Gauges 454
" Railways 905–21
" Religion 292
" Representative Peers (*Note*) 221
" Roman Catholic Church 306
" Sunrise and Sunset 55
" Time 78
" Wheat, &c 830
Irish Free State 588, 591–2
" American Envoy 736–7
" Banks 426–8
" Census of 1926 588
" Clubs 395
" Coinage 447
" Constitution 591
" Events in 1927–28 477–8
" Exports to 536
" Finances 538, 592
" Government 97, 591
" High Commissioner 99
" Immigration quota (U.S.A.) 718
" Insurance Companies 438–41
" Newspapers 397
" Railway Stations 920
" Schools 340
" Technical Colleges 334
" Trade 538, 582
" Universities 321–2
" Veterinary Colleges 337
" Weights and Measures 459
Irish Societies 356
" Titles Ancient 244
Irishmen, Heights and Weights 557
Iron, Production of 533
" Iron Gates 961
Ironmasters' Quarterly Meetings 5
Irregular Marriages 264
Irrigation (India) 621
Islands, Largest 86
Islay 583
Isle of Ely 557 558–9
Isle of Man 96, 97, 497, 595
" Agriculture 530
" Schools 340, 344
Isle of Pines 772
Isle of Wight 555, 557, 558–9
" " Archdeacon 296
" " Members of Parliament 287
Islington 860
Ismailian 800
Italian Hospital 373
Italy, Area, &c 84, 763–6
" Army and Air Force 283
" Coinage 449
" Colonies 95, 786
" Cost of the War 276
" Debt 522, 523, 736
" Events in 1927–28 482
" Exports to 536

ITALY—*continued* PAGE
" Illegitimacy . . 407
" Infant Mortality . . 500
" Navy . . 232
" Railway Gauges . . 454
" Shipping . . 552, 554
" Stabilisation . . 582
" Taxation per head . . 527
" Telephones . . 540
" War Losses . . 281, 283
" Weather . . 303–5
" Wheat, &c . . 829, 830
Ivisa 816
Ivory Coast 93, 772
Izalco "Lighthouse" . . 812

JACOBITES, The . . 582
Jaffa . . 706
Jaipur . . 625 627
Jaisalmer, State . . 625
JAMAICA, Area, &c. . . 96, 683
" Coinage . . 445
" Debt to Gt Britain . . 523
Jammu . . 625, 627
Janjira, State . . 626
Jaora, State . . 625
JAPAN, Area, &c . . 85, 786–8
" Army and Air Force . . 283
" Bishops . . 301
" Chronology . . 81
" Coal . . 523
" Coinage . . 449
" Cost of the War . . 276
" Events 1927-28 . . 432
" Exports to . . 856
" Iron . . 523
" Navy . . 232
" Petroleum . . 525
" Railway Gauges . . 454
" Shipping . . 553, 554
" Telephones . . 540
" War Losses . . 281, 283
" Weather . . 863–5
" Weights and Measures . . 460
" Wheat, &c . . 829, 830
Jarrow, 576, Bishop of (Durham) . . 298
Java (Netherlands) . . 86, 795
" Coinage . . 449
Jebel Druze . . 820
Jeddah . . 741
" British Agent . . 741
Jersey, 689, Coinage . . 446
" Clubs . . 393
" Dean of (Winchester) . . 297
" Schools . . 349, 344
" Weights and Measures . . 459
Jersey City . . 93
Jerusalem . . 85, 705
" Bishop of . . 301
" Patriarch of . . 307
" St John of (Order) . . 266
" University . . 322
Jervis Bay, S S . . 474
Jethou . . 689
Jewellers' Weights . . 463
Jewish Calendar . . 81
" New Year . . 2, 38, 50
" Weights and Measures . . 460
Jews, 305, College . . 335
" Hospital . . 373
" Marriage of . . 261
" Statistics . . 291
" Synagogues . . 311
Jhalawar, State . . 625
Jind, State . . 625
Jockeys, Winning, in 1928 . . 484
Jodhpur . . 625, 627
Jodrell Laboratory (Kew) . . 194
Johannesburg . . 678
" Observatory . . 223
John Benn Hostel . . 337
John o' Groats . . 489, (*Note*) 582
Johnson's (Dr) House . . 220
Johore . . 700
Joint Stock Companies . . 533
" " India . . 624
" " (Registrar) . . 213, 249
" " Substitution Board . . 215
Jordans . . 386
Joule, The . . 455
Journalism, Schools of . . 325
Jubaland . . 786
Jubilee Stakes . . 484
Judge Advocate-General's Office . . 274
Judge Advocate of the Fleet . . 277
Judges, U K : High Court . . 241
" Court of Criminal Appeal . . 246
" City of London . . 215
" County Court . . 245
" Irish Free State . . 592
" Northern Ireland . . 590
" Scottish . . 248
" U S A . . 722–3
Judges' Circuits Eng & Wales . . 243–4
Judicature, British Empire . . 496 499
" Supreme Court of . . 241 249
Judicial Committee, Privy Council . . 241
" Separation . . 255
Juan Slavic of Yugoslavia . . 81
Judicial Precedent (*Note*) . . 49, 82
Julius Cæsar . . 555
Junagadh Records . . 487, 492
Junagadh State . . 626
Jungthan Railway . . 921
Juno (Planet . . 70
Jupiter . . 4 *et seq.*, 70 72
" and Venus (*Note*) . . 28
" in 1930 . . 51
" Red Spot on . . 70
" Satellites of . . 4, 8 *et seq.*, 50, 59, 73
Jura . . 583
Juries, Coroners . . 254
Jury Service . . 258–9
Justice, Courts of . . 241–250
" Secretary, Scottish . . 249
Jutland . . 702
Juvenile Courts . . 254

KABBA TIN . . 742
Kabinda . . 804
Kabul . . 85, 739
" British Legation . . 739–40
Kafiristan . . 739
Kaietur Falls . . 683
Kaisar-i-Hind Medal . . 144
Kalat . . 625, 626 627
Kalends, The . . 81
Kalmuck . . 807
Kansas . . 93
Kapurthala, State . . 626
Karafuto . . 787
Karimnagar . . 710
Karauli, State . . 625
Kardia . . 807
Karigal . . 772
Karsala . . 714
Kashmir . . 593, 625, 627
Kathiri . . 742
Keats Memorial . . 221
Kedah . . 700
Keewatin District . . 642
Kelantan . . 700
Kempton Park . . 387, 403
Ken Wood . . 383
Kensal Green Cemetery . . 378
Kensington . . 560
" Bishop of (London) . . 295
" Gardens, 383; Palace . . 374
" Dispensary, 373, Hospital . . 374
Kent, Area, &c . . 557, 558–9
" County Schools . . 342
Kentucky . . 93
KENYA, Area, &c . . 96, 696, 830
Kerak . . 706
Kerguelen Island . . 772
Kermadec Islands . . 663, 667
Kerman . . 800
Kesteven (Lincolnshire) . . 557, 558–9
Kew Gardens . . 194, 384
" Observatory . . 290
Keys, House of . . 695
Khairpur State . . 742
Khakhyo . . 810
Khatoum . . 714
Khiva . . 811–12
Khorassan . . 607
Khorezm . . 811–12
Kiao-Chao . . 95
Kieff . . 810
Kiel Canal . . 87
" " Traffic . . 774
Kikuyu . . 726
Killarney, 587, Sunrise . . 55
Kin, Next of (Tables) . . 270–2
King Edward VII . . 105
King Edward's Hospital Fund . . 385
King-Emperor, The . . 106
" Diary, 1927–28 . . 432–2
King George's Fund . . 356
King George's Sanatorium . . 372–3
Kings and Queens, England . . 102
" Britain, 103, Scotland . . 102
King's Archives . . 107
" Bench Division Court . . 241
" Body guard . . 108, 110
" College Hospital . . 327, 372
" " London . . 328
" Coroner . . 109
" Cup Aviation . . 488
" Household . . 107–110
" Inn, Dublin . . 325
" Messengers . . 203
" National Roll . . 838
" Police Medal . . 144
" Prize (Disley) . . 283
" Proctor . . 239, 256
" Remembrancer's Office . . 239, 242, 249
" Speech . . 172
" Title . . 107
Kings of Arms . . 195
Kingston, . . 386, 576
" Bishop of (Southwark) . . 296
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL . . 572, 576
Kingstown, Clubs . . 395
Kioto . . 89
Kippers without Bones . . 869
Kirghiz Republic . . 807
Kishangarh, State . . 625
Knaresborough, Bishop of (Ripon) . . 298
Kneller Hall . . 329, 384
Knighthood, Orders of . . 142–162
KNIGHTS BACHELOR . . 143, 257–262
" Badge of . . 143
" Commanders . . 145–156
" Grand Cross, &c . . 145–156
" of the Garter . . 142
" of St Patrick . . 142
" of the Thistle . . 142
" of Windsor . . 142
Knots and Miles (Table) . . 450, 457
Kobe . . 87, 89
Kodaikanal Observatory . . 223
Kolhapur, State . . 625
Kondozm . . 774
Korea, Bishop, 302, (Japan) . . 95, 788
" Coinage . . 449
" Gram Statistics . . 829
Kotah, State . . 625
Kovno . . 84, 790
" British Legation . . 790
Kuwait . . 628, 742
Kowloon, British . . 694
Kuala Lumpur . . 699
Kuria Muria Islands . . 625
Kurile Islands . . 786
Kuwait . . 628, 742
Kwang Chow Wan . . 772
Kwantung Peninsula . . 95, 788

LABORATORY (British Museum) . . 232
" Government . . 196
" Imperial Institute . . 224
" Jodrell . . 194
" National Physical . . 232–3
" Plant Diseases . . 194
" Veterinary . . 194
Labour Cabinet . . 168–9, 170
" Conference (Commonwealth) 833
" in 1927–28 . . 478, 853–5
" Independent Labour Party 840–1
" Members of Parliament . . 175
" Ministry of . . 212–5
" Organisations . . 368
" Party . . 175, 368, 369, 372
" Programme . . 843
" Vote in 1924 . . 248
Labrador . . 643, 644
Labuan . . 698
Laccadive Islands . . 625
Lace, Duty on . . 803
Ladies of the Bedchamber . . 109

PAGE

Ladies' Clubs, 390–5, Colleges 314, 320
Ladrones 788
Lady Margaret, Oxford . . 314
Lagos 703–4
Laing Art Gallery . . . 220
Lamb, House of 292
Lakes, English 555
Lakh of Rupees 624
Lambeth 560
„ Palace, 380; Library . 221
Lammas Day 30
Lampeter, St David's College . 321
Lamps to be lighted . . . 289
Lancashire . . . 557, 558–9
Lancaster, 576, Duchy of . . 199
„ Herald 195
„ House of 102
Lancing College . . . 339, 477
Land Commissioners (E & W) . . 891
„ Court, Scottish . . . 249
„ Law of Inheritance . 270, 272
„ Measure 453, 459
„ Record Office . . . 230
„ Registry 215
„ Revenues 197
„ Settlement Loans . . 230
„ Surveying Fees . . 275–6
„ Tax . . 501, 502, 515
„ Thuringen 770
„ Value Reference Committee 243
Land-Thuringen 770
Lands, Directorate of . . . 240
Land's End–John o'Groats . . 489, *(Note)* 582
Lango 716
Languages of the World . . 87, 291
„ India 596
Lansdowne House (Pictures) . 221
Laos 95, 772
La Paz 85, 749
„ British Legation . . 749
La Plata 86, 742
Lapland 8.8
Lapwing's flight 569
Large Estates, 1927–8 . . 468, 888–896
Largest Cities, 89, Islands . . 86
„ Motor Ships . . . 928
„ Sailing Ships . . . 929
„ Signal Boxes . . . 921
„ Steamers 87, 924–8
Las Bela 627
Lascelles, Viscountess . . . 107
Last (Fish) 456
Late Fee Letters, 543; Telegrams, 540
Lateran, The 798
Latitude, 456, Tables of . . 56–7
„ Sunrise Table . . . 54
Latter Day Saints 305
Latvia, Area, &c . . . 84, 788–9
„ Coinage 449
„ Events in 1927–8 . . 482
„ Loans to 524, 726
Lauderdale House 384
Laughlan Islands 650
Launceston, 576; (Tas) 660
Lausanne 819
Law Agents 326
„ and Justice 241–250
„ Courts, 380; and Offices . . 242–3
„ „ Scotland 249
„ Estimates 519
„ International Civil . . . 843
„ Notes on 251–272
„ of Property 270–2
„ Officers of the Crown . . 167, 215
„ Sittings and Terms 241, 249
„ Society 326
Lawn Tennis, 387, 489; Court. . . 453
Lawyers' Fees 273
League Football 490
„ of Mercy 363
„ of Nations . . 90, 95, 478–9, 529
„ of the Empire 356, 902
Leamington . . . . . 576, cvi
Leap Year 82
Lease, Present Value of a 464
Leasehold Redemption Table 466
„ Reform 171
Leases, Stamps 515–6
Lebanese Republic 85, 820
Lebanon 772
Lee Conservancy 215

L'eds 571, 576
„ Art Gallery . . . 221
„ Banks 417
„ Births and Deaths . . 570
„ Bishop of (R C) . . . 300
„ Building Societies . . 444
„ Clubs 393
„ Members of Parliament . 183
„ Newspapers . . . 397
„ Recorder 245
„ Schools 329, 343
„ University 319
Leeward Islands . . . 96, 684–6
„ „ (French) . . . 773
Legacies (Legal Notes) . . . 207
Legacy Duties 516, 518
Legal Education 325–6
„ Notes 251, 272
„ Summary, 1927–28 . . . 479
„ System, The 499
„ Tender of Money . . . 446
Legations, British & Foreign 100–101
Legion, British 837–8
Legislation in 1927–28 . . 171–4
Legislature, The . . . 495, 499
Legitimation (Legal Notes) . 257–8
Leicester 576
„ Bishop of 182
„ Members of Parliament . 182
„ University College . . 320
Leicestershire . . . 557, 558–9
Leighton House 221
Leinster . . . . . *et seq*, 588
Leith High Water . . . *et seq*, 52
„ Shipping 87, 554
Length, Measures of . . 453, 459
Lemnaad 89, 810
Lent (1929) begins, 6, ends . . 10
Lepers, Mission to 356
L'Esperance Island 608
Letter Post, 542, Abroad . . . 543
„ „ (C O D) 832
„ Telegrams 547
Letters of Marque and Reprisal . 540
„ Number of 540
„ Patent, Stamps on . . 516
„ Railway 541–2
„ Undelivered &c . . . 542
Leviathan, S S . . . 87, 926
Lewes, 576; Bishop of (Chichester) 293
Lewis-with-Harris 583
Liberal Party, The . 175, 368, 372,
„ „ Industrial Report . . . 843–4
„ Votes cast 1924 248
Liberation Society 356
Liberia Area, &c . . . 85, 789
„ Coinage 449
„ Loan to 726
Libia (Italian) 785–6
Librarianship, Schools of . . 326
Libraries and Museums . . 216–222
Library Association 356
„ of Agriculture 827
„ of Congress 722
Libyan Desert 764
Licences (U K.), Excise . . 506–8
„ Fishing 901
„ Game, Gun 517
„ Insurance Companies . . 438–41
„ Local Taxation 509
„ Marriage 244, 259–63
„ Number issued 518
„ Occasional 507
„ Revenue from 508
Licensing Sessions 247
Lichfield, 576, Bishop of . . . 295
Liechtenstein 84, 789–90
Liège 747
Lieutenant-Generals 286
Life Assurance 428–41
„ „ Allowance for . . . 513, 515
„ Dawn of 79
„ Expectation of 465
Life-Boat Institution, Royal Natl 362
Light, Duration of . . . *et seq*, 74
„ Velocity of 74
„ Waves, Length of 57
Lighthouses 196, 278, 869
Lima 85, 802
„ British Legation 802
Limits of Horizon 856
Limpopo River 668

Lincoln, 576 cvi, Bishop of . . 295
Lincoln's Inn 328, 380
Lincolnshire . . . 557, 558–9
„ Handicap (Race) . 484, 493
Lindbergh's Flight 552
Lindisfarne 199
Lindsey 557, 558–9
Linen Measures 457
Lion Sermon 300
Lippe 84, 777
Liquid Fuel Ships . . . 553, 923
Liquidators' Fees 273
Liquor Control 209
„ Receipts from 518
Lisbon 84, 804
„ British Embassy . . . 804
Lister Institute 327
Literary Pensions, 932, Societies 356
Literature in 1928 . . . 874–8
„ Nobel Prize 888
Lithou 689
Lithuania, Area, &c . . . 84, 790
„ Cereals 829
„ Coinage 449
„ Events in 1928 482
„ Loans to 524, 726
Little Britain 380
Liu Kung Island 727
Live Stock (U K) 530
„ „ Commissioner . . 194
Liverpool . . . 89, 570, 576
„ American Consul-General . 736
„ Archbishop of (R C) . . 306
„ Art Gallery 221
„ Banks 417
„ Births and Deaths . . 570
„ Bishop of 120, 298
„ Building Societies . . 444
„ Climate cvi
„ Clubs 393
„ Court of Passage . . . 246
„ Docks 570
„ Drunkenness 500
„ High Water at 5 *et seq*, 53
„ Insurance Companies 438–41
„ Lord Mayor 570
„ Members of Parliament . 184
„ Newspapers 397
„ Observatory 223
„ Passport Office . . 203, 264
„ Population . . . 89, 570
„ Recorder 246
„ Routes by Sea 735
„ Schools 339, 343
„ Shipping 87, 554
„ Sunrise 55
„ Telegraph Offices . . . 547
„ University 319
Livery Companies (London) . 564–5
„ „ Halls . . 380
„ „ „ . . . 836–7
Living, Cost of 30
Llandaff, Bishopric of . . . 301
Llandudno cvi
Lloyd's, 356, Register . . 337, 553
Load Water Line 457
Loadline Committee 237
Loaf of Bread 454
Loan Board, Public Works . . 230
Loans Guaranteed by Britain . 523
„ Local Government . 500, 522
„ Public, Repayment of . 166
„ to Allies, &c . . 524, 726
Lobito Bay 805
Lobsters and Crabs, Protection of 901
Local Govt, 500, Board (see "Health")
„ „ Bill (Rating) . . . 849–50
„ „ Debts 521
„ „ Finances 521
„ „ Franchise 257
„ Loans Fund. 230
„ Precedency 141
„ Taxation, 521, Licences . . . 509
Loch: Scottish 582
Lock Hospital 375
Lodz 803
Lombok 98
London Areas of 89
„ Administrative County . . . 89
„ Air Services. 552
„ Ambulance Services 401
„ American Consulate . . . 736
„ Area and Population . . 89, 560

PAGE

LONDON—*continued*
„ Assay Office 451-2
„ Assessable Value . . . 560
„ Asylums Board . . . 216
„ Banks 402-10
„ Births and Deaths . . 560
„ Bishop of 120, 295
„ Boroughs 560
„ Boundaries of . . . 89
„ Bridge, High Water . . 5
„ Bridges 378, 831-2, Buildings 378 83
„ Cab Regulations . . . 388-9
„ Cathedrals and Churches 308 311
„ Cemeteries . . . 378-9
„ Census of 89
„ City of . . . 560, 561-3
„ Climate of 911
„ Clubs 390-1
„ Command 285
„ Common Council . . 562
„ Concerts . . . 384, 880-1
„ Consulates in 101
„ Coroners 248
„ County Council (*see* vol 2)
„ County of . 557, 558 9, 566-9
„ Crime 569
„ Diocese 295
„ Distances from . . . 1
„ Docks 381
„ Drunkenness 500
„ Embassies in 101
„ Environs of . . . 384 6
„ Exhibitions (1929) . . 384
„ Felonies in 569
„ Fire Brigade . . . 565
„ Fire of (1666. *Note*) 310 386
„ Fires 565
„ Foot Hospital . . . 377
„ Government of . . . 560
„ Greyhound Racing . . 387
„ High Water . . . 5, 9 13
„ Homœopathic Hospital . 373
„ Hospitals . . . 327, 372-7
„ Houses built in . . . 89
„ Infant Mortality . . 500
„ Legations in 101
„ Libraries . . . 216-22
„ Livery Companies . . . 564-5
„ Lord Mayor of . . . 561
„ Magistrates 247
„ Markets 380-1
„ Members of Parliament 181-2
„ Monuments 380
„ Museums 216-22
„ Music 384
„ Newspaper Offices . . 397-401
„ Parks and Gardens . . 383-4
„ Parochial Charities . . 328
„ Picture Galleries . . 219-222
„ Police, 246, 500, Courts . 246
„ Population 89
„ Port of . . 87, 225-6, 381
„ Postal Service . . 228, 543
„ Publishers 396
„ Quarter Sessions . . 246, 248
„ Race Meetings . 387, 483 4, 493
„ Railway Stations . . . 910
„ Rainfall 82
„ Rates of 560
„ Recorder . . . 246, 563
„ Representatives, Imperial . 99
„ Roman Remains . . 381-2
„ Salvage Corps . . . 357
„ Schools . . 338-342, 343-4
„ Sessions 248
„ Sheriffs . . . 558, 561
„ Shipping . . 87 381 554
„ „ Offices . . 930-1
„ Societies 357
„ Sport 387
„ Squares 844
„ Stone (St Swithun's) . 310
„ Synagogues . . . 311
„ Telegraph Offices . . 646
„ Theatres . . . 882-7
„ Tower of 383
„ Trade 87, 381
„ Tramways 567
„ Under Sheriffs . . . 246
„ University . . 316-8, 327-8
„ Water Board 215

PAGE

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL —
Activities 566-7
Aldermen 568-9
Ambulance Service . . 402
Commercial Schools . . 324
Debt 566
Education Committee . . 509
Finances 567
Fire Brigade . . . 565
Girls' Schools . . . 342
Members 568-9
Mental Hospitals . . 376
Officers of 569
Parks and Open Spaces . 383
Technical Colleges . 331-2
Training Colleges . . . 336
Tramways 560
London Ontario . . . 637
Londonderry . . 98, 588
„ Banks 426
„ McCrae Magee College . 322
Long Distance Wireless . 550
Longest Bridges . . . 87
„ Day . . 22, (*Note*) 25
„ Railway Runs . . 933
„ Rivers 86
„ Theatre Runs . . .
„ Tunnels 916
Longitude and Latitude . 83 456
„ (Zero) 456
Lord Advocate . 167, 170, 215, 249
„ Chamberlain's Office 107-8, 109
„ Chancellor 167, 169, 170, 241
„ Chancellors' Pensions (*Note*) 242
„ Chief Justice . . . 241
„ Clerk Register . . . 208
„ Great Chamberlain's Office . 215
„ High Commissioner . . 303
„ High Treasurer . . . 238
„ Howe Island 654
„ Howe's Group . . . 704
„ Justice General . . . 249
„ Justices 241
„ Lyon . . . 195, 249
„ Mayor, London 245, 240, 561
„ Mayor's Day (*Note*) 44-5
„ Mayors (Eng & Wales) 570 2, 574-8
„ President of Council 167, 169 230
„ „ (Scotland) . . 249
„ Privy Seal . . . 167, 215
„ Provosts . 594, 585, 586
„ Steward . . . 107, 167
„ Treasurer's Remembrancer . 239
Lord's Cricket Ground . . 380, 387
Lords House of 111-132, 272-4 499
„ (by Courtesy) . . . 120
„ in Waiting 107
„ Justices 241, 249
„ Lieutenant . . 558, 580, 584
„ „ of Ireland, 1827-1922 169
„ of Admiralty . . . 277
„ of Appeal 241
„ of Treasury . . 167, 238
Lorraine 770
Los Angeles . . 89, 93, 729
Losses from Fire (U.S.A.) . . 725
Lost Property (Regulations) . 388-9
„ „ (Office) . . . 389
Louise, Princess (Argyll) . 105, 110
Louise, Princess (Fife) . . 105
Louisiana Islands . . . 650
Louisiana 99
Low Islands (Australia) . . . 858
Low Temperature Research . . 232
Loyalty Islands 772
Lübeck . . . 84, 777
Lucayos (Bahamas) . . . 682
Luchu Islands 786
Ludwig Canal 761
Lunacy Administration . . 243
„ Boards of Control . 207, 208
„ Incences (Stamps and Taxes) 516
Lunar Formations . . . 72
Lunatics Hospitals for . . 376
Lusitania Fund 845
Luxemburg, Area, &c . . 84, 790
„ Coinage, 449, Iron . . . 852
Luzon Island 88
Lying-in Hospitals 376
Lymph Establishment (Govt.) . 205
Lyon Court 195
Lyons Fair 842

PAGE

MAIN 706
Mabye Association 357
Macdonald Ministry . . . 268-9 270
Macao (Portuguese) . . 95, 804
Macaulay Island 667
McCrae Magee College 322
Macduff, Earl of 108
Macedonia 778
Machinery Exports 537
„ Insurance Companies . 438-442
„ Museum 218
McKean Island 705
Mackenzie District 86, 642
Madagascar 86, 772
„ Coinage 448
Madame Tussaud's 384
Madeira (Portuguese) 803
Madras Province 593
„ (City) 89, 596
„ „ Observatory . . . 223
„ Council 606
„ Finances . . . 618, 619
„ Government, &c 610
„ Legislature 609
Madrid 84, 89, 825
„ British Embassy 825
Madura 95, 795
Magazine Post 543-4
Magazines, Offices of . . 398-400
Magdalen Hospital . . . 357
Magistrates, Metropolitan . . 247
„ Stipendiary 247
Magna Carta . . . 380, 499
Magnetic Observatory . . . 290
„ Pole 75-6
„ Storms 76
Magnetism, Terrestrial . . 75-6
Mahe 772
Maimatites 597
Maio Island 772
Mails, 540, and Mail Days . 543
„ Air 554
Maine 93
Maize Statistics . . . 829, 830
Majestic, SS 97, 926
Major-Generals . . . 286-7
Majorca 816
Majorities, Parliamentary . . 275-280
Makatea 772
Malacca 698
Malaga 825
Malaita Island 704
Malay Race, 83, Sea. . . . 86
Malaya 90 697-700
Coinage 447
London Agency 99
Time 72
University 222
Maldive Archipelago (Ceylon) . 689
Male Servant's Licence . . . 510
Mall The 383
Malmedy 746
Malmesbury, Bishop (Bristol) . 293
Malmo 818
Malone Society 357
Malta 96, 701-2
„ Cereal Statistics . . . 830
„ Coinage 446
„ University 322
„ Weights and Measures . 459
Malvern 611
Mamelukes 764
Man, Bishop of . . 299, (*Note*) 382
„ Isle of . . . 96, 695
Man, Prehistoric . . . 79, 867
Manaqua 85, 796
„ British Consulate . . . 796
Manahiki 667
Manchester . . . 89, 570 x, 576
„ American Consul . . . 736
„ Art Gallery, 221; Banks . . 418
„ Births and Deaths . . . 576
„ Bishop 120, 298
„ Climate, 911; Clubs . . . 393
„ College of Music . . . 329
„ Drunkenness 500
„ Geological Survey . . . 232
„ Insurance Companies . 438-442
„ Libraries 222
„ Members of Parliament . . 184
„ Municipal Banks 845
„ Music 881

PAGE

Manchester—*continued*
" Newspapers 397
" Population 89, 576
" Public Trustee Office 229-30, 259
" Recorder 240
" School of Art 323
" Schools. 339, 244,
" Ship Canal 87, 539, 570
" Shipping of 87, 554
" Stationery Office 233
" Stipendiary 247
" Technical College, &c 320
" Telegraph Offices 547
" Victoria University 319
Manchester College, Oxford 335
Manchester Guardian 397, 570
Manchuria 754, 755
Mandatory Spheres 95, 495
Mandi, State 626
Mangaia 607
Manipur, State 626
Manitoba 96, 98, 630, 640
Mankind, Antiquity of 79
" Races of 83
Manfield College, 335; House 337
Mansion House, London 246, 360
" " Funds 845
Manu, Code of 590
Manual Earners Income Tax . . 526
Manufacturers Associations ..356-371
Manufactures, Exports . . 535, 537
" Imports . . . 535, 537
" (U.S.) 728-9
Maori Population 98, 663
Mappin Art Gallery 221
Maracaibo, Lake 825
Maramuresh 805
Marathon Races 484
Marble Arch 33
Marble Hill 383
Marchmont Herald 195
Marconi Cable Merger 848
Marconigrams 550
Margaret Street Hospital . . . 375
Margarita Island 824
Margate, 576, cvi; Tides . . 53
Marianne Islands 788
Marie Galante 772
Marine Branch (B. of T.) 235
" Engine Builders 929
" Insurance 438-441
" Mercantile, of World 553, 922-931
" Royal Indian 608, 621
" Societies 330, 357
" Surveyor Staff 256-7
Marines, The Royal . .277, (*Note*) 287
Mark, The 449
Marketing Table 462
Markets (London) 380-1
Marks on Plate 451-2
Marlborough, 576, cvi; House . 381
Marquesas 773
Marquesses xxi-xi3
" How to Address xii
" (By Courtesy) 129
Marrakesh 794
Marriage (Legal Notes) 259-264
" Abroad 262-3
" by Banns or Licence 259
" by Repute 261
" Certificates 253
" Dissolution of 244-6
" Fees 261, 263
" Irregular 264
" Licences 259-260, 516
" " Offices for 244
" Nullity of 254
" of Foreigners 263
" Rate 207, 531
" Statistics 207, 497
Marriages in Scotland 264
" Fertility of 497
" Register of 207, 208
Mars . . . . . 4 *et seq*, 69, 70
" in 1930 51
" Satellites of 73
Marseilles 87, 89, 771
" Shipping 27
Marshal of the R.A.F. 290
Marshall Islands 788
Martinique 95, 772
Maryar, State 625
Mary, H R H Princess 106
Mary Queen of Scots . . 103, 583
Maryland 93
Marylebone 560
" Police Court 247
Masaka 716
Mashonaland 767
Masonic Societies . . 354, 357
Massachusetts 93
Massage, Society of . . . 326, 357
Massowah (Italian) 780
Master Cutler 571
" General of the Ordnance . 284
" Gunner 280
" of the Horse 107
" of the Household . . . 109
" of the Rolls 2,1
"Master of" (Title) . . . (*Note*) 129
Masters in Lunacy 243
" of City Companies . . . 564-5
" of Hounds 904
" of the Supreme Court . . 242
" and Mates, Examiners . . 237
Match Duty . . . 503, 507, 518
Maternity Benefit 529
" Hospitals 378
Mathematical Societies 358
Maudsley Hospital 376-7
Mauke 667
Mauretania, S S 87, 929
Mauritania 93, 772
Mauritius, Area, &c . . . 96, 702-3
" Coinage 447
" College of Agriculture . . . 322
" Observatory 223
Maynar 381
Mayflower, The (Joidans) . . . 386
Mayor's Court 245
Mayors, English 574-8
" London 560
" Welsh 582
Mayotte 95, 772
Maze (Hermgs) 556
Mazzini 784
Mean Noon, 3; Time . . 3, 7, 11, &c
Measures and Weights 453-60
" Conversion Table . . . 461
" Minute 869-870
Meat Imports 537
Meath, Bishop of 302, 300
Mecca (Hejaz) 741
Mecklenburg 84, 776, 777
Medals, Number issued 288
Medical Colleges 327-8
" Council 327
" Director-Gen., R N 277
" Education 327-8
" Fees and Charges 273
" Household 108-9, 110
" Officers of Health (Eng.) . . . 559
" " (Wales) 582
" " (City of London) . . 563
" " (County of London) 569
" Registration 327
" Research Council 275-6
" Schools 327-8
" Societies 358
" Staff (Min. of Health) . . . 205
Medicine (Nobel Prize) 826
Medicines (Duty) 507, 518
Medina 741
Mediterranean Fleet, 280, Sea . . 25
" Royal Air Force 290
Melbourne 89, 655
" Banks 403-410
" Boys' Schools 341
" Mint, 216, Observatory . . . 223
" Newspapers 401
" Trade Commissioner 99
Melilla 816
Melville Land 86
Members of Parliament (Alphabetical) 276-280
" " (Geographical) . . . 281-293
" " Resignation of 385
" " England . . . 275, 281-291
" " Northern Ireland . .275, 293
" " Scotland 275, 291-3
" " Wales and Monmouth 275, 291
Memel 790
Menai Bridge 579
Mengo 716
Mental Defectives 207
" " Boards of Control . 207, 208
" Hospitals 376
" Societies 358
Mentone, British Consulate 771
Mequinez 794
Mercantile Losses in the War 281, 282
" Marine Department 237
" " Medals 288
" Marines of the World 553, 922-931
" Pensions Committee 237
" School Ships 330
" Shipping (U K) 553, 554
" Shipping Committee . . . 237
Merchandise Marks Committee .2,17
Merchant Venturers, College . . 320
Mercury . . . . 4 *et seq*, 68-9, 71
" Dive of (1929) 73
" in 1930 51
Mercury, T S 330
Mercy, League of 358
" Order of 144
Meridian of Greenwich 83
Merit, Order of 142
Meritorious Service Medal . . . 144
Merthyr Tydfil 581
Meshed 800
Mesopotamia 623, 782-3
Mesozoic Age 79
Metalwork Museum 218
Metallurgy Research Dept 223
Meteorological Observatories . . 290
" Office 290
" Records . . . . . (*Note*) 7, 88
" Societies 358
" Summary . . 3 *et seq*, 88, 857-865
Meteors . . . . . (*Note*) 40-1, 72
Methodist Churches, 304, Colleges 335
Methodists, Calvinistic 305
Metonic Lunar Cycle 82
Metric Weights, &c 459, 461
Metrology, Dept. of 232-3
Metropolitan Asylums Board . . 216
" Ambulance Services 401
" Casual Wards 401
" Children's Hospitals . . . 374
" Fever and Small Pox Hospitals. 375
" Mental Detectives 370
" Ophthalmia Neonatorum 374
" Training Ship *Exmouth* . . 330
" Tuberculosis Sanatorium . . . 375
" Venereal Diseases Hospital. . . 375
Metropolitan Boroughs 560
" Hospitals, 372-7, Fund . . . 358
" Magistrates 247
" Police, 89, 246-7, 500, Courts 247
" Societies 358
" Sport 387
" Water Board 216
Mewar 625, 627
Mexico, Area, &c 85, 790-2
" Army and Air Force 283
" British Legation 492
" Cereals 829
" Coinage 449
" Events in 1927-8 482
" Petroleum 525
Michaelmas 428
Michigan 93
Middle Classes, Hospitals for . 840
" East Air Force 290
" Park Stakes 480
" Temple 325, 380
Middlesex, County of . . .557, 558-9
" Hospital 327, 372
" Land Registry 225
" Quarter Sessions 248
Middleton, Bishop of (Manchester) 298
Midlothian 584-5
Midsummer Day 428
Midwives Board Central. . . .327, 328
Migration Statistics 497
Milan 89, 785
Mile, English, Compared 464
" Geographical and Nautical. .465
Miles and Kilometers 467
Milford Haven, Marquess of 105
Military Administration 282-5
" Bands 887
" Cross and Medal 144
" Education 328

PAGE

Military Knights of Windsor . 141
„ Music, Royal Schools 329, 384
„ Police . 285
„ Societies 838
Militia, The 283
Milk Duty 505
Milky Way . . . . (*Note*) 29, 62
Miller Hospital 373
Millionnaires (1927-8 . . 408, 788-899
Milwaukee 93, 729
Mineral Production 532
„ Resources Committee . . . 224
„ Rights Duty 516
Miners as Hairdressers 844
Miners Welfare Fund . . . 237, 553
„ Safety Lamps 868
„ (Trade Disputes' 854
Mines, Department of 235-6
„ Royal School of 332
„ Safety Committees 237
Mirama Gorge 756
Mining, School of 333
Ministers and Ambassadors . . 100, 101
„ of State . . 267, 268-9, 270
Ministers' Pensions . . (*Note*) 267
Ministry, The 267
Minneapolis 93, 729
Minnesota 93
Minor Planets 70
Minories 816
Mint, Royal 216, 382
Mints Indian 607
Minutva 763
Minya 763
Miquelon 772
Missionary Bishops 301
„ Societies 358
Mississippi and Missouri 93
„ Floods 270
Mistress of the Robes 109
Mitiaro 667
Mobilization Department, Naval 277
Moderator, Church of Scotland . . 303
Mogul Empire 597
Mohalli 742
Moldavia 805
Molucca 95, 795
Mona 695
Monaco 84, 792
„ British Consulate . . 792
„ Coinage 449
Money, Legal Tender of . . . 446
„ Lenders (Lucene) 508
„ Order Department . . . 229
„ Orders 546
„ Paper 583
Moneys of All Nations . . . 446-59
Mongalla 714
Mongolia 84, 754, 755, 806, 812
Monitors 281, 282
Monmouth 557, 558-9, 581
„ Bishopric of 301
„ Members of Parliament . . . 191
Monrovia 85, 789
„ British Consulate . . 789
Mont Blanc 86, 784
Montana 93
Monte Carlo 792
Monte Video 87, 824
„ „ British Legation . . . 824
Montenegro 826
Month, Length of 74
Monthly Income Table 407
„ Notes . . . . . 2 *et seq*
Montreal 87, 89, 638
„ Banks 403-10
„ Trade Commissioner . . 99
Montserrat, Leeward Islands . . 685
Monuments (London) 381
Monumentum Ancyranum . . . 823
Moon, The 71-2
„ Age of 4, 8, 12
„ Eclipses (None in 1929) . . 58
„ Fish and Full 863
„ Harvest and Hunter's . . . 71
„ Occultations by 59
„ Paschal 82
„ Phases . . . . . 1, 2 *et seq*.
„ for 1930 50
„ Rising, Setting, &c. . . 4 *et seq*. 51
„ Time . . . . . (*Note*) 4-5
Moonlight Nights (Diagrams) 74

PAGE

Moores 773
Moravia, 84, 759, Moravians . . 305, 335
Moray, 584-5, Bishop of . . . 302
Morden College 350 303
Morley College 331
Mormons 305
Morning and Evening Stars . . 5 *et seq*
Morocco, Area, &c . . . 85, 772, 792-4
„ Trade Protection 829
„ Consuls 449
„ French 95, 792-4
„ Spanish 95, 815
Mortgage Bonds, Stamps on . . 516
„ Insurance 438-41
Mortality, Infant 500
Morti, State 626
Moscow 84, 89, 810
„ British Mission 806
Moslem Mosque 305
Mosul 782, 783
Motor Bicycle Licence 508
„ Cabs 388
„ Car Industry, U.S.A . . . 729
„ Cars (Import Duty) . . . 503
„ „ Rebate from 501, 502 513, 539
„ „ Licences 509-10
„ „ Statistics . . . 529, 729
„ Drivers Licence 510
„ Insurance Companies . 438-41
„ Licences 509-10, Registration 510
„ Road Vehicles 999
„ Ships 553, 928, 930
„ Vehicle Duties . . 501, 502, 509-10, 528, 539
„ „ Statistics 539
Mount Ararat 810
Mount Athos 778
Mount Batten (see Lectures, Princess, and Milford Haven)
Mount Everest 86
Mount Vernon Hospital . . 216, 375
Mountain Time 78
Mountains, Highest . . . 86, 87
Movables, Scots Law of . . . 271
Mozambique 804
Mubende 716
Muckle Flugga 582
Muhammadan Calendar . . . 81
Muhammadans, 291, in India . . 595
Muhammad's Tomb 741
Mull 582-3
Munich 89, 776
Municipal Banks 844-5
„ Directory, England . . 574-8
„ „ Scotland . . 586
Municipal Directory, Wales . . 581
„ Politics 473
„ Societies 358
Munster 588
Murders in 1927-8 476-7
Muscat (Oman) 628, 741
„ British Consulate 741
Museums in Great Britain . . 216-222
„ Improving the 84x
Music Academies, Colleges, &c . . 329
„ in 1928 . . . . . 880 1
„ in 1929 384
„ Inspectors of 201
Musical Instruments, Duties . . 503
„ Societies 358-9
Mussolini, Signor . . . (*Note*) 785
Mysore 593, 625 7

NABHA, State 626
Nahan (Sirmur) State 626
Nairn 584 5
Nairobi 99, 696
Najd and Hedjaz 85, 740 1
Names of Peers 130-2
Nanking 85, 755
Naples 89, 785
Napoleon 92, 763
Nassau Island 667
Natal Area, &c . . . 668-75, 677-8
Nation, Gifts to the 839
National Assembly The . . . 292
„ Covenant 303
„ Debt 522-5
„ Office 222
„ Flags 744-826
„ Galleries 219
„ Health Insurance 849

PAGE

National Hospital 377
„ Library Scotland 220
„ „ Wales 219
„ Physical Laboratory . . 232-3
„ Savings Committee . . . 233
„ Societies 359
„ Union of Railwaymen 369, 851
„ University . . . 321-2
„ Wages Board 244
Nationality, Law of 251-3
„ of Emigrants 467
Nations, League of . . 90, 95, 478 9
Nativity, The 80
„ Church of the 705
Natural History Museum 217-8, 841
Naturalization (Legal Notes) . . . 252-3
Nauru Island 55, 667
Nautical Almanac Office 222
„ Measures 457
„ Mile 456
„ Surveyors 237
Naval Airfields Camp 107
„ Colleges . . 329-330, 985
„ Commands 280
„ Construction Department 277-8
„ Education . . . 329-330
„ Estimates 520
„ Expenditure . . . 502, 502
„ Losses in War 281
„ Marriages 261
„ Medals issued 288
„ Medical School 328
„ Music 329
„ Ordnance Department . . 276
„ Pact with France 831
„ Pensions, 528; Rank . . 287
„ Reserves, 278, Decoration 144
„ Societies 359
„ Staff 277
„ Training Ships . . . 329-330
„ War Pensions 528
Navies of the Powers 282
Navy, The Royal 277 282
„ (proposed) for India . . . 621
„ The Red 282, 808
Nawanagar 626
Nazareth 705
Neanderthal Man 79
Neap Tides . . . . . 5 *et seq*, 52-3, 75
Nebraska 93
Nebulæ . . . . . (*Note*) 20-1, 65-6
Needlework, Royal School of . . 331
Negri Sembilan 668
Negro Race 83
Negd, *see* Najd
Neolithic Age 79-80
Nepal (Nipal) 85, 628
Neptune . . . . . 4 *et seq*, 72
„ and Regulus . . . (*Note*) 27
„ Satellite of 73
Nervous Diseases, Hospitals for 376
Netherlands, Area, &c . . 84, 794-5
„ Army and Air Force . . . 283
„ Coal 533
„ Coinage 447
„ Events in 1927-8 482
„ Exports to 536
„ Illegitimacy 497
„ India 95, 795
„ Infant Mortality 500
„ Petroleum 525
„ Railway Gauges 454
„ Shipping 553, 554
„ Telephones 240
„ Weather 863-5
„ Wheat, &c 830
Nevada 93
Neville's Cross College 329
Nevis 624-5
New Brunswick . . . 93, 630, 639-40
New Caledonia 95, 772
New Georgia Island 705
New Guinea, 86, (Papua) . . . 650
„ „ Netherlands' . . . 95, 795
„ Hampshire 93
„ Hebrides 705, 773
„ Jersey, 93, Mexico 93
„ Orleans, 87, 93, (shipping) . 87
„ River, The 226
New South Wales 645, 652-4
Agent General 99, 652
Banks 403-410

PAGE

New South Wales—*continued*
Bishops 300, 307
Boys' Schools 342
Railway Gauges 454
Trade Commissioner . . 99
New Style 82
,, Year, The 82, Jewish 81
New York (State) 93
New York (City) 89, 93
British Consul-General . . 736
Industries 729
Newspapers 402
Population 89, 93
Rate of Exchange 450
Shipping 87
Time, 78, Weather . . .863-5
New Zealand 86, 662-7
American Consuls . . . 737
Banks 403-410
Birth Rate, &c 663
Bishops 300, 307
Boys' Schools 342
Cereals Statistics . . 829, 830
Coinage 446, 447
Cost of the War 276
Cross 166
Defence 665-6
Emigration to 497
Events 1927-8 . . . 479-480
Exports to 536
Government 664-5
High Commissioner . . 99, 665
Insurance Companies . 438-441
Islands 98, 667
Loans to 523
Mountains 89, 664
Navy 280, 281
Newspapers 400-1
Observatory 223
Prime Minister, Article by. .662
Railway Gauges 454
Religion 292, 663
Schools 342
Taxation per head. 519
Telegraph Rates to 548
Telephones 540
Time 78
Trade 538, 666
,, Commissioner . . . 99
University 322
War Losses 288
Weights and Measures . 459
Zone Time 78
Newcastle-upon-Tyne . 572, 577
,, Art Gallery, 221, Banks 418
,, Births and Deaths 577
,, Bishop of 120, 298
,, Building Societies . . 444-5
,, Clubs 393
,, Fair of 1929 842
,, Geological Survey . . 231
,, Members of Parliament . .184
,, Newspapers 397
,, Recorder 246
,, Schools, 339, 344, Shipping, 87, 554
,, Sunrise, 55; Tides . . . 53
,, University College . . 319
Newfoundland . . . 86, 96, 643-4
,, Archbishop 306
,, Bishop, 301; Club 391
,, Coinage 447
,, High Commissioner 99, 644
,, Labrador Boundary. 644
,, Loan to 523
,, Trade Commissioner . . . 99
,, Weights and Measures. . 459
Newmarket Races 387, 484, 493
Newnham College, Cambridge . . .316
Newquay cvi
Newspaper Post 542, 543
Newspapers, Daily 397
,, Offices of 397-401
,, Returns, Registrar 213
Next of Kin Tables 270-2
Niagara Falls 86, 637
Nicaragua, Area, &c 85, 796
,, Coinage 449
,, Debt to U.S.A. 726
Nice 771, 971
,, British Consulate 771
Nicobar Islands 98, 593, 615
Niger, French, 772; River 84

PAGE

Nigeria, Area, &c. 96, 703-4
,, Bishops 301, 307
Night begins 4, 8, 22
,, Telegraph Letters . . . 546
Nightingale Islands. 726
Nights Moonlight . . 2, 6, 10, 73
Nile, The 86, 713, 764
Nineveh 782
Niue Island 667
Noah's Ark 810
Nobel Prizes 828
Noise of Trains 870
Nonconformist Marriages . . . 260
Nones, The 82
Noon 3
Nordic Races in U.S. 728
Nore, The 280
Norfolk, 557, 558-9, Island . . 650
Normal Temperature 456
Norman Lockyer Observatory . 223
Normandy, Duke of 689
Norroy King of Arms. 195
North America, Area, &c . . . 83
,, Australia . . 645, 650
,, Borneo . . 99, 679-80
,, Carolina 93
,, Dakota 93
,, Devon (Island) . . . 86
,, East Land 798
,, Europe, Bishop (London) . 295
,, London Hospital . . . 372
,, Pole . . . 456, 488
,, Railways 896
,, Sea 86
,, Somerset (Island) . . . 86
Northamptonshire . . 557, 558-9
Northern Ireland—
American Consul General . .736
Area 497, 588
Bankruptcy 534
Banks 425-6
Bishops 302, 306
Boys' Schools 340
Census of 1926 558
Civil Estimates . . . 519-520
Clubs 395
Command 285
Counties 98, 588
Education 590
Emigration Offices . . . 235
Emigration Statistics . . . 497
Executive 589
Finance 590
Government 97, 589
Health Insurance . . . 529
Income Tax Assessments . 526
Insurance Companies . 438-441
Judicature . . . 499, 592
M.P.s (Westminster) . . . 593
Ministry 589
Newspapers 397
Parliament 590
Population 588
Postal Guide 541-551
Production and Industry . . 590
Railways 910
Street Accidents 539
Sunrise and Sunset . . . 58
Technical Colleges 334
University 321
Votes Cast, 1924 248
Northern Australia 645, 650
Northern Rhodesia . . . 707-8
Northumberland . . 557, 558-9
Northwest Frontier Province 98, 593
,, London Hospital . . . 37
,, Territories . . . 98, 636, 642
Norway, Area, &c . . . 84, 796-8
,, Army and Air Force . . . 283
,, Coinage 449
,, Illegitimacy. 497
,, Infant Mortality . . . 500
,, Queen of 105, 110
,, Shipping 553, 554, 797
,, Telephones 540
,, Weather. 863-5
Norwich, 577, cxv, Bishop of 120, 298
,, Members of Parliament . 184
,, Newspapers 397
,, Sunrise 55
Norwood Cemetery. 378
Nose, Hospitals for Diseases of . 377

PAGE

Nossi Bé 772
Notary Public (Stamp) 510
Note Issues 446
Nottingham . . 572-3, 577, cvi
,, Art Gallery 222
,, Banks 419
,, Births and Deaths . . . 577
,, Bishop of (R.C.) . . . 306
,, Clubs 393
,, Members of Parliament . 184
,, Museum 222
,, Music 881
,, Newspapers 397
,, Recorder 246
,, Schools 339, 343
,, University 320
Nottinghamshire . . 557, 558-9
Nova Scotia . . 96, 98, 630, 638-9
,, ,, Archbishop 300
,, ,, Baronets of . . 135-141
Novaya Zemlya 86
Nueva Esparta 824
Nullity of Marriage 254
Numismatic Societies 359
Nunatan 739
Nurses' Associations 359
Nurses, Queen Alexandra's . . 284
,, War Pensions 528
Nursing Board, Army . 284, 285
,, ,, R.A.F. 290
,, College of 328
,, Council 328
Nyasaland 96, 704
,, Portuguese 804

Oaks, 493; Winners of the 483
Oats, Price 536
,, Statistics of 530, 532, 829, 830
Obituary, 1927-28 469-472
Observatories, Astronomical . 222-3, 385, 608
,, Meteorological 209
Occasional Licences. 508
Occultations, &c . . . . 4 *et seq*, 59
Occupations (Great Britain) . . 530
,, India 595
Ocean Island 704-5
Oceania, Area and Population . 83
,, Religions 291
Oceans, Depths of, 86, Principal . 86
October Meteors . . . . . (*Note*) 40-1
Odessa 810
Off Licences 507
Offa's Dike 556
Office of Works 240
Officers' War Pensions . . . 528
,, Associations . . . 838
Official Receivers, Bankruptcy . 235
,, Referees 242
,, Solicitor . . . 242
O.G.P.U 807
Ohio, 93, Bridge 87
Ohm, The 455
Oil Burning Ships . . . 553, 928
,, Electric Engine 870
,, Painters Institute 221
Oklahoma 93
Old Age Contributory Pensions 527
Old Age Pensions . . 205, 527, 774
,, and New Style 82
,, Bailey 246, 379, 499
,, Measures 460
,, Roman Catholic Church . . 305
,, Style 82
"Old Vic" The 882
Oldenburg 84, 777
Olympia 384
Olympiads 81
Olympic Games 492
,, (Winter) Games 492
Oman (Arabia) 85, 449, 628, 741
Omdurman 714
Ongar Radio Station 550
Ontario, Area, &c. . . . 96, 630, 638
,, Agent-General . . 99, 637
,, Archbishop 300
,, Bishops 300, 306
,, Schools 340
Open Spaces (London) 383-4
Opera in 1928, ... 880, 886
,, in 1929. 384

PAGE

Ophthalmic Hospitals 377
Opium Trade, India .. 629
Optical Societies . 359
Orkin . . 771
ORANGE FREE STATE 99, 668-675 678
"Oranges and Lemons" . . . 309
Orchha, State 625
Order of Merit . . 244
" " Merit . . 244
" " " (Indian) . 244
Orders of Knighthood .. 242-262
Ordnance Survey Department 194
Ordos Desert . . 812
Oregon . . 93
Organists, Cathedral . . 297-9
" Royal College of . . 329
Oriental Studies, School of . 328, 330
Origin of Goods (Act) . . 172
Orinoco River.. . . 824
Orionids, The .. .. (*Note*) 42
Orissa and Bihar . . 98, 593, 613-4
Orkney . . 582, 584-5
" Prehistoric Man 867
Orkneys, South 592
Orphans, Asylums for .. 362-2
" Pensions . . 527
Orthodox Catholics . . 292
Orthopædic Hospitals . . 377
Osaka 89, 788
Oslo 784 797
" British Legation .. . 797
Ossetia 807
Ossory, Bishop of 302, 306
Ostend Tides 53
Other People's Money . 888-896
Ottawa 637
" Mint 216, Observatory ... 223
Otter Hunting 387
Ottoman Debt 823
Oudh and Agra, India . . 593
Overseas Settlement Committee 197
" Trade Dept 203, 223-4
Overseas League . . 349-360
Oxford, 577, 671, Bishop 120, 295
" Banks 419
" Circuit 244
" Clubs 393
" Colleges 314
" Forestry Institute 325
" Home Students . .314
" House Settlement 337
" Lord .. 172
" Members of Parliament 184, 189, 190
" Museums &c.. . . 220-2
" Observatories 223
" Schools 339 343
" University . . 313-4
" Wireless Station . . 550
" Women's Colleges . 314
Oxfordshire . . 557, 558-9
Oyster Season 902

PACIFIC ISLANDS (British) . .96, 704 5
" " (French) 772
" " (Japanese) 93 788
" " (U S A) 733 4
" Ocean 86
" Time 78
Paddington, 560 Green Hospital .374
Pages of Honour . . 129
Pahang, State of . . . 698
Paignton 611
Painting Societies 360
Palaces in London 378-383
Palæolithic Man . . 79, 870-1
Palæontology 83
Palæozoic Period . . . 79
Palampur State 626
Palatine County .. .. .199
PALESTINE, Area, &c. . .85, 95, 705-5
" Banks 403-420
" Coinage . . . 447
" Exploration Fund. . . 360
Pallas 70
Palm Sunday 14
Palma 826
Palmerston Island 667
PANAMA, Area, &c. 85, 798
" British Legation 798
" Canal . . . 87, 95, 729, 734-5
" Coinage 449

PAGE

Penghoo Island 697
Panna, State 625
Papacy, The... . . 100, 798
Paper Money 522
" Weights and Sizes of . . 458
Papua 96, 645, 650
Papworth Village Settlement . 375
Parishes, Area, &c . . 85, 798 9
" Coinage 450
Parallax (*see* Calendar) . . 42
Parallels, Hospitals for . . 370-7
Parcel Post, Abroad . . . 544-6
" " Inland .. . 542
" " Statistics 540
" " Imports and Exports . 527
Parcels by Air 551
Parcels "C O D" . . . 542, 546
Paris 82, 89, 770
" British Consulate General . 771
" British Embassy . . . 771
" Exchange Rates . . . 448
" Fair 842
" Grand Prix 484
" Street Accidents . . 509
Parkes Museum 221
Parks, Royal, 240, Public . 383-4
Parliament 499
" Hill 184
" Members of (Alphabetical) 175 182
" " (Geographical) 182 193
" Officers of . . 173, 193
" Rules for Visitors . . . 380
Parliamentary Burghs . 191-2 586
" Conferences 845 6
" Counsel's Office .. . 239
" Fares 905
" Franchise 256-7
" Majorities 175
" Secretaries . . . 267
" Summary . . . 175-4
Parochial Charities London . . 388
" Church Councils . . 292
Parsec, The (20,000,000,000,000) . 65
Partabgarh, State 625
Parties, Balance of . . . 175, 371
Partridge Shooting . . . 387
Paschal Full Moon 82
Passenger Duty 509
" Ship Licence . . . 508
Passmore Edwards Settlement 337
Passover, Jewish 81
Passport Office 203
" Regulations 264-5
" " Stamp on . . 516
Pastel Society 221
Patent Medicines 507
" (Receipts) . . . 508
" Office . . 224-5, 382
" (Letters), Fees on . . 526
Patents Registered in 1927 . 382
Patiala, State 625, 627
Patriotic Fund, Royal . . 362
Pattern Post 544
Pawnbrokers Licences 508
" Regulations 265
Pay Corps, Army 285
" of Civil Servants, &c . . 294 250
" Hospitals 377
" or Indian Services . . . 615-6
Paymaster-Director General . 277
Paymaster General . . 167, 225
" (Accountant-General) . 279
Payxandu 823
Peace, Industrial 842
" Pact 846
" Prizes (Nobel) . . . 828
" Society 360
Pearls, Cultivated . . . 868
Peculiars, Court of . . . 244
Pedlar's Licences 508
Peerage, The 111-132
Peers, Representative .. . (*Note*) 112
" Surnames of . . 130-2
Peking 89, 755
" British Legation . . . 755
Pelew Islands 788
Pemba 718
Penalties (Inland Revenue) . . 517
Penang Settlement of. . . 698
Pengo, The .... .449, 782
Penmine Chain 555
Pennsylvania 93

PAGE

Penny, The 446
Pension de la Geneva . . . 816
Pentlhen Island 667
Pensions, Cabinet Ministers' (*Note*) 167
" Civil List .. . 932
" Cost of 520
" Lord Chancellor's (*Note*) 241
" Mercantile Marine . . 237
" Ministry of 225
" Old Age 527
" War 528
" " U S A 722
" " (*Note*) 162
" Widows' and Orphans' . . 527
Pentecost 18, Jewish 81
Pentland Firth 582
Penzance 577, 671
" Sunrise and Sunset 55
Peoples Palace . . . 381
Peruvian Library . . . 221
Perak 698
Perigee and Apogee 2, 6, 10 &c.
Perihelion (1930) .. . 51
Perim, Island of (Aden) 618
Periods of Architecture 452
Perlis 700
Perpetual Calendar... 171
Perrine's Comet 72
Perseids 72
PERSIA Area, &c ... .85, 799-801
" Bishop 301
" Chronology 81
" Coinage 450
" Persian Gulf. . . 628
" Petroleum 525
" Transit and Routes . 801
Perth 584, 585, 586
" (W A), 662, Mint . . 216
" Observatory . . 223
PERU, Area, &c . . . 85 801-2
" Army and Air Force . 23
" Coinage . . . 450
" Petroleum . . . 525
Pesadores 95 788
Peterborough 557, 558-9, 577
" Bishop of . . . 120, 296
Petite Terre 772
Petitions of Right 846
Petrograd .. . 809
Petroleum Production . . . 525
" Carriage in Bulk . . 928
" Excise Licence . . 508
" in River Ports .. . 846-7
Petty Sessions 499
Pharmaceutical Society 360
Pharmacy (Education) 330
Phases of Moon . . . . 2, 2 *et seq.*
" for 1930 50
Pheasant Shooting 387
Philadelphia 89, 93, 729
" Shipping 87
Philanthropic Societies .. 346 66
Philharmonic Hall . . . 384
Philosophical Society, 360; Royal 362
" (Victoria Inst) . 366
Philippine Islands. 93, 95, 450, 729, 733
Phœnix Island 705
" The 360
Phthisis Hospitals 375
Physical Laboratory . . . 231-3
" Training . . 201, 202, 277, 330-1
Physicians, Royal Colleges of . 360
" to the King . . 108, 110
Physics Research Board 233
" Nobel Prize 828
Picts 583
Picture Galleries (Various) . . 227-22
" Sales in 1928 .. 879-880
Pictures and X-Rays 872
Piece of Wall Paper . . . 455
Pietermaritzburg... 678
Pig Iron Production 533
Pigs in U K. 530
Pike's Peak Railway . . . 922
Piles, Hospitals for 375
Pilgrim Fathers Memorial 332
Pilgrims, The 360
Pillars of Hercules . . . 793
Pilotage, 278, Authority ... 227, 276
Piltdown Skull 79
Pipe of Port 454
Pirate Coast 628, 742

PAGE

Pistol Licence 517
Pitcairn Island (Pacific) 705
Pithecanthropos Erectus .. 79
Pittsburg 89, 93, 729
Pizarro 762 802
Plaistow Maternity Hospital .. 376
Planets ... 4, 5, 8, 9, 1 ey , 70
Plate, Dealers in, Licence 508
„ Glass Insurance .. 438-42
„ Hall Marks on .. 451-2
Play Actors 887
Plays produced, 1927 28 .. 882-7
Pledges (Pawnbrokers) 265
Plumage Import Committee 237
Plymouth 577, 611
„ Banks 419
„ Bishop, 294, (R C) .. 306
„ Clubs 393
„ Command 280
„ Members of Parliament .. 184
„ Newspapers 397
„ Shipping 554
„ Sunrise 55
„ Tides 53
Pocahontas 385
Poet Laureate 108
Poetry of 1928 877-8
Poland, Area, &c 84, 802-3
„ Army and Air Force 283
„ Coal 533
„ Coinage 450
„ Events in 1927 8 482
„ Loans to 523, 726
„ Petroleum 525
„ Stabilisation 851
„ Weather 863-5
„ Wheat, &c 830
Polar Aviation 475-6, 488, 552
„ Regions 83
Pole, The Magnetic 75-6
„ Star, Altitude of 5 et seq , 56, 62
Poles, North and South 83, 456
Police Courts and Offices .. 246-7
„ Cost of 519
„ Force (City and Met) 246-7, 500
„ Indian 616
„ Medal 744
„ Military 288
„ Procedure 847
„ Railway 913
„ Royal Canadian. .. 634
Political Honours Commission . 210
„ Levy 855
„ Parties 175, 371
„ Societies 366-72
Politics in 1928 (U.K) 472-3
„ Books on 878
Polo 387, 489
„ Ground 453
„ Water 490
Polytechnics, &c 331-4
Pondicherry (French) 772
Pondoland 677
Pons-Winnecke Comet 72
Poor, Divorce for the 256
„ Man's Lawyer 337
„ Persons' Committee 243
„ Relief 521
„ Societies 360
Pope of Rome 91, 798
Pope's Villa 384
Popular, 360; Hospital 373
Poppy Day Collections 827
Population, British Empire 494
„ Counties 557, 580, 584
„ English Boroughs 560, 574-8
„ Ireland (1926) 588
„ Scottish Burghs 586
„ of U K. (1570-1921) 498
„ of U.S A 93, 732
„ Welsh Boroughs 582
„ of World 83, 84, 85
„ of World's Cities 89
Porpander, State 626
Port-au Prince 85, 779
„ British Consulate 780
Port of London 226-6, 361
Portcullis Pursuivant 795
Porto Rico 95, 779, 733-4
Portrait Galleries 219-20
Ports of the U.K. 52-3, 87, 554
„ „ World 52-3, 87

PAGE

Portsmouth 577, 611
„ Bishop 296, (R C) 306
„ Clubs 393-4
„ Command 280
„ Members of Parliament 134
„ Shipping 554
„ Tides 53
Portugal, Area, &c ..84, 803-4
„ Army and Air Force .. 283
„ Coinage 450
„ Colonies 95, 804
„ Cost of the War 276
„ Events in 1927 8 .. 482
„ Loan to 523
„ Railway Gauges .. 454
„ Shipping 553, 554
„ War Losses .. 288
„ Weather 863-5
Post, Aerial 552
„ Cards, 541, 542, 543 , Statistics 540
„ Inland 541-3, Abroad 543-6
„ Office, Edinburgh 230
„ „ Estimates 520
„ „ Life Insurance .. 434, 435
„ „ London 226-30, 381
„ „ Receipts from 501, 502, 518
„ „ Savings Banks .. 228, 540
„ „ Telegraphs 226
„ „ Telephones .. 226
„ „ Wireless 226, 550
„ „ Work of the 540
„ „ Workers 854
Post-Graduate College 328
Postage Rates Inland 541 , Abroad 543
„ Stamps 542
Postal Guide 541-552
„ Cheques 848
„ Orders 546
„ Statistics 540
„ Traffic (Daily) 536
Posts Restante (London) 542
Postmaster-General .. 167, 169, 226
Posts and Telegraphs (India) .. 620
Potatoes, Acreage, &c. 530, 531
„ Sack of 454
Poultry Commissioner 194
„ Club 362
Pound, The (£), 446, (lb) 453
Poundal, The. 457
Power of Attorney, Stamp Duty . 517
Poynings, Manor of . 385
Prague 89, 759
„ British Legation 759
Prairie Provinces, Canada 630
Prayer Book Revision ..27, 477, 848
Precedency, Table of 128
Preceptors, College of..... 328
Precession 60
Preference, Imperial (*Notes*) 503-6, 535
Prehistoric Man .. 556, 579, 583, 587
Premiums, Insurance .. 431-37
Presbyterian Churches 292, 303 304, 305
„ Colleges 334
Present Value of a Lease, &c 464
Presidents, American. 92, 482, 721
„ French 92
„ of Republics 91
Press, The 397-402
Pretender, The 583
Pretoria, 678; Mint. 216
Prevention of Cruelty Societies 352, 360
Prices in Investments 526
Priests in Ordinary 108, 120
Primacy, Change in 83n
Primates, The 111
Prime Minister 167, 238
„ „ (since 1827) 168
„ „ Residence for 385
Primitive Methodists 304
Primrose Hill, 383; League 370
Primus, The 302
Prince of Wales, H R H. 106
„ Albert 106
„ Arthur 105
„ Consort 105
„ George 106
„ Henry 106
Prince Albert Island 85
„ Charles Forelandd 797
„ Edward Island 86, 98, 630, 641
„ Henry's Room 381
„ of Wales's Council 198

PAGE

Prince of Wales's Hospital 373
„ „ Household 110
„ „ Island 86
Princes of India 625-6
„ of the Blood Royal .104, 105, 106
„ of Wales 103
Princess Beatrice... .. .. 105, 110
„ Christian 105, 110
„ Louise 105, 110
„ „ Hospital 374
„ Mary 106
„ Royal 105
„ of Wales's Stakes.. 484
Principe Island. 804
Printed Paper Post . 541, 542, 543
Printers' Pension Corporation. 361
Printing Office, Government 234
„ „ (U S) 732
„ Papers and Type 458
„ School of 331
Prison Commission, 209 ; Scotland. 209
Prisons, Cost of 519
Private Secretary to H.M. 107
Privy Council 133-4
„ „ Judicial Committee 241
„ „ Office. 230
„ Purse, 106 ; Office 107
„ Seal, 167 ; Office 275
Probate Division Courts .. 242, 243
„ „ (Estate) Duties 268, 512 3, 518
„ Instructions for obtaining .. 268
„ Registries 207-8, 382
Procurator General, Dept 239
Procurators Fiscal 250
Production per Acre 532
Professional Admission Fees 520
„ Education, 322-37 ; Fees....273-6
„ Newspapers 400-1
„ Records (Athletics) 489, 493
„ Societies 366-72
Professors :—
Oxford 313-4
Cambridge 315-6
London 317-8
Royal College of Science.. 332
Profit Sharing 836
Profits assessed to Tax 526
Propagation of the Gospel. 362
Proper Motion (Stars) 65
Property, How divided 270-2
Prosecutions, Director of 243
Protection Orders 255
Protectorates, British 495
Protestant Churches 292
„ Societies 362
Proved Will, Where to find 267-8
Provident Societies 835-6
Province Wellesley 698
Provosts and Lord Provosts 584-6
Prussia 84, 775-6
P.S A. 345
Psychical Research 361
Ptarmigan, Close Time 387
Public Liability Insurance Cos. 438-41
„ Loans (Repayment) 466
„ Prosecutor's Department 243
„ Record Office 230
„ Schools, Boys.. 338-41
„ „ Girls 341-4
„ Trustee 230, 269
„ Works Loan Board. 230 1
Publicans Compensation Fund 507
Publicans' Licences 508, 518
Publishers and their Addresses 396
Publishers' Association 370
Pudukkotta, State.. 626
Pukapuna Island 667
Puncheon of Rum 454
Punjab 98, 593
Council 606
Legislature 609
Government, &c. 612-3
Finances 618, 619
Punting 491
Purple Rod (Usher) 143
Pursuivants 795
Pyramids, The. 87, 764

Qalubiya 763
Qena 763
Quakers (Friends) 308
„ Marriages 361-2

PAGE

Quakers Meeting House (Jordans) 386
Quantity Surveyors' Fees . . . 274-5
Quarries and Mines 532
Quarter Days (England) . . . 28, 428
" Sessions . . . 246, 247-8 499
" " (Chairmen) . . 558 580
Quartet-Master-General . . . 284
"Quarto" 454
Quebec (Province) Area . . 630, 637-8
" Agent General 99
" Bishops 300, 306
" (City) 96
Quern, H M The . . . 104, 106
" Household . . . 109
Queen Alexandra's Nursing Board 284, 285
Queen Anne's Bounty Office . . 231
Queen Charlotte's Hospital . . 376
Queen Margaret College . . . 321
Queen Mary's Hospital . . . 373
Queen Victoria Memorial . . 378, 382
" School . . . 328
Queen Victoria's Family 105
Queen's College 320
" Hospital 374
" University, Belfast . . 321
Queens of England, &c . . . 102-3
Queensland, Area, &c . . 645, 657-9
Agent General . . 99, 658
Banks 403-410
Bishops 300, 307
Railway Gauges 454
Questions of the Day 831-856
Quinquina 804
Quintal, The (Fish) 456
Quito 85, 763
" British Consulate General . . . 794

Rabat 794
" British Consulate General . . 794
Rabbi, Chief (U K) 305
Race Meetings, 387; in 1929 . . 493
Races of Mankind 83
" House, Winners of . . . 483-4
Radcliffe Camera 221
" Observatory 221
Radio-Cable Fusion 848
" Research Board 232
" Telegraphy . . . 550-2
Radium Institute (London) . . 373
Railways—
Accidents . . . 474, 818-9, 914, 917
Altitude 921
and Road Transport . . . 840
Australian 649
Baghdad 783
Benguella 804
Canadian 636
Census of Employes . . . 915
Clearing Houses 926
C O.D 833
Commission 243
Duty 508
Electric Lines 909
Engineers 921
Finances 908-8
Gauges 454
Great Britain . . . 539, 905-21
Indian . . . 608, 621, 918-21
Labour Troubles 854
Letters 542-2
Longest Runs . . . 913, 916
New Zealand 667
Officials 910, 921
Passenger Duty 503
Police 913
Rates Tribunal 238
Ratios (World) 896
Siberian 809
Signal Boxes 921
Societies 361
Solicitors 921
South African 675
Special Trains 905
Speed 913
Stations 910
Statistics . . . 539, 899-906
Stocks and Shares . . . 911-12
Terminals (London) 910
Trans-Caspian 809
Tunnels 916
Underground 909

RAILWAYS—*continued.*
United States 730-2
Wages, 912-13, Wages Board 244
Working Expenses . . . 908
Rainbow, The . . . (Nov.) 32-3
Rainfall at Greenwich 2, 3 *et seq.*, 88
" for 1927-28 . . . 267-269
" Greatest known . . . 18
" Organisation 200
" Record since 1904 . . . 88
Raipath, State 625
Rajpadla, State 626
Rajputana 98, 592, 627
Rakahanga Island 667
Ramelan 81
Rampur, State 625
Ramsay, Lady Patricia . . . 205
Rangoon 596, 623
" Shipping 87
Rank, Navy, Army and R A F . 267
Rapa Island 666
Raratonga 667
Rat Destruction, Scotland 195
Rateable Values—
London Boroughs 560
" County 567
English Boroughs . . . 574-8
Welsh Boroughs 581
Scottish Burghs 536
Rates, Expenditure from . . . 521
" on Discount 423
" on Exchange 447-50
" of London 560
Rating of Govt Property . . . 238
" Reform 274, 849-50
" Relief 502
Ratlam State 626
Raw Material Imported . . . 537
Reading 577
" Clubs 394
" University 320
Reading through Plates . . . 871
Ready Reckoner 462
" Reference Calendar . . . 111
Real Property, Descent of . . 270-2
Rear-Admirals 279
Reaumur Thermometer . . . 456
Receipt Stamps 527
Receipts to be kept 248
" Penalty for not stamping 527
Receiver, Metropolitan Police . 247
Receivers in Bankruptcy . . . 235
Reclamation (Development) . . 193
" Dept U S A . . . 732-2
Reconstruction Loans 524
Record Office, Public . . . 232
Recorders, 245-6, London . . . 563
Records, Athletics, &c . . 485-492
" Flying . . . 488, 551, 552
" Racing 483-4
" Shipping 929
" Theatre 882
" Times 913, 916
" Weather 88
Recruiting, Co-operation in . . 875
Recruiting Dept (Navy) . . . 277
Red Army, The 283, 808
" Navy 282 808
Red Cross 244, Society . . 350, 362
" Indian Race 83, 630, 732
" International . . . 368
" Sea 86, 763
" " Province 714
Redemption of Capital Table . . 406
Redirection of Letters 541
Redonda 684
Reedham Orphanage 382
Referees, Official 242
Reformed Episcopal Church . . 305
Refreshment House Licences . . 508
Refrigerating Ships 552
Regatta (Henley) . . . 387, 491
Regent's Park 383
Regimental Titles 285
Regina, Saskatchewan 642
Register Office, General . . 207, 208
" " Marriages . . . 260-1
Registrar, Marriage before . . 260-2
Registrars, Chancery 242
Registration of Births, &c . . . 251
" of Business Names 273
" of Voters 257

Registration Letters 541, 545
" Medical, 327; Dental . . . 325
Registry for Deeds, Middlesex . . 215
" Land, Office 215
Regnal Years 389
Regular Army The 285
Relative Rank, Navy, Army, R A F. 267
Relig Rare Records 487
Relief Funds 845
Religion, Books on 878
Religions of Great Britain . . . 291
" British Empire 291
" Australia 291
" Canada 291
" India 291, 595
" New Zealand 663
" U S A 291
" World 291
Religious Denominations, Minor . 305
" Newspapers 359
" Societies 347-356
" Statistics 291-305
" Tract Society 362
Remedy (Light Coins) 446
Remembrancer (London) 563
" The King's 239, 242, 249
Removal Terms 428
Rent Restriction Act 248
Reparations Duties 525, 774-5
Repayment of Public Loans 466
Repertory Players 887
Reply Coupons (Postal) 543
Representation of People Act 256-7
Representative Peers . . . . (*Note*) 111
Research (Civil) 230
" (Imp Inst) 224
" (Medical) 225-6
" (Mineral) 223
" (Naval) 278
" (Radio) 232
" (R A F) 283
" (Scientific) 232-3
Reserve Fleet 280
Reserves, Army 283
" Navy 278, 280
" R A F 288
Residuary Legatees 266
Resignation of M P's 588
Responsible Government . . . 494-5
Restitution of Conjugal Rights . . 254
Retrospect of Sport . . . 483-492
Reunion of Methodism 304
Reunion Island (French) . . . 98, 772
Reuss (Germany) 776
Revel 84, 767
" British Legation 767
Revenue Department Estimates . . 520
" Duties . . . . . 520 *et seq.* 528
" Offices, Inland 211-4
" of U K 502, 502
Reviews and Magazines 398-400
Revocation of Wills 267
Rewa, State of 625
Reykjavik 84, 782
" British Consulate General . . 782
Rheumatism, Climate for 838
Rhine, Army of the 285
Rhode Island 93
Rhodes, 778, 786; Colossus of . . 787
Rhodes, C. J., 706; Scholarships . 496
Rhodesia 85, 706-8
" Cereals 830
Rhondda 582
" Members of Parliament . . . 591
Race, Statistics 839
Richmond, 386; Palace and Park . 386
" Boroughs of 577
" Herald 295
Rifflans 793
Rifle Association, National 350
Riga 84, 769
" British Legation 769
Right, Petitions of 244
Right Ascension . 4, 8, 12, *et seq.*, 69, 62
"Right Honourable" . . . (*Note*) 234
Rio de Janeiro 85, 87, 89, 752
" " British Embassy 752-1
" de Oro 826
" Grande 791
" Muni ? 826
" Negro 824
Rioumy-Lungga 95

PAGE

Ripon, 577, Bishop of ..120, 298
River Ambulance Service ..... .402
Rivers of England 555
,, Scotland 582
,, Wales 579
,, the World 86
Riviera Weather 865
Road Department, The . . 238
,, Fund 501
,, and Railway Transport 849
,, Rules of the . . . 466
,, Taxes 539
,, Vehicles 909
Roads of the U K .. 539
Rochester, 577, Bishop of 120, 296
,, Clubs 394
Rockefeller Foundation ... 327
Rocky Mountains . .. .632
Rod of Brickwork 455
Rodriguez 703
Rogation Sunday . . . 78
Rolls, Master of the 241
Roman Britain .. . 536, 579, 583
,, Calendar 82
,, Catholic Church .. 291, 305-7
,, ,, Churches in London .. 311
,, ,, Colleges 335
,, ,, Schools 338-341
,, Chronology 81
,, Indiction 82
,, London 381
,, Roads 566
Rome 84, 89, 785
,, British Embassy . . . 785
,, See of 97, 101, 798
,, ,, British Legation 798
Ross Dependency . . . 667
Ross Institute 377
Ross on Wye CVI
Rotary Club .... .361
Rotherhithe Tunnel 382
Rothesay Herald 195
Rotterdam . . 87 89, 795
Rotunda, The 386
Rouble, The 450
Rouge Croix, 195, Dragon . 195
Round Churches 310
Rowing Records . . .489, 492
Royal Academy 221, 346 879
,, ,, of Music 329
,, Agricultural Hall.. . . 384
,, Air Force .. 287, 289-290, 323
,, Albert Hall 384
,, Alfred Seamen's Inst. ...361
,, Almonry 107
,, Army Med. Corps, 285; Coll . 328
,, ,, Ordnance Corps 285
,, ,, Service Corps 285
,, ,, Veterinary Corps 285
,, Artillery 285
,, Botanical Gardens .. 194, 384
,, Burghs 197, 586
,, Cambrian Academy . . 221, 346
,, Chest Hospital 375
,, Coll of Art, 201, Music . 332
,, Coll. of Science . . 221, 332
,, Coll of Surgeons . . . 364
,, Colonial Institute . . . 221
,, Commission, Exhibition, 1851 233
,, Dukes 111
,, ,, How to Address . . . 111
,, Ear Hospital 377
,, Engineers, Corps of . . . 285
,, Exchange 382
,, Eye Hospital 377
,, Family 104-6
,, ,, Annuities to .. . 106
,, Fine Art Commissions . . 202
,, Free Hospital. . . .327, 372
,, Geographical Society 221, 382
,, Holloway College . .. 318
,, Horticultural Society ... 355, 384
,, Households . . . 107-110, 167
,, Humane Society 361-2
,, Hunt Cup, Winners of . . 484
,, Indian Marine.. ... 280, 608, 622
,, Institution 362
,, Irish Academy 346
,, Marines 277, 286 7
,, Mews, 109, Mint 216, 382
,, Military Academy 328

PAGE

Royal Military College 328
,, ,, School of Music 329
,, National Hospital 375
,, National Lifeboat Institution 362
,, Naval College 329-330
,, ,, Medical School 328
,, ,, Reserves 114, 280
,, ,, School of Music 330
,, Navy 277-282, 287
,, Northern Hospital . . 373
,, Observatories . 222-3, 385
,, Opera 384
,, Parks 240
,, Philharmonic Society 384
,, Red Cross 144
,, School of Mines . . 332
,, Scottish Academy . .221, 346
,, Sea Bathing Hospital .. 374
,, Society 362
,, ,, of Arts . 221, 362
,, Tournament 384, 493
,, United Service Institution 221, 365
,, Victorian Order 143, 145-156
,, Waterloo Hospital . 374
R T S 361
Royal Oak Affair 472
Rpiada 715, 748
Rubber Imports . . 537
Rugby Football 387, 488
Rugby Radio Station 550
Rulers of Foreign Countries . 91
Rules of the Road . 466
Rumania, Area, &c . 84, 805-6
,, Army and Air Force 283
,, Coinage . . . 450
,, Cost of the War 276
,, Events in 1927-8 . 482
,, Loans to . 523, 524, 726
,, Petroleum . . 525
,, War Losses ... ... .282
,, Wheat, &c. 829, 830
Runnymede 386
Running Records . . . 487, 491
Rupee, The 447, 624
Rupert's Land, Archbishop of 300
Rural Deaths under 1 year 500
Ruskin College . . . 334
Russia, Area, &c 84, 85, 806-812
,, Army and Air Force 283
,, Asiatic 629
,, British Debt to 522
,, Cereals 829, 830
,, Coal 533
,, Coinage . . . 450
,, Cost of the War . . 276
,, Debt 822
,, Events in 1927-28 482
,, Finances . . .808
,, in Central Asia . . 629
,, Iron 533
,, Loans to . . . 524, 726
,, Navy 282
,, Petroleum . . . 525
,, Railway Gauges . 454
,, Shipping 553, 554
,, Trade Unions 855
,, Weather 804
,, Weights and Measures 460, 404
Ruthenia 84, 759
Rutlandshire . . 557, 559-9
Rye, 829, 830, House, The . . 386
Ryland's Library . . . 220

Saar Basin 533, 769
Sadler Commission 601
Safety First 362, 850-1
,, in Mines Commission 237
Saghalin 95 787
Sahara, The (France) 772
,, Scheme 871
Sahara, State 626
Sailing Clubs 392-6
,, Ships (Statistics) .. . 553, 929
Sailors, Letters to 543
,, Help Society 838
St Albans, Bishop of .. 120, 296
,, Town and Abbey . . . 366
St. Andrew's Day 42
St. Andrews 386
,, ,, Archbishop 306, Bishop 302
,, ,, Hospital 377
,, ,, University 321

PAGE

St Asaph, Archbishop . . . 301
St Bartholomew's Church . . 309
,, Hospital 327, 372, 382
,, Island 772
St Bride's Church 309
,, ,, Foundation Inst 222
St Chad's College 319
St Clement's Danes 309
St Columba's Hospital 375
St Cross 734
St David's, Bishop of 301
St Dennis's Library 222
St Edmundsbury, Bishop of 120, 296
St George, Royal Society of . . 362
St George's Cathedral, London . .321
,, Day 1, 14, 50
,, Hall, Liverpool .. .570
,, Hospital . . . 327, 372, 382
St Gotthard Railway 921
St Helena 96, 708-9
St Hild's College... 319
St Hilda's 314
St Hugh's Coll, Oxford 314
St James's Palace, 382, Park . 382
St. John and St Elizabeth Hosp 373
St John Island 734
St John of Jerusalem, Order . .106
St John's Ambulance .... .402
,, ,, College 319
St John's Gate (Clerkenwell) .. 382
,, Hospital . .. 373, 377
St Kitts-Nevis (Leeward Is) .. 684 5
St Lawrence River . .. 86, 662
St Leger, 387, 493, Winners of the, 483
St Louis 89, 729
St Lucia, Windward I 687
St Luke's Hospital 375
,, Mental Hospital . . . 376
St Margaret's, Westminster . 310
St Mark's Hospital . . . 375
St. Martin Island 772
St Marylebone 500
St Marylebone Hospital . 377
St Mary's College . . . 319
,, Hospital, 327, 372, (Women). 377
St Michael & St George . 143, 145-156
St Pancras 560
St Patrick, 10, Order of.... 142
St Paul 772
St Paul's Bridge 473
,, ,, Cathedral . 87, 308, 872
,, Dean and Canons, 295, Count 244
,, Hospital, 377, Sword (*Note*) 383
St Paul's Island 772
St Peter's Chapel 240
St Peter's Hospital (Stone, &c) . 377
St Pierre Island (French) . . 95, 772
St Saviour's Hospital . .. 377
St Thomas 734
St Thomas's Home 377
,, Hospital . 327, 372, 382
St Vincent, Windward Islands 687
Sainte Marie 772
Saints' Days . . 2, 6, 10, *et seq*
Sakaitvelo 811
Sakhalin Island . . 95, 788
Saladin, Tomb of (Damascus) 820
Salaries, Government 107, 194-248
,, Bonus 529
,, Diplomatic Service . .. 738
,, Railway 912 3
Salcombe Hill Observatory .. .223
Salford, 577; Count of Record .. 248
Salisbury, 577, Bishop of.. 120, 296
Salisbury, Rhodesia . . . 707
,, Cathedral 87, 308
Salmon, Close Time for 897-903
,, Fisheries Inspectors . . . 203
Salonika 778, 820
Salop 557, 558-9
Salt Lake 705
,, City 93
Salutes to Indian Rulers . . 625-0
Salvador, Area, &c 85, 450, 812-13
Salvage Corps 357
Salvation Army 345
Salzburg 744
Samaritan Free Hospital.. . . 377
Samarkand 812
Samoan Islands (N Z) . 95, 98, 663, 667
,, ,, (U S) 95, 719, 744
Sample Post 544

	PAGE
Samoan	823
San Cristoval Island	704
San Domingo	762
,, British Legation	762
San Francisco ... 89, 93,	729
,, Shipping	87
San José	85, 757
,, British Consulate	757
San Marino 84, 91,	813
,, British Consulate	813
Sana	740
San Salvador 85,	812–3
,, British Consulate	813
Sandhurst Royal Military College	328
Sandown Park 387,	493
Sandwich Islands (Antarctic)	691
Sanitary Institute	363
Santa Cruz Group	704
Santiago 85, 89,	753
,, British Legation	753
Sao Tome	804
Saorstat Eireann 583,	591–2
Saragossa	815
Sarajevo	826
Sarawak, Area, &c 96,	709
,, Council	99
,, Petroleum	525
Sardinia (Italy)	783
Sargent Gallery	219
Sark	689
Saxe Territory	813
Sasine Office	249
Saskatchewan 96, 98, 630,	642
Satellites	74
Saturn 4, 5, 8, 9, 70–72,	
,, Brightness of ... (*Note*)	24–5
,, in 1930	51
,, Outer Ring	73
,, Rising, &c *4 et seq*	
,, Satellites of	73
Sault Ste. Marie Canal	87
Savage Island	657
Savait	667
Savidge Case	847–8
Savings Banks, Post Office 228,	540
,, ,, Trustee 239,	540
,, ,, Municipal 844–5	
,, Certificates 233,	540
,, Committee (Eng & Wales)	233
,, ,, (Scotland)	233
Savoy Chapel	320
Saxe-Altenburg	776
Saxe-Coburg, 776, House of	103
Saxe-Meiningen	776
Saxe-Weimar	776
Saxon and Danish Kings	102
Saxony 84,	776
Scafell Pike 555,	
Scapa Flow 281, 582,	774
Scarborough 577,	611
,, Clubs	394
Scarlet Rod	243
Schaumburg Lippe 84,	777
Schedules D and E	526
Scheldt	747
Schleswig-Holstein	702
Schneider Cup	488
Scholarships (Income Tax)	525
Scholastic Associations	345
School Inspectors (Eng & Wales)	201
,, (Scotland)	202
,, Societies	363
Schoolmasters' Associations	345
Schools, Boys, 338–342; Girls 341–44	
,, in British Empire	340–2
Science and Invention (1928)	860 73
,, and Technology, Imp Coll	332
,, Books on	878
,, Library	218
,, Museum	218
,, Royal College of	332
Scientific Societies	340 366
,, Research Dept	2, 1–2
,, ,, Navy	270
,, Summary 856	73
,, World Cruise	873
Scientists, Pensions to	932
Scilly Islands 555,	611
Scotland, Kingdom of	582–6
,, Accidents in Streets	529
,, Agriculture, Department of 195,	530–2

	PAGE
Scotland—*continued*	
,, American Consuls	737
,, Area	497
,, Assay Offices	451–2
,, Astronomer Royal	223
,, Attorney General	157 215
,, Bank Holidays	428
,, Bankruptcy	534
,, Banks 403–420,	423–5
,, Baronets 135–141	
,, Birth Registration	253
,, Board of Control	208
,, Bodyguard	110
,, British Legion	838
,, Burgh Directory	586
,, Cabinet Ministers	167
,, Canals	539
,, Census, 1801–1921	498
,, Central Government	499
,, Chief Constables	585
,, Christianity	583
,, Church of 303,	310
,, Civil Estimates 529–530	
,, Clerks of the Peace	585
,, Climate 583, 857–65	
,, Close Time for Game, &c	387
	887–903
,, Clubs	395
,, Collectors of Customs	198
,, Conveners	584
,, Cost of General Election	175
,, Counties 584–5	
,, Court of Lord Lyon	195
,, Court of Session	249
,, Crime	500
,, Customs and Excise	198
,, Divorce Law	256
,, Ecclesiastical Commission	199
,, Education 202	322
,, Emigration from (*Note*)	497
,, Officers	235
,, Episcopal Church in	302
,, Ethnology	583
,, Families	498
,, Farms	532
,, Fish Measures	456
,, Fisheries	532
,, Fishery Board	202–3
,, Forestry Commission	203–4
,, Fox and Stag Hounds	904
,, Free U P. Church	303
,, Friendly Societies Registry	204
,, Gaelic Language	291
,, Geological Survey	231
,, Government Offices 195–240	
,, Health Department of	207 8
,, Health Insurance	529
,, Heralds College	195
,, History	583
,, Holiday Posts	549
,, Holidays and Term Days 428,	549
,, Hunts and Hounds	904
,, Illegitimacy	497
,, Income Tax Assessment 518,	526
,, Independent Labour Party	841
,, Industries	582 3
,, Infant Mortality	500
,, Inhabited Houses	498
,, Inland Revenue	213
,, Insurance Companies 438–442	
,, Intestacy, Law of	272
,, Judicature 249,	499
,, King's Household	110
,, Kings and Queens of	102
,, Land Court	249
,, Law Charges, 273. Terms	249
,, Legal Notes 251–269	
,, Local Govt Finances	521
,, Lord Advocate 167,	215
,, Lords Lieutenant	584
,, Marriage Laws	264
,, Medical Schools	328
,, Members of Parliament	192 3
,, Meteorological Observatories	290
,, Military Command	285
,, Ministers of State	167
,, Mountains	89
,, Music	881
,, National Gallery	220
,, ,, Health Insurance	529
,, ,, Library	220
,, ,, Museum	202

	PAGE
Scotland—*continued*	
,, National Portrait Gallery	220
,, ,, Savings Committee	233
,, Naval Command	280
,, New Years Day	82
,, Newspapers	397
,, Occupations of the People	530
,, Old Age Pensions	527
,, Peerage (*Note*) 111, 111–132	
,, Peeresses 111, 127,	128
,, Physiography	582–3
,, Police	500
,, Political Organizations	370
,, Political Parties	175
,, Poor Relief	521
,, Population	197
,, Post Office	223
,, Prison Commission	209
,, Procurators Fiscal	250
,, Production 530,	531
,, Publishers	396
,, Railways 505	21
,, Rateable Values	586
,, Register Office	208
,, Religions	291
,, Removal Terms	428
,, Representative Peers (*Note*)	111
,, Revenue Offices	213
,, Roads	539
,, Roman Catholic Church	306
,, Roman Inroads	583
,, Royal Fine Art Commission	202
,, Royal Household	110
,, ,, Scottish Academy	346
,, Salmon Fishing 897–903	
,, Savings Committee	233
,, Schools 340,	344
,, Scottish Office	233 4
,, Seaports 87	554
,, Secretary of State 157,	233
,, Sheriffs, 250, Clerks	250
,, Shipping of	554
,, Sovereigns of	102
,, Stationery Office	233
,, Street Accidents	539
,, Sunday Posts	549
,, Sunrise and Sunset	55
,, Taxpayers' Income	526
,, Technical Schools	334
,, Telegraph Offices Open	547
,, Term Days 6,	428
,, Theological Colleges	334–5
,, to N.Y. by Air	552
,, Trade Union Congress	855
,, Training Colleges	335
,, Trout Fishing	900
,, United Free Church	303
,, Universities	322
,, Veterinary Colleges	337
,, Votes cast in 1924	248
,, Widows' Pensions	527
,, Wills, Law of 268	9
Scotland Yard 246–	7
Scotsmen, Heights and Weights	557
,, in Canada	630
Scouts, Boy	345
"Scrap of Paper" 230,	746
Scrivener's Department	242
Sculling Championship	489
Scythe Pontica	895
S.D.F	857
Sea, Depth of the	86
,, Fisheries	532
,, Miles 456,	457
,, Routes, War's Effect on	552
,, Rule of the Road	466
,, Time at 78,	457
,, Training Schools	330
,, Transport	234
,, Wrecks, &c 473 4,	554
Sea-Bathing Hospital	374
Seamen, Number of	554
,, Registry of	234
,, Schools for 329–	330
Seamen's Hospital	372
,, Societies	363
,, War Pensions	528
Seaports, The Greatest, 87, of U K	554
Seasonable Fishe	903
Seasons, The	1, 50
Second Day Adventists	295
Secondary Education	322

PAGE
Secondary Teachers' Colleges 306-7
Secretaries of State . . 167, 168-9
Secretary of State, Scotland 168, 223-4
Seed Testing Congress 628
Selenor . . . 592
Semitic Race . . 93
Senegal-Niger (French) . 95 772
Separation, Legal 256
Septuagenarians 2, 6, 50
Serbia (Yugoslavia) . . 226
„ Cost of the War 276
„ War Losses .288
Sergeants' Inn . . 580
Serjeants-at-Arms . . .109
„ (Parliament) . 192, 193
Servants' Male Licences 510, 518
Session, Court of 249
Sessions, Brewster, 247; Quarter 247-8
Settlements, Stamp on . . 517
„ (University) . . .337
Seven Wonders of the World 87
Severn, The 555
Seville 825
Seychelles, Area, &c . . 96, 709-710
Shaftesbury Society . . 330 363
Shakespeare Memorial . . . 573
„ Societies 363
Shakespeare's Will 382
Shamrock Gold 822
Shan States. 626
Shanghai 89, 755, 756
„ Shipping 87
Shantung, British 717
Shaqia 742
Share Certificate Stamp . . . 517
Sharquiya 763
Sheba, Queen of 738
Sheep in Australia 648
„ in U.K. 530
Sheffield 571, 611
„ Art Gallery 222
„ Assay Marks . . 452, 452
„ Banks 420
„ Birth and Death Rate 571
„ Bishop of 120, 209
„ Clubs 394
„ Master Cutler 571
„ Members of Parliament . . 185
„ Museum 222
„ Newspapers 397
„ Recorder 246, 571
„ University 319-320
Sheffield Plate 571
Shehr 742
Shekel, The 460
Shell Fish, Close Times . . . 903
„ „ Value of . . . 532
Sherborne, Bishop of (Salisbury) . 296
Sheriff of Chancery 249
Sheriff Clerks 250
Sheriffs, High, England 558
„ „ Wales 560
„ of London 561
„ „ Under Sheriffs 246
„ Scotland. 250
Shetland Islands 582, 584-5
„ (South) 691
Shiah Muhammadans 741, 800
Shintoists. 291
Ship Canals 87, 735, 774, 827
„ Measurement 457
„ Surveyors 236-7
„ Time, 78, Watches . . . 457
Shipbuilders of over 25,000 tons ...929
Shipbuilding, British 553
„ Naval 282
Shipowners in the World 922, 928, 929
Shipping and Seamen Offices . . .234
„ Imperial Committee . . .210
„ Kiel Canal 774
„ Lloyd's Register 357, 553
„ lost in the War 282
„ of British Empire 553
„ of the World . . . 553, 922 31
„ of U.K. 553, 554
„ Offices in London 931
„ Panama Canal 734, 735
„ Register (B. of T.) 233
„ Routes 552
„ Statistics 553
„ Suez Canal 827
Ships, Fastest Afloat 929

PAGE
Ships, Funnels and House Flags . 923
„ Largest Afloat 87, 924-8
„ Measurement . . . 457
„ Motor 928, 930
„ of Royal Navy 281, 282
„ Parcels for 544
„ Speed of 457
„ Time on 78, 457
„ Water for 454
„ Wireless Telegrams to . . 550-1
Shipyards, Strikes in . . . 854-5
Shooting Game, Seasons for 387, 493
„ Licences for . . . 517
Shop Hours Acts 837
Shoeburyness 500
Shrewsbury, 577, Bishop (R.C.) . 306
„ Clubs 394
„ School 340
Shropshire 557, 558-9
Siam, Area, &c. . . 85, 629, 823-4
„ Coinage 450
„ Weights and Measures . 460
Siberian Railway 920
Sicily 86, 783
Sickness Insurance 529
Sidereal Time . . . 3 *et seq.*, 56 7, 77
Sidney Island 705
Sierra Leone 96, 710
Signal Boxes, Largest 921
„ Dept., R.N. 278
Signals, Royal Corps of . . . 285
Signet, Writers to the . . . 320
Signs of Zodiac *Title Page, (Note)* 8-9
Sikh States of India . . . 625-6, 627
Sikhs, The 597 8
Sikkim 98, 593, 625, 627
Silchester 556
Silesia 84, 759
Silk Duties 503-4
„ Imports 537
„ Measures 457
Silures 79, 579
Silver Coinage 446-50
„ Plate, Marks on . . . 451-2
„ Price, &c., of Standard . . . 446
Simple Interest Table . . . 467
Sinai Peninsula 763
Sind 93, 593
Singapore 85 87, 89, 697-8
„ Dock 872
„ Rate of Exchange 447
Sinkiang 755
Sinking Fund, The 222, 543
„ „ Gifts to 879
Sion College 363
Siphon Recorder 61
Sirmur, State 626
Sirohi, State 625
Siwa Island 728
Six Counties, The 588
Sizes of Books, 458, Slates . . . 455
„ of Stars 04
„ of Type 458
Skegness 611
Skin Diseases, Hospitals for . . . 377
Skye 582
Slade School 323
Slates, Sizes of 455
Slavonia 86
Sleeping Sickness 872
Slovakia 84, 759
Small Holdings . . . . . (*Note*) 531
Smallpox Hospitals 379
Smile, New Theory 870
Smithfield, 382, Market 386, (*Note*) 453
Smithsonian Institution 722
Smuggling 518
Smyrna 823
Snakes Islands 98, 663
Snowdon Railway 922
Snowstorms, 1927-28 893-5
Soane's Museum 222
Social and Sporting Diary, 1929 . . 493
„ Societies 363
Socialist Organizations . . . 370, 851
„ Vote at General Election . 248
Societies and Institutions 346-371
Society Islands (French) 773
Sociology, Schools of 334
Sodor and Man, 582, Bishop . . . 120, 299
Sofia 84, 752

PAGE
Sofia, British Legation 752
Sokotra, Island of (Aden) 615
Solar System, The . . . 67-74
„ Cycle explained . . . 82
„ Eclipses, 1929 . . . 58
„ Physics Observatory 223
„ Time 57, 77
Soldiers' Pensions 528
„ Societies . . . 363, 838
Solicitor-General . . . 167, 215
„ „ Scotland . . . 167, 215
„ Board of Customs 198
„ Inland Revenue 213
„ Ministry of Health 205
„ of Labour 214
„ Official 242
„ to the Post Office 229
„ to the Treasury . . . 239
Solicitors of Railways 921
Solicitors' Certificate, 510, Annual 511
„ Charges 273
„ Education 326
„ Supreme Court, Edinburgh 326
Solomon Islands (British) . . . 704
Solomon's Temple 705
Solstices 2, 50
Somaliland 711
„ French 772
„ Italian 786
Somers Islands 680
Somerset 557, 558-9
„ Herald 295
Somerset House . 243, 268, 382, 517
Somerville College 314
South Africa, Union of . . . 668-678
„ American Consuls 737
„ Banks 403-10
„ Birth Rate, &c 668
„ Bishops 301, 307
„ Coal 533
„ Coinage 446
„ Cost of the War 276
„ Defence 672
„ Education 672-2
„ Emigration to 497
„ Events in 1927-28 479-80
„ Exports to 536
„ Finance 672
„ High Commissioner . . . 99, 670
„ History and Statistics . . 669
„ Immigration 497
„ Insurance Companies . 438-42
„ Loans to 523
„ Mint 216
„ Newspapers 400-2
„ Observatories 223
„ Parcel Rates to 545
„ Provinces 677-8
„ Railway Gauges 454
„ Schools 34
„ Taxation per head 519
„ Telegraph Rates to 548
„ Time 78
„ Trade 674-5
„ Trade Commissioner 99
„ Universities 322
„ War Losses 288
„ Weather 863 5
„ Weights and Measures . . 459
„ Wheat, &c 672, 829, 830
„ Wireless Telegraphy to . . 550
South African High Comm. . . 721-3
South America, Area 83
„ „ Mountains 86
„ „ Railways 896
„ „ Religions 292
„ „ Time 78
South Australia 645, 655-7
„ „ Agent-General . . . 99, 656
„ „ Schools 34
South Carolina 93
„ Dakota 93
„ Eastern Hospital 374
„ „ Agricultural College . . .318
„ Georgia (Falkland Isl.) . . .96, 691
„ Kensington Observatory . . . 223
„ London Hospital 377
„ Orkneys and Shetlands 691
„ Pole 456, 691
„ Sandwich Island 691
„ West Africa 668, 675-6
Southampton . . . . . 577, cvi

PAGE

Southampton Banks 421
„ Bishop (Winchester) 297
„ Clubs 394
„ Schools 339, 342
„ Shipping 87, 554
„ Sunrise 55
„ Tides 53
„ Trade 87
„ University College 320
„ (Island) 86
Southend . . . . . 577, cvi
„ Clubs 394
Southern Hemisphere Stars . . . 60–1
Southern Rhodesia 706–7
„ High Commissioner . . . 99
Southing . . . . . 4 *et seq*
Southport . . . . . 577, cvi
Southwark 560
„ Bishop of, 120, 296, (R C) . . 306
„ Cathedral 308
„ County Court 245
„ Quarter sessions 247
Southwell, Bishop of 120, 297
Sovereign (The King-Emperor) . . 499
„ (The Coin) 446
Sovereigns, English and British 102–3
„ Scottish 102, 583
„ Welsh 103, 579
Soviet Russia 84, 806–12
Sovnarkom 807
S.P.C.K., 352, S P G 361
Spain, Area, &c 84, 814–6
„ Ambassador 100, 101
„ Army and Air Force 283
„ Coinage 450
„ Events in 1927–8 482
„ Morocco 793
„ Railway Gauges 454
„ Rate of Exchange 452
„ Shipping 553, 554
„ Weather 863–5
„ Wheat, &c 829, 830
Speaker of the Commons . . . 295
„ of the Lords 132
„ The New 172
Special Commissioners 211
„ Juries 256
„ Marriage Licences 260
„ Reserve (R A F) 283
„ Trams 905
Specific Gravities 455
Spectroscopic Binaries 67
Speech, Origin of 870
Speed of Earth 67, 83
„ of Ships 457
„ Trams 913, 920
Spheres of Influence 495
Sphinx, The 764
Spiral Nebulæ 63
Spirits Duty (U K.) 504
„ Licences 508
„ Revenue from 518
Spitalfields Market 380
Spitsbergen 86, 797
Sport in 1927–8 483–492
„ Metropolitan 387
Sporting Diary (1929) 493
Spring begins . . . . . x, 50
„ Tides . . . . . 5 *et seq*, 52–3
Spurgeon's College, 335, Tabernacle 311
Square Measure 453
Squares and Open Spaces 844
Stabilisation 851
Staff, Air 289
„ Army 284
„ Navy 277
Staff College, Air 323
„ „ Army 328
„ „ Navy 329
Stafford 577
„ Bishop of (Lichfield) . . . 295
Staffordshire 557, 558–9
Stage, London, 1927–8 882–7
„ Plays Examiner 109
„ Society, The 363, 887
Staghounds 904
Staghunting 387
Stamp Duties 510–7
„ Receipts (U K.) 518
Stamping, Director of 213
Stamps, Comptroller of 213

PAGE

Stamps, Postage 542
Standard Gold and Silver 446
„ Time, 72, Weights 453
Standards Department 233
Stanhope Gold Medal (R H S) . . 362
Stannaries 198
Staple Inn 380
Star and Garter Home . 363, 386
Star Clusters, 65; Spectra . . . 63
Star of India, Order of . 143, 145–156
Starboard 457
Starfish Fission 872
Stars, The . . . 5, 9, 23, 60–67
„ Brightest 63
„ Clock 77
„ Colours of 67
„ Distance of 64–5
„ Double 67
„ Evolution of 63–4
„ Fixed 60–1
„ Giant 64
„ Magnitude 61, 62, 67
„ Morning and Evening . . 5 *et seq*.
„ Motion of 65
„ Names of 60
„ Nearest 63
„ New or Temporary 66
„ Number of 62
„ Occultation of 59
„ Size of 64
„ Southern Hemisphere 60, 61
„ Spectrum of 60, 61
„ Variable 67
State Management Districts . . . 209
„ Secretaries of 167, 168, 170
Stationers' Hall 253
Stationery Office 234, 238
Statistical Dept (B of Customs) 198
„ „ (B. of Trade) . . 237
„ „ (Inland Rev) . . 212
„ „ (Min of Labour) . . 212
„ „ (Min of Transport) 237
„ „ (R N) 276
„ „ Societies 363–4
Statues in London 381
Status of Aliens 253
Statute Law Committee 239
Steamships, Fastest, &c 929
„ Funnels and Flags 923
„ Largest 87, 924–8
Steel, Resistant 872
Steeplechases in 1929 493
Stellar System, The 62–7
Stepney 560
Stewards (of London) 295
Sterling Exchange Value . . 447–450
„ Gold and Silver . . . 446, 447
Stewards Cup 484
Stewart Island 603, 667
Stipendiary Magistrates 247
Stirling 554–5, 586
„ Battle of 583
Stock Exchange 382
„ „ Charges 273
„ „ Holidays on the 428
Stockholm 84, 818
„ British Legation 818
Stoke, 578; M P s 285
Stoke Newington 560
Stone Bogies 386
Stone Age, The 79–80
Stone, &c., Hospital for 377
Stonehenge 556
Stonyhurst cvi
„ College, 340; Observatory . 223
Storms and Floods in 1927–28 . 863–5
„ Magnetic 76
Stornoway 583
Straits Settlements . . 96, 697–8
„ British Debt to 523
„ Rate of Exchange 447
Stratford-on-Avon 573, 578
Strathclyde 583
Straw Measures 454
Strawberry Hill 384
Street Accidents (U K.) 530
"Street called Straight, The," . . 820
Strikes in 1927–28 853–6
Strict Baptists 305
Structure of the Universe . . 62–3
Stuart, House of 103, 583
Students' Library 220

PAGE

Stuttgart 776
Styles of Architecture 452
Styria 744, 826
Submarines 281, 282
„ Loss inflicted by 282
Suburban Resorts (London) . . 384–6
Succession Estate Duties 526
Sudan, Area, &c 85, 723–5
„ Coinage 447
„ Defence Force 285, 725
„ Government Agency . . 99, 725
„ Weights and Measures . . . 459
Sudan, French 772
Suez 793
Suez Canal 87, 763, 826–7
„ „ Shares 524
Suffolk 557, 558–9
Suffragan Bishops (In text) . . 299
Sugar Beet 526
„ „ Society 350
„ Duty 504
„ Receipts from 518
Sulgrave Institution 364
Sumatra 86, 795
Summer begins 3, 50
Summer Time 14, 38, 77
Summons and Order Dept 242
Sun, The 68–74
„ Eclipses of (1929) 58
„ „ (1930) 52
„ Height in Lat 52° N 57
„ Rising, Setting, &c . . 2, 3 *et seq*.
„ Satellites of 67, 74
„ Spots . . . . . (*Note*) 36–7, 68
„ Temperature of 63
Sunda Islands (Netherlands) . . . 795
Sunday Island 667
„ Postal Arrangements . . . 549
„ Societies 364
„ Telegrams 546, 7, 549
Sunderland 578
„ shipping 554
„ Tides 53
Sunni Muhammadans 742
Sunrise and Sunset 2 *et seq*, 51, 54, 55
Sunshine, Hours of, 1927–28 . 3 *et seq*
„ at Health Resorts cvi
„ Summary for U K 88
Super-Tax, The, Rate of 513–4
„ Proceeds of 518
Supreme Court of Judicature, 242, 249
Surface Measure 453
Surgeon Vice- and Rear-Admirals 279
Surgeons, Royal Colleges of 221, 364
„ to the King 109, 221
Surgical Societies 364
Surinam 795
Surnames of Peers 130–2
Surrey, 557, 558–9 Sessions . . 248
Survey, Geological 231
„ Ordnance 194
Surveyors, G P O 229
„ Board of Trade 236–7
„ Fees 274–5
„ Institution 364
Sussex (E & W) 557 558–9
„ Duke of 103
Sutton Judgment 529
Suwarrow Island 667
Svalbard 797
Swansea 554, 581
„ Bishop of 301
„ Clubs 394
„ Members of Parliament . . 191
„ Newspapers 397
„ University College 321
Swarajists 603
Swaziland 712–3
Sweden, Area, &c 84, 827–8
„ Army and Air Force . . . 283
„ Cereals 829, 830
„ Coinage 450
„ Illegitimacy 497
„ Railway Gauges 454
„ Shipping 553, 554
„ Telephones 540
„ Weather 863–5
Swedenborgians 305
Sweets (Excise) 508
Swimming Records 490, 492
Switzerland, Area, &c 84, 828–9
„ Army and Air Force 283

PAGE

Switzerland, Coinage 459
" President (*Note*) 318
" Railway Gauges . 454
" Telephones 540
" Weather . 863-5
" Wheat Imports .. 830
Sydney, N S W. 89, 654
" Banks 403-410, Bridge 87
" Harbour 654
" Insurance Companies 438-441
" Newspapers 402
" Schools, 341, Shipping 87
" Trade Commissioner . 99
Sykes-Picot Agreement 819
Synagogues (London) 311
Syria 85 772, 819-821

Tabernacle, Mr Spurgeon's ..311
Table Mountain 668
"Table Spoon" 453
Table Waters (Manuf.) Duties 508, 518
Tabriz 800
Tadzhik Republic . . 811, 812
Tahiti .. . 95, 773
Taiwan 787
Takutea 667
Talbot Settlement . . 337
Tallinn . . . 84, 767
" British Legation . .. .767
Tanganyika . . . 96, 725-6
" Coinage . . 447
Tangier 793, 794
" British Consulate General 794
Tank (William Froude). . .233
" Corps 285
Tannu Tuva (Mongolia) . 812
Taoists, Number of . ... .291
Tariff The British . . . 503-6
" The Indian 623-5
Tartary 755
Tashkend 812
Tasmania, Area, &c ... 645, 659-660
" Agent General 99, 660
" Banks 403-410
Tate Gallery 219
Taungs Skull 79
Taunton 578, Bishop of (B and W) 293
Tavistock Clinic . . . 377
Taxation Changes in 502-2
" per head 519
Taxed Imports 503 6
Taxes, Tables of 520-7
" Revenue from .. . 518
Taxi-Cab Licences, &c .. 388, 389
Taxing-Masters . . . 242
Taxpayers' Incomes . . . 526
Tay, The, 582; Bridge.. . . . 87 582
Teheka 809
" British Consulate 780
Tehran 800
" British Legation. . . . 800
Tehri, State 626
Tejnds Court 249
Telefunken Station 798
Telegrams, Rates, Inland . .. 546
" " Abroad . . . 547-9
" Unprofitable... . . .851-3
Telegraph Department . . 227
" Letters 546, 547
" Money Orders 546
" Offices always open . .546-7
" Receipts 518
" Statistics 540
Telegraphy, Wireless 550-1
Telephone Service 227
" Receipts 518
Telephones per head 540
Telescopes of the Future 74 872
Television 872-3
Tembuland 677
Temperance Hospital, London . .373
" Societies 364-5
Temperature, Daily .. . . . 3 *et seq.*
" at Health Resorts cxx
" Measures of 456
" Normal 456

PAGE

Temperature Records . 88, 857-865
Temple Church . . 310, 380
" The City . . . 310
" Inns of Court . 325-6, 380
Temple Newsam 572
Tender, Legal .. . 446
Tenedos 778
Teneriffe 816
Tennessee 93
Tennis, 387, 490, Lawn . .387, 489
" Size of Lawn Court .. 453
Tenochtitlan 791
Tequendama Fall . . . 756
Term Days 428
Terminable Annuities . . 523
Terms, Law, 241, 249, University 313, 314
Terrestrial Magnetism . 75-6
Territorial Army, 283, Decoration 144
Teso 716
Testators (Legal Notes) . . 266-7
Tete 804
Tetuan 794
" British Consulate 794
Texas 93
Textile Designs Registration ...224
" Museum 218
" Particulars Inspector . . 209
Thames, 555, Bridges 378, 473, 831-2
" Canals 539
" Championship . . .492
" Conservancy . . .234
" Embankment . . .382
" Floods 474, 852
" Police Court . . . 247
" The River . . . 382, 558
" Tunnels 382, 383
Thames Inn 380
Theatres, London . . . 882-7
" Record Runs . . . 882
Theatrical Societies . . . 365
Theological Colleges . . . 334-5
Theosophical Society . . 306
Thermal Units 457
Thermometer Comparisons . 456
" Readings . . . . 3 *et seq*
Thetford 578
Thistle, Order of the 142
Thomson Island 691
Thrace 778
Three Kings 667
Throat Hospitals 377
Thunderstorms in 1927-8 . 863-5
Thuringian States . . 84, 776
Tibet 85, 629, 754, 755
Tidal Constants 52-3
Tides & Tidal Waves . 75, 863-5
" How . . . . (*Note*) 6
" at Various Ports 5 *et seq* , 52-3
" Spring & Neap . 5 *et seq* , 75
" Theory of 75
Tientsin 95, 780
Tierra del Fuego 86
Tiflis 811
Tigris, The 783
Tilbury Docks 381
Timber Measures . . . 455
" Coloured 873
Time, 77, Apparent Solar . . 77
" Astronomical 77
" Equation of . . ... 3 *et seq*
" Greenwich Mean 77
" Measures of 77
" Numeration .. . (*Note*) 4-5
" on Ships 857
" Solar and Sidereal 3, 77, &c. 57, 77
" Standard 78
" Summer 14, 77
" Universal .... (*Note*) 4-5 77
" Zone 79
Timor (Neth.), 795, (Portuguese) . 804
Tin Production, U K . . 532
Titan 70
Titanic, S S , 554 , Fund 845
Tithe Act 231
Titles, Ancient Irish . . . 244
" Courtesy 229
Tobacco Dealers' Licence (U K) . .508
" Duty 505
" Imports 537
" Receipts from 528
Tobago 686
Toc H 365

PAGE

Togoland 716, 772
Tokelau Islands . . 663, 667
Tokens (Coinage of) forbidden 446
Tokio 89, 788
" British Embassy . . 788
Toltecs 791
Tomb of Eve 740
Ton Conversion Tables . . 462
" Long and Short . . . 459
" Metric 459
" Register 457
Tonga Islands, 705, Tongareva .667
Tome Solfa College . . . 329
Tonk, State 625
Tonkin 95, 772
Tonnage of Ships 457
Tornados in 1928 863-5
Toro 716
Toronto 89, 99, 637
Torpedo Boat Destroyers .. 281, 282
Torquay . . . . . 578, cvi
" Clubs 394
Tortoises on Galapagos . . 873
Tortola 685
Tortuga 824
Totalisator, The . . 174, 852-3
Tottenham, 578, Hospital . . . 373
Tower Bridge, 378, Hill 383
" of London, 383, Police Court 247
" Subway 383
Town Clerk of London . . 563
Town Clerks, England . . 570-8
" " Metropolitan . .560
" " Scotland .. . 584-6
" " Wales 582
Toynbee Hall .. . 331, 337
Tractors, Licence for . . 509
Trade, Balance of 536
" Board of 234
" Boards Division .. 224
" Commissioners . . . 99
" Disputes 1927 8 . . .853 5
" Distribution of . . 538
" Newspapers . . . 399
" of British Dominions . .538
" of Foreign Countries . . 94
" of U K 535-7
" Overseas Department . . 223 4
" Profits from 526
" Unions 356-372, 533
" " Congress 855
" Volume of (1928) . . 536
Trading with Enemy .. . 243
Trafalgar Square 783
Training Colleges . 312, 335-7
" of Teachers . . . 312, 335-7
" Ships 330
Trains, Fastest 913, 916
" Special 905
Tramways (U K) . . . 521, 539
Trans-Caspian Railway . . 809
Transcaucasia . . 84, 806, 810
Trans-Caucasian Railway . . 809
Trans Siberian Railway . . 809
Transfer Duties . . . 521
Transjordan 97, 706
Transkei 678
Transport by Road 849
" Ministry 238, 539
" Museum 218
" Sea 233
" Workers 855
Transvaal .. .96, 98, 668-675, 676
Transylvania 806
Travancore 625, 627
Trave Canal 87
Travel, Books of 878
Treasurer to H.M. . . . 107
Treasury, The 238-9
" Bonds 523
" Lords of the . . . 167, 238
" Notes 446
Trichy Execution Committee . 237
Trebizond 823
Trelawney's (Lord Mayor) Hospital 357, 374
Trengganu 700
Trials in 1927-8 476-7
Trinidad, W Indies . . . 96, 686
" Petroleum 525
Trimi Skull 79
Trinity College (Dublin Univ.) . 321
" " (Music) 329

PAGE

Trinity House 239
„ Sunday . . z, 18, 50
Triptaka, The . . 596
Tripolitana . . 55, 449 786
Tripura, State 626
Tristan da Cunha . . 716
Trobriand Islands . . 650
Tropical Diseases Hospital . 372, 377
„ Medicine School . 327 8, 365
„ Year, The . z, 50, 82
Trotting Records . . 485
Trousers, Durability of . . . 872
Trout Fishing 900 1
Troy Weight 453
Tsaredi Chiefs . . 628, 742
Truro, 578, Bishop of .. 120, 297
Trust Funds, Investments . . 269
Trustee Savings Banks .. .239, 540
„ The Public . 230, 269
Trustees (Wills) . . 269
„ Stamp on Appointment . 511
Tsik, The 806
Tuam, Archbishop . . 306
„ Bishop . . 302
Tube Railways . . . 909, 910
Tubuai Islands . . . 773
Tudor, House of . . 102
Tunbridge Wells . . 578, 971
„ Clubs 394
Tunis, 772, Consuls . . . 448
Tunnels, Railway 926
„ Thames 382–3
Turf, The, 1928 484
Turin 89, 785
Turkestan 739
„ Chinese . . .629 754, 755
Turkey, Area, &c . . . 84, 85, 821–3
„ Army and Air Force . 283
„ Census of 1927 . 822
„ Coinage . . . 452
„ Cost of the War . 276
„ Events in 1927–8 . 482
„ Government 822
„ History . . . 821–7
„ Ottoman Debt . 823
„ Population . 84, 85, 822
„ Railway Guages 454
„ Railways 822
„ Rate of Exchange . 450
„ Shipping . 553
„ War Losses . . 288
„ Weather . . . 863–5
„ Weights and Measures . 460
Turkmenistan . 84, 806, 811
Turks Islands, West Indies 684
Tussauds, Madame 384
Tutorial Classes . . 337
Tutuila 95, 734
Twickenham . 383–4, 387, 578
Twilight .. . . *4 et seq.*
Tycho 72
Tyne, The, 555, Shipping . . 554
„ Bridge 472
Tynwald 695
Type-Cultures Collection . 216
Type, Sizes and Specimens of . 458
Typhoons 1927–8 . . 863–5
Tyre and Sidon . . 820
Tyrol, Austrian 744
Tyrone . . 98, 583

Udaipur 625
Uganda, Area, &c . . 96, 726–7
„ Bishop 301
„ Coinage 447
„ Railway 726
Ukraine 84, 806, 810
Ulster 98, 588
„ Constabulary .. 589
„ King of Arms 105
„ M P s (Westminster) . 193
„ Province of . . . 588
Umpire, Office of the 225
Undelivered Letters . . 542
Under Secretaries of State . . 167
Under Sheriffs (London) 246
Underground Railways 909, 910
Undergraduates (U K.) . . 332
Unemployment Fund 534
„ Insurance 537
„ Statistics 534
Unfunded Debt 543

PAGE

Unicorn Pursuivant 295
Union Islands 667
„ Jack Club and Hostel . 11
„ Jack, When flown . 89
Union of South Africa (see S Africa)
Unitarians, 305, College . . 335
United Free Church . . 303
„ Presbyterian Church . . . 303
United Kingdom (*see* Great Britain)
United Methodist Free Church . 304
„ Service Museum . 221, 365
„ Services Fund . 365
United Provinces 593
Council 606
Legislature 609
Government, &c . . 611–12
Finances . . 618, 619
United States —
Agriculture . . 728
Ambassador in London . . 100, 736
Area and Population . . 85, 93 719
Army and Air Force . . 283, 723
Automobile Industry . . 729
Banks . . . 403–410
Births and Deaths . . 719
British Ambassador to . . 101, 735
British Debt to . . 522, 726
British Emigration to 497
Cabinet, The 721
Census of 1920 719
Cereal Statistics . . 329, 830
Cities, The Largest . 89, 93, 728, 729
Coal Production . . 533, 728
Coinage 450
Coloured Population . . 719
Commerce . 726, 729, 730
Congress, 722 Library of . . .722
Constitution, The . 720, 721
Consulate General (London) 100, 736
Consuls in British Empire . 736–7
„ (British) in U S . 735–6
Cost of the Great War . 276
Cotton Production . . 728, 732
Debt 726–7
„ from Great Britain . 522, 726
„ from Other Countries . 726
Defence 723–4
Dependencies . . . 733–5
Divorces, 719 Marriages . . . 719
Educational Statistics . 724–5
Emigration . . . 719
Employment Bureaus . . 730
Events in 1927–28 480–2
Executive, The 721
Exports to . . . 536
Finances 725–6
Fine Arts Commission . 722
Fire Losses . . . 725
Foreign-born Population . 719
Government . . .720, 721
Harvest of 1928 . . . 728
Immigration 497, 719
„ Law 718
Indian Population . . 731
Insurance Companies . 438–441
Iron and Steel . . 533
Judiciary, The . . 722–3
Legislature, The . . 722
Library of Congress . . . 722
Manufactures . . 728 729
Marriages 719
Mineral Production . . .728
Monetary System . . . 451
Motor Cars . . . 728
Navy 282, 723–4
Newspapers . . . 400–2
Oil Production . . . 526, 728
Parcel Post to . . . 545
Pensions 723
Petroleum . . . 525
Physical Features . . . 720
Polo 489
Population 719
Postage to . . . 543
Postal Statistics 731
Presidents 92, 721
Prices in 1928 728
Productions of 728, 729
Railway Guages 454
Railways 730–1, 909
Rate of Exchange 450
Reclamation Service 731–2

PAGE

United States—*continued.*
Religions . . . 291
Representatives, House of . . .722
Revenue 725
Rivers 731
Roads 731
Seaports . . . 87, 731
Senate, The 722
Shipping . . 553, 554, 727, 731
Silver Production . . 728
States and Territories . . 93
Supreme Court, The . 722–3
Taxation per head 529
Telegraph Rates to 548
Telephones 540
Tennis 489
Territories . . . 93
Time 78
Trade of . . .726, 729, 730
Unemployment 730
Universities 724
War Losses 281, 288
Wars of U S 723
Weather 863 5
Weights and Measures . 459, 461
Wheat, &c. 728, 829 830
Universe, Structure of the . . 62–3
Universities Bureau . . 322, 496
„ English 323–330
„ Irish 331–2
„ Overseas 322
„ Overseas Students at . 322
„ Scottish, 331 Welsh . 330–1
University Boat Race . 387, 490, 493
„ College . . . 328
„ „ Hospital . 327, 372
„ „ Observatory . . . 223
„ Extension . . 320
„ Grants Committee . 240
„ Settlements . 337
„ Societies . . 365
„ Sports . . . 490
„ Statistics . . 322
„ Terms . . 323, 355
„ Women Teachers . 365
Unpaid Postage 542
Unst 582
Upolu Island 667
Upper Nile Province 714
Uranus 72, 73
„ Rising, Setting, &c 4, 8, 12 *et seq.*
Urinary Disease Hospitals . . 377
Ursa Major 67
Uruguay, Area, &c. . . 85, 450, 823–4
Urundi 715, 748
Usher's Notation 80
Utah 93
Utrecht 795
Uzbekistan . 84, 806, 811–12

Valencia 815
„ Observatory . . . . 290, cvi
Valparaiso 753
Valuation Office 213–4
„ Stamp on 511
Valuations, Fees for . . . 276
Value (Present) Lease, &c . . . 464
Vancouver . . 86, 99, 641
Variable Stars 66
Vatican, The 100, 798
Velocity of Earth 67, 83
„ „ Light 67
Venereal Disease Society . . .368
„ Hospitals 375
Venezuela, Area, &c 85, 450, 824–5
„ Oil 525, 825
Venice 785
Ventnor . . . . . 555, cvi
Venus 69, 72
„ and Jupiter . . (*Note*) 28
„ at Greatest Brilliancy (*Note*) 12
„ Disc of (1929) 73
„ in 1930 52
„ Rising, &c . . . . 4 *et seq.*
Vermont 93
Verulamium 386
Vesta (Planet) 70
Vesuvius . . . . . (*Note*) 86
Veterinary Colleges, 337, Corps . .285
Vicar-General's Office . . .244, 293, 297
Vice-Admirals 279
Victoria, Queen 105

PAGE

Victoria, State ... 645, 654-5
„ Agent General ... 97, 656
„ Banks 403-10
„ Bishops 300 527
„ Schools 341
„ University ... 322
Victoria (B.C., 641, Occupation) 223
Victoria & Albert Museum 218-9
„ Order of ... 144
„ Bridge ... 87
„ Cross ... 162 6
„ Falls ... 86, 707
„ Hospital ... 374
„ League ... 366
„ Park ... 384
„ University, Manchester ... 319
Victorian Order, Royal ... 143, 145-156
Victory Bonds ... 522
Victualling Department ... 278
Vienna ... 84, 89, 745
„ British Legation ... 745
Vinegar Makers' Licence ... 508
Virgin Islands (British) ... 685
„ „ (U.S.A.) ... 719, 734
Virginia ... 93
Viscountesses (Own Right) ... 119
Viscounts ... 117-119
„ (By Courtesy) 119
„ How to Address 117, (*Note*) 134
Visibility, Limits of ... 886
Volcanoes ... (*Note*) 86
Volga Germans ... 807
Volt ... 455
Voluntary Aid Det Council 240
„ Insurance ... 855-6
Volunteer Officers' Decoration ... 144
Vorarlberg ... 744
Voters, Number of ... 281-293
„ Qualifications of ... 256-7
Votes cast in 1924 248
Votsak Province ... 807

WAGES BOARD, AGRICULTURAL ... 194
„ Assessed to Tax ... 526
„ Board Railways ... 244
„ Bonus ... 529, 837
„ in 1919-1928 ... 837
„ Railway ... 912-3
„ Table (Hourly), 462, (Weekly, &c.) ... 467
Wahabite Muhammadans ... 741
Waifs and Strays Society ... 366
Wakefield, 578, Bishop of 120, 299
Waldeck ... 777
WALES, PRINCE OF ... 103, 106, 110
WALES, Area ... 497, 579
„ American Consuls ... 737
„ Bank Holidays ... 428
„ Banks ... 411-25
„ Board of Health ... 206-7
„ Calvinistic Church 305
„ Cathedrals ... 308
„ Church in ... 291, 301
„ Climate ... 857-865
„ Cost of General Election ... 175
„ Counties ... 580
„ Education Dept ... 200, 201
„ History ... 579
„ Independent Labour Party ... 842
„ Members of Parliament ... 191
„ Ministry of Health ... 206-7
„ Municipalities ... 581
„ National Library ... 219
„ National Museum ... 219-20
„ Newspapers ... 397
„ Old Age Pensions ... 527
„ Physiography ... 579
„ Political Parties ... 175
„ Population ... 579
„ Ports ... 554
„ Princes of ... 103, 106
„ Religions ... 292
„ Schools ... 339, 343
„ Seaports ... 554
„ Sunrise and Sunset ... 55
„ Technical Colleges ... 334
„ University of ... 320-1
„ Votes cast in 1924 ... 248
Walker Art Gallery ... 220
Walking Records ... 487
Wall Paper, "Piece" of ... 455
Wallace Collection ... 219
Wallenna ... 805
Wallis Archipelago ... 772
Waltham Abbey and Cross ... 386
Walthamstow ... 578
Wandsworth ... 384, 580
Wapiti ... (*Note*) 765
War, Battles of the *2 et seq*
„ Bonus ... 529
„ Cost of the Great ... 276
„ Debt Settlements ... 522-4
„ Effect on Sea Routes ... 551
„ End of the Great ... 243
„ Graves Commission ... 240
„ Loans ... 522
„ Losses (Army) ... 235
„ „ (Navy) ... 281
„ „ (Shipping) ... 282
„ Medals, number issued ... 288
„ Museum ... 219
„ Office ... 284
„ Pensions, 528, Office ... 224-5
„ Seal Foundation ... 366
„ Secretary for ... 167, 168, 284
Warrington, Bp. (Liverpool) ... 298
Warsaw ... 89, 802
„ British Legation ... 802
Warship Losses ... 281
Warspite, The ... 330
Warwickshire ... 557, 558-9
Washington (D.C.) ... 93, 733
„ British Embassy ... 735
„ Island ... 705
„ Pact ... 281
„ State ... 93
Watches (Ships) ... 457
„ Duty on ... 503, 518
Water Board, Metropolitan ... 216
„ Dangers Committee ... 235
„ for Ships ... 454
„ Measures ... 454
„ Pollution Research ... 232
„ Polo ... 490, 492
„ Transport Museum ... 235
Waterfalls ... (*Note*) 86
Waterloo Cup, 387, 492 Bridge ... 378
Waterlow Park ... 384
Watling Street ... 556
Watt, The ... 454
Weather, Clerk of the ... 290
„ Records ... 3, 7, 11, &c, 88
„ The Year's ... 857-65
Weekly Wages Table ... 467
Weights and Measures ... 453-461
„ „ American ... 459
„ „ British ... 453-8, 459
„ „ Canadian ... 459
„ „ Foreign ... 460
„ „ Metric, 459, Old ... 460
„ „ Standards Office ... 233
„ „ Table for Conversion ... 461
Weihaiwei ... 96, 97, 538, 727-8
"Welch," Meaning of ... 556
Wellcome Museum ... 222
Wellington (N.Z.) ... 667
„ Banks ... 403-10
„ Observatory ... 223
„ Trade Commissioner ... 99
Wells ... 578
Welshmen, Heights and Weights ... 557
Weltzeit ... (*Note*) 4
Wesleyan Bodies ... 304, 328, 366
Wesley's Chapel (London) ... 322
„ House Museum ... 222
Wessex ... 556
West End Hospital ... 374, 377
West Ham, 578; Magistrates ... 247
West Indies, British ... 83, 85, 682-7
„ „ Bishops ... 301, 306-7
„ „ Schools ... 341
„ „ Netherlands ... 796
„ London Hospital ... 373
„ „ Post Graduate Coll. ... 328
West Virginia ... 93
WESTERN AUSTRALIA ... 96, 98, 645, 660-1
„ „ Agent-General ... 99, 661
„ „ Banks ... 403-10
„ „ Bishops ... 300, 307
„ Railway Gauges ... 454
„ Universities ... 322
Western Islands ... 582-3
„ Ophthalmic Hospital ... 377
Western Samoa ... 667
„ Skin Hospital ... 377
Westfield College ... 328
Westminster ... 560
„ Abbey ... 306
„ Archbishopof (R.C.) ... 300
„ Cathedral (R.C.) ... 311
„ Confession ... 303
„ County Court, 245, Court ... 247
„ Dean and Chapter ... 295
„ Hull, 383, Hospital ... 327, 373
Westmorland ... 557, 558-9
Wettest Place in World ... 88
Weymouth ... 554, 578, 611
Whaling Industry ... 691
Whalley, Bp of (Blackburn) ... 297
Wheat Acreage, U.K. ... 530, 531
„ Exports of ... 830
„ Imports of ... 531, 830
„ Measures ... 454
„ Price of ... 537, 546
„ Statistics ... 530-1, 809, 829, 830
"Whips," Government (*Note*) 238
Whit Sunday ... 1, 18, 50
Whitsunday (Scotland) ... 428
Whitby, Bishop of (York) ... 297
White City ... 384
„ Lodge ... 386
„ Nile ... 714
„ Russia ... 84, 806, 811
Whitehall Dinner, Ministerial ... 385
Whitechapel Art Gallery ... 222
Whitefield's Mission ... 311
Whitehall ... 385
Whitley Council ... 529
Wiche Islands ... 797
Wick, 586 Sunrise ... 55
Widows War Pensions ... 528
„ Income Tax ... 514
„ Pensions ... 527
Wife's Earned Income ... 514
Wight, Isle of ... 555, 557, 558-9
Wild Birds, Protection of ... 387
Willesden, Bishop of (London) ... 295
„ Hospital ... 373
Wills (Legal Notes) ... 265-9
„ Proved (where to find) ... 267
„ „ 1927-28 ... 888-96
„ Safe Custody of ... 268
„ Scots Law of ... 268
Wiltshire ... 557, 558-9
Wimbledon Conservatoire ... 329
„ Tennis ... 489
Winchester, 578, Bishop of 120, 297
„ Clubs ... 494
Wind, 1927-8 ... 3 *et seq*, 88, 857-65
Winding-up Companies ... 230
Windsor, 578, Castle ... 386
„ Dean and Canons ... 296
„ House of ... (*Note*) 103, 106
„ Military Knights of ... 141
Windward Islands, ... 96, 97, 686-7
Wine Licences, 508, Duties ... 505, 518
Wingfield Sculls ... 387, 492
Winnipeg ... 98, 640
Winter begins ... x, 50
„ Games (St Moritz) ... 492
Wireless Committee ... 237
„ Telegraphy ... 227, 550-1
Wisconsin ... 93
Witu Protectorate ... 696
Wolverhampton ... 576
Women, Athletic Records ... 387, 492
„ Hospitals for ... 377
„ Inspectors ... 201
„ Journalists ... 371
„ Medical School for ... 377
„ Nationality of ... 252, 253
„ Precedency of ... 124
„ Societies ... 366, 371
„ Students ... 374
„ Voters' Qualifications, 272-3, 257
Women's A.A.A. ... 387, 492
„ British Legion ... 838
„ Clubs ... 390-5
„ Colleges ... 324, 326, 328, 329
„ Political Organizations ... 371
„ Settlements ... 371
„ Societies ... 366, 371
Wonders of the World ... 87
Wood Carving School ... 331
Wood and Timber Measures ... 455

PAGE

Woodlark Islands 650
Woodwork Museum. 219
Woolwich, 560, Arsenal . 380
„ Bishop of (Southwark) 296
„ R M A, 328, Times 53
„ Tunnel 382-3
Woolworth Building . . 82
Worcester 573
„ Bishop of . . . 120, 297
Worcester, H M S . 370
Worcestershire .. 557, 558-9
Work Rest Pauses in .. . 871
Working Men's Club 835
„ Women's Colleges . 337
Workmen's Compensation 534
„ „ Insurance Companies 438 42
Works, Office of 240
World, The, 83, Art 79
„ Agricultural Census (1930-2) 623
World, Air Fleets . 283
„ Armies 283
„ Athletic Records . 487
„ Bridges 89
„ Cereals 829, 830
„ Chronology 79-82
„ Circumference . . 83
„ Cities .. . 89
„ Coal 533
„ Continents 83
„ Dairy Congress ..... .856
„ Flights 552
„ Highest Buildings 87
„ Islands, 86, Languages . 87
„ Meteorology 88
„ Mountains . . . 86, 89
„ Navies 282
„ Oceans and Seas . . 86
„ Petroleum 528
„ Population, 83; Races 85
„ Railway Ratios 895
„ Railways, 921, Religions .291
„ Rivers, 86, Rulers 91
„ Seaports 87
„ Seven Wonders 87
„ Shipbuilding 553

PAGE

World Shipping 87, 553, 922-32
„ Societies 366
„ Telephones 540
Worship Places of (London) .303 311
Worthing . . . 573 611
Wrecks . . . 477 4, 554, 865 5
Wren's Churches, London . . .320,
Wrestling Championships .436, 492
Writ Department 212
Writers to the Signet, 326 Duty 510
Württemberg 84, 770
Wyoming. 93

X-Rays for Pictures 871
„ for Trees 873

Yacht Clubs U K) 392-4
Yachting, 492, Olympic . . 492
Yangon (French) . . . 772
Yard, The 483
Yarmouth 5-8, 611
Yarn Measure 457
Year, Calendar 82
„ Equinoctial 82
„ Financial . . .*Note* 16-27
„ Leap 82
„ Length of 74
„ Regnal 389
„ Tropical . . . 1, 50, 82
Year's Weather 88, 857-65
Yellowstone Park Geyser... . .873
Yemen 742
Yeomanry 283
Yeomen of the Guard . . . 103
Yerkes Telescope 62
York 800
Yield on Investments 463
„ per Acre (Cereals) . .. .830
Y M C A 365
Yokohama . . . 87, 788
Yom Kippur . . . 82
York, H R H Duke of . .106, 110
York 576 611
„ Archbishop of . . 111 297
„ Chancery Court, 244, Clubs 337

PAGE

York Convocation 292
„ House of 102
„ Members of Parliament . 186, 190
„ Minster, 308, Museum 222
„ Newspapers . 397
„ Province of, 297-9
„ Schools .. . 333 344
Yorkshire .. . 557, 558 9
Young Men's Christian Assoc . . 360
„ Women's Christian Assoc. 360
Youth Guild of 841
Ypres Lake 799
Ypres Lourne 366
„ Relief Wage 838
Yrebel Island 704
Yugoslavia, Area &c .. .84, 825 6
„ Army and Air Force . . . 283
„ Coinage 450
„ Events in 1927 8 . . 482
„ Loans to . . 523, 726
„ Rate of Exchange .. 450
„ Shipping . . . 553, 554
„ Wheat, &c . . . 829, 830
Yukon, The 92, 630, 642
Yunnan... 629
Y W C A..... 366

Zaharinis 816
Zagreb .. .. .826
Zanzibar, Area, &c . . . 96, 97, 728
„ Bishop 301
Zeebrugge 748
Zeeland 76x
Zenana Societies 366
Zeppelin Flights 476, 552
Zetland 524-5
Zodiac, Signs of the . . . .*Note* 8 9
Zodiacal Light . 8, 12, 40, 73, 859 63
Zone Time 78
Zoological Gardens 384
„ Societies . . . 366
Zululand, 698, Bishop of 301
Zumzumi 735
Zurich 829
Zuyder Zee Reclamation 795

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Waterloo Road, S.E 1 Tel.: Hop 3511

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Patroness-in-Chief. Her Majesty the Queen
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This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiard Room, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. The Club is open throughout the day and night.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is limited to those serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, below the rank of Officer, but Honorary membership is open to those belonging to the Royal Malta Artillery, the West India Regiments and the Colonial Permanent Forces, as well as the Navies and Armies of foreign Powers visiting England The Club is managed by a Council and General Committee, which includes representatives elected by the members

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THE UNION JACK HOSTEL,

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Abbreviations in Common Use.

A 1, First class.
A.A., Automobile Association.
A A M C, Australian Army Medical Corps
A.B, Able-bodied seaman
A.C. (*Ante Christum*) Before Christ
A C A, Associate of Inst of Chartered Accountants.
A C G I, Associate of the City and Guilds Institute
A C I S, Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries
A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord
A D.C., Aide-de-Camp: A D C Gen., ditto, General
Adjt, Adjutant
Ad lib. (*ad libitum*), At pleasure.
Adm, Admiral.
A E C, Army Educational Corps
A.F.C., Air Force Cross
A.G., Adjutant-General; A A G Assistant ditto
A.H. (*Anno Hegiræ*), In the year of the Hegira
A I A., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries
A.I C, Associate of the Institute of Chemistry
A K.C, Associate of King's College.
A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon
A M (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world
A.M, Albert Medal
A.M.C., Art Master's Certificate
A.M D.G. (*Ad majorem Dei gloriam*), To the greater glory of God
A.M I C.E., Associate Member of Institute of Civil Engrs
A.M.I.Chem E., Associate Member of Institute of Chemical Engineers.
A M.I.E E., Associate Member of Institute of Electrical Engineers.
A M.I.Mech.E, Associate Member of Institute of Mechanical Engineers
A.M.S, Army Medical Service or Staff.
A.Q M G, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
A.R.A., Associate of Royal Academy.
A.R.A.M., Associate Royal Academy of Music.
A R.C.M, Associate of Royal College of Music
Archbp., Abp., Archbishop.
Archdn, Archdeacon
A.R.C.O, Associate of the Royal College of Organists.
A.R.C.S., Associate of the Royal College of Science.
A.R.I B A., Associate Royal Institute of British Architects.
A.R.R.C., Associate Royal Red Cross.
A R.S.M, Associate of the Royal School of Mines
A.R.San I, Associate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
A R W S, Associate of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours
A S A A, Associate of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors
A and S H Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders
A U C. (*Anno urbis conditæ*), In the year from the foundation of Rome

b, born.
B A, Bachelor of Arts
B Arch, Bachelor of Architecture
B B C, British Broadcasting Corporation
B.C, Before Christ.
B.C.L, Bachelor of Civil Law
B.C S, Bengal Civil Service
B.Ch, Bachelor of Surgery
B Com., Bachelor of Commerce
B D S, Bachelor of Dental Science
B.D, Bachelor of Divinity
B Eng, Bachelor of Engineering
B.Litt, Bachelor of Literature
B Phil, Bachelor of Philosophy
B.Sc, Bachelor of Science.
B Sc.Tech, Bachelor of Technical Science
Barr., Barrister.
Bgde, Brigade
B.M A., British Medical Association
B N C, Brasenose Coll., Oxford
Bn, Battalion, or Baron.
Bp, Bishop
Bom C S, Bombay Civil Service
Brig-Gen, Brigadier-General
Bt, Baronet.
B V M, Blessed Virgin Mary

C.A, Chartered Accountant (Scot)
C, Conservative
Cantab., Cambridge
Cap. (Chapter), Number of Act of Parliament
Capt, Captain
Cav, Cavalry.
C B, Companion of the Bath
C.B E Commander of Order of British Empire.
C C, Common Council, or County Council
C D.A., College Diploma in Agriculture
C D.H., College Diploma in Horticulture.
C E, Civil Engineer.
cf. (*confer*), Compare.
C.F, Chaplain to the Forces
C G.S, Centimetre-gramme-second.
C H., Companion of Honour.
Ch., Chief.
Chap., Chaplain.
Ch Ch., Christ Church
Chmn, Chairman or Chairwoman
C I, Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
C I.D, Criminal Investigation Department
C I E, Companion of Order of Indian Empire
C I F, Cost, Insurance and Freight.
C I V, City Imperial Volunteers
C-in-C, Commander-in-Chief
C M. (*Chirurgiæ Magister*), Master of Surgery
C M G, Companion of Order of St Michael and St George
C M S, Church Missionary Society
Co, County, Company; Cos, plural
C O.D, Cash on delivery.
Col, Colonel, Col.-Comdt., ditto Commandant.
Coll, College.
Com, Commander.
Comdg, Commanding.
Comdt, Commandant
Com.-in-Ch., Commander-in-Chief.
Commn, Commission.
Commr, Commissioner.
Comy.-Gen, Commissary-General
Con (*contra*), Against.
Cons., Consul, also Consecrated
Consg, Consulting.
C O S, Charity Organisation Society.
Crea., Creation, created.
C S., Civil Service
C S C, Conspicuous Service Cross
C S I, Companion of Order of Star of India
C T C, Cyclist Touring Club
C V O, Commander of Royal Victorian Order
Cwt, Hundredweight.

d. (*denarius*), penny.
d, died
Dau, Daughter
D.A.G, Deputy Adjutant Gen, D.A A.G, Deputy Assistant do
D.A.Q M G, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General.
D.B E., Dame of Order of British Empire.
D.C, District of Columbia.
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D C.L I., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
D C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
D.D, Doctor of Divinity.
del (*delineavit*), He (she) drew it.
Dep, Deputy.
Dept, Department.
D.F C., Distinguished Flying Cross.
D G. (*Dei gratia*), By the Grace of God.
D.I.C., Diploma of the Imperial College.

Diplom, Diplomatic.
Dir, Director
Dist, District
Div Division
D L, Deputy-Lieutenant
D L I, Durham Light Infantry.
D Litt, Doctor of Literature
D M R E, Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrology
D.N B, Dictionary of National Biography
Do. (ditto), The same.
D O M S, Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
D.P H, Diploma Public Health
D.S C, Distinguished Service Cross
D Sc, Doctor of Science
D S M, Distinguished Service Medal
D S O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order
D T.M, Diploma in Tropical Medicine
D.V. (*Deo volente*) God willing
D V S M, Diploma in Veterinary State Medicine
Dwt, Pennyweight

E, Earl, or East.
E and O E Errors and omissions excepted
e g (*exempli gratia*) "for example"
Ebor, York.
E C, East Central District
eld, eldest.
el, elected
Emb, Embassy
Eng, Engineer.
et al (*et alibi*), And elsewhere.
etc (*et cetera*), And the other things.
et seq (*et sequentia*), And the following
ext extinct.
Extraor, Extraordinary.

F.A I, Fellow of Auctioneers' Institute
F B A., Fellow of the British Academy
fcp, Foolscap
F.C A, Fellow of Institute of Chartered Accountants
F.C I I, Fellow of the Chartered Insurance Institute
F.C.S, Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D (*Fidei Defensor*), Defender of the Faith.
Fec. (*fecit*), He did it
F G S., Fellow of the Geological Society.
F H., Fire Hydrant
F.I.A, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F.I C, Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry
F.I S E, Fellow of Institution of Structural Engineers
F K Q C P, Fellow of King and Queen's College Physicians
F L.A A., Fellow of London Association of Accountants.
F L S, Fellow of the Linnean Society
F O B Free on board
F R A I Fellow of Royal Anthropological Institute
F R.A.M., Fellow of Royal Academy of Music
F.R A.S, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society
F.R C.M., Fellow of the Royal College of Music
F R C P, F R C P E, and F.R C.P.I., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and of Ireland respectively
F R C S Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons
F R C S E, ditto of Edinburgh, F.R C S I, of Ireland
F R C V S Fellow of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
F R F.P S G, Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow
F R.G S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F R H S, Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society
F.R. Hist. Soc, ditto Historical
F R I B A, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects
F R M S, ditto Microscopical
F R S, Fellow of the Royal Society
F R S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh
F R S A, Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts
F R S L, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature
F R San I, Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
F S A, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
F S A A, Fellow of the Society of Accountants and Auditors
F S I, Fellow of Surveyors' Institute.
F S.S, Fellow of the Statistical Society.
F Z S, Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G B E, Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire.
G C B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath
G.C.I E, Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire
G.C M G, Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George
G.C S I, Knight Grand Commander of Star of India
G C V.O., Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order
Gen, General.
G M I E, Grand Master of Indian Empire
G M M G, ditto St Michael and St George.
G M S I, ditto of the Star of India.
G O C, General Officer Commanding.
Gov, Governor.
Govt, Government
G P.O, General Post Office
G R (*Georgius Rex*) King George
G R C M., Graduate of the Royal College of Music.
Gr Gds Grenadier Guards.
G S O, General Staff Officer, Gr Grade (1st, 2nd, 3rd)
Gt Br, Great Britain

H A.C, Honble Artillery Company
H E, His Excellency.
H G D H, His [Her] Grand Ducal Highness
H H, His [Her] Highness
H I.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness
H I M, His [Her] Imperial Majesty
H J S. (*Hic jacet sepultus*), Here lies buried
H L I, Highland Light Infantry
H M, His, or Her, Majesty
Highrs, Highlanders
H M.S, His Majesty's Ship
Hon, Honourable, Honorary.
hp, Half pay.
H R H, His [Her] Royal Highness
Hrs, Hussars
H S H, His [Her] Serene Highness

I A., Indian Army
I A.D, Indian Army Depts
I A.R O, Indian Army Reserve of Officers
Ib (*ibidem*) In the same place.
I C.S, Indian Civil Service
Id (*idem*), The same
I D.B, Illicit diamond buyer
I e (*id est*), That is.
I.F.S, Irish Free State
I H S (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind
I.M S, Indian Medical Service
Incog (*incognito*), Unknown.
In loc (*in loco*), In its place.
I N.R I (*Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews
Inst (instant), current month
I O O F, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. of W, Inspector of Works.
I S.C, Indian Staff Corps (now Ind. Army)
I S O, Imperial Service Order
I W, Isle of Wight.

J. Judge
J P, Justice of the Peace.

K B E., Knight Commander of British Empire.
K C, King's Counsel
K C B., Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C I E, Knight Commander of Indian Empire
K C.M.G, ditto of St. Michael and St. George

K C S.I, Knight Commander of the Star of India
K C.V O ditto of Royal Victorian Order
K G., Knight of the Garter
K H.C, King's Honorary Chaplain, K H P, ditto Physician, K.H.S, ditto Surgeon
K O S B, King's Own Scottish Borderers
K O Y L.I., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
K P, Knight of St Patrick
K R R C, King's Royal Rifle Corps
K S L I, King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
K.T, Knight of the Thistle
Kt Bach., Knight Bachelor.

L, Liberal.
Lab, Labour.
Lat., Latitude.
lb. (*libra*), Pound weight
l.b.w., Leg before wicket.
l.c., "Lower case," *i.e.* small letter
L.C.C., London County Council, L S B., ditto School Board
L.C J., Lord Chief Justice
L C P, Licentiate of College of Preceptors
L D.S, Licentiate in Dental Surgery
Lieut, Lt, Lieutenant; -Col and -Gen, ditto Colonel and General.
L I, Light Infantry
Lit., Literally
L J, Lord Justice.
L.K Q C P, Licentiate &c (see M K Q.C P).
LL.B., Bachelor of Laws
LL D., Doctor of Laws
LL M, Master of ditto
L.M.S S.A, Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the Society of Apothecaries
loc. cit. (*loco citato*), In the place cited.
Long., Longitude
L.R.C.P., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L.R F.P.S.G., Licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
Lrs., Lancers.
L.S. (*loco sigilli*), Place of the Seal.
L.S.A., Licentiate of Society of Apothecaries.
L. s. d. (*Librae, solidi, denarii*), Pounds, shillings, pence.
L.U., Liberal Unionist.

Maj., Major.
M., Marq., Marquess.
M.A., Master of Arts.
M.A.B., Metropolitan Asylums Board.
mar, married.
M.B, Bachelor of Medicine; M.D., Doctor of ditto.
M.B.E., Member of British Empire Order
M.C, Military Cross
M C C, Marylebone Cricket Club
M Ch (*Magister Chirurgiae*), Master of Surgery
Mdlle, Mademoiselle
M E.C, Member of Executive Council.
Med, Medical, Medicine
Mem (*memento*), Remember!
Messrs (*messieurs*), Gentlemen
M F.H, Master of Fox Hounds
M G. Corps, Machine Gun Corps
Mgr, Monsignor
M Inst C E, Member of Institute of Civil Engineers
M I E E, M I Mar E, M I Mech.E, ditto Electrical, Marine, and Mechanical Engineers
M I Min.E, Member of Institute of Mining Engineers.
M.Inst.M M, Member of Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
M.Inst Met, ditto of Metals
Mil., Military, Militia.
Min, Minister, Minv, Ministry
Min Plenip, Minister Plenipotentiary.
M.K.Q.C.P, Member of King and Queen's College of Physicians.
M.L A, Member of Legislative Assembly.
M.L C, ditto Council.
Mme., Madame
M.O H, Medical Officer of Health.
M P, Member of Parliament.
M P.S, Member of Pharmaceutical Society
M.R A.S., Member of Royal Asiatic Society
M.R C P, Member of Royal College of Physicians
M R C S, Member of Royal College of Surgeons.
M R C.V.S., Member of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
M R I.A, Member of Royal Irish Academy.
M R.San I, Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute
M S., Master of Surgery.
MSS., Manuscripts.
M.S.A, Member of Society of Architects
Mus. D. [B], Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music.
M V., Motor Vessel.
M.V.O., Member of Royal Victorian Order
M.W B., Metropolitan Water Board.

N, North.
Nat., Nationalist.
Nav., Naval.
N.B. (*Nota bene*), Note well.
N C.O., Non-commissioned Officer.
n.d., no date.
Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting.
N.I., Northern Ireland (Govt., Parlt., and P.C. of).
N L, National Liberal.
No (*Numero*), Number
Non seq (*non sequitur*) It does not follow
N S, New style
N S, Nova Scotia
N S W., New South Wales
N W.P [T], North-West Provinces [Territory].
N Z, New Zealand.

O B E, Officer of British Empire Order
ob, or *obit*, died.
O H M S, On His Majesty's Service
O K, "All correct."
O M., Order of Merit
O P Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre), Out of Print (of books), Old Prices (Club).
O S, Old Style
O S B Order of St. Benedict
O T C, Officers' Training Corps
ord, ordained.
O U.D S, Oxford University Dramatic Society
Oxon., Oxford.
Oz, Ounce

P. (in P R S., &c), President—see F R S, R A., &c
P & O, Peninsular & Oriental.
Paym., Paymaster
P.C., Privy Councillor.
P C. ——, Police-constable ——.
Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy
P.L A., Port of London Authority.
P M (*post meridiem*), After noon
P M.G., Postmaster-General
P M O., Principal Medical Officer
P P C. (*Pour prendre congé*), To take leave
Preb, Prebendary.
Pres, President
pres., presumptive, or present.
prev., previously.
Priv., Private.
Pro tem. (*pro tempore*), For the time being.
Prox. (*proximo*), Next month
P S. (*Post scriptum*), Postscript.
P.S A., Pleasant Sunday Afternoon
Pte., Private.
P.T.O, Please turn over.
P W D., Public Works Dept.

Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
q. e. d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.
Q M.G., Quartermaster-General.
Q S., Quarter Sessions.
Qmr, Quartermaster.
q.v (*quod vide*), "which see."
Qy. (*quaere*), Query.

R A., Royal Artillery or Royal Academy.
R A.C., Royal Automobile Club.
R A F., Royal Air Force; R.F.C. (*late*), Flying Corps.

R.A.M., Royal Academy of Music
R.A.M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps
R.A.N, Royal Australian Navy
R.C.N, Royal Canadian ditto
R.A.O.C, Royal Army Ordnance Corps
R.A.S.C, Royal Army Service Corps
R.A.V.C. Royal Army Veterinary Corps
R.B.A, Royal Society of British Artists
R.C, Roman Catholic
R.D, Royal Naval Reserve (and Volunteer Reserve) Decoration, or Rural Dean
R.E, Royal Engineers
rem., or remvd., removed.
res., resigned
ret., retired
R.F.A, Royal Field Artillery
R. Fus, Royal Fusiliers
R.S. Fus, Royal Scots ditto.
R.G.A Royal Garrison Artillery.
R.H.A., Royal Horse Artillery, or Royal Hibernian Academy.
R.I.A, Royal Irish Academy.
R.I.M., Royal Indian Marine.
R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*) May he rest in peace.
R.M., Royal Marines; (*late*) R.M.A., Royal Marine Artillery; and R.M.L.I., ditto Light Infantry
R.M., Resident Magistrate.
R.M.A., Royal Military Academy
R.M.S, Royal Mail Steamer.
R.N, Royal Navy. R.N.R, ditto Reserve. R.N.V.R, ditto Volunteer Reserve
Ro (*recto*), On the right hand page.
R. of O, Reserve of Officers.
R.O.I., Royal Institute of Oil Painters
R.R.C. Lady of Royal Red Cross
R.S.A, Royal Scottish Academician
R.S.V.P (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*) Answer, if you please
R.T.S. Religious Tract Society.
R.U.Rif, Royal Ulster Rifles
Rx, Recipe
Rt. Hon., Right Honourable
R.Y.S, Royal Yacht Squadron

S.A., South Africa.
Sc (*scilicet*) Namely
Sch, School
Sec, Secretary
S.J. (Society of Jesus), Jesuit
S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls") Distress Signal
s.p (*sine prole*), Without issue
S.P.C.A, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S.P.C.K, Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge
S.P.G, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome
Sqdn.-Ldr, Squadron Leader.
S.S.C, Solicitor of the Supreme Court, Scotland.
St, Saint
suc, succeeded.
Supt, Superintendent
Surg, Surgeon.

T., Territorial
T.A, Territorial Army; T.D, ditto Decoration
T.F, Territorial Force
T.R.H, Their Royal Highnesses.
T.U.C, Trades Union Council.
Ult (*ultimo*), in the preceding month
U, Unionist
U.D.C, Urban District Council.
U.K., United Kingdom
Univ., University.
U.S, United States.
U.S.N, United States Navy.

V.A, Victoria and Albert Order.
V.A.D, Voluntary Aid Detachment.
V.C, Victoria Cross
V.D, Volunteer Officers' Decoration
Ven., Venerable
Verb. sap. (*Verbum sapienti satis est*), A word to the wise is enough
Vet., Veterinary
Vic, Vicar
Visct, Viscount
Viz (*videlicet*), Namely
Vo. (*verso*), On the left-hand page.
Vol, Volunteer

W. West
W.I.R., West India Regiment
W. Afr. R. West African Regt
W.S, Writer to the Signet
W.S.P.U, Women's Social and Political Union

Yeom, Yeomanry.
Y.M.C.A, Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.W.C.A, Young Women's Christian Association

EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

Distance from London and from each other.

FROM this table the distance which separates twenty-one cities of Europe can be ascertained at a glance: *e.g.*, (1) London is 270 miles from (6) Antwerp and 1,915 from (18) Moscow, while (3) Paris is 1,843 miles from (18) Moscow and 1,219 miles from (21) Stockholm.

	(1) London	(2) Liverpool	(3) Paris	(4) Madrid	(5) Lisbon	(6) Antwerp	(7) Hamburg	(8) Berlin	(9) Berne	(10) Turin	(11) Vienna	(12) Munich	(13) Rome	(14) Trieste	(15) Warsaw	(16) Constantinople	(17) Odessa	(18) Moscow	(19) Leningrad	(20) Copenhagen	(21) Stockholm
(1)		202	287	1195	1610	270	657	746	646	787	980	768	1195	1150	1135	2030	1917	1915	1774	979	1189
(2)	202		489	1397	1812	472	859	948	848	989	1182	970	1397	1352	1557	2232	2119	2117	1976	1181	1491
(3)	287	489		908	1323	211	587	674	359	500	849	582	907	863	1067	1899	1760	1843	1699	812	1219
(4)	1195	1397	908		415	1119	1495	1582	1183	1073	1668	1477	1223	1416	1925	2718	2625	2904	2874	1600	1972
(5)	1610	1812	1323	415		1530	1804	1889	1602	1506	2157	1897	1746	1828	2593	3345	3117	3414	3286	2012	2384
(6)	270	472	211	1119	1530		412	497	460	719	727	522	1033	1009	895	2025	1737	1706	1588	620	993
(7)	657	859	587	1495	1804	412		178	678	839	605	579	1180	1066	576	1903	1418	1387	1269	208	580
(8)	746	948	674	1582	1889	497	178		611	837	427	401	1048	888	398	1699	1240	1209	1091	270	685
(9)	646	848	359	1183	1602	460	678	611		297	535	295	639	533	1021	1883	1545	1832	1714	885	1176
(10)	787	989	500	1073	1506	719	839	837	297		720	470	414	391	1156	2018	1680	1967	2119	1047	1337
(11)	980	1182	849	1668	2157	727	605	427	535	720		266	840	370	436	1298	960	1247	399	697	1110
(12)	768	970	582	1477	1897	522	579	401	295	470	266		647	487	702	1564	1226	1513	1395	671	1084
(13)	1195	1397	907	1223	1746	1033	1180	1048	639	414	840	647		510	1276	2138	1800	2087	2239	1318	1732
(14)	1150	1352	863	1416	1828	1009	1066	888	533	391	370	487	510		806	1725	1330	1617	1769	1067	1171
(15)	1135	1557	1067	1925	2593	895	576	398	1021	1156	436	702	1276	806		1205	842	811	693	668	1082
(16)	2030	2232	1899	2718	3345	2025	1903	1699	1883	2018	1298	1564	2138	1725	1205		363	1339	1733	1510	2408
(17)	1917	2119	1760	2625	3117	1737	1418	1240	1545	1680	960	1226	1800	1330	842	363		959	1356	1510	1510
(18)	1915	2117	1843	2904	3414	1706	1387	1209	1832	1967	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	1339	959		406	836	836
(19)	1774	1976	1699	2874	3286	1588	1269	1091	1714	2119	399	1395	2239	1769	693	1733	1356	406		846	430
(20)	979	1181	812	1600	2012	620	208	270	885	1047	697	671	1318	1067	668	1510	1510	1252	846		426
(21)	1189	1491	1219	1972	2384	993	580	685	1176	1337	1110	1084	1732	1171	1082	2408	1510	836	430	426	

Ready Reference Calendar for 200 Years.

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1952										Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795																	
1801	1807	1813	1823	1829	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6*	2	4	7	2
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942												
1762	1773	1779	1790																			
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943												
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791																		
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	•1	4	6	2	4
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949												
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799																	
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
						1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946											
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800																	
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	..	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
						1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947											
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797																		
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
						1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950											
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798																	
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945												
										1951												

LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952								Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
								..	29	.	.	.		..			.	.	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	.	1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	.	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	.	1816	1844	1872	.	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	.	1820	1848	1876		1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	.	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week Aug. 4 fell in the year 1914, in the table of years look for 1914, and in a parallel line, under Aug., is fig. 6, which directs to col. 6, in which it will be seen that Aug. 4 fell on Tuesday.

† 1752 same as 1772 from Jan 1 to Sept 2. From Sept 14 to Dec 31 same as 1730 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).

1		2		3		4		5		6*		7	
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesd	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	*Sunday*	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesd	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	*Sunday*	2	Monday	2
Wednesd	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	*Sunday*	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	*Sunday*	4	Monday	4	Tuesday*	4	Wednesd.	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	*Sunday*	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesd	5	Thursday	5
Saturday	6	*Sunday*	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesd	6	Thursday	6	Friday	6
Sunday	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesd	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Saturday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesd.	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	*Sunday*	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesd.	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	*Sunday*	9	Monday	9
Wednesd	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	*Sunday*	10	Monday	10	Tuesday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	*Sunday*	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wednesd	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	*Sunday*	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesd	12	Thursday	12
Saturday	13	*Sunday*	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesd	13	Thursday	13	Friday	13
Sunday	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesd	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Saturday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesd.	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	*Sunday*	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesd	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	*Sunday*	16	Monday	16
Wednesd	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	*Sunday*	17	Monday	17	Tuesday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	*Sunday*	18	Monday	18	Tuesday	18	Wednesd	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	*Sunday*	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Wednesd	19	Thursday	19
Saturday	20	*Sunday*	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednesd	20	Thursday	20	Friday	20
Sunday	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesd	21	Thursday	21	Friday	21	Saturday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesd	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Saturday	22	*Sunday*	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesd	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Saturday	23	*Sunday*	23	Monday	23
Wednesd	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	*Sunday*	24	Monday	24	Tuesday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	*Sunday*	25	Monday	25	Tuesday	25	Wednesd	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	*Sunday*	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Wednesd	26	Thursday	26
Saturday	27	*Sunday*	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wednesd	27	Thursday	27	Friday	27
Sunday	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesd	28	Thursday	28	Friday	28	Saturday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesd	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Saturday	29	*Sunday*	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesd	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	Saturday	30	*Sunday*	30	Monday	30
Wednesd	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	*Sunday*	31	Monday	31	Tuesday	31

NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1929.

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 19 AND 20 OF KING GEORGE V

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	XI	*Whit Sunday*	May 19
Epact ...	19	*Trinity Sunday* ...	„ 26
Solar Cycle (Year of) ...	6	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	„ 26
Roman Indiction (Year of)	12	*Corpus Christi* ...	„ 30
Dominical Letter	F	Union Day, South Africa ...	„ 31
Julian Period (Year of) ...	6642	Birth of King George V (1865) ...	June 3
Julian Day, Jan 1 (*see page 49*)	2 425,613	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	„ 23
New Year's Day (Tuesday)	Jan 1	Dominion Day, Canada ...	July 1
Wattle Day, Australia ...	„ 26	Independence Day, U.S.A.	„ 4
Septuagesima Sunday ...	27	Jewish New Year	Oct. 5
Ash Wednesday	Feb 13	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Good Friday	March 29	Sundays after Trinity	„ 26
Easter Day	„ 31	*St Andrew's Day*	Nov. 30
St George's Day	April 23	*First Sunday in Advent*	Dec. 1
Accession of King George V (1910) ...	May 6	CHRISTMAS DAY—Wednesday	„ 25
Ascension Day	„ 9		

The Tropical Year 1929–1930.

Spring Equinox (1929)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	21*d* 2·6*h*
Summer Solstice	„ „ „ Cancer ...	June	21*d*. 22·0*h*
Autumn Equinox	„ „ „ Libra ...	Sept	23*d*. 12·9*h*
Winter Solstice	„ „ „ Capricornus	Dec	22*d* 7·9*h*
Spring Equinox (1930)	„ „ „ Aries	March	21*d*. 8·4*h*

Phases of the Moon, 1929.

January				*May.*				*September.*			
Last Quarter ...	2*d*	18*h*	44*m*	Last Quarter ...	2*d*.	1*h*	26*m*	New Moon ...	3*d*	11*h*	47*m*.
New Moon ...	11	0	28	New Moon ...	9	6	7	First Quarter	10	22	57
First Quarter ...	18	15	15	First Quarter ...	15	20	56	Full Moon ...	18	23	16
Full Moon	25	7	9	Full Moon ...	23	12	50	Last Quarter ...	26	2	7
February				Last Quarter ...	31	16	13	*October*			
Last Quarter ...	1*d*	14*h*	10*m*	*June*				New Moon	2*d*	22*h*	19*m*
New Moon ...	9	17	55	New Moon ...	7*d*.	13*h*	56*m*	First Quarter ...	10	18	5
First Quarter ...	17	0	23	First Quarter	14	5	15	Full Moon	18	12	6
Full Moon	23	18	59	Full Moon	22	4	15	Last Quarter ...	25	8	21
March				Last Quarter ...	30	3	54	*November*			
Last Quarter	3*d*.	11*h*	9*m*	*July.*				New Moon	1*d*	12*h*.	1*m*.
New Moon	11	8	37	New Moon	6*d*	20*h*.	47*m*.	First Quarter	9	14	10
First Quarter	18	7	42	First Quarter	13	16	5	Full Moon	17	0	14
Full Moon	25	7	46	Full Moon	21	19	21	Last Quarter	23	16	4
April.				Last Quarter	29	12	56	*December*			
Last Quarter ...	2*d*	7*h*	29*m*	*August.*				New Moon	1*d*	4*h*	48*m*.
New Moon	9	20	33	New Moon	5*d*	3*h*	40*m*	First Quarter	9	9	42
First Quarter ...	16	14	9	First Quarter ...	12	6	1	Full Moon	16	11	38
Full Moon	23	21	47	Full Moon	20	9	42	Last Quarter ...	23	2	27
				Last Quarter	27	20	2	New Moon	30	23	42

Calendar for the Year 1929.

January						*February.*						*March*						*April*					
Su ...	—	6	13	20	27	Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24	Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su ...	—	7	14	21	28
M. ...	—	7	14	21	28	M ...	—	4	11	18	25	M ...	—	4	11	18	25	—	M. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Tu .	1	8	15	22	29	Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26	Tu ...	—	5	12	19	26	—	Tu ...	2	9	16	23	30
W. .	2	9	16	23	30	W ...	—	6	13	20	27	W ...	—	6	13	20	27	—	W ...	3	10	17	24	—
Th...	3	10	17	24	31	Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28	Th ...	—	7	14	21	28	—	Th ...	4	11	18	25	—
F. ...	4	11	18	25	—	F. ...	1	8	15	22	—	F. ...	1	8	15	22	29	—	F ...	5	12	19	26	—
S. ...	5	12	19	26	—	S ...	2	9	16	23	—	S. ...	2	9	16	23	30	—	S. ...	6	13	20	27	—
May.						*June.*						*July*						*August.*					
Su .	—	5	12	19	26	Su ...	2	9	16	23	30	Su. ...	—	7	14	21	28	—	Su .	—	4	11	18	25
M ...	—	6	13	20	27	M ...	3	10	17	24	—	M. ...	1	8	15	22	29	M. ...	—	5	12	19	26	—
Tu .	—	7	14	21	28	Tu ...	4	11	18	25	—	Tu .	2	9	16	23	30	Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27	—
W...	1	8	15	22	29	W. ...	5	12	19	26	—	W ...	3	10	17	24	31	W. ...	—	7	14	21	28	—
Th....	2	9	16	23	30	Th ...	6	13	20	27	—	Th .	4	11	18	25	—	Th. ...	1	8	15	22	29	—
F. ...	3	10	17	24	31	F. ...	7	14	21	28	—	F. .	5	12	19	26	—	F. ...	2	9	16	23	30	—
S. ...	4	11	18	25	—	S ...	1	8	15	22	29	—	S ...	6	13	20	27	—	S. ...	3	10	17	24	31
September.						*October*						*November.*						*December.*					
Su ...	1	8	15	22	29	Su ...	—	6	13	20	27	Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24	Su. ..	1	8	15	22	29
M ...	2	9	16	23	30	M .	—	7	14	21	28	M. ...	—	4	11	18	25	M ...	2	9	16	23	30
Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	—	Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	29	Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26	Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	31
W. ...	4	11	18	25	—	W. . .	2	9	16	23	30	W ...	—	6	13	20	27	W .	4	11	18	25	—
Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—	Th. .	3	10	17	24	31	Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28	Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—
F. ...	6	13	20	27	—	F. ...	4	11	18	25	—	F. ...	1	8	15	22	29	F. ...	6	13	20	27	—
S. ...	7	14	21	28	—	S ...	5	12	19	26	—	S. ...	2	9	16	23	30	S. ...	7	14	21	28	—

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° ♒ 20d 13h

DAY OF		W.		THE SUN		DAYS	
	Lett. and Pars.			Rises	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1		Tu	**Circumcision** NEW YEAR'S DAY. [*Dark, see p* 74]	8 8	15 59	1	364
2		W	(*For note on Sunrise and Sunset, see p.* 54, *for Light and*	8 8	16 0	2	363
3		Th	Gen Monk, Lord Albemarle, d 1670, b Dec 6, 1608	8 8	16 2	3	362
4		F	Francis Plowden, writer, d 1829 Marsh Joffre b 1852	8 7	16 3	4	361
5		S	Gordon College, Khartoum, founded, 1899	8 7	16 4	5	360
6		S	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day.	8 7	16 5	6	359
7		M	Plow Monday Old Christmas Day.	8 6	16 6	7	358
8		Tu	Galipoli evacuated by the British, 1916	8 6	16 8	8	357
9		W	Adm Jervis b 1734. Nelson buried in St Paul's, 1806	8 5	16 9	9	356
10		Th	Archb. Laud beheaded, 1645 Adm Boscawen d 1761.	8 5	16 10	10	355
11		F	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN Marq Curzon b 1859	8 4	16 12	11	354
12		S	Edmund Burke, statesman, b. 1729, d. July 9, 1797	8 4	16 13	12	353
13		S	**1st Sunday after Epiphany.** Chillianwallah, 1849.	8 3	16 15	13	352
14		M	Marquess of Lansdowne, K G, b 1845; d. June 3, 1927.	8 2	16 16	14	351
15		Tu	Brit Mus. op'd. 1759. Sandwich Is discovered, 1778	8 2	16 18	15	350
16		W	Edmund Spenser d. 1599 Edward Gibbon d. 1794	8 1	16 19	16	349
17		Th	Rt Hon. D. Lloyd George b 1863. Adm Beatty b 1871.	8 0	16 21	17	348
18		F	Sir William Curtis, Lord Mayor of London, d. 1829	7 59	16 23	18	347
19		S	William Congreve, dramatist, died, 1729.	7 58	16 24	19	346
20		S	**2nd Sunday after Epiphany.** John Ruskin d 1900	7 57	16 26	20	345
21		M	Nikolai Lenin, founder of "Bolshevism," died, 1924	7 56	16 28	21	344
22		Tu	First Labour Government assumed office, 1924	7 55	16 29	22	343
23		W	William Pitt died, 1806. Charles Kingsley died, 1875.	7 53	16 31	23	342
24		Th	Naval engagement, Dogger Bank, 1915.	7 52	16 33	24	341
25		F	**Conversion of St. Paul.** Adm. Lord Fisher b 1841	7 51	16 34	25	340
26		S	AUSTRALIA DAY. Gen. Gordon killed, 1885.	7 50	16 36	26	339
27		S	**Septuagesima.** Wm. Shield, mus. dramatist, d. 1829.	7 48	16 38	27	338
28		M	Sir Francis Drake, navigator, died, 1596.	7 47	16 40	28	337
29		Tu	Aliwal, 1846. ℣C instituted, 1856	7 45	16 42	29	336
30		W	Edward Dutton Cook, author and critic, born, 1829	7 44	16 43	30	335
31		Th	Nelson Column completed, 1867.	7 43	16 45	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ Last Quarter	2d.	18h.	44·4m
● New Moon	11	0	28 2
☽ First Quarter.....	18	15	25 1
○ Full Moon	25	7	9 1

Apogee 7d. 15·7h 251,520 miles.
Perigee 23d. 11·8h. 224,690 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, January 1 58° 15'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN JAN., 1928, on 21 days; total fall 2·50 inches; *above* the average by 0·81 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 2 Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

—. Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Dec 25 last.

5 Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Spring Register.

THE SUN (Mean Noon)

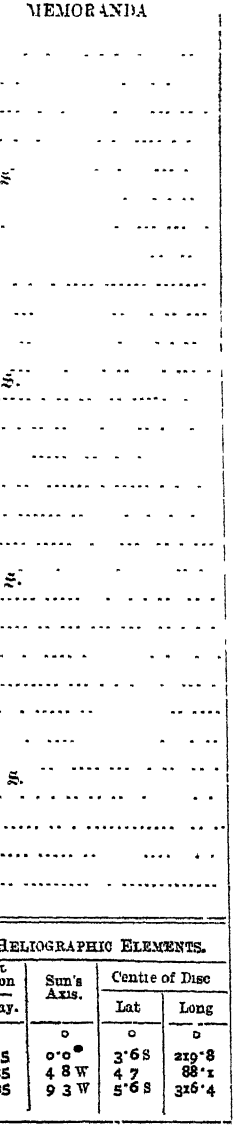
Day of Month	Equation of Time to be Added to Apparent Time	Hourly Variation	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Variation	Apparent Declination	Hourly Variation	Semi-diameter	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Equation of Time	Sidereal Time at Apparent Noon
	M S.	s	H M S	s	° ′	″	′	H M S	M S	H M S
1	3 34	1 18	18 46 10	11 04	23 1 58 S	0 20	16 16	18 42 36	17 16 32	18 59 8
2	4 2	1 17	18 50 34	11 03	22 56 4	0 22	16 16	18 46 32	17 12 36	18 59 8
3	4 30	1 16	18 54 59	11 02	22 50 9	0 24	16 16	18 50 29	17 8 40	18 59 9
4	4 57	1 14	18 59 23	11 00	22 44 9	0 26	16 16	18 54 26	17 4 44	18 59 10
5	5 24	1 12	19 3 47	10 98	22 38 4	0 28	16 16	18 58 22	17 0 48	18 59 10
6	5 51	1 11	19 8 10	10 97	22 31 5	0 30	16 16	19 2 19	16 56 53	18 59 12
7	6 17	1 09	19 12 33	10 95	22 24 1	0 32	16 16	19 6 15	16 52 57	18 59 12
8	6 43	1 07	19 16 55	10 93	22 16 3	0 33	16 16	19 10 12	16 49 1	18 59 13
9	7 9	1 04	19 21 17	10 90	22 8·1	0 35	16 16	19 14 8	16 45 5	18 59 13
10	7 33	1 02	19 25 38	10 88	21 59 4	0 37	16 16	19 18 5	16 41 9	18 59 14
11	7 58	1 00	19 29 59	10 86	21 50 4	0 39	16 16	19 22 2	16 37 13	18 59 14
12	8 21	0 97	19 34 19	10 83	21 40 8	0 41	16 16	19 25 58	16 33 17	18 59 15
13	8 44	0 94	19 38 39	10 80	21 30 9	0 42	16 16	19 29 55	16 29 21	18 59 15
14	9 7	0 92	19 42 58	10 78	21 20 5	0 44	16 16	19 33 51	16 25 25	18 59 16
15	9 28	0 89	19 47 16	10 75	21 9 8	0 46	16 16	19 37 48	16 21 29	18 59 16
16	9 49	0 86	19 51 34	10 72	20 58 6	0 47	16 16	19 41 44	16 17 33	18 59 17
17	10 10	0 83	19 55 50	10 69	20 47 0	0 49	16 16	19 45 41	16 13 37	18 59 17
18	10 29	0 80	20 0 6	10 66	20 35 0	0 51	16 16	19 49 37	16 9 42	18 59 18
19	10 48	0 77	20 4 22	10 63	20 22 7	0 52	16 16	19 53 34	16 5 46	18 59 18
20	11 6	0 74	20 8 36	10 60	20 9·9	0 54	16 16	19 57 31	16 1 50	18 59 19
21	11 23	0 70	20 12 50	10 56	19 56 8	0 55	16 20	20 1 27	15 57 54	18 59 19
22	11 40	0 67	20 17 3	10 53	19 43 3	0 57	16 20	20 5 24	15 53 58	18 59 20
23	11 55	0·64	20 21 16	10 50	19 29 5	0 59	16 20	20 9 20	15 50 2	18 59 20
24	12 10	0 61	20 25 27	10·46	19 15 3	0 60	16 20	20 13 17	15 46 6	18 59 21
25	12 25	0 57	20 29 38	10·43	19 0·7	0 61	16 20	20 17 13	15 42 10	18 59 21
26	12 38	0 54	20 33 48	10·40	18 45 8	0 63	16 20	20 21 10	15 38 14	18 59 22
27	12 50	0 51	20 37 57	10 36	18 30 5	0 64	16 20	20 25 6	15 34 18	18 59 22
28	13 2	0 47	20 42 5	10 33	18 15·0	0 66	16 20	20 29 3	15 30 22	18 59 23
29	13 13	0 44	20 46 13	10 30	17 59 0	0 67	16 20	20 33 0	15 26 27	18 59 23
30	13 23	0 41	20 50 19	10 26	17 42 8	0 68	16 20	20 36 56	15 22 31	18 59 24
31	13 33	0 37	20 54 25	10 23	17 26 2 S	0 70	16 20	20 40 53	15 18 35	18 59 24

Note.—The words "Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK refer to Greenwich

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1928.

Day of Month	TEMPERATURE Max.	Min	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot)		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE
	°	°	°	inches		Directn	inch	hours
1	36 6.	31 8	38 6	30 148	1 9	S	..	2'9
2	41'8	37 2	'4	29'640	4'0	S	53	...
3	42'1	34 4	'3	'870	0 5	NNW	..	...
4	49 2	32 0	'3	'666	5 2	SW	'01	.
5	47 0	38'9	'2	991	4'0	WSW	'03	3 3
6	55 9	39 6	'1	582	27'8	W	'18	1 9
7	52 9	37 4	38 0	728	4 4	SSW	...	
8	52 1	42 0	37 9	739	4'1	WSW	..	3 1
9	50 6	37 6	'9	706	3'3	WSW	'01	2 3
10	50 6	37 2	'9	572	10 4	SW	06	0 6
11	46 0	33'0	'9	820	1'9	WSW	'09	2'5
12	48 9	29 9	37'9	687	9'1	SSW	15	.
13	50 5	40 8	38'0	'530	6'1	WSW	'07	3 4
14	49'3	39'9	'0	519	3 6	SW	'03	0 4
15	47 4	40 1	'1	'372	4'6	SW	...	5 8
16	44'9	40 0	'3	319	3 6	SW	.	...
17	41'1	28 7	'5	702	1'0	WSW	..	..
18	46 6	27 5	'6	828	1 2	SE	'10	...
19	48'6	35 5	'7	29 951	5'9	W	...	5'1
20	48 0	33 1	8	30 068	2 2	SSW	...	..
21	52 3	47'2	'8	29'817	4 0	SSW	...	...
22	47 4	38'1	'8	668	3'2	W	06	..
23	46'9	32'1	'9	890	6 8	SSW	'23	.
24	53'6	38'2	'9	29'625	7 2	SW	'10	
25	47'9	37'5	38 9	30 061	11 2	SW	'06	4'2
26	46'7	35'2	39'3	29 643	4'1	SW	'37	...
27	39 3	31 9	'5	840	2 5	W	'02	..
28	45 3	29 0	'6	809	4 6	SSW	'22	...
29	45'8	40'3	'7	371	3'5	S	'04	2'5
30	45'9	36 3	'7	486	1'0	SW	'05	2 3
31	48'5	36'2	39'7	29'628	5'5	SW	'09	3'4
Mn	47 4	36'1	38'6	29 725	—	—	2 50	43'7

MEMORANDA



HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc Lat	Centre of Disc Long
	°	°	°
5	0·0●	3·6 S	219·8
15	4 8 W	4 7	88·1
25	9 3 W	5·6 S	316·4

See Note, below.] THE MOON.

Day of Week	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 20h 36m (see p. 24)
	h m	h m	h m	h m s	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	d h	W E
1	23 14	5 40	11 50	12 14 32	3 12 0N	56 19	15 21	20 19	○ 1 2 4 ●
2	.	..		12 59 36	2 23 1S	55 33	15 8	21 19	1 2 ○ 3 4
3	0 27	6 22	12 3	13 43 54	7 44 8	54 56	14 58	22 19	2 ○ 1 4 3
4	1 37	7 3	12 17	14 28 29	12 43 6	54 29	14 51	23 19	1 ○ 4 2 3
5	2 48	7 45	12 31	15 14 10	17 10 3	54 11	14 46	24 19	4 3 ○ 1 2
6	3 59	8 29	12 50	16 1 38	20 55 S	54 2	14 43	25 19	● 4 3 2 ○
7	5 9	9 15	13 13	16 51 12	23 49 1	54 1	14 43	26 19	4 3 2 1 ○
8	6 17	10 3	13 42	17 42 47	25 41 1	54 6	14 45	27 19	4 ○ 1 2 ●
9	7 21	10 53	14 24	18 35 50	26 23 5	54 18	14 48	28 19	4 1 ○ 2 3
10	8 15	11 44	15 19	19 29 28	25 51 5	54 34	14 52	29 19	4 2 ○ 1 3
11	8 58	12 35	16 18	20 22 39	24 5 2	54 53	14 57	1 0	4 1 ○ 2 3
12	9 31	13 26	17 28	21 14 34	21 9 7	55 16	15 4	2 0	3 4 ○ 1 2
13	9 56	14 14	18 42	22 4 49	17 13 8	55 43	15 11	3 0	3 2 1 ○ 4
14	10 15	15 1	19 58	22 53 30	12 28 7	56 13	15 19	4 0	♄ 3 2 ○ 4
15	10 31	15 46	21 14	23 41 6	7 6 6	56 46	15 28	5 0	3 ○ 1 2 4
16	10 46	16 31	22 31	0 28 26	1 20 2S	57 22	15 38	6 0	1 ○ 2 3 4
17	11 0	17 16	23 49	1 16 32	4 36 9N	58 1	15 48	7 0	2 ○ 1 3 4
18	11 15	18 3	1 10	2 6 33	10 29 3	58 41	15 59	8 0	1 ○ 3 4 ●
19	11 32	18 53	2 34	2 59 39	15 58 3	59 20	16 10	9 0	3 ○ 1 2 4
20	11 54	19 48	4 1	3 56 44	20 42 5	59 55	16 20	10 0	3 2 1 ○ 4
21	12 23	20 47	5 27	4 58 10	24 13 4	60 22	16 27	11 0	3 2 4 ○ 1
22	13 4	21 50	6 44	6 3 7	26 9 5	60 37	16 31	12 0	4 3 ○ 2 ●
23	14 2	22 55	7 45	7 9 33	26 14 0	60 36	16 31	13 0	4 1 ○ 2 3
24	15 15	23 59	8 29	8 14 48	24 25 7	60 20	16 26	14 0	4 2 ○ 1 3
25	16 40	1 0	9 4	9 16 37	20 59 8	59 49	16 18	15 0	● 4 1 ○ 3
26	18 8	1 55	9 22	10 13 56	16 21 3	59 6	16 6	16 0	4 3 ○ 1 2
27	19 32	2 45	9 40	11 6 52	10 57 4	58 15	15 52	17 0	4 3 1 2 ○
28	20 52	3 32	9 55	11 56 14	5 12 0N	57 21	15 38	18 0	3 4 2 ○ 1
29	22 8	4 16	10 8	12 43 8	0 36 0S	56 29	15 23	19 0	● 3 4 ○ 2
30	23 22	4 58	10 22	13 28 41	6 12 2	55 43	15 11	20 0	1 ○ 2 3 4
31	.	..	...	14 13 56	11 25 5S	55 4	15 0	21 0	2 ○ 1 3 4

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

January 1. Day breaks 6*h* 2*m*. Civil twilight ends 16*h* 52*m*. Night begins 18*h* 5*m*. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset is 7*h* 51*m*.

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 7½° below the horizon. Day breaks and Night begins when it is 18° below.

Jan 1. Earth at least distance from the Sun. Perihelion 91,342,000 miles.

Jan 1. Occultation and Eclipse of Jupiter's Sat. III.

Jan 8. Occultation and Eclipse of Jupiter's Sat. III.

Jan 8, 21*h*. Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 3° N.

Jan 12, 6*h*. Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 3° N.

Jan 14, 20*h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 4° N.

Jan 16, 18*h*. Uranus in conjunction with ☽. ♅ 4° N.

Jan 18, 20*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 1° N.

Jan 18. Occultation and Eclipse of Jupiter's Sat. II.

Jan. 22. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 19° E.

Jan 22, 8*h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 1° N.

In this month the Mornings increase 25*m*, the Afternoons 46*m*.

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h*: Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Canis Major.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC. S.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC. S.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC. N.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC. N.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC. S.
	h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′	h m s	° ′
1	19 22 45	24 14·6	21 48 24	15 4·5	5 39 36	26 47 2	1 55 18	10 30 7	17 33 3	22 8 0
6	19 57 55	22 50·0	22 10 30	12 52·1	5 32 48	26 45 6	1 55 52	10 35·5	17 35 30	22 9 7
11	20 31 30	20 47·2	22 31 56	10 32 4	5 27 18	26 42 0	1 56 45	10 41·9	17 37 55	22 11·1
16	21 2 54	18 12·1	22 52 43	8 7 1	5 23 16	26 37 3	1 57 57	10 50 1	17 40 16	22 12 4
21	21 28 12	15 21·0	23 12 53	5 37 9	5 20 47	26 32 3	1 59 27	10 59·8	17 42 33	22 13·4
26	21 42 56	12 47 8	23 32 24	3 6 4	5 19 47	26 27 7	2 1 14	11 11·0	17 44 45	22 14·3
31	21 41 46	11 21·9	23 51 20	0 34 1	5 20 14	26 23·7	2 3 18	11 23·5	17 46 52	22 14·9

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·95	6·6	9·4	13·9	1·9	0·8	16 18	2·5	9·0	7·4	19 9	6·8
15	8·95	7·7	10 2	12·9	1·8	0·8	16 17	2·9	9 7	6·9	19·3	6·9
25	8·94	9·9	11·1	11·7	1·8	0·8	16 16	3·8	10 6	6·2	18·6	6·9

Jan. 16, Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m* 9·78*s*.

D.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC. N.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC. N.
	h m	° ′	h m	° ′
10	0 15·1	0 52	10 13·0	11 40
30	0 17·4	1 8	10 11·3	11 50

Jan 16. Uranus *rises* 10*h*. 26*m*., *sets* 22*h*. 4*m*. Neptune *rises* 19*h*. 25*m*., *sets* 8*h*. 32*m*.

Notes on Time Numeration: Tables of the Moon, &c.—According to the practice of recent years, the day as treated in this Almanack is divided into 24 hours, numbered from 0 to 23, the hour following the midnight which begins the day being called 0. This system was adopted in the Nautical Almanac in 1925, and the time was, Mean, whereas it had, when used hitherto, been called Civil Time. At the meeting of the International Astronomical Union in 1928, it was recommended that astronomers cease to use the group of letters G.M.T., but that G.M.A. (*astronomical*) T. should be used if it is wished to count from Greenwich noon. It was agreed that G.C.T., U.T. or W.Z. (*Weltzeit*) may be used at discretion for time reckoned from midnight.

On page 3 of each month the position of the Moon, and other details relating thereto, are given for the *midnight which ends the day specified in the first column*. The second column gives the

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Greenock		Leith		Dublin (Bar.) G M T	
	Morn	After.	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After.
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	5 34	18 16	3 8	15 26	11 7	23 28	10 33	22 23	4 12	16 25	6 54	19 10	3 24	15 49
2	6 24	19 4	4 0	16 23	11 46		11 15	23 10	4 56	17 11	7 43	20 2	4 14	16 41
3	7 14	19 53	4 59	17 26	0 10	12 37	11 58	..	5 43	18 4	8 33	20 56	5 9	17 37
4	8 10	20 50	5 59	18 26	1 8	13 42	0 8	12 45	6 37	19 2	9 27	21 54	6 6	18 34
5	9 16	21 56	7 0	19 31	2 17	14 55	1 15	13 55	7 35	20 7	10 25	22 56	7 3	19 33
6	10 28	23 4	8 1	20 33	3 29	16 7	2 35	15 11	8 41	21 13	11 26	23 58	8 4	20 34
7	11 37	.	8 58	21 28	4 35	17 8	3 48	16 8	9 42	22 12	..	12 24	9 3	21 30
8	0 4	12 33	9 47	22 15	5 30	18 1	4 45	16 51	10 34	23 1	0 55	13 13	9 56	22 20
9	0 53	13 20	10 28	22 55	6 18	18 46	5 30	17 28	11 17	23 43	1 40	13 54	10 41	22 59
10	1 34	13 59	11 4	23 31	6 56	19 25	6 12	18 3	11 57	.	2 19	14 29	11 16	23 33
11	2 8	14 35	11 39	...	7 36	20 1	6 51	18 39	0 25	12 36	2 55	15 4	11 50	.
12	2 43	15 10	0 7	12 15	8 12	20 36	7 29	19 16	1 5	13 13	3 33	15 43	0 8	12 26
13	3 17	15 46	0 43	12 50	8 49	21 10	8 2	19 52	1 43	13 49	4 13	16 22	0 45	13 3
14	*3 51	*16 19	1 17	13 26	9 23	21 41	8 31	20 26	2 17	14 25	4 50	16 59	1 21	13 40
15	4 24	16 53	1 52	14 2	9 57	22 14	9 1	21 4	2 52	15 2	5 26	17 38	1 59	14 19
16	5 0	17 29	2 28	14 42	10 31	22 49	9 35	21 46	3 28	15 41	6 6	18 21	2 39	15 0
17	5 39	18 9	3 9	15 27	11 6	23 27	10 13	22 33	4 6	16 23	6 48	19 7	3 22	15 45
18	6 24	18 55	3 56	16 19	11 45	.	10 58	23 23	4 49	17 11	7 35	19 59	4 9	16 36
19	7 14	19 46	4 51	17 21	0 9	12 33	11 45	.	5 38	18 6	8 28	20 58	5 6	17 37
20	8 12	20 49	5 57	18 32	1 7	13 44	0 18	12 40	6 37	19 12	9 29	22 3	6 9	18 41
21	9 25	22 7	7 9	19 46	2 25	15 8	1 30	14 3	7 47	20 29	10 37	23 17	7 15	19 51
22	10 50	23 29	8 18	20 56	3 49	16 33	3 6	15 27	9 5	21 47	11 50		8 28	21 4
23	..	12 7	9 23	21 59	5 6	17 44	4 27	16 33	10 15	22 53	0 31	12 57	9 39	22 11
24	0 36	13 9	10 20	22 54	6 9	18 44	5 28	17 25	11 23	23 54	1 32	13 51	10 39	23 5
25	1 32	14 5	11 10	23 46	7 6	19 39	6 20	18 16	..	12 13	2 25	14 42	11 30	23 54
26	*2 23	*14 55	.	12 1	7 58	20 27	7 11	19 9	0 51	13 4	3 17	15 33	..	12 17
27	*3 9	*15 42	0 35	12 48	8 45	21 11	7 58	19 54	1 40	13 52	4 8	16 22	0 40	13 4
28	*3 54	*16 26	1 20	13 32	9 28	21 51	8 37	20 37	2 24	14 35	4 55	17 8	1 27	13 49
29	4 34	17 5	2 1	14 13	10 8	22 27	9 13	21 17	3 3	15 15	5 37	17 50	2 10	14 30
30	5 11	17 41	2 40	14 54	10 41	22 58	9 47	21 57	3 39	15 52	6 16	18 31	2 50	15 10
31	5 47	18 17	3 18	15 34	11 14	23 30	10 23	22 38	4 14	16 30	6 55	19 13	3 29	15 49

Rise—	ft.	in.	ft.	in	ft.	in	ft.	in.	ft.	in	ft.	in	ft.	ft.
Springs	20	9	26	3	33	1	20	10	9	9	16	4	12 to 14	
Neaps	17	4	20	0	22	7	16	4	8	2	12	7	9 to 11	

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets (Noon = 12*h*)

Mercury ☿

D	Rises h. m	Souths h. m.	Sets h m
6	8 59	12 56	16 54
13	8 58	13 15	17 33
20	8 47	13 26	18 7
27	8 19	13 19	18 19

Venus ♀

D	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h. m.
10	12	15 8	20 7
9	56	15 10	20 26
9	39	15 11	20 45
9	21	15 11	21 3

Mars ♂

D.	Rises h. m	Souths h m	Sets h m
6	13 47	22 28	7 9
13	13 31	21 54	6 34
20	13 43	21 22	6 1
27	12 15	20 53	5 32

Jupiter ♃

D.	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
6	11 55	18 52	1 50
13	11 28	18 26	1 24
20	11 1	18 1	1 0
27	10 35	17 36	0 36

Saturn ♄

D.	Rises h m	Souths h m.	Sets h m
6	6 32	10 33	14 34
13	6 8	10 9	14 10
20	5 44	9 45	13 45
27	5 20	9 20	13 21

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star throughout the month and from about the 20th may be seen at 17*h*. 10 degrees above the horizon S W to W S W

♀ Venus will be seen in the south-west in the early evening Magnitude −4 at the end of the month. It moves from Capricornus through Aquarius into Pisces

♂ Mars is a conspicuous object throughout the night, midway between Betelgeuse and Capella. Magnitude −1 2 to −0 4

♃ Jupiter which is situated between Mars and Venus, is due south about 18*h* and sets after midnight Magnitude −2 1. The presence of the three bright planets will add to the attractiveness of the evening sky in these winter months.

♄ Saturn is a morning star, rising in the dawn S E by E.

time of the rising which happens during that day, and the figures in the two following columns show the time of the southing and of the setting *which next follow that rising*, and these sometimes happen after the midnight which ends the day. In such cases the figures are in heavy type, and it is to be remembered in using this table that these distinctive figures always indicate a time *on the morrow of the day of its line* A similar system is followed in the Tables of the planets. (See pages 5, 9, 13, &c.) In the ephemerides of the planets on page 3 of each month, italic figures are occasionally used (pages 16, 32, 40) to indicate the change of sign of the declination noted in the heading

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° ♓ 19d 3h

Day of Month	Dark	Day of Week		The Sun Rises	The Sun Sets	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1	▌	F	"Unrestricted" submarine warfare begun, 1917.	7 41	16 47	32	333
2	▌	S	**Purification.** Candlemas Scottish Quarter Day.	7 40	16 49	33	332
3	▌	S	**Sexagesima.** Marq of Salisbury (Prime Min)b 1830	7 38	16 51	34	331
4	▌	M	W. Harrison Ainsworth b. 1805. Kumasi capt'd. 1874.	7 36	16 52	35	330
5	▌	Tu	Holmfirth Flood, 1852. Thomas Carlyle died, 1881.	7 35	16 54	36	329
6	▌	W	Charles II. died, 1685. Sir Henry Irving born, 1838.	7 33	16 56	37	328
7	▌	Th	Charles Dickens born, 1812. Ann Radcliffe, died, 1823.	7 31	16 58	38	327
8	▌	F	Half Quarter Day. Lord Mayo assassinated, 1872	7 30	17 0	39	326
9	▌	S	Lord Carson born, 1854. Rontgen (X Rays) d 1923	7 28	17 2	40	325
10	▌	S	**Quinquagesima** Shrove Sunday.	7 26	17 3	41	324
11	▌	M	Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, born, 1847.	7 24	17 5	42	323
12	▌	Tu	Shrove Tuesday Battle of "Herrings," 1429	7 22	17 7	43	322
13	▌	W	**Ash Wednesday.** Lent begins. Card. Howard b. 1829.	7 21	17 9	44	321
14	▌	Th	St. Valentine's Day. Cape St. Vincent, 1797.	7 19	17 11	45	320
15	▌	F	Earl of Oxford and Asquith, d. 1928, b. Sept 12, 1852	7 17	17 13	46	319
16	▌	S	Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., born, 1841.	7 15	17 14	47	318
17	▌	S	**Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.** Meeanee, 1843.	7 13	17 16	48	317
18	▌	M	Cameroons captured from the Germans, 1916.	7 11	17 18	49	316
19	▌	Tu	David Garrick, actor, born, 1717; died, Jan. 15, 1779.	7 9	17 20	50	315
20	▌	W	Admiral Cornwallis b. 1744. Princess Royal b. 1867	7 7	17 22	51	314
21	▌	Th	Guzerat, 1849 British occupied Jericho, 1918.	7 5	17 23	52	313
22	▌	F	Washington born, 1732. General Holiday in U.S A.	7 3	17 25	53	312
23	▌	S	Samuel Pepys b. 1632. Charles Shirley Brooks d. 1874	7 1	17 27	54	311
24	▌	S	**2nd Sun. in Lent. St. Matthias.** Sir S Hoare b 1880	6 59	17 29	55	310
25	▌	M	Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723; born, Oct. 20, 1632.	6 57	17 31	56	309
26	▌	Tu	Loss of *Birkenhead*, 1852 (436 drowned).	6 55	17 32	57	308
27	▌	W	Dame Ellen Terry born, 1848; died, July 21, 1928.	6 52	17 34	58	307
28	▌	Th	Tichborne Trial ended, 1874. Ladysmith, 1900.	6 50	17 36	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter...	1d.	14h	10·4m.
● New Moon. ...	9	17	55 1
☽ First Quarter...	17	0	22 5
○ Full Moon ...	23	18	58·6

Apogee 4d. 8·5h 251,720 miles.
Perigee 20d. 6 5h 228,170 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, February 1, 56° 36'.

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1929

	Jan.	April.	July	Oct.
Walsall .....Tu.	8	9	9	8
Wolverhampton ...W	9	10	10	9
Birmingham .....Th.	10	11	11	10
Stourbridge .....F.	11	12	12	11
Dudley ... ...S.	12	13	13	12

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb 1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.

11. Ramadan begins.

13 Lent begins (ends midnight, March 30)

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.

SCOTTISH QUARTER (TERM) DAYS are—Feb 2, May 15, Aug. 1, and Nov. 11

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN FEB., 1928, on 13 days; total fall 1·15 inches, *below* the average by 0·42 inch.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Add to App Time	Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R.A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time
	M S	S	H M S	S	° ′ ″	″	H M S	H M S
1	13 41	0.34	20 58 30	10.20	17 9 48 S	0.71	20 44 49	15 14 39
2	13 49	0.31	21 3 35	10.16	16 52 2	0.72	20 48 46	15 10 43
3	13 56	0.27	21 6 38	10.13	16 34·7	0.73	20 52 42	15 6 47
4	14 2	0.24	21 10 41	10.10	16 17·0	0.75	20 56 39	15 2 51
5	14 7	0.21	21 14 43	10.06	15 59·0	0.76	21 0 35	14 58 55
6	14 12	0.17	21 18 44	10.03	15 40·6	0.77	21 4 32	14 54 59
7	14 16	0.14	21 22 44	10.00	15 22·1	0.78	21 8 29	14 51 3
8	14 19	0.11	21 26 44	9.96	15 3·2	0.79	21 12 25	14 47 7
9	14 21	0.07	21 30 42	9.93	14 44 1	0.80	21 16 22	14 43 12
10	14 22	0.04	21 34 40	9.90	14 24 8	0.81	21 20 18	14 39 16
11	14 23	0.01	21 38 38	9.87	14 5·2	0.82	21 24 15	14 35 20
12	14 23	0.02	21 42 34	9.83	13 45·4	0.83	21 28 11	14 31 24
13	14 22	0.06	21 46 30	9.80	13 25·3	0.84	21 32 8	14 27 28
14	14 20	0.09	21 50 24	9.77	13 5·1	0.85	21 36 4	14 23 32
15	14 17	0.12	21 54 18	9.74	12 44·6	0.86	21 40 1	14 19 36
16	14 14	0.15	21 58 12	9.71	12 23 9	0.87	21 43 58	14 15 40
17	14 10	0.18	22 2 4	9.68	12 3·0	0.87	21 47 54	14 11 44
18	14 6	0.21	22 5 56	9.65	11 42·0	0.88	21 51 51	14 7 48
19	14 0	0.24	22 9 47	9.62	11 20·7	0.89	21 55 47	14 3 52
20	13 54	0.27	22 13 38	9.59	10 59·3	0.90	21 59 44	13 59 57
21	13 47	0.30	22 17 28	9.56	10 37·7	0.90	22 3 40	13 56 1
22	13 40	0.32	22 21 17	9.53	10 16·0	0.91	22 7 37	13 52 5
23	13 32	0.35	22 25 5	9.51	9 54·1	0.92	22 11 33	13 48 9
24	13 23	0.37	22 28 53	9.48	9 32 0	0.92	22 15 30	13 44 13
25	13 14	0.40	22 32 40	9.46	9 9·8	0.93	22 19 27	13 40 17
26	13 4	0.42	22 36 27	9.43	8 47·5	0.93	22 23 23	13 36 21
27	12 54	0.44	22 40 13	9.41	8 25 0	0.94	22 27 20	13 32 25
28	12 43	0.47	22 43 59	9.39	8 2·4 S	0.94	22 31 16	13 28 29

MEMORANDA

1. .
2. .
3. Mr.
4. .
5. .
6. .
7. .
8. .
9. .
10. M.
11. .
12. .
13. .
14. .
15. .
16. .
17. M.
18. .
19. .
20. .
21. .
22. .
23. .
24. P.
25. .
26. .
27. .
28. .

*METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1928.

Day	TEMPERATURE: Max	Min	Min 1841 1905	BARO'T Mean (Pressure lbs to foot)	WIND Directn	RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.		inch	hours
1	50 2	36 2	39 6	29 449	6·0 WSW	02	3 5
2	47 8	34 0	·5	·643	13·2 SW	41	3 2
3	43 0	33 3	·5	29 792	3·3 SW		1·9
4	49·7	31·0	·5	30 036	5·2 SSW	01	.
5	50 0	36·1	·6	29 787	6·8 SW	17	0 7
6	46 8	34 3	·6	30 248	3·4 WSW	.	6·2
7	50 8	37 9	·5	·308	3 5 SW	..	..
8	51 7	48·2	·3	231	7 4 SW	..	..
9	50 6	40 8	39 1	30·064	9·5 WSW	01	1·6
10	48 1	35 0	38 9	29 385	21·8 SSW	·12	
11	45 6	39 9	8	066	22·7 WSW	02	2·0
12	45 0	37 9	38 8	·457	2 9 WSW	·08	..
13	54 2	38 9	39 0	·275	4 2 SW	18	0 1
14	53 0	42 2	·3	625	2 5 SW	07	0 2
15	55 9	51 9	·4	·819	5 0 SW	·01	.
16	54 0	45 8	·5	·721	8 0 SW	·04	0 2
17	48 4	38 3	6	29·981	11 6 W	·01	6 0
18	50 7	36 1	5	30 199	2 0 WSW	..	4·3
19	51 1	35 1	5	·257	0 6 WSW	..	5·0
20	53·6	30 2	·5	·365	0·2 Calm	..	2·8
21	53 1	31 3	·6	296	0·5 S	..	7 0
22	46 6	28 2	·7	·355	0·0 Calm	...	0·9
23	46 3	32 3	39·9	·227	1 2 ENE	..	0·1
24	43 2	37 3	40 0	·078	1 7 ENE	..	1 9
25	56 5	34 4	·1	·174	1·0 E	.	6 2
26	56 3	31 0	2	149	0·9 ESE	..	9 5
27	57·1	32 8	·3	30 103	2·1 E	..	9 6
28	53 6	32 0	3	29 818	2·3 E	..	8·5
29	56 0	38 9	40 4	29·680	1 0 E	..	1 0
Mn	50 7	36 6	39 6	29 917	—	—	1·15	82 4

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon Day	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc: Lat	Centre of Disc: Long
	°	°	°
5	13 9 W	6·4 W	171·6
15	17·5	6 9	40·0
25	20·6 W	7 2 W	268 3

* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich

[See Note. p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 20h (See p 24)
	H M	H M	H M	H M S	° ′	′	′ ″	D	W E.
1	0 34	5 41	10 36	14 59 49	16 6 4S	54 35	14 52	22 0	12○34
2	1 45	6 24	10 54	15 47 4	20 5 8	54 17	14 47	23 0	○3124
3	2 57	7 10	11 14	16 36 9	23 14 8	54 9	14 45	24 0	♅3○14
4	4 7	7 57	11 42	17 27 12	25 24·1	54 10	14 45	25 0	32○14
5	5 11	8 46	12 19	18 19 54	26 25 6	54 20	14 48	26 0	3I○24
6	6 9	9 37	13 6	19 13 33	26 13 3	54 37	14 53	27 0	○342 ♃
7	6 56	10 29	14 6	20 7 11	24 45 4	55 0	14 59	28 0	24○3●
8	7 31	11 20	15 14	20 59 55	22 4 8	55 26	15 6	29 0	42I○3
9	7 59	12 10	16 29	21 51 13	18 19 0	55 55	15 14	0 6	4○3I2
10	8 20	12 58	17 46	22 40 56	13 38 9	56 24	15 22	1 ☾	431○2
11	8 39	13 44	19 3	23 29 22	8 17·7	56 54	15 30	2 6	432○1
12	8 53	14 30	20 21	0 17 12	2 29 6S	57 23	15 38	3 6	431○2
13	9 8	15 15	21 39	1 5 18	3 30 3N	57 50	15 45	4 6	4○3I2
14	9 22	16 1	22 59	1 54 40	9 25 7	58 16	15 53	5 6	42○3●
15	9 38	16 50	0 22	2 46 23	14 58·7	58 41	15 59	6 6	2I4○3
16	9 57	17 42	1 46	3 41 20	19 49 3	59 3	16 5	7 6	○I324
17	10 22	18 38	3 11	4 40 1	23 35 7	59 22	16 11	8 6	3I○24
18	10 57	19 37	4 29	5 42 5	25 56 4	59 36	16 14	9 6	32○I4
19	11 46	20 40	5 34	6 46 13	26 35 0	59 43	16 16	10 6	3I○4●
20	12 52	21 43	6 23	7 50 15	25 25 8	59 41	16 16	11 6	●○I24
21	14 11	22 43	6 58	8 52 4	22 36 1	59 28	16 12	12 6	2I○34
22	15 37	23 40	7 23	9 50 20	18 24 3	59 5	16 6	13 6	4I2○43
23	17 2	0 32	7 43	10 44 41	13 14 6	58 32	15 57	14 6	○I423
24	18 25	1 21	7 59	11 35 35	7 31 0	57 52	15 46	15 6	43I○2
25	19 44	2 8	8 12	12 23 53	1 35·2N	57 8	15 34	16 6	432○I
26	21 0	2 50	8 26	13 10 36	4 15 4S	56 24	15 22	17 6	43I2○
27	22 15	3 34	8 40	13 56 42	9 46 5	55 43	15 11	18 6	43○I2
28	23 29	4 17	8 56	14 43 6	14 46·6 S	55 7	15 1	19 6	4I2○3

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1 Day breaks at 5*h* 44*m* Civil twilight ends at 17*h* 36*m* Night begins at 18*h* 45*m* The length of the Day is 9*h* 6*m*

Feb 5, 10*h* Saturn in conjunction with ☽ ♄ 4° N.

Feb 7 Mercury at Inferior conjunction

Feb 7 Venus at Greatest Elongation. 47° E

Feb. 8, 1*h* Venus in conjunction with Uranus. ♀ 2° 0 N

Feb 9, 3*h*. Mercury in conjunction with ☽ ☿ 9° N

Feb. 13, 1*h* Uranus in conjunction with ☽ ♅ 4° N

Feb 13, 10*h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽ ♀ 6° N

Feb. 15, 8*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽ ♃ 0° 8 N

Feb 17 Occultation of 4th Mag. Star τ Tauri See p 59

Feb 18, 20*h* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 0° 6 N.

Feb. 19. Neptune in Opposition. Least distance from Earth (Feb 21) 2,707,700,000 miles

The Zodiacal Light may be seen after sunset at the end of this month, the Moon being then absent from the sky

In this month the Mornings increase 51*m* , the Afternoons 49*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h* : Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer, Hydra.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.		♃ JUPITER		♄ SATURN.	
	R.A.	DEC S	R.A.	DEC N	R.A.	DEC N	R A	DEC. N.	R A	DEC S
D.	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
5	21 24 32	11 37·1	0 9 40	1 57 4	5 21 59	26 20·4	2 5 37	11 37 2	17 48 53	22 15 5
10	21 1 32	13 7·8	0 27 23	4 26 6	5 24 59	26 17 8	2 8 11	11 52·2	17 50 47	22 15 8
15	20 46 4	14 50 4	0 44 25	6 52 2	5 29 6	26 15·6	2 10 59	12 8·1	17 52 35	22 16 0
20	20 43 16	16 4 2	1 0 40	9 12 5	5 34 12	26 13 7	2 14 0	12 25 0	17 54 14	22 16 1
25	20 51 25	16 38 0	1 16 0	11 25·8	5 40 12	26 11·6	2 17 14	12 42 7	17 55 45	22 16·1

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·92	13·2	12·4	10·6	1·7	0·8	16 15	5·0	11·8	5·6	18·0	7 0
15	8·91	12 8	13·8	9 5	1·7	0·8	16 13	4·9	13 2	5·1	17 5	7·1
25	8·89	10·6	15·6	8 7	1·6	0·8	16 11	4.0	15 0	4 6	17·0	7 2

Feb 15, Mean Time of Sun's semidiam in Transit, 1*m*. 6·50*s*.

D	♅ URANUS R A	♅ URANUS DEC N.	♆ NEPTUNE. R A	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC. N.
	H M	° ′	H M	° ′
10	0 19·1	1 19	10 10 2	11 57
20	0 20 8	1 31	10 9·1	12 3

Feb. 15 Uranus *rises* 8*h*. 30*m*., *sets* 20*h*.49*m*. Neptune *rises* 17*h* 23*m*., *sets* 7*h*. 32*m*

The Zodiac. The division of the stars into constellations or groups supposed to bear some fanciful resemblance to birds, animals, men, heroes, is the oldest part of astronomy, and, it has been maintained, had its origin nearly five thousand years ago among a people living somewhere between the Aegean and Caspian seas. Some of the constellations are mentioned by Homer and Hesiod, but our knowledge of the location and limits of the groups is derived chiefly from a poem by Aratus (300 B.C.), and from the star-catalogue of Ptolemy of the second century of our era There were 48 early constellations, and of these, the twelve through which the Sun, Moon and planets move during the year were evidently of special importance, for they have come down to us with very little differences from Egyptian, Arabian, Babylonian and Indian sources. These form the Zodiac, a name derived from ζωδίον, the diminutive of ζῶον, an

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Grimsby		Leith		Dublin (Bar G M T	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	6 27	18 57	3 59	16 21	11 48		11 1	23 20	4 51	17 10	7 36	19 57	4 10	16 34
2	7 11	19 42	4 48	17 17	0 5	12 30	11 40	..	5 32	17 57	8 21	20 49	5 0	17 28
3	8 4	20 38	5 47	18 20	0 55	13 34	0 7	12 31	6 26	19 2	9 17	21 54	5 59	18 32
4	9 14	21 55	6 56	19 36	2 10	14 58	1 15	13 50	7 36	20 19	10 26	23 7	7 6	19 42
5	10 40	23 19	8 10	20 49	3 36	16 24	2 51	15 20	8 54	21 37	11 40	.	8 20	20 55
6	11 59	.	9 17	21 51	4 53	17 32	4 16	16 25	10 2	22 38	0 21	12 46	9 26	21 54
7	0 25	12 57*	10 10	22 39	5 52	18 25	5 13	17 11	10 56	23 29	1 20	13 35	10 20	22 43
8	1 14	13 43	10 50	23 16	6 41	19 9	5 55	17 50	11 40	.	2 4	14 14	11 3	23 21
9	1 53	14 21	11 26	23 51	7 23	19 46	6 32	18 29	0 10	12 19	2 42	14 50	11 37	23 53
10	2 28	14 57	.	12 3	7 59	20 20	7 7	19 8	0 48	12 56	3 17	15 25	.	12 10
11	3 2	15 31	0 26	12 37	8 34	20 53	7 40	19 43	1 23	13 33	3 53	16 4	0 27	12 45
12	*3 36	*16 4	0 59	13 11	9 8	21 24	8 9	20 19	1 59	14 9	4 30	16 41	1 3	13 21
13	*4 9	*16 35	1 32	13 47	9 40	21 58	8 38	20 53	2 33	14 45	5 5	17 18	1 39	13 57
14	*4 42	*17 8	2 6	14 22	10 12	22 30	9 9	21 30	3 6	15 21	5 40	17 56	2 15	14 35
15	5 18	17 44	2 42	15 2	10 47	23 3	9 44	22 12	3 42	15 59	6 19	18 40	2 56	15 17
16	5 59	18 23	3 23	15 46	11 22	23 38	10 22	22 57	4 20	16 42	7 3	19 28	3 38	16 1
17	6 44	19 8	4 11	16 41	..	12 1	11 5	23 50	5 5	17 32	7 51	20 21	4 26	16 57
18	7 37	20 9	5 12	17 45	0 24	13 5	11 59		6 1	18 42	8 51	21 34	5 33	18 12
19	8 55	21 37	6 34	19 24	1 45	14 42	1 1	13 26	7 22	20 12	10 12	23 1	6 54	19 35
20	10 33	23 14	8 2	20 48	3 28	16 22	2 47	15 15	8 51	21 41	11 38		8 17	20 58
21	.	12 4	9 18	21 59	4 59	17 41	4 21	16 35	10 12	22 54	0 25	12 54	9 37	22 10
22	0 32	13 12	10 19	22 52	6 9	18 41	5 23	17 29	11 13	23 51	1 32	13 50	10 38	23 2
23	*1 27	*14 3	11 14	23 36	7 3	19 30	6 10	18 17	..	12 4	2 22	14 36	11 23	23 43
24	*2 12	*14 47	11 52	.	7 50	20 12	6 52	19 3	0 39	12 49	3 6	15 20	..	12 3
25	*2 54	*15 28	0 18	12 34	8 31	20 50	7 33	19 45	1 21	13 31	3 47	16 2	0 23	12 43
26	*3 33	*16 3	0 56	13 12	9 8	21 23	8 7	20 20	1 58	14 8	4 27	16 42	1 2	13 20
27	*4 8	*16 36	1 30	13 47	9 41	21 53	8 36	20 51	2 32	14 43	5 3	17 18	1 38	13 55
28	4 41	17 5	2 4	14 21	10 12	22 23	9 6	21 25	3 4	15 16	5 36	17 53	2 13	14 30

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low lying riverside districts to be flooded.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets (Noon = 12h)

D	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3	7 36	12 40	17 44	9 2	15 10	21 19
10	6 47	11 41	16 35	8 41	15 7	21 34
17	6 13	10 56	15 38	8 20	15 3	21 47
24	5 58	10 34	15 10	7 58	14 57	21 58

D	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3	11 49	20 27	5 5	10 9	17 11	0 14
10	11 26	20 4	4 41	9 43	16 47	23 51
17	11 5	19 42	4 20	9 17	16 24	23 30
24	10 46	19 23	4 0	8 52	16 0	23 9

D	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h m	h m	h m
3	4 56	8 56	12 56
10	4 31	8 31	12 31
17	4 6	8 6	12 6
24	3 40	7 41	11 41

Morning and Evening Stars

☿ Mercury at Inferior conjunction on the 7th is an evening star at the beginning of the month and a morning star at the end, but is not likely to be visible in either case

♀ Venus glows brighter and sets later. It will be a conspicuous object at a considerable altitude in the south-west sky in the twilight and is moving towards Jupiter somewhat rapidly

♂ Mars was at a stationary point on Jan 27, and consequently has the same position among the stars as last month. Its brightness decreases from magnitude −0·4 to +0·4

♃ Jupiter in the constellation Aries has moved slightly eastward. Magnitude −2·0 to −1·7.

♄ Saturn is to be seen low in the south-east sky before sunrise.

animal, and these constellation figures are found incised on Persian and Babylonian boundary stones and on Egyptian temples Some remarkable sculptures found on the ceiling of the great temple at Denderah, Egypt, in 1798, certainly represent the Signs of the Zodiac. It is said that Albrecht Durer exercised his art in reproducing constellation figures, and that his highly embellished drawings of the sixteenth century are the basis of those seen on many globes and star-maps of to-day. The emblem for the tenth sign Capricornus has been misconceived. The creature is evidently a sea-animal with horns—a *Sea*-goat, not a He-goat as it has been called. An alteration in this sense is made in the present issue of this Almanack.

Day of M	Light and Dark	W	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 0° ♈ 21d 3h	The Sun Rises H M	The Sun Sets H M	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
1		F	St. David's Day. Mamelukes massacre, 1811.	6 48	17 38	60	305
2		S	House of Commons pass their "Remonstrance," 1629	6 46	17 40	61	304
3		S	**3rd Sunday in Lent** Sir James F Stephen b. 1829.	6 44	17 41	62	303
4		M	William Willett, "Daylight Saving," died, 1915	6 42	17 43	63	302
5		Tu	Sir A H. Layard, excavator of Nineveh, born, 1817.	6 39	17 45	64	301
6		W	Sir Arthur Blomfield, architect, born, 1829.	6 37	17 47	65	300
7		Th	First Prayer Book of Edward VI printed, 1549.	6 35	17 48	66	299
8		F	Aboukir, 1801. Earl of Bridgewater died, 1803.	6 33	17 50	67	298
9		S	Edward Daniel Clarke, traveller, died, 1822.	6 31	17 52	68	297
10		S	**4th Sunday in Lent.** William Etty, R.A., born, 1787.	6 28	17 54	69	296
11		M	Gen. Sir J. Outram d. 1863 Baghdad captured, 1917	6 26	17 55	70	295
12		Tu	Maj Hodson d. 1858 Russian Revolution, 1917.	6 24	17 57	71	294
13		W	Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., born, 1857.	6 22	17 59	72	293
14		Th	Ivry, 1590. Karl Marx, Socialist writer, died, 1883	6 19	18 0	73	292
15		F	Dame Madge Kendal, actress, born, 1849.	6 17	18 2	74	291
16		S	Egypt became an independent Kingdom, 1922.	6 15	18 4	75	290
17		S	**5th Sunday in Lent.** St Patrick's Day.	6 13	18 6	76	289
18		M	H.R.H. Duchess of Argyll born, 1848 [1821	6 10	18 7	77	288
19		Tu	Livingstone b. 1813. Sir R. Burton, orientalist, b	6 8	18 9	78	287
20		W	Empire War Cabinet first met, 1917.	6 6	18 11	79	286
21		Th	John Law, financier, died, 1729 [1918	6 3	18 12	80	285
22		F	Colonial Stamp Act, 1765. Allenby crossed Jordan,	6 1	18 14	81	284
23		S	Novara, 1849. Robert Nares, philologist, d 1829	5 59	18 16	82	283
24		S	**Palm Sunday.** S.S. *Sussex* torpedoed, 1916.	5 57	18 17	83	282
25		M	**Annunciation.** Lady Day. Quarter Day	5 54	18 19	84	281
26		Tu	Cecil J. Rhodes died, 1902. Baghdadieh, 1918.	5 52	18 21	85	280
27		W	Hilary Law Sittings End. John Bright d. 1889.	5 50	18 22	86	279
28		Th	Maundy Thursday. Sir J. Bazalgette b. 1819	5 47	18 24	87	278
29		F	**Good Friday.** Capt. Coram ("Foundling") d. 1751	5 45	18 26	88	277
30		S	J. Constable d. 1837. "Big Bertha" shelled Paris, 1918	5 43	18 27	89	276
31		S	**Easter Day.** H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester b. 1900	5 41	18 29	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	3d.	11h	9'1m.
● New Moon	11	8	36 6
☽ First Quarter	18	7	41 5
○ Full Moon	25	7	46'3

Apogee 4d 4 9h. 251,240 miles.
Perigee 17d. 14·4h. 229,930 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc Node, March 1, 55° 7'

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN MAR., 1928 on 17 days; total fall, 1·63 inches; *below* the average by 0·10 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

8 Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops.

25 Lady Day. Quarter Day Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st

30 Lent ends at midnight

31. Financial Year 1928-29 ends for Treasury purposes.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Add to Appt. Time	Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R.A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Right Ascension of Mean Noon	Mean Time of Apparent Transit
	M S	S	H M S	S	° ′	″	H M S	H M S
1	12 31	0·49	22 47 44	9·37	7 39 7 S	0·95	22 35 13	13 24 33
2	12 19	0·51	22 51 29	9·35	7 16 9	0·95	22 39 9	13 20 37
3	12 7	0·53	22 55 13	9·33	6 53 9	0·96	22 43 6	13 16 42
4	11 54	0·55	22 58 56	9·31	6 30 9	0·96	22 47 2	13 12 46
5	11 41	0·56	23 2 40	9·29	6 7 8	0·97	22 50 59	13 8 50
6	11 27	0·58	23 6 23	9·27	5 44 6	0·97	22 54 56	13 4 54
7	11 13	0·60	23 10 5	9·26	5 21 3	0·97	22 58 52	13 0 58
8	10 58	0·61	23 13 47	9·24	4 58 0	0·97	23 2 49	12 57 2
9	10 43	0·63	23 17 29	9·23	4 34 5	0·98	23 6 45	12 53 6
10	10 28	0·64	23 21 10	9·21	4 11 0	0·98	23 10 42	12 49 10
11	10 13	0·66	23 24 51	9·20	3 47 5	0·98	23 14 38	12 45 14
12	9 57	0·67	23 28 32	9·19	3 23 9	0·98	23 18 35	12 41 18
13	9 40	0·68	23 32 12	9·17	3 0 3	0·98	23 22 31	12 37 22
14	9 24	0·69	23 35 52	9·16	2 36 6	0·99	23 26 28	12 33 27
15	9 7	0·70	23 39 32	9·15	2 13 0	0·99	23 30 25	12 29 31
16	8 50	0·71	23 43 11	9·14	1 49 3	0·99	23 34 21	12 25 35
17	8 33	0·72	23 46 50	9·13	1 25 6	0·99	23 38 18	12 21 39
18	8 15	0·73	23 50 30	9·12	1 1 8	0·99	23 42 14	12 17 43
19	7 58	0·74	23 54 8	9·11	0 38 1 N	0·99	23 46 11	12 13 47
20	7 40	0·75	23 57 47	9·11	0 14 4 S	0·99	23 50 7	12 9 51
21	7 22	0·75	0 1 26	9·10	0 9 3 N	0·99	23 54 4	12 5 55
22	7 4	0·76	0 5 4	9·10	0 33·0	0·99	23 58 0	12 1 59
23	6 45	0·76	0 8 42	9·09	0 56·6	0·99	0 1 57	11 58 3
24	6 27	0·77	0 12 21	9·09	1 20·3	0·98	0 5 53	11 54 7
25	6 9	0·77	0 15 59	9·09	1 43·9	0·98	0 9 50	11 50 12
26	5 50	0·77	0 19 37	9·09	2 7·4	0·98	0 13 47	11 46 16
27	5 32	0·77	0 23 15	9·09	2 30 9	0·98	0 17 43	11 42 20
28	5 14	0·77	0 26 53	9·09	2 54 4	0·98	0 21 40	11 38 24
29	4 55	0·76	0 30 31	9·09	3 17 8	0·97	0 25 36	11 34 28
30	4 37	0·76	0 34 10	9·09	3 41 1	0·97	0 29 33	11 30 32
31	4 19	0·76	0 37 48	9·10	4 4 4 N	0·97	0 33 29	11 26 36

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1928

Day	TEMPERATURE Max	Min	Mn 1841 1905	BAROM Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot)		RAIN FALL	SUNSHINE
	°	°	°	inches		Directn	inch	hours
1	52·1	44·8	40 4	29 725	1 0	SSE	04	.
2	51 9	42·1	·4	·823	1·5	ESE	09	..
3	61 3	40 0	·5	887	0 2	SE	.	4 5
4	68 0	37·7	·7	·939	0·6	Calm	.	9 6
5	65 2	36 0	40 9	880	0·6	Calm	09	7 5
6	47 5	40·8	41 0	807	0 6	Calm	03	..
7	46 6	37·8	·0	·797	1 0	Calm	·01	..
8	43·1	36 9	1	·845	1·5	NNE	..	..
9	42·1	31 6	41 0	·827	2·7	NNE	·18	1 7
10	41·3	26 5	40 9	·857	5 2	NNE	·02	5 7
11	33 1	26 0	41·0	·822	1 0	N	02	0 4
12	38 0	24 8	·1	·771	0·5	SE	01	6 8
13	39·1	31·4	·3	·893	0 8	NNW	..	1·0
14	41·2	33·9	5	29·993	0 0	Calm	...	0 1
15	47·6	30 9	·7	30·052	0·5	Calm	...	1 0
16	54·8	29·0	41 9	30·124	2·1	SSE	...	8 7
17	57·2	42·1	42 0	29·939	2·0	SSE	..	6·4
18	61·3	44 0	42 0	·784	2·5	SSW	..	6 7
19	59·7	45 5	41·9	·670	1·5	SSE	01	0 6
20	61 2	46·8	9	·440	6·1	SE	...	6·1
21	47·5	40 6	41 9	·226	3·5	SE	·06	...
22	58 4	44·5	42·0	·220	1·5	S	...	3·6
23	56·9	41 3	2	·135	4·1	S	·09	1 4
24	55·2	39·5	·4	·212	2·0	S	·20	1·0
25	58 2	38·0	42 7	·366	1 6	N	...	4·6
26	60·4	41 0	43·0	·690	0·9	NNW	..	8 8
27	53·8	39·9	·3	·511	2·9	SSW	·04	0·1
28	53·2	36·4	43·7	·377	2·0	WSW	...	2·6
29	51·2	32·2	44 1	29 046	5·5	SSW	·25	...
30	53·8	40·6	·5	28·816	4·3	SSW	·22	4·8
31	56·9	38 0	44·9	28·966	2·3	SE	·27	3·3
Mn	52·2	37·4	41·9	29·627	—	—	1·63	97·0

MEMORANDA.

1. ... ...
2. .....
3. ☽ .. ..
4. . ...
5. .. ..
6. . ...
7. ....
8. ....
9. .. .. . .
10. ☉. . . . .
11. .. ..
12. ....
13. . . . . . .
14. . ...
15. . . . . .
16. . . . . .
17. ☽. . . . .
18. .
19. . . .. ..
20. ... ...
21. ... .
22. ....
23. . ...
24. ☉. . ...
25. ... .
26. ... .
27. ....
28. ....
29. . ...
30. ... .
31. ☉. .

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	22·6 W	7·2 S	162·9
15	24·6	7·1	31·1
25	25·8 W	6·8 S	259·2

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 19h 45m See p 24
	H M	H M.	H M	H M S	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D H	W. E
1	. .	..	. . .	15 30 31	19 5′7 S	54 40	14 54	20 6	4 2 O 1 3
2	0 ?1	5 3′	9 15	16 19 27	22 34 5	54 22	14 49	21 6	4 O 2 3 ●
3	1 53	5 49	9 40	17 10 8	25 4 3	54 14	14 47	22 6	4 1 3 O 2
4	3 0	6 38	10 12	18 2 23	26 27′5	54 18	14 48	23 6	3 2 O 4 1
5	4 1	7 29	10 56	18 55 40	26 38 2	54 31	14 51	24 6	3 1 2 O 4
6	4 51	8 20	11 51	19 49 13	25 33′4	54 53	14 57	25 6	3 O 1 2 4
7	5 31	9 11	12 57	20 42 13	23 14 5	55 22	15 5	26 6	? 1 O 3 4
8	6 2	10 2	14 9	21 34 4	19 46 5	55 56	15 15	27 6	2 O 1 3 4
9	6 25	10 50	15 26	22 24 35	15 18 3	56 34	15 25	28 6	● ● O 2 3 4
10	6 44	11 38	16 45	23 13 57	10 1 8	57 11	15 35	29 6	? 1 O 2 4
11	6 59	12 24	18 4	0 2 41	4 11 1S	57 45	15 44	0 15	3 2 O 1 4
12	7 15	13 11	19 24	0 51 34	1 57′5N	58 16	15 52	1 15	3 1 2 O 4
13	7 28	13 58	20 45	1 41 31	8 6 2	58 40	15 59	2 15	3 4 O 1 2
14	7 44	14 46	22 9	2 33 31	13 55 0	58 58	16 4	3 15	4 1 O 2 3
15	8 1	15 38	23 34	3 28 21	19 2′7	59 9	16 7	4 15	4 2 O 1 3
16	8 25	16 33	1 0	4 26 28	23 7′0	59 15	16 9	5 15	4 1 2 O 3
17	8 56	17 32	2 21	5 27 36	25 47 7	59 15	16 9	6 15	? 4 O 3 2
18	9 39	18 33	3 29	6 30 34	26 49 4	59 11	16 8	7 15	4 3 2 O 1
19	10 39	19 35	4 23	7 33 31	26 6 5	59 2	16 5	8 15	4 3 2 1 O
20	11 53	20 34	5 1	8 34 32	23 44 5	58 49	16 2	9 15	3 4 O 1 2
21	13 15	21 31	5 27	9 32 22	19 58 6	58 31	15 57	10 15	1 O 3 4 2
22	14 39	22 23	5 48	10 26 36	15 9′2	58 8	15 50	11 15	2 O 1 4 3
23	16 1	23 12	6 4	11 17 35	9 38′1	57 40	15 43	12 15	1 O 3 4 ●
24	17 21	23 58	6 18	12 6 4	3 45 7N	57 8	15 34	13 15	O 1 3 2 4
25	18 39	0 42	6 31	12 53 0	2 9 9S	56 34	15 25	14 15	3 2 O 4 ●
26	19 54	1 26	6 45	13 39 17	7 53 2	55 59	15 15	15 15	3 2 1 O 4
27	21 9	2 10	7 0	14 25 48	13 10′4	55 26	15 6	16 15	3 O 1 2 4
28	22 33	2 55	7 17	15 13 14	17 49′9	54 57	14 58	17 15	1 O 2 4 ●
29	23 36	3 42	7 39	16 2 5	21 40′8	54 35	14 52	18 15	2 O 4 1 3
30	..	..	.. .	16 52 34	24 33 8	54 20	14 48	19 15	4 1 2 O 3
31	0 46	4 30	8 8	17 44 32	26 20 8S	54 14	14 47	20 15	4 O 1 3 2

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1 Day breaks at 4*h* 55*m* Civil twilight ends 18*h* 24*m* Night begins 19*h*. 30*m*. The length of the Day is 10*h* 50*m*

Mar. 1, *morn* Occultation of α and 8 Librae. See page 59

Mar 4 Mercury at Greatest Elongation, 27° W.

Mar 4, 22*h* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 4° N.

Mar 9, 1*h* Mercury in conjunction with ☽ ☿ 4° N

Mar 14, 8*h* Venus in conjunction with ☽ ♀ 8° N

Mar. 14, 22*h* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 0 4° N

Mar 15. Venus at Greatest Brilliancy

Mar 16, Occultation of κ Tauri Mag 4·1. See p 59

Mar 18, 17*h* Mars in conjunction with ☽ ♂ 0 8′ S

Mar 21 2·6*h*. Sun enters the Sign Aries (Spring Equinox) Beginning of the Tropical Year.

The Zodiacal Light may be seen in the first part of this month, and at its end, the Moon being then absent from the sky

In this month, the Mornings increase 67*m*., the Afternoons 5*1m*.

Constellations near the ☌ meridian at 22*h* · Gemini," Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY R A	☿ MERCURY Dec S	♀ VENUS R A.	♀ VENUS Dec N	♂ MARS R A.	♂ MARS Dec N	♃ JUPITER R A.	♃ JUPITER Dec N	♄ SATURN R A	♄ SATURN Dec S
	H M S	° ′	H. M S	° ′	H. M. S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
2	21 7 14	16 31 8	1 30 14	13 30 6	5 46 59	26 8 9	2 20 38	13 1°0	17 57 8	22 16 1
7	21 28 7	15 47′6	1 43 5	15 25 1	5 54 27	26 5′3	2 24 13	13 20 0	17 58 22	22 15 9
12	21 52 22	14 27′7	1 54 15	17 7′4	6 2 32	26 0 6	2 27 58	13 39′4	17 59 26	22 15′7
17	22 18 53	12 34′1	2 3 16	18 35 0	6 11 10	25 54′3	2 31 52	13 59 3	18 0 20	22 15′5
22	22 47 8	10 8′2	2 9 38	19 44′7	6 20 17	25 46 2	2 35 54	14 19 4	18 1 4	22 15′2
27	23 16 49	7 11′8	2 12 49	20 52 5	6 29 48	25 35′9	2 40 3	14 39′7	18 1 37	22 14′9

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·87	9′2	17 4	8 0	1′6	0·9	16 9	3′5	16′7	4′3	16·7	7 3
15	8 84	8·0	20·3	7′4	1·6	0·9	16 6	3′1	19 4	3′9	16·3	7′4
25	8·82	7 3	23 7	6·8	1·5	0·9	16 3	2 8	22 6	3′6	16·0	7′5

Mar. 17, Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m* 4·38*s*.

D.	♅ URANUS R A	♅ URANUS Dec. N	♆ NEPTUNE. R A.	♆ NEPTUNE. Dec N
	H M	° ′	H M	° ′
10	0 24·3	1 53	10 7 2	12 12
30	0 28 5	2 20	10 5′5	12 23

Mar 17. Uranus *rises* 6*h*. 38*m*., *sets* 19*h* 0*m* Neptune *rises* 15*h*. 21*m*, *sets* 5*h*. 33*m*.

Venus at Greatest Brilliancy.—We see Venus as we do all the planets by the light of the Sun that its surface reflects to us, and there are two reasons why the amount of that light, or the brightness of Venus, varies In the first place, the planet is seen in different phases like the Moon; or, in other words, though a hemisphere is always lit up by the Sun, only a part of that bright hemisphere is sometimes presented to us In the present month, since it is approaching Inferior Conjunction, the part of the illuminated region that we see is becoming smaller at a rather rapid rate, and for that reason the brightness would decrease But, on the other hand, the distance of Venus from the Earth is diminishing, and on that account its brightness would increase The combination of these causes brings the brightness of the planet to a maximum 36 days before and after Inferior Conjunction, when it is at an angular distance, about 38° or 39° from the Sun seen from the Earth, and its phase is like that of the Moon five days old. This will happen on March 15 and again on May 26

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Greenock		Leith		Dublin (Bar) G M T	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	5 13	17 34	2 36	14 55	10 41	22 50	9 36	22 0	3 35	15 49	6 10	18 29	2 48	15 5
2	5 48	18 7	3 10	15 38	11 10	23 18	10 9	22 38	4 6	16 23	6 46	19 8	3 23	15 42
3	6 25	18 44	3 50	16 18	11 40	23 55	10 44	23 20	4 41	17 4	7 26	19 53	4 3	16 28
4	7 9	19 33	4 41	17 18		12 29	11 28		5 27	18 3	8 17	20 55	4 57	17 31
5	8 11	20 48	5 49	18 39	0 59	13 50	0 17	12 37	6 37	19 27	9 28	22 16	6 10	18 52
6	9 42	22 26	7 16	20 8	2 37	15 33	1 48	14 26	8 6	20 59	10 54	23 46	7 35	20 18
7	11 22	23 54	8 41	21 25	4 18	17 2	3 35	16 0	9 32	22 14		12 17	8 57	21 29
8	..	12 36	9 46	22 17	5 30	17 59	4 47	16 56	10 30	23 4	0 57	13 13	9 56	22 20
9	0 49	13 22	10 31	22 55	6 20	18 43	5 29	17 36	11 15	23 45	1 42	13 53	10 41	22 59
10	1 28	14 0	11 6	23 26	7 0	19 20	6 2	18 12	11 54	.	2 19	14 29	11 15	23 31
11	2 4	14 34	11 39	23 59	7 38	19 54	6 36	18 49	0 22	12 33	2 51	15 2	11 47	..
12	2 40	15 7		12 15	8 13	20 27	7 10	19 24	0 58	13 9	3 24	15 38	0 3	12 20
13	*3 14	*15 38	0 33	12 47	8 44	21 0	7 40	19 59	1 32	13 45	4 0	16 16	0 36	12 53
14	*3 47	*16 8	1 5	13 22	9 16	21 31	8 11	20 32	2 6	14 20	4 36	16 54	1 11	13 29
15	*4 21	*16 39	1 39	13 57	9 50	22 5	8 41	21 7	2 40	14 57	5 12	17 33	1 48	14 8
16	4 56	17 13	2 15	14 37	10 25	22 38	9 15	21 49	3 17	15 36	5 51	18 15	2 29	14 50
17	5 35	17 54	2 56	15 22	11 0	23 15	9 56	22 36	3 56	16 19	6 33	19 2	3 12	15 36
18	6 22	18 44	3 44	16 19	11 42	.	10 42	23 32	4 42	17 13	7 25	20 3	4 4	16 38
19	7 21	19 52	4 51	17 40	0 5	12 50	11 45		5 46	18 33	8 35	21 26	5 17	18 2
20	8 46	21 31	6 22	19 19	1 34	14 39	0 52	13 24	7 17	20 12	10 6	23 1	6 49	19 35
21	10 35	23 14	7 59	20 50	3 27	16 24	2 45	15 17	8 54	21 41	11 38	.	8 19	20 58
22	...	12 7	9 18	21 55	4 59	17 38	4 19	16 32	10 9	22 45	0 26	12 51	9 33	22 2
23	0 27	13 5	10 13	22 40	6 1	18 30	5 13	17 19	11 2	23 32	1 25	13 40	10 27	22 47
24	1 16	13 47	10 54	23 16	6 49	19 11	5 52	18 0	11 45	..	2 6	14 20	11 5	23 23
25	*1 56	*14 24	11 32	23 53	7 29	19 47	6 29	18 42	0 13	12 27	2 42	14 57	11 40	23 57
26	*2 34	*14 59	..	12 10	8 5	20 22	7 3	19 20	0 52	13 5	3 18	15 35	...	12 14
27	*3 8	*15 29	0 27	12 44	8 39	20 53	7 36	19 54	1 26	13 39	3 53	16 12	0 31	12 48
28	*3 42	*15 59	0 58	13 16	9 10	21 23	8 3	20 24	1 58	14 12	4 27	16 45	1 5	13 21
29	4 14	16 27	1 29	13 48	9 40	21 50	8 30	20 55	2 29	14 43	4 59	17 19	1 38	13 54
30	4 44	16 56	2 0	14 21	10 8	22 18	8 57	21 28	2 58	15 15	5 32	17 54	2 10	14 27
31	5 15	17 26	2 32	14 55	10 38	22 47	9 28	22 5	3 29	15 48	6 6	18 31	2 45	15 4

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets (Noon = 12h)

D	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3	5 52	10 28	15 4	7 34	14 50	22 7
10	5 47	10 32	15 17	7 9	14 39	22 11
17	5 42	10 40	15 40	6 42	14 25	22 9
24	5 36	10 53	16 12	6 12	14 5	21 59
31	5 28	11 8	16 51	5 42	13 39	21 37

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3	10 28	19 5	3 41	8 27	15 38	22 49
10	10 12	18 48	3 24	8 2	15 15	22 29
17	9 57	18 32	3 7	7 37	14 53	22 9
24	9 44	18 18	2 51	7 13	14 31	21 50
31	9 32	18 4	2 34	6 48	14 10	21 31

D	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m	h. m
3	3 15	7 15	11 15
10	2 49	6 49	10 49
17	2 23	6 23	10 23
24	1 56	5 56	9 56
31	1 29	5 30	9 30

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury, being at western elongation on the 3rd, is a morning star almost throughout the month, but rises scarcely early enough to be visible.

♀ Venus is at Greatest Brilliancy on the 15th. It still moves towards Jupiter but comes to a stationary point on the 29th, when the two planets will be not far apart. The crescent Moon will be near Jupiter on the 14th. Magnitude at maximum brightness—4·3.

♂ Mars is now not as bright as Capella, but is still a conspicuous addition to the group of bright winter stars. Magnitude 0·4 to 1·0.

♃ Jupiter sets nearly with Venus about two hours before midnight. The changes of relative position of the two planets have been mentioned above. Magnitude—1·7.

♄ Saturn is an object of the morning sky to be seen in the south-east between 3 and 4 o'clock. Magnitude 0·7.

The Date of Easter.—On June 15, 1928, the House of Commons agreed to a motion for third reading of the Bill that Easter-day shall, in the calendar year next but one after the commencement of this Act and in all subsequent years, be the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April. At some future time therefore, it seems likely that Easter-day will always fall between April 9 and 15, both inclusive, or either on the second or third Sunday in April. A clause in the Bill provides that before it shall come into operation regard shall be had to any opinion expressed officially by the various churches. (*See* p. 48)

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° ♉ 20*d* 14*h*

DAY OF MONTH		DAY OF WEEK		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1	♈	M	**Easter Monday.** All Fools' Day. Bank Holiday.	5 38	18 31	91	274
2	♈	Tu	**Easter Tuesday.** Copenhagen, 1801.	5 36	18 32	92	273
3	♈	W	Reginald Heber, bishop and hymnologist, d. 1826.	5 34	18 34	93	272
4	♈	Th	Grinling Gibbons b. 1648. Oliver Goldsmith d. 1774.	5 32	18 36	94	271
5	♈	F	Lord Lister, "Antiseptics," b 1827.	5 29	18 37	95	270
6	♈	S	John Stow, chronicler of London, d 1605.	5 27	18 39	96	269
7	♈	S	**1st Sunday after Easter** Low Sunday, Quasi-modo	5 25	18 41	97	268
8	♈	M	King of the Belgians b. 1875. Atbara, 1898.	5 23	18 42	98	267
9	♈	Tu	EASTER LAW SITTS BEGIN. Arras, 1917. Vimy, 1917.	5 20	18 44	99	266
10	♈	W	Toulouse, 1814. "General" William Booth, b 1829	5 18	18 46	100	265
11	♈	Th	Royal Observatory C. of G. Hope, work begun, 1829.	5 16	18 47	101	264
12	♈	F	Rodney's Victory, 1782 Felix Neff(Ap.of Alps),d 1829	5 14	18 49	102	263
13	♈	S	Roman Catholic Relief Act, 1829. Magdala, 1868.	5 12	18 51	103	262
14	♈	S	**2nd Sun. aft. Eas.** H R H. Princess Beatrice b 1857.	5 10	18 52	104	261
15	♈	M	Matthew Arnold d. 1888. *Titanic* disaster, 1912.	5 7	18 54	105	260
16	♈	Tu	Sir Hans Sloane, physician, b. 1660 Culloden, 1746	5 5	18 56	106	259
17	♈	W	German attack on Verdun, 1916.	5 3	18 57	107	258
18	♈	Th	Royal Humane Society founded, 1774. Chitral, 1895.	5 1	18 59	108	257
19	♈	F	Diet of Spires, 1529. Primrose Day (1881).	4 59	19 1	109	256
20	♈	S	Dr. Abernethy d 1831. T B D action off Dover, 1917.	4 57	19 2	110	255
21	♈	S	**3 S. a. Eas.** Pss. Elizabeth b 1926. *Sum. time begins* *	4 55	19 4	111	254
22	♈	M	Garter founded, 1344. Germans used poison gas, 1915	4 53	19 6	112	253
23	♈	Tu	ST. GEORGE'S DAY S'speare b. 1564. Z'brugge, 1918.	4 51	19 7	113	252
24	♈	W	Lord Ebury b. 1801. Canadian attack at Ypres, 1915	4 48	19 9	114	251
25	♈	Th	**St. Mark.** ANZAC DAY (1915). Princess Mary b. 1897.	4 46	19 11	115	250
26	♈	F	German Naval raid on Ramsgate, 1917	4 44	19 12	116	249
27	♈	S	Edw. Gibbon, historian, b. 1737. Herbt Spencer b. 1820	4 42	19 14	117	248
28	♈	S	**4th Sun. after Easter.** Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789.	4 40	19 15	118	247
29	♈	M	Raja Brooke, of Sarawak, b. 1803.	4 39	19 17	119	246
30	♈	T	Fontenoy, 1745. Lord Avebury, b. 1834.	4 37	19 19	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	... ...	*2d.*	*7h* 29 *om.*
● New Moon	... .	9	20 32 6
☽ First Quarter	. .. ...	16	14 9 2
○ Full Moon	....	23	21 47·4

Apogee 1*d.* 1·2*h.* 251,230 miles.
Perigee 12*d.* 21·5*h.* 227,300 ,,
Apogee 28*d.* 19·0*h.* 251,700 ,,

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node April 1, 53° 29'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN APR., 1928 on 13 days; total fall, 2·47 inches; *equal* to the average.

* No change is made in these pages Greenwich Time (G C.T., see p 4) is used throughout.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 2. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.

Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following March 25 last

5. Dividends due. (See note, p. 16.)

7. Fire Insurances must be paid.

14. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

Day	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time	Hrly Var	The Sun (Mean Noon): Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time
	M S	S	H M S	S	° ′	″	H M S	H M S
1	4 0	0 75	0 41 26	9 10	4 27 6 n	0 96	0 37 26	11 22 40
2	3 42	0 75	0 45 5	9 11	4 50·7	0 96	0 41 22	11 18 44
3	3 25	0 74	0 48 44	9·11	5 13 8	0 96	0 45 19	11 14 48
4	3 7	0 73	0 52 22	9 12	5 36 7	0 95	0 49 16	11 10 53
5	2 49	0 73	0 56 1	9 13	5 59 6	0 95	0 53 12	11 6 57
6	2 32	0 72	0 59 41	9 14	6 22 3	0 95	0 57 9	11 3 1
7	2 15	0 71	1 3 20	9 15	6 45 0	0 94	1 1 5	10 59 5
8	1 58	0 70	1 7 0	9 16	7 7 5	0 94	1 5 2	10 55 9
9	1 41	0 69	1 10 40	9 17	7 29 9	0·93	1 8 58	10 51 13
10	1 25	0 68	1 14 20	9 18	7 52 2	0 93	1 12 55	10 47 17
11	1 9	0 67	1 18 0	9 19	8 14 3	0 92	1 16 51	10 43 21
12	0 53	0 66	1 21 41	9 20	8 36 4	0 91	1 20 48	10 39 25
13	0 37	0 64	1 25 22	9 21	8 58 2	0 91	1 24 45	10 35 29
14	0 22	0 63	1 29 3	9 22	9 19 9	0 90	1 28 41	10 31 33
15	*Subt*	0 62	1 32 45	9 24	9 41 5	0 89	1 32 38	10 27 38
16	0 8	0 60	1 36 26	9 25	10 2 9	0 89	1 36 34	10 23 42
17	0 22	0 59	1 40 9	9 27	10 24 1	0 88	1 40 31	10 19 46
18	0 36	0 57	1 43 51	9 28	10 45 2	0 87	1 44 27	10 15 50
19	0 50	0 56	1 47 34	9 30	11 6 1	0 87	1 48 24	10 11 54
20	1 3	0 54	1 51 18	9 32	11 26 8	0 86	1 52 20	10 7 58
21	1 15	0 52	1 55 2	9 33	11 47 3	0 85	1 56 17	10 4 2
22	1 28	0 50	1 58 46	9 35	12 7 6	0 84	2 0 14	10 0 6
23	1 40	0·49	2 2 30	9 37	12 27 7	0 83	2 4 10	9 56 10
24	1 51	0 47	2 6 16	9 39	12 47 6	0 82	2 8 7	9 52 14
25	2 2	0 45	2 10 1	9 41	13 7 3	0 82	2 12 3	9 48 18
26	2 12	0 43	2 13 47	9 43	13 26 8	0 81	2 16 0	9 44 23
27	2 22	0 41	2 17 34	9 45	13 46 0	0 80	2 19 56	9 40 27
28	2 32	0 38	2 21 21	9 47	14 5 0	0 79	2 23 53	9 36 31
29	2 41	0 36	2 25 9	9 49	14 23 9	0 78	2 27 49	9 32 35
30	2 49	0 34	2 28 57	9 52	14 42 4 n	0 77	2 31 46	9 28 39

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1928

Day	Temperature: May	Min	Mn 1841 1903	Barom. Mean	Wind (Pressure lbs. to foot):		Rain Fall	Sunshine
	°	°	°	inches		Directn	inch	hours
1	47·7	40 7	45·3	29 427	2 2	NNE	·16	.
2	52·5	36 8	45 7	·783	0 3	SSW		3 9
3	51 7	39 7	46 0	582	4 0	SSW	16	...
4	54 0	38 0	·2	409	2·7	SW	01	1 1
5	54 4	35 8	3	578	2·1	SW	06	7 0
6	60 2	32 3	3	29 756	0 6	SSW	.	7 6
7	57 9	35 8	3	28 550	5 2	ESE	·01	4 9
8	61 6	46 1	1	29 447	2 0	SSW	02	8 0
9	67·9	47 6	46·0	475	3 9	SSE	.	4·6
10	64 2	48 0	45 9	264	2 7	S	10	1 7
11	62·0	42 9	7	302	1 5	SSE	11	5·9
12	55 5	46 9	45 9	445	0·6	NE	16	0·1
13	55 9	45 0	46·1	649	1·3	ENE	...	1 0
14	47 2	40 1	4	568	6 8	ENE	.	
15	42 5	37 2	46 8	·472	7·7	ENE	.	..
16	41 0	34 1	47 2	·457	6·4	NNE	·46	..
17	50 8	34 0	47 6	·822	1 7	NNW	02	5·4
18	49 0	28 3	48 0	·765	2·7	WSW	·03	5·9
19	51 8	31·9	·2	682	5·7	WNW	..	9·0
20	51·2	32 5	·5	707	4 2	W	..	5·3
21	50 6	32 1	7	·702	1 8	WNW	·10	3·7
22	53 8	34 0	·7	29 973	1·8	NNW	.	7·2
23	56·3	36·7	·6	30 099	2 4	SW	...	3·5
24	64 8	40 6	·6	30 020	2 1	SSE	..	13·2
25	70·9	43 9	·6	29 760	1 1	SSE	..	7·9
26	73·3	46 2	·6	527	1 7	E	..	3 8
27	62 7	46 9	·7	·461	3·4	ENE	..	0·9
28	67·6	39·1	48·8	730	0·7	N	..	12·1
29	63 8	45 6	49·0	592	1·9	N	·02	..
30	55 0	46 9	49·1	29 510	2·8	NNW	·05	.
Mn	56 6	39·5	47 3	29·584	—	—	1·47	123·7

MEMORANDA

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc: Lat.	Centre of Disc: Long
	°	°	°
5	26·4 W	6 2 S	114 1
15	26·2	5·5	342·1
25	25·2 W	4·6 S	210·0

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 19h 30m (See p. 24)
	H M	H M	H M	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D H	
1	1 51	5 20	8 47	18 37 29	26 56 1S	54	19 14	48 21 15	4321○
2	2 46	6 11	9 37	19 30 44	26 16·8	54	34 14	52 22 15	4321○
3	3 30	7 2	10 38	20 23 30	24 23 5	54	59 14	59 23 15	43○12
4	4 3	7 52	11 47	21 15 15	21 20 1	55	33 15	8 24 15	4312
5	4 29	8 41	13 3	22 5 46	17 13 4	56	14 15	19 25 15	42○13
6	4 48	9 29	14 20	22 55 14	12 13 1	57	0 15	32 26 15	142○3
7	5 5	10 15	15 39	23 44 8	6 30 8	57	46 15	44 27 15	●4123
8	5 20	11 2	16 59	0 33 16	0 21 0S	58	30 15	56 28 15	31○4 ♃
9	5 34	11 49	18 22	1 23 31	5 58 8n	59	8 16	7 0 2	32○4 ♃
10	5 49	12 38	19 47	2 15 53	12 7 7	59	36 16	14 1 3	3○124
11	6 6	13 29	21 14	3 11 14	17 41·9	59	52 16	19 2 3	13○24
12	6 27	14 25	22 43	4 10 1	22 16 0	59	56 16	20 3 3	2○134
13	6 55	15 24	0 9	5 11 59	25 26·2	59	50 16	18 4 3	12○34
14	7 35	16 26	1 24	6 15 50	26 54 8	59	35 16	14 5 3	○1243
15	8 31	17 29	2 23	7 19 36	26 35 4	59	13 16	8 6 3	134○2
16	9 41	18 30	3 4	8 21 13	24 33·9	58	47 16	1 7 3	342○1
17	11 1	19 27	3 34	9 19 20	21 6 2	58	19 15	53 8 3	43○2●
18	12 24	20 20	3 55	10 13 34	16 32·9	57	50 15	45 9 3	431○2
19	13 46	21 8	4 12	11 4 19	11 14 9	57	20 15	37 10 3	42○13
20	15 6	21 54	4 26	11 52 26	5 31 5n	56	50 15	29 11 3	421○3
21	16 22	22 38	4 38	12 38 52	0 20·6S	56	21 15	21 12 3	4○123
22	17 37	23 21	4 51	13 24 36	6 6·5	55	52 15	13 13 3	41○32
23	18 51	0 5	5 5	14 10 34	11 32·6	55	25 15	6 14 3	324○1
24	20 6	0 49	5 22	14 57 29	16 26 4	54	59 14	59 15 3	●31○4
25	21 20	1 35	5 41	15 45 53	20 35 9	54	38 14	53 16 3	♃3○24
26	22 31	2 23	6 7	16 36 0	23 50·3	54	21 14	49 17 3	2○134
27	23 39	3 12	6 42	17 27 43	26 0·4	54	11 14	46 18 3	21○34
28	..	....	... ...	18 20 29	26 59·6	54	9 14	45 19 3	○1234
29	0 39	4 3	7 27	19 13 35	26 44 6	54	15 14	47 20 3	1○324
30	1 27	4 54	8 24	20 6 9	25 15·9S	54	31 14	51 21 3	32○14

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h*. 38*m* Civil twilight ends 19*h*. 18*m* Night begins 20*h* 32*m* The length of the Day is 12*h* 53*m*

Apr 1, 8*h* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 4° N.

Apr 9, 3*h* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 2° N

Apr 10, 18*h* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 9° N

Apr 11, 16*h* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽ ♃ 0·2° S

Apr 12 Neptune in conjunction with Regulus ♆ 9′ N.

Apr 15, 20*h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 2° S

Apr 17 Mercury in superior conjunction ☉

Apr 18 Occultation of η Leonis (Mag 3·6) See p. 59

Apr 20 Venus at inferior conjunction

Apr 21-22. Occultation of γ Virginis (Double star) See p 59

Apr 28, 14*h*. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction ☿ 2 2° N

Apr 28 15*h* Saturn in conjunction with ☽ ♄ 5° N.

In this month the mornings increase 6*m*.; the afternoons 48*m*

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h*. Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R A	Dec. ± & N	♀ VENUS. R A	Dec. N.	♂ MARS R A	Dec N.	♃ JUPITER. R A.	Dec N	♄ SATURN R.A	Dec. S
	H. M. S	°	H. M. S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S.	° ′
1	23 47 59	3 46·5	2 12 23	20 53·7	6 39 41	25 23·4	2 44 19	15 0 1	18 2 0	22 14 6
6	0 20 48	0 5·1	2 8 10	20 43·2	6 49 52	25 8·3	2 48 41	15 20·5	18 2 12	22 14 4
11	0 55 36	4 10·3	2 0 29	19 57·4	7 0 19	24 50·5	2 53 9	15 40 9	18 2 14	22 14·1
16	1 32 40	8 50 3	1 50 20	18 36·5	7 11 0	24 29 8	2 57 41	16 1 2	18 2 5	22 13·9
21	2 11 53	13 20 8	1 39 18	16 47·8	7 21 53	24 6·2	3 2 28	16 21·3	18 1 45	22 13 7
26	2 52 13	17 29 0	1 29 18	14 45·6	7 32 54	23 39·6	3 6 58	16 41 1	18 1 15	22 13 6

THE SUN AND PLANETS

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·79	6·7	27·8	6·3	1·5	0 9	16 0	2·6	26·6	3 3	15·7	7·6
15	8·77	6·6	30·5	5·9	1·5	0·9	15 58	2·5	29·2	3·1	15 5	7·8
25	8·74	7·0	30·4	5·5	1·5	0·9	15 55	2·7	29·1	2·9	15·4	7·9

April 16, Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m*.4 8*s*

D.	♅ URANUS R A	Dec N	♆ NEPTUNE R A	Dec. N
	H M	° ′	H M.	° ′
10	0 30 8	2 35	10 4·7	12 27
30	0 34·7	3 0	10 3 9	12 31

April 16. Uranus *rises* 4*h*. 39*m*., *sets* 17*h*. 9*m*. Neptune *rises* 13*h*, 19*m*, *sets* 3*h*. 34*m*.

The Financial Year.—In the first half of the eighteenth century September 30 was the first day of the year for the purposes of public accounts, but a change was made in the year 1752, when the Calendar Act of 1751 (24 Geo. II c. 23) ordained that eleven days should be dropped from the month of September in the year 1752, though nothing in the Act should be construed so as to anticipate the time of payments or shorten periods of time in existing contracts. As a consequence of this September 30 was replaced by October 11 in the year 1752 In 1800 a further change was made, and January 6 was adopted as the first day of the financial year, perhaps because that was the twelfth day after Christmas, and the difference between the Old and New Style Calendar then became 12 days. This lasted until 1854, and in 1855 April 1 became the first day of the Government financial year, and so still remains. These dates did not determine the period for the Assessment of Income Tax. A clause in the Act (39 Geo III. c. 13, 1798) runs, "The first assessment to be made by virtue of this Act shall be made for one year at

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull.		Grelnock.		Leith		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn.	After	Morn	After	Morn.	After.
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M.	H. M	H. M	H M	H. M.
1	5 50	18 4	3 7	15 37	11 8	23 18	10 4	22 49	4 4	16 30	6 45	19 17	3 25	15 48
2	6 35	18 53	3 56	16 36	11 50	.	10 50	23 43	4 51	17 26	7 36	20 16	4 16	16 50
3	7 34	20 3	5 5	17 55	0 15	13 5	11 53	..	5 56	18 44	8 45	21 35	5 29	18 11
4	8 58	21 39	6 33	19 25	1 48	14 47	1 1	13 34	7 22	20 15	10 12	23 4	6 55	19 36
5	10 38	23 13	8 2	20 47	3 31	16 21	2 48	15 18	8 49	21 33	11 37	...	8 16	20 51
6	11 56		9 13	21 41	4 52	17. 23	4 9	16 21	9 54	22 25	0 17	12 38	9 18	21 42
7	0 15	12 45	9 57	22 19	5 43	18 6	4 53	17 4	10 39	23 5	1 5	13 20	10 3	22 23
8	0 57	13 21	10 33	22 51	6 24	18 44	5 26	17 39	11 19	23 43	1 41	13 55	10 41	22 57
9	1 33	13 55	11 6	23 24	7 2	19 20	5 57	18 16	11 58	..	2 14	14 29	11 13	23 29
10	*2 8	*14 28	11 41	23 59	7 37	19 55	6 31	18 54	0 21	12 37	2 47	15 5	11 46	...
11	*2 44	*15 3	..	12 19	8 13	20 31	7 5	19 35	0 59	13 16	3 24	15 47	0 5	12 25
12	*3 21	*15 38	0 35	12 56	8 50	21 7	7 40	20 14	1 36	13 56	4 6	16 30	0 45	13 5
13	*3 59	*16 15	1 12	13 36	9 28	21 45	8 14	20 54	2 15	14 38	4 47	17 13	1 26	13 48
14	4 39	16 55	1 53	14 20	10 9	22 24	8 51	21 38	2 57	15 22	5 30	17 59	2 10	14 33
15	5 22	17 39	2 37	15 8	10 49	23 5	9 35	22 31	3 41	16 10	6 19	18 55	2 58	15 27
16	6 14	18 36	3 31	16 16	11 37	...	10 31	23 35	4 34	17 14	7 20	20 4	3 58	16 37
17	7 22	19 52	4 51	17 45	0 4	12 52	11 44	.	5 47	18 37	8 36	21 28	5 20	18 4
18	8 51	21 30	6 25	19 19	1 39	14 39	0 57	13 26	7 15	20 8	10 6	22 56	6 49	19 30
19	10 33	23 1	7 56	20 36	3 25	16 11	2 41	15 7	8 41	21 24	11 28	...	8 7	20 40
20	11 49	...	9 2	21 32	4 42	17 13	4 0	16 12	9 47	22 18	0 7	12 31	9 10	21 37
21	0 5	12 40	9 51	22 13	5 37	18 1	4 47	16 57	10 36	23 3	0 59	13 17	10 0	22 20
22	0 51	13 20	10 30	22 48	6 23	18 43	5 23	17 39	11 18	23 42	1 38	13 55	10 39	22 56
23	*1 31	*13 56	11 6	23 22	7 2	19 18	5 58	18 16	11 58	..	2 13	14 31	11 12	23 28
24	*2 8	*14 27	11 41	23 55	7 37	19 51	6 30	18 53	0 19	12 35	2 45	15 4	11 44	...
25	*2 42	*14 58	..	12 15	8 10	20 22	7 1	19 29	0 53	13 9	3 19	15 40	0 0	12 16
26	3 15	15 29	0 26	12 48	8 42	20 53	7 30	20 3	1 26	13 44	3 54	16 17	0 33	12 51
27	3 48	15 59	0 58	13 22	9 14	21 23	7 57	20 36	1 58	14 16	4 28	16 51	1 8	13 25
28	4 19	16 28	1 29	13 55	9 45	21 54	8 25	21 10	2 30	14 51	5 2	17 28	1 43	14 1
29	4 52	17 0	2 1	14 32	10 17	22 25	8 56	21 46	3 4	15 27	5 39	18 8	2 20	14 39
30	5 29	17 37	2 40	15 14	10 49	22 58	9 34	22 28	3 40	16 7	6 19	18 52	2 59	15 23

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h)

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀		
D.	Rises H. M	Souths H M	Sets H M	Rises H M.	Souths H M	Sets H M
7	5 19	11 26	17 36	5 10	13 6	21 1
14	5 10	11 49	18 30	4 39	12 26	20 11
21	5 3	12 16	19 32	4 11	11 43	19 14
28	4 58	12 44	20 34	3 47	11 2	18 17

	Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃		
D.	Rises H M	Souths H M	Sets H M	Rises H M	Souths H. M	Sets H M
7	9 22	17 50	2 19	6 24	13 48	21 12
14	9 12	17 38	2 3	6 0	13 27	20 54
21	9 4	17 25	1 46	5 36	13 6	20 36
28	8 57	17 13	1 29	5 13	12 45	20 17

	Saturn ♄		
D	Rises H M	Souths H M	Sets H M.
7	1 2	5 2	9 3
14	0 34	4 35	8 35
21	0 7	4 7	8 8
28	23 34	3 35	7 35

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star at the beginning of the month and an evening star at the end, but is not likely to be visible

♀ Venus is an evening star in the first part of the month, but sets earlier and becomes fainter rapidly. It is west of the Sun and rises 50 minutes before sunrise at the end

♂ Mars moves into the constellation Gemini. The changing configuration it forms with the twin stars to which it is about equal in brightness will be noticed Magnitude 1·0 to 1·4.

♃ Jupiter is at the end of its Apparition as an evening star, and sets in the twilight in the latter part of the month in the W.N W.

♄ Saturn rises in the S.E. by E about midnight at the end of the month, and will be a conspicuous object of the morning sky Magnitude 0 5.

the respective rates before mentioned from the fifth day of April, 1799, until the fifth day of April, 1800," and similarly in subsequent Acts. The words "from the fifth of April" evidently imply that the year for Income Tax purposes began then on April 6, as it does to-day.

The Planet Neptune.—This body, the outermost member of the Solar system is of little general interest, for its distance renders it too faint to be seen by the unaided eye. It may be seen by the help of a good field-glass, and since it happens at the present time to be quite near to Regulus, the bright star at the end of the handle of the Sickle, there will be little difficulty in locating the small body. The appearance of the planet is described as a greenish disc with an apparent diameter of about 2½". It will be in conjunction with Regulus, 9′ north of the star, on April 12, being to the left of it before that date. It continues its motion in the same direction through only a small distance, reverses on May 10, and will again be in conjunction with the bright star on June 6.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° II 21*d.* 14*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1	▌	W	**St. Philip and St. James.** Duke of Connaught b. 1850	4 35	19 20	121	244
2	▌	Th	Hudson Bay Company chartered, 1670.	4 33	19 22	122	243
3	▌	F	Ld. Anson's victory, 1747. "General" Strike began, '26	4 31	19 24	123	242
4	▌	S	Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820, d. May 15, 1895.	4 29	19 25	124	241
5	▌	S	**Rogation Sunday.** Napoleon I. died, 1821.	4 27	19 27	125	240
6	▌	M	KING'S ACCESSION (1910). Epping Forest opened, 1882	4 26	19 28	126	239
7	▌	Tu	S.S. *Lusitania* torpedoed; 1,134 drowned, 1915.	4 24	19 30	127	238
8	▌	W	Treaty on *Alabama* claims signed (£3,229,166), 1871	4 22	19 32	128	237
9	▌	Th	**Ascension Day.** Holy Thursday. Half Quarter Day.	4 21	19 33	129	236
10	▌	F	Thomas Young, physician and Egyptologist, d. 1829.	4 19	19 35	130	235
11	▌	S	Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval assassinated, 1812.	4 17	19 36	131	234
12	▌	S	**Sunday after Ascension.** "General" Strike ended, '26	4 16	19 38	132	233
13	▌	M	Sir Arthur Sullivan, musical composer, born, 1842.	4 14	19 39	133	232
14	▌	Tu	Old May Day. Sir S. Bancroft b. 1841; d. Apr. 19, 1926	4 13	19 41	134	231
15	▌	W	Edmund Kean, actor, died, 1833. Vimy Ridge, 1916	4 11	19 42	135	230
16	▌	Th	William Adams, navigator, d. 1620. Albuera, 1811	4 10	19 44	136	229
17	▌	F	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. King of Spain b. 1886.	4 8	19 45	137	228
18	▌	S	George Meredith, novelist, d, 1909, b. Feb 12, 1828.	4 7	19 47	138	227
19	▌	S	**Whit Sunday. Pentecost.** Gladstone died, 1898.	4 5	19 48	139	226
20	▌	M	**Whit Monday.** Bk Holiday. Sir E. Goschen d. 1924	4 4	19 50	140	225
21	▌	Tu	**Whit Tuesday.** "Summer Time" first adopted, 1916	4 3	19 51	141	224
22	▌	W	Earl of Ypres died, 1925; born Sept. 28, 1852.	4 1	19 52	142	223
23	▌	Th	Ramillies, 1706 Dr. Bradley (Oxford Dict.), d 1923	4 0	19 54	143	222
24	▌	F	EMPIRE DAY. Queen Victoria born, 1819.	3 59	19 55	144	221
25	▌	S	Bank Holiday Act, 1871. Military Service Act, 1916.	3 58	19 56	145	220
26	▌	S	**Trinity Sunday.** QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1867).	3 57	19 58	146	219
27	▌	M	Fourth Battle of the Aisne, 1918.	3 56	19 59	147	218
28	▌	Tu	TRINITY LAW S. BEGIN. Souchez and La Bassée, 1915.	3 55	20 0	148	217
29	▌	W	Sir William S. Gilbert, playwright, died, 1911.	3 54	20 1	149	216
30	▌	Th	*Corpus Christi.* Sir Humphrey Davy, died, 1829.	3 53	20 3	150	215
31	▌	F	UNION DAY, S. Africa (1910). Battle of Jutland, 1916.	3 52	20 4	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ Last Quarter	2*d.*	1*h.*	25·5*m.*
● New Moon	9	6	7·3
☽ First Quarter	15	20	56·0
○ Full Moon	23	12	49·9
☾ Last Quarter	31	16	13·0

Perigee 10*d.* 20·1*h.* 234,260 miles.
Apogee 26*d.* 7·9*h.* 252,270 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, May 1, 51° 53'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN MAY, 1928, on 10 days; total fall, 2·50 inches; *above* the average by 0·77 inch.

The time used in these pages is that of the Greenwich meridian To convert this into Summer Time, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1 Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
5 19 George V. ends 6. 20 George V. begins.
15 Scottish Term Day.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Subt from Ap Time	Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourl Var of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time
	M S	s	H M S	s	° ′	′	H M S	H M S
1	2 57	0·32	2 32 45	9 54	15 0 7N	0 76	2 35 43	9 24 43
2	3 4	0 29	2 36 35	9·56	15 18 8	0 75	2 39 39	9 20 47
3	3 11	0 27	2 40 24	9 59	15 35 7	0 74	2 43 36	9 16 51
4	3 17	0 25	2 44 15	9 61	15 54 2	0·73	2 47 32	9 12 55
5	3 23	0 22	2 48 6	9 63	16 11 6	0 72	2 51 29	9 8 59
6	3 28	0 20	2 51 57	9 66	16 28 6	0 70	2 55 25	9 5 3
7	3 32	0 17	2 55 49	9 68	16 45 4	0 69	3 59 22	9 1 8
8	3 36	0 15	2 59 42	9 71	17 1·9	0 68	3 3 18	8 57 12
9	3 40	0 13	3 3 35	9 73	17 18·1	0·67	3 7 15	8 53 16
10	3 42	0·10	3 7 29	9 75	17 34 0	0 66	3 11 12	8 49 20
11	3 44	0 08	3 11 24	9 78	17 49 6	0 65	3 15 8	8 45 24
12	3 46	0 06	3 15 19	9 80	18 5 0	0 63	3 19 5	8 41 28
13	3 47	0 03	3 19 14	9 83	18 20 0	0·62	3 23 1	8 37 32
14	3 48	0 01	3 23 10	9 85	18 34 7	0 61	3 26 58	8 33 36
15	3 48	0 01	3 27 7	9 87	18 49 1	0 59	3 30 54	8 29 40
16	3 47	0 04	3 31 4	9 89	19 3·2	0 58	3 34 51	8 25 44
17	3 46	0 06	3 35 2	9 92	19 16·9	0 57	3 38 47	8 21 48
18	3 44	0·08	3 39 0	9 94	19 30 4	0 55	3 42 44	8 17 53
19	3 42	0 10	3 42 59	9 96	19 43 5	0 54	3 46 41	8 13 57
20	3 39	0·13	3 46 58	9·98	19 56 2	0 52	3 50 37	8 10 1
21	3 36	0·15	3 50 58	10 01	20 8 6	0 51	3 54 34	8 6 5
22	3 32	0 17	3 54 58	10 03	20 20 7	0 50	3 58 30	8 2 9
23	3 27	0 19	3 58 59	10 05	20 32·5	0 48	4 2 27	7 58 13
24	3 23	0 22	4 3 1	10 07	20 43 8	0 47	4 6 23	7 54 17
25	3 17	0 24	4 7 3	10 09	20 54 8	0 45	4 10 20	7 50 21
26	3 11	0 26	4 11 5	10·11	21 5 5	0 44	4 14 16	7 46 25
27	3 5	0·28	4 15 8	10·14	21 15 8	0 42	4 18 13	7 42 29
28	2 58	0 30	4 19 12	10 16	21 25·7	0·41	4 22 10	7 38 33
29	2 51	0 32	4 23 16	10 18	21 35·3	0 39	4 26 6	7 34 37
30	2 43	0 34	4 27 20	10·19	21 44·5	0 38	4 30 3	7 30 42
31	2 34	0 36	4 31 25	10 21	21 53 3n	0 36	4 33 59	7 26 46

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1928

Day	TEMPERATURE ● Max.	Min.	Mn 1841 1905	BAROM Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot)	Directn	RAIN FALL inch	SUNSHINE hours
	°	°	°	inches				
1	63 0	49 0	49 1	29 684	0 5	NNW		0 1
2	59 0	49·9	5	·642	0 5	NNE		0 3
3	72 9	50·2	49 8	·467	1 4	NNE	·31	4 4
4	65 9	51·1	50 0	·486	3·7	NE	..	12 3
5	69 6	47 7	·3	607	2 1	ENE	.	12 9
6	70 2	42·3	5	610	1 0	ENE	...	13 6
7	67·2	41 1	50 7	·627	3·2	NE		12 5
8	61 3	38 6	51 0	·712	3·8	NNW	.	4 2
9	53 4	34·9	·2	·897	2·0	NNW	...	9 2
10	57 2	36 9	·5	·925	1 7	N	..	3 0
11	57·2	40·0	51·8	·969	1 0	N	..	11·3
12	62·4	44 2	52 1	·981	1 2	NW	.	3·9
13	59·9	47·4	4	·988	0·2	Calm	.	0·1
14	60·2	40 2	·6	860	2 5	Calm	·06	1·1
15	59 4	36 9	52·8	697	2 9	NNW	01	6 0
16	50 4	40 5	53 0	·351	7 0	NNW	·32	0 5
17	59 0	40 7	1	·343	3·1	SW	02	1·2
18	53·2	39 9	·3	·393	4·0	NNE	78	0 2
19	59 8	37 0	·5	564	3 5	SW	·33	6.0
20	58·5	40 3	53 8	·601	0 8	NE	.	3 0
21	59·2	42 3	54 2	745	4 6	NNE	·41	2 0
22	51·7	43·7	·6	·819	3·5	N	..	...
23	46·1	41·2	54·9	·724	2 1	WNW	25	..
24	60 6	43 1	55 3	29·868	0·8	N	·01	2·6
25	66·2	40 1	·9	30 087	1 1	E	...	10·4
26	70 3	40 0	55 8	30 094	1 2	S	...	5 1
27	74 3	51 3	56·0	29 879	0 7	SSE	...	11 9
28	79 6	47·2	·2	·787	1 0	SSE	...	5·3
29	74·9	55 9	·4	·853	0·9	ENE	..	2·9
30	73 8	54 9	56·7	·942	4·6	NE	...	8·1
31	58·2	48 3	57·1	29·924	2 1	NNE	....	1·5
Mn	62.4	43·8	53 1	29 746	—	—	2·50	155·6

MEMORANDA

1. 2. ☽ 3. 4. 5. ☽ 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. ☽ 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. ☽ 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. ☽ 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc Lat	Centre of Disc Long.
	°	°	°
5	23·5 W	3·6 S	77·9
15	21·0	2·5	305 6
25	18·0 W	1·4 S.	173·2

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age.	Jupiter's Satellites
	H M	H. M	H M	H M S	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D H	
1	2 4	5 44	9 30	20 57 36	22 37'3 S	54 57	14 58	22 3	Because the planet is near the Sun, and therefore above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours, the Satellites may not be visible this month, nor until the end of June. See note, p. 24
2	2 32	6 33	10 42	21 47 41	18 55'4	55 33	15 8	23 3	
3	2 53	7 20	11 57	22 36 33	14 18 3	56 17	15 20	24 3	
4	3 11	8 6	13 14	23 24 43	8 55 6	57 8	15 34	25 3	
5	3 25	8 51	14 32	0 12 57	2 58 9 S	58 1	15 49	26 3	
6	3 40	9 37	15 52	1 2 16	3 17 7N	58 54	16 3	27 3	
7	3 53	10 25	17 16	1 53 44	9 36 0	59 41	16 16	28 3	
8	4 9	11 16	18 44	2 48 25	15 32 9	60 18	16 26	29 3	
9	4 28	12 10	20 14	3 47 4	20 41 2	60 40	16 32	0 18	
10	4 53	13 10	21 45	4 49 42	24 32 0	60 45	16 33	1 18	
11	5 29	14 13	23 8	5 55 12	26 40'9	60 35	16 30	2 18	
12	6 20	15 18	0 16	7 1 18	26 55 2	60 11	16 24	3 18	
13	7 27	16 22	1 5	8 5 26	25 18 1	59 36	16 14	4 18	
14	8 46	17 22	1 38	9 5 44	22 6'2	58 56	16 3	5 18	
15	10 11	18 17	2 2	10 1 32	17 43 1	58 13	15 52	6 18	
16	11 35	19 7	2 20	10 53 20	12 32 2	57 32	15 40	7 18	
17	12 54	19 53	2 34	11 41 34	6 54'0	56 52	15 30	8 18	
18	14 11	20 37	2 47	12 27 51	1 5 4N	56 16	15 20	9 18	
19	15 26	21 20	3 0	13 13 7	4 39'5 S	55 44	15 11	10 18	
20	16 39	22 2	3 13	13 58 22	10 8 3	55 17	15 4	11 18	
21	17 52	22 46	3 30	14 44 29	15 9'1	54 53	14 57	12 18	
22	19 6	23 31	3 46	15 32 6	19 30 4	54 33	14 52	13 18	
23	20 19	0 18	4 9	16 21 32	23 0 8	54 18	14 48	14 18	
24	21 28	1 7	4 41	17 12 47	25 29'9	54 7	14 45	15 18	
25	22 31	1 57	5 22	18 5 21	26 49'9	54 2	14 43	16 18	
26	23 23	2 48	6 14	18 58 26	26 56 0	54 3	14 44	17 18	
27	..	...	...	19 51 5	25 48'1	54 11	14 46	18 18	
28	0 4	3 38	7 17	20 42 32	23 30 0	54 28	14 50	19 18	
29	0 34	4 27	8 27	21 32 23	20 8 7	54 54	14 57	20 18	
30	0 58	5 14	9 40	22 20 42	15 52 7	55 28	15 7	21 18	
31	1 16	6 0	10 54	23 7 55	10 51 0 S	56 11	15 19	22 18	

Jupiter is in conjunction on May 14.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

May 1 Day breaks at 2*h* 4*m*. Civil twilight ends at 20*h*. 12*m* Night begins 21*h* 53*m*. The length of the Day is 14*h*. 45*m*.

May 7, 7*h* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 6° N.

May 9, 6*h* Total eclipse of the Sun Invisible at Greenwich. See p 58

May 9, 13*h* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 0·9° S

May 10, 18*h* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 0·7° N.

May 14. Jupiter in conjunction

May 14, 3*h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽ ♂ 3° S.

May 15. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 22° E

May 25, 19*h*. Saturn in conjunction with ☽ ♄ 4° N

May 26 Venus at Greatest Brilliancy.

May 27. Occultation of τ Sagittarii (Mag. 3 5) See p. 59

A meteor shower, believed to have relation to Halley's comet, diverging from a point in Aquarius, sometimes appears in the mornings from May 2–6

In this month the Mornings increase 43*m*., the Afternoons 44*m*.

Constellations near the S meridian at 22*h* Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Bootes, Libra

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY R.A	☿ MERCURY DEC. N	♀ VENUS R.A.	♀ VENUS DEC. N	♂ MARS R.A	♂ MARS DEC. N.	♃ JUPITER R.A	♃ JUPITER DEC. N.	♄ SATURN R.A.	♄ SATURN DEC. S
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
1	3 31 35	20 52·6	1 21 53	12 47·1	7 44 3	23 9·9	3 11 41	17 0 5	18 0 35	22 13 5
6	4 7 34	23 15 5	1 17 56	11 6·5	7 55 18	22 37·1	3 16 27	17 19 6	17 59 46	22 13 4
11	4 38 14	24 37·6	1 17 42	9 51·9	8 6 38	22 1·2	3 21 15	17 38·3	17 58 48	22 13·3
16	5 2 13	25 6 1	1 20 55	9 5 4	8 18 1	21 22 2	3 26 3	17 56·5	17 57 42	22 13 2
21	5 18 29	24 50·0	1 27 12	8 45 9	8 29 27	20 40 1	3 30 52	18 14·2	17 56 29	22 13 1
26	5 26 19	23 58·4	1 36 6	8 5·2	8 40 54	19 55 1	3 35 41	18 31·2	17 55 9	22 13 1
31	5 25 41	22 40 0	1 47 11	9 14·6	8 52 22	19 7 1	3 40 30	18 47 7	17 53 44	22 13 0

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
5	8·72	8·3	27·6	5 2	1·5	0·9	15 53	3 16·4	2·8	15·3	8·0	
15	8·70	10·5	23·8	5·0	1 5	1·0	15 51	4·0 22·8	2 6	15·3	8·1	
25	8·69	13·3	20·2	4·7	1 5	1 0	15 49	5·1 19·3	2 5	15 3	8·2	

May 16, Mean Time of Sun's semidiam in Transit, 1*m*. 7·04*s*.

D.	♅ URANUS R.A	♅ URANUS DEC. S	♆ NEPTUNE R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE DEC. N.
	H. M.	° ′	H M	° ′
10	0 36	5 3 12	10 3·8	12 32
30	0 39	6 3 31	10 4·3	12 29

May 16. Uranus *rises* 2*h*. 44*m*., *sets* 15*h*. 23*m*. Neptune *rises* 11*h*. 20*m*., *sets* 1*h*. 36*m*.

Corpus Christi is a festival of the Roman Catholic Church designed in honour of the doctrine of transubstantiation. It was established in the year 1264 by Pope Urban IV who ordained that it should be held on the Thursday of the week after Pentecost, or in other words, on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

The Nebulae.—As seen in a telescope the great nebulae differ enormously in apparent size, shape and brightness. But Hubble has recently shown that differences in size and brightness in nebulae of the same shape are almost entirely due to a distance effect Nebulae of the same shape may thus be thought of as similar manufactured articles, or as astronomical plants belonging to the same species. Hubble further finds that even nebulae of different shape show

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Grimsby		Leith		Dublin (Bar.) G M T	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H M	H M.	H. M.	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H. M.	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	6 13	18 23	3 28	16 7	11 25	23 47	10 21	23 17	4 23	16 59	7 8	19 48	3 49	16 21
2	7 8	19 27	4 32	17 20	...	12 29	11 22	.	5 24	18 9	8 14	21 0	4 58	17 37
3	8 22	20 49	5 53	18 44	1 6	13 58	0 22	12 46	6 40	19 28	9 32	22 18	6 16	18 53
4	9 50	22 19	7 19	20 1	2 42	15 29	1 55	14 24	8 1	20 41	10 49	23 27	7 28	20 0
5	11 7	23 25	8 26	20 56	4 1	16 32	3 17	15 35	9 6	21 36	11 50	...	8 28	20 54
6	..	12 1	9 15	21 36	4 57	17 20	4 8	16 23	9 56	22 20	0 19	12 38	9 17	21 39
7	0 14	12 41	9 55	22 13	5 41	18 2	4 43	17 2	10 39	23 2	1 0	13 18	10 0	22 20
8	0 55	13 17	10 31	22 48	6 24	18 43	5 19	17 42	11 21	23 44	1 36	13 56	10 39	22 57
9	*1 35	*13 54	11 9	23 26	7 5	19 23	5 55	18 26	..	12 6	2 14	14 37	11 16	23 36
10	*2 15	*14 33	11 51	...	7 47	20 4	6 34	19 12	0 28	12 51	2 54	15 21	11 58	...
11	*2 58	*15 14	0 7	12 35	8 29	20 47	7 15	19 59	1 12	13 37	3 38	16 9	0 20	12 44
12	*3 43	*15 57	0 50	13 21	9 14	21 31	7 55	20 44	1 57	14 25	4 26	17 1	1 8	13 33
13	4 29	16 42	1 36	14 12	10 0	22 17	8 39	21 32	2 46	15 16	5 18	17 56	1 59	14 27
14	5 19	17 33	2 28	15 9	10 46	23 4	9 32	22 29	3 36	16 10	6 15	18 56	2 56	15 26
15	6 17	18 32	3 28	16 18	11 36	.	10 35	23 31	4 33	17 14	7 18	20 3	3 58	16 35
16	7 23	19 44	4 45	17 42	0 3	12 47	11 42	...	5 42	18 29	8 31	21 19	5 15	17 55
17	8 44	21 10	6 13	19 5	1 20	14 19	0 42	13 7	6 59	19 43	9 49	22 31	6 32	19 6
18	10 6	22 28	7 31	20 10	2 58	15 38	2 11	14 37	8 9	20 48	10 57	23 32	7 37	20 6
19	11 14	23 32	8 31	21 0	4 8	16 37	3 24	15 42	9 11	21 43	11 56	..	8 34	21 1
20	..	12 6	9 21	21 42	5 3	17 27	4 12	16 31	10 2	22 29	0 25	12 47	9 26	21 49
21	0 22	12 48	10 2	22 21	5 50	18 11	4 52	17 11	10 47	23 11	1 8	13 28	10 10	22 29
22	1 5	13 24	10 40	22 54	6 32	18 49	5 28	17 48	11 28	23 49	1 44	14 5	10 46	23 2
23	1 42	13 58	11 15	23 28	7 10	19 26	6 0	18 28		12 8	2 18	14 40	11 19	23 36
24	2 18	14 32	11 53		7 45	19 59	6 32	19 7	0 27	12 46	2 51	15 16	11 53	..
25	2 54	15 3	0 2	12 28	8 19	20 32	7 4	19 44	1 2	13 22	3 27	15 55	0 9	12 27
26	3 28	15 36	0 34	13 2	8 54	21 4	7 34	20 18	1 36	13 57	4 4	16 32	0 45	13 3
27	4 3	16 7	1 6	13 38	9 26	21 36	8 3	20 53	2 10	14 33	4 40	17 9	1 21	13 40
28	4 37	16 39	1 40	14 15	10 0	22 8	8 37	21 30	2 45	15 9	5 18	17 48	2 0	14 20
29	5 13	17 15	2 19	14 55	10 33	22 43	9 17	22 9	3 21	15 50	5 59	18 32	2 40	15 2
30	5 55	18 2	3 4	15 43	11 11	23 26	10 4	22 54	4 5	16 39	6 48	19 24	3 27	15 56
31	6 47	18 59	4 2	16 47	..	12 1	10 58	23 47	4 56	17 36	7 46	20 25	4 27	17 0

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets (Noon = 12h)

D	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀		
	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
5	4 57	13 9	21 24	3 25	10 27	17 28
12	4 57	13 25	21 52	3 7	9 59	16 51
19	4 58	13 26	21 54	2 49	9 38	16 26
26	4 52	13 12	21 31	2 34	9 22	16 10

D.	Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃		
	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
5	8 50	17 1	1 12	4 49	12 24	19 59
12	8 44	16 50	0 54	4 25	12 3	19 41
19	8 39	16 38	0 36	4 2	11 42	19 23
26	8 34	16 26	0 18	3 39	11 21	19 4

D.	Saturn ♄		
	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
5	23 6	3 6	7 6
12	22 37	2 37	6 37
19	22 7	2 8	6 8
26	21 38	1 38	5 39

Morning and Evening Stars

☿ Mercury, at eastern elongation on the 15th, is an evening star and may be seen ten days earlier at altitude about 10° in the W.N.W.

♀ Venus is now a morning star, rising more than an hour before the Sun throughout the month north of east. Magnitude, at Greatest Brilliancy on the 26th, −4·2

♂ Mars remains an evening star of decreasing brightness Magnitude, 1·4 to 1·7 It moves eastward into the constellation Cancer.

♃ Jupiter being at conjunction on the 14th, rises and sets nearly with the Sun

♄ Saturn rises about two hours before midnight in the latter part of the month, and will be seen to the left of the bright stars of Scorpius. Magnitude 0·5 to 0·3.

only slight differences in intrinsic luminosity, and no great differences in size These circumstances make it possible to estimate the distances of all nebulae, down to the very faintest visible with fair accuracy. The faintest nebulae seen must be at a distance of 140 million light-years, which is the greatest distance with which practical astronomy so far has had to deal It is estimated that within this distance there must be about two million nebulae (*Astronomy and Cosmogony by Sir J H Jeans*)

Nebulae are shreds and balls of faintly shining stuff that are seen in the heavens. A few are visible to the naked eye (*see* p 65). Many were observed by Messier in Paris, and by Sir William Herschel in England at the end of the 18th century. The first successful photographs of a nebula (the Orion) were taken by Dr. Draper (America) and by Dr. Common (England) about the year 1880.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ♋ 22d. 22h

DAY OF M	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1	▮	S	Ld. Howe's Victory, 1794. *Chesapeake & Shannon*, 1813.	3 51	20 5	152	213
2	▮	S	**1st Sunday aft. Trinity.** Thomas Hardy, O.M., b. 1840	3 50	20 6	153	212
3	▮	M	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). Cobden born, 1804.	3 49	20 7	154	211
4	▮	Tu	F.-M. Lord Wolseley born, 1833. Magenta, 1859.	3 49	20 8	155	210
5	▮	W	Adam Smith b. 1723 Lord Kitchener drowned, 1916	3 48	20 9	156	209
6	▮	Th	Capt. Scott, R.N., Antarctic Pole, b. 1868; d. 1912.	3 47	20 10	157	208
7	▮	F	Robert Bruce died, 1329. Messines, 1917.	3 47	20 11	158	207
8	▮	S	Sir John Everett Millais, painter, born, 1829.	3 46	20 11	159	206
9	▮	S	**2nd Sunday aft. Trinity.** Adm. Sir D. Sturdee b. 1859.	3 46	20 12	160	205
10	▮	M	1st Boatrace, 1829. Cameroons captured, 1915.	3 46	20 13	161	204
11	▮	Tu	**St. Barnabas.** Sir J. Franklin, Arctic, died, 1847.	3 45	20 14	162	203
12	▮	W	Sir Harry Johnston b. 1858. Villers Cotterets, 1918.	3 45	20 14	163	202
13	▮	Th	Frances Burney (Madame D'Arblay) b. 1752.	3 45	20 15	164	201
14	▮	F	Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.	3 45	20 16	165	200
15	▮	S	Magna Charta, 1215. Wat Tyler killed, 1381.	3 44	20 16	166	199
16	▮	S	**3rd S. aft. Trinity.** Quatre Bras, 1815. Hooge, 1915.	3 44	20 17	167	198
17	▮	M	R. H. Barham, "Ingoldsby Legends," died, 1845.	3 44	20 17	168	197
18	▮	Tu	Patay (Eng def'd by Joan of Arc), 1429. Waterloo, 1815.	3 44	20 18	169	196
19	▮	W	Field-Marshal Earl Haig, K.T., b. 1861; d. Jan. 30, 1928.	3 44	20 18	170	195
20	▮	Th	Black Hole, Calcutta, 1756.	3 44	20 18	171	194
21	▮	F	LONGEST DAY. German Fleet surrendered, 1919.	3 45	20 18	172	193
22	▮	S	F.-M. Sir Henry Wilson assassinated, 1922.	3 45	20 19	173	192
23	▮	S	**4th S. aft. Trinity.** PRINCE OF WALES born, 1894.	3 45	20 19	174	191
24	▮	M	**St. John, Baptist.** Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.	3 45	20 19	175	190
25	▮	Tu	Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, painter, died, 1912.	3 46	20 19	176	189
26	▮	W	Gilbert White, died, 1793. Lord Kelvin born, 1824.	3 46	20 19	177	188
27	▮	Th	John Murray, II., publisher, died, 1843.	3 46	20 19	178	187
28	▮	F	Cawnpore massacre, 1857. Germans signed peace, 1919.	3 47	20 19	179	186
29	▮	S	**St. Peter and St. Paul.** Seven Bishops acquitted, 1688.	3 47	20 19	180	185
30	▮	S	**5th Sunday after Trinity.** Tower Bridge open'd, 1894.	3 48	20 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon ..... 7d. 13h. 56·4m.
☽ First Quarter .....14 5 14·5
○ Full Moon .....22 4 15·0
☾ Last Quarter .....30 3 53·7

Perigee 8d. 3·5h. 222,350 miles.
Apogee 22d. 12·9h. 252,440 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, June 1, 50° 15′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN JUNE, 1928, on 14 days; total fall, 2·29 inches, *above* the average by 0·27 inch.

See note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 4. Eton celebration day.

5. Derby Day.

9. Muhammadan New Year 1348.

24 Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

—. Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following June 24.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Subt from Ap Time	Equation of Time: Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time
	M S	S	H M S	S	° ′	′	H M S	H M S
1	2 26	0·37	4 35 30	10 23	22 1·8 N	0·34	4 37 56	7 22 50
2	2 16	0 39	4 39 36	10 25	22 9 8	0 33	4 41 52	7 18 54
3	2 7	0 41	4 43 42	10 27	22 17 5	0 31	4 45 49	7 14 58
4	1 57	0 42	4 47 49	10 28	22 24·8	0·30	4 49 45	7 11 2
5	1 47	0 44	4 51 55	10 30	22 31 7	0 28	4 53 42	7 7 6
6	1 36	0 45	4 56 3	10 31	22 38 1	0 26	4 57 39	7 3 10
7	1 25	0 46	5 0 10	10 32	22 44·2	0 25	5 1 35	6 59 14
8	1 14	0 48	5 4 18	10 33	22 49·9	0·23	5 5 32	6 55 18
9	1 2	0·49	5 8 26	10 35	22 55 2	0 21	5 9 28	6 51 22
10	0 50	0 50	5 12 35	10 36	23 0 1	0 20	5 13 25	6 47 27
11	0 38	0 51	5 16 43	10 36	23 4·6	0 18	5 17 21	6 43 31
12	0 26	0 51	5 20 52	10 37	23 8·7	0 16	5 21 18	6 39 35
13	0 14	0 52	5 25 1	10 38	23 12 4	0 14	5 25 14	6 35 39
14	*Add*	0 53	5 29 10	10 38	23 15 6	0 13	5 29 11	6 31 43
15	0 12	0 53	5 33 19	10 39	23 18·5	0 11	5 33 8	6 27 47
16	0 24	0 53	5 37 28	10 39	23 20·9	0 09	5 37 4	6 23 51
17	0 37	0 54	5 41 38	10 40	23 23 0	0 08	5 41 1	6 19 55
18	0 50	0 54	5 45 47	10 40	23 24·5	0·06	5 44 57	6 15 59
19	1 3	0·54	5 49 57	10 40	23 25 8	0 04	5 48 54	6 12 3
20	1 16	0 54	5 54 6	10 40	23 26·6	0·02	5 52 50	6 8 7
21	1 29	0 54	5 58 16	10·40	23 27 0	0 01	5 56 47	6 4 11
22	1 42	0·54	6 2 25	10 40	23 26·9	0 01	6 0 44	6 0 16
23	1 55	0 54	6 6 35	10 39	23 26·5	0 03	6 4 40	5 56 20
24	2 8	0 53	6 10 44	10·39	23 25·6	0 04	6 8 37	5 52 24
25	2 20	0 53	6 14 54	10 39	23 24·3	0 06	6 12 33	5 48 28
26	2 33	0 53	6 19 3	10 38	23 22 6	0 08	6 16 30	5 44 32
27	2 46	0 52	6 23 12	10 38	23 20 6	0 10	6 20 26	5 40 36
28	2 58	0 51	6 27 21	10 37	23 18·1	0 11	6 24 23	5 36 40
29	3 10	0 51	6 31 30	10 36	23 15 1	0 13	6 28 19	5 32 44
30	3 22	0 50	6 35 38	10 36	23 11 8 N	0 15	6 32 16	5 28 48

MEMORANDA.

1
2 ♃.
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23 ♃
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29 ♃
30 ♃.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1928

Day	TEMPERATURE: Max	Min	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM: Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot):	Directn	RAIN FALL	SUNSHINE
	°	°	°	inches			inch	hours
1	61·5	49 1	57 4	29 913	6 2	ENE	..	5 2
2	62 3	44 9	57 8	30 101	10 4	ENE	...	15 0
3	68 3	40 0	58 1	30 022	1 5	ENE		14 8
4	64 9	42 1	3	29 708	2·0	ENE	02	0 2
5	63 3	49 7	4	739	0 9	E	...	0 8
6	76 3	45 2	3	601	1·0	S	...	8 0
7	69 8	51 1	2	·341	3·7	SW	·31	3·6
8	70 6	53 0	1	·336	3 3	SSW	16	6·1
9	69 1	54 1	0	·228	7 8	SSW	·19	8 7
10	65 8	46 2	1	·363	5 8	SW	·04	6 1
11	65 8	43 0	2	29 844	3 2	WSW	·03	10·0
12	68 3	41 2	4	30 078	1·2	SW	.	8 7
13	77 6	50 1	5	29 786	1 7	S	14	9 3
14	71 6	46 4	7	29·620	5 0	SW	1 09	2 4
15	66 1	43 4	8	30·012	3·0	WSW	...	11 7
16	60·6	41 5	58 9	30·012	2 3	NW		7·4
17	64 0	37 0	59 0	29 866	4 0	WSW	.	7·9
18	67 0	47 3	2	720	1 3	WSW	08	0 7
19	68·2	51 3	·5	·544	1 8	SW	02	4·3
20	69 2	50 2	59 7	·770	2 3	NW	·02	10 9
21	65·4	43 7	60 3	938	2 8	SW	..	2 9
22	70 4	53 1	2	864	2 6	SW	..	1·2
23	[illegible]	48 5	60 9	·899	1 7	WSW	..	10·9
24	75·1	49 0	61 2	938	1 0	WSW	...	12·9
25	76 8	48·2	4	685	2·2	SSW	.	13 5
26	66·7	53·4	·5	·383	8 0	SW	05	2 2
27	68 9	49·6	·6	·976	3 6	WNW	·12	8·1
28	70 6	48 7	·6	993	5 8	SW	...	5·3
29	72 2	50·7	·8	·779	11·3	SSW	..	7 9
30	69·3	49 1	61·5	29·853	5 2	SW	02	12·0
Mn	68 7	47 4	59·4	29 764	—		2·29	218 7

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon: Day	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc.: Lat	Centre of Disc.: Long.
	°	°	°
5	13·9 W	0·1 S	27·8
15	9 8	1·1 N	255·4
25	5·4 W	2 3 N	12·

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M	Rises.	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Jupiter's Satellites
	H M / H M	H M	H M S	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D H	
1	1 31 / 6 44	12 10	23 54 49	5 13 8S	57 2	15 32	23 18	
2	1 45 / 7 28	13 27	0 42 21	0 47 6	57 58	15 48	24 18	
3	1 58 / 8 14	14 47	1 31 42	6 59·3	58 55	16 3	25 18	
4	2 13 / 9 2	16 11	2 24 6	13 2 5	59 49	16 18	26 18	
5	2 29 / 9 53	17 39	3 20 37	18 33 2	60 33	16 30	27 18	
6	2 51 / 10 50	19 11	4 21 53	23 2·0	61 4	16 38	28 18	
7	3 21 / 11 52	20 41	5 27 23	25 59 0	61 17	16 42	0 10	
8	4 5 / 12 58	21 58	6 35 12	27 1 3	61 10	16 40	1 10	
9	5 6 / 14 5	22 57	7 42 23	26 2 7	60 45	16 33	2 10	
10	6 24 / 15 9	23 38	8 46 13	23 15 2	60 6	16 22	3 10	
11	7 51 / 16 8	0 6	9 45 15	19 3 6	59 17	16 9	4 10	
12	9 18 / 17 2	0 26	10 39 26	13 55·6	58 25	15 55	5 10	
13	10 41 / 17 51	0 42	11 29 34	8 16 1	57 33	15 41	6 10	
14	11 59 / 18 36	0 56	12 16 50	2 24 5N	56 44	15 28	7 10	
15	13 16 / 19 19	1 8	13 2 28	3 23·8S	56 1	15 16	8 10	
16	14 29 / 20 2	1 21	13 47 37	8 56 6	55 25	15 6	9 10	
17	15 42 / 20 45	1 35	14 33 16	14 2 9	54 55	14 58	10 10	
18	16 55 / 21 29	1 52	15 20 12	18 32 3	54 32	14 52	11 10	
19	18 8 / 22 15	2 13	16 8 55	22 13 9	54 15	14 47	12 10	
20	19 18 / 23 3	2 41	16 59 32	24 57·6	54 4	14 44	13 10	
21	20 23 / 23 53	3 20	17 51 45	26 34·4	53 59	14 42	14 10	
22	21 19 / 0 44	4 9	18 44 47	26 58 4	53 59	14 42	15 10	
23	22 3 / 1 34	5 9	19 37 40	26 7 9	54 4	14 44	16 10	
24	22 37 / 2 24	6 17	20 29 28	24 6 0	54 15	14 47	17 10	
25	23 3 / 3 11	7 29	21 19 36	20 59 5	54 33	14 52	18 10	
26	23 22 / 3 57	8 44	22 7 55	16 57·6	54 57	14 58	19 10	
27	23 38 / 4 41	9 56	22 54 45	12 10·4	55 20	15 7	20 10	
28	23 51 / 5 24	11 11	23 40 44	6 48 2	56 8	15 18	21 10	
29	.. / ..		0 26 47	1 6S	56 55	15 30	22 10	
30	0 5 / 6 7	12 27	1 14 1	4 57 6N	57 46	15 44	23 10	

There are columns to show the orbits of the four large satellites of Jupiter with respect to the planet as seen in an inverting telescope. The open circle ○ indicates the planet's disc, the black circle ● shows that a satellite whose number is wanting, is either in eclipse or is occulted, while the sign + shows that it is in transit across the disc.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

June 1 Civil twilight ends at 21*h* 8*m* There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on *June* 1 is 16*h* 14*m* Its length is nearly 16*h* 34*m* from the 20th to the 24th

June 4, *noon* Venus in conjunction with ☽ ♀ 3° S. *Venus occulted*, see p 59

June 6 Neptune in conjunction with Regulus ♆ 8′ N

June 6, 10*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 1° S.

June 7, 19*h* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 5° S

June 9 Mercury at Inferior conjunction

June 11, 13*h* Mars in conjunction with ☽ ♂ 4° S.

June 18 Saturn in Opposition Distance from Earth 838,780,000 miles

June 21, 22*h* *oh* Sun enters the sign Cancer (Summer Solstice).

June 21, 22*h* Saturn in conjunction with ☽ ♄ 4° N.

June 29. Venus at Greatest Elongation 46° W

In this month the Morning increase about 7*m* up to the 17th, and then decrease 4*m*. The Afternoons increase about 14½*m* up to the 25th, and then decrease slightly

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY: R A	Dec N	♀ VENUS: R A	Dec N	♂ MARS: R A	Dec N	♃ JUPITER: R A	Dec. N	♄ SATURN: R A	Dec S
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H. M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S.	° ′
5	5 18 7	21 6·6	2 0 5	9 55·0	9 3 50	18 16 3	3 45 17	19 3·6	17 52 14	22 13 0
10	5 7 4	19 36·1	2 14 31	10 47 7	9 15 18	17 22 6	3 50 3	19 18 8	17 50 42	22 12 9
15	4 57 9	18 29·9	2 30 15	11 49 4	9 26 46	16 26 3	3 54 46	19 33·3	17 49 7	22 12 8
20	4 52 21	18 3·7	2 47 7	12 57·1	9 38 12	15 27 5	3 59 26	19 47 1	17 47 31	22 12·8
25	4 54 55	18 21·4	3 5 1	14 8 1	9 49 38	14 26 5	4 4 2	20 0·2	17 45 56	22 12 7
30	5 5 37	19 15 0	3 23 51	15 20·2	10 1 2	13 22·7	4 8 33	20 12·6	17 44 22	22 12·6

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 68	15·8	17·1	4 5	1·5	1·0	15 47	6·0	16·3	2·4	15 4	8·2
15	8 67	15·3	14·8	4 4	1·5	1·0	15 46	5·8	14 2	2 3	15·5	8·3
25	8·66	12·7	13·1	4·2	1·5	1·0	15 46	4·8	12·5	2·2	15 7	8·3

June 15, Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m*.8·69*s*.

D.	♅ URANUS: R A H M	Dec N ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE: R A H M	Dec N ° ′
10	0 40·9	3 39	10 4·9	12 27
30	0 42·5	3 49	10 6 5	12 17

June 15 Uranus *rises* 0*h* 48*m*, *sets* 13*h*. 30*m*. Neptune *rises* 9*h*. 24*m*, *sets* 23*h*. 38*m*.

The Brightness of Saturn.—The plane of the Rings that surround this remarkable member of the solar system is inclined always in the same direction, and we therefore see the Rings in different aspect as it pursues its 30-year journey round the Sun When they are edgewise to the Earth the planet, as a whole, is of less than average brightness; when the Rings are "open" or are looked at from as high an elevation as possible, the brightness should be in excess. The Rings are open at the present time, but the planet is not specially bright because it will be in Aphelion, or at its greatest distance from the Sun in November next. Fifteen years ago when the Rings were last in the "open" phase, the planet was at perihelion and at the Opposition in December

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

DAY.	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Grelnock		Leith		Dublin (Bail. G.M.T.)	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn.	After
	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M
1	7 46	20 5	5 15	17 58	0 26	13 8	..	12 1	5 59	18 40	8 52	21 29	5 34	18 6
2	8 55	21 18	6 28	19 4	1 42	14 25	0 49	13 17	7 6	19 43	9 57	22 30	6 37	19 6
3	10 4	22 28	7 34	20 2	2 59	15 33	2 6	14 39	8 8	20 41	10 56	23 24	7 33	20 0
4	11 5	23 27	8 28	20 52	4 3	16 30	3 11	15 39	9 5	21 32	11 50	.	8 27	20 53
5	11 55	.	9 15	21 34	4 56	17 21	4 0	16 31	9 58	22 22	0 15	12 41	9 19	21 45
6	0 28	12 41	10 0	22 16	5 47	18 9	4 41	17 19	10 49	23 11	1 1	13 27	10 9	22 32
7	*1 5	*13 26	10 45	23 0	6 35	18 58	5 21	18 7	11 41	..	1 44	14 13	10 54	23 17
8	*1 53	*14 10	11 33	23 47	7 26	19 47	6 6	19 1	0 3	12 35	2 30	15 3	11 41	...
9	*2 44	*14 58	.	12 24	8 16	20 37	6 55	19 53	0 56	13 29	3 21	15 59	0 6	12 32
10	*3 36	*15 45	0 37	13 17	9 6	21 24	7 43	20 41	1 47	14 22	4 17	16 54	0 58	13 25
11	4 26	16 32	1 26	14 9	9 55	22 14	8 32	21 31	2 38	15 15	5 12	17 50	1 54	14 23
12	5 18	17 25	2 21	15 5	10 44	23 2	9 27	22 24	3 31	16 7	6 9	18 48	2 51	15 20
13	6 13	18 23	3 21	16 6	11 31	23 52	10 27	23 19	4 26	17 2	7 11	19 48	3 50	16 21
14	7 11	19 25	4 29	17 16	..	12 25	11 26	..	5 24	18 0	8 13	20 51	4 53	17 26
15	8 13	20 31	5 44	18 26	0 55	13 35	0 13	12 29	6 25	19 0	9 17	21 51	5 58	18 29
16	9 18	21 41	6 53	19 26	2 10	14 47	1 16	13 42	7 26	20 0	10 17	22 48	6 57	19 24
17	10 24	22 47	7 53	20 19	3 20	15 52	2 28	14 58	8 27	20 58	11 15	23 42	7 51	20 18
18	11 23	23 45	8 44	21 8	4 21	16 48	3 29	15 56	9 23	21 50	..	12 9	8 44	21 11
19	...	12 13	9 32	21 51	5 15	17 38	4 16	16 47	10 15	22 38	0 32	12 59	9 37	22 1
20	0 35	12 56	10 16	22 30	6 3	18 22	4 56	17 31	11 2	23 20	1 17	13 42	10 22	22 41
21	1 17	13 34	10 55	23 6	6 46	19 2	5 29	18 12	11 45	..	1 55	14 20	10 59	23 17
22	1 58	14 10	11 34	23 41	7 28	19 41	6 5	18 54	0 1	12 27	2 31	14 58	11 35	23 53
23	2 38	14 45	.	12 12	8 4	20 18	6 42	19 34	0 41	13 8	3 7	15 37		12 12
24	3 16	15 19	0 17	12 49	8 38	20 53	7 17	20 11	1 19	13 46	3 47	16 17	0 30	12 49
25	3 53	15 52	0 53	13 24	9 12	21 27	7 49	20 43	1 54	14 22	4 26	16 54	1 8	13 28
26	4 26	16 25	1 27	13 58	9 44	22 1	8 22	21 17	2 29	14 56	5 4	17 32	1 45	14 5
27	5 1	17 2	2 5	14 36	10 19	22 35	9 1	21 53	3 7	15 35	5 44	18 12	2 25	14 46
28	5 40	17 44	2 47	15 18	10 55	23 11	9 46	22 32	3 49	16 16	6 28	18 57	3 8	15 31
29	6 22	18 31	3 34	16 7	11 32	23 51	10 35	23 15	4 32	17 1	7 17	19 47	3 55	16 21
30	7 10	19 23	4 31	17 5		12 21	11 27		5 22	17 12	8 11	20 41	4 49	17 19

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets (Noon = 12h)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Souths	Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	4 36	12 41	20 46	2 19	9 10	16 2
9	4 9	12 0	19 50	2 5	9 2	16 0
16	3 37	11 19	19 0	1 51	8 57	16 3
23	3 8	10 48	18 29	1 39	8 53	16 8
30	2 46	10 33	18 22	1 28	8 52	16 17

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Souths	Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	8 30	16 15	23 59	3 16	11 1	18 46
9	8 26	16 3	23 40	2 52	10 40	18 27
16	8 22	15 52	23 21	2 29	10 19	18 8
23	8 19	15 40	23 1	2 6	9 58	17 49
30	8 15	15 28	22 41	1 43	9 37	17 30

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m	h m	h m
2	21 9	1 9	5 9
9	20 39	0 39	4 40
16	20 9	0 10	4 10
23	19 39	23 40	3 40
30	19 10	23 10	3 11

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury at Inferior conjunction on June 9 is a morning star in the latter part of the month but is scarcely likely to be visible

♀ Venus in the constellation Aries rises in the east-north-east, an hour or two after midnight. Its occultation by the waning moon in the early afternoon of the 4th is to be noted. Magnitude −4·2 to −3·9.

♂ Mars is approaching the star Regulus, and towards the end of the month its nearness to the Sickle may make that group look unfamiliar. Magnitude 1·8

♃ Jupiter in Taurus in the region between Aldebaran and the Pleiades rises in the north-east by east in the dawn. Magnitude −1·6

♄ Saturn at Opposition on the 18th is above the horizon throughout the short night. Its maximum altitude is about 16 degrees Magnitude 0·2.

1914, the computed magnitude was −0·3 At the Opposition this month it is +0·2, whilst at the Opposition in March 1921, when Saturn was between perihelion and aphelion and its rings were practically invisible, its magnitude was given as +0·8, which indicates a brightness compared with that of 1914, nearly in the ratio of 1 to 3.

The Long Day.—June 21 will be longer than June 22 this year from sunrise to sunset in England by a few seconds only, because the Solstice happens only a hours before midnight. In eastern longitudes June 22 will be the longest day, because the Solstice falls on that date by local time.

Day of M	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 120° ♌ 23d 9h.	The Sun Rises	The Sun Sets	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1		M	Dominion Day, Canada (1867). Somme, 1916.	3 49	20 18	182	183
2		Tu	Adm. Craddock born, 1862, d (Coronel), Nov. 1, 1914.	3 49	20 18	183	182
3		W	Gettysburg, 1863. Sadowa, 1866. King Haakon b 1872.	3 50	20 17	184	181
4		Th	Independence Day, U.S.A. (1776) Ulundi, 1879.	3 51	20 17	185	180
5		F	Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Bt, M.P, b. 1876	3 52	20 17	186	179
6		S	Sedgmoor, 1685. King's marriage (1893).	3 53	20 16	187	178
7		☌	**6th Sunday after Trinity.** Old Quarter Day.	3 53	20 15	188	177
8		M	Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836; died, July 2, 1914.	3 54	20 15	189	176
9		Tu	Sempach, 1386. German S.W. Africa surrend. 1915.	3 55	20 14	190	175
10		W	John Calvin born, 1509 Capt. Marryat born, 1792.	3 56	20 13	191	174
11		Th	Oudenarde, 1708. King visited Channel Islands, 1921	3 57	20 13	192	173
12		F	Earl of Birkenhead born, 1872	3 58	20 12	193	172
13		S	Berlin Treaty "Peace with Honour," 1878.	3 59	20 11	194	171
14		☌	**7th Sunday after Trinity.** Sir T Maclear died, 1879.	4 0	20 10	195	170
15		M	St. Swithun's Day. Second Battle of the Marne, 1918.	4 2	20 9	196	169
16		Tu	Nicholas II., ex-Czar of Russia, assassinated, 1918	4 3	20 8	197	168
17		W	Charlotte Corday d. 1793. Franco-Prussian War, 1870.	4 4	20 7	198	167
18		Th	Jane Austen died, 1817. Allied counter-attack, 1918.	4 5	20 6	199	166
19		F	Flinders, navigator, d. 1814 Peace Celebrations, 1919.	4 6	20 5	200	165
20		S	Sir R. Wallace (Collection) d. 1890. Andrew Lang d. '12.	4 8	20 4	201	164
21		☌	**8th Sunday aft. Trinity.** Robert Burns, poet, d. 1796	4 9	20 3	202	163
22		M	Salamanca, 1812. Allies forced the Marne, 1918.	4 10	20 1	203	162
23		Tu	Guznee, 1839. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, b. 1865	4 12	20 0	204	161
24		W	Gibraltar captured, 1704. Window tax abol. 1851.	4 13	19 59	205	160
25		Th	**St. James.** Earl of Balfour, K G, O M, born, 1848.	4 14	19 57	206	159
26		F	G. B. Shaw, author and playwright, born, 1856.	4 16	19 56	207	158
27		S	Talavera, 1809. Captain Fryatt shot, 1916.	4 17	19 55	208	157
28		☌	**9th Sun. aft. Trinity.** John Speed, historian, d 1629	4 19	19 53	209	156
29		M	William Wilberforce, abolitionist, died, 1833.	4 20	19 52	210	155
30		Tu	Thomas Gray, poet, d. 1771; b. Dec. 26, 1716.	4 22	19 50	211	154
31		W	Trinity Law Sittings end. 3rd battle of Ypres, 1917.	4 23	19 48	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	6d.	2ch 47 om
☽	First Quarter..... 13	16	5 0
○	Full Moon ... .21	19	20·7
☾	Last Quarter 29	12	55 8

Perigee 6d. 13·0h. 222,090 miles.
Apogee 19d. 16·4h. 252,350 „

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, July 1, 48° 40′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN JULY, 1928, on 8 days; total fall 1·66 inches; *below* the average by 0·58 inch.

See note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month

—. Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following June 24 last.

5. Dividends due.

9 Fire Insurances to be paid.

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time: Add to App Time	Equation of Time: Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time
	M S.	S	H M S	S	° ′	′	H M. S.	H. M S
1	3 34	0 49	6 39 47	10'35	23 8 1 n	0 16	6 36 13	5 24 52
2	3 46	0 48	6 43 55	10 34	23 4'0	0'18	6 40 9	5 20 56
3	3 57	0 47	6 48 3	10 33	22 59 4	0 20	6 44 6	5 17 1
4	4 8	0 46	6 52 10	10 31	22 54 5	0 21	6 48 2	5 13 5
5	4 19	0'44	6 56 18	10 30	22 49'2	0 23	6 51 59	5 9 9
6	4 29	0 43	7 0 25	10 29	22 43 4	0 25	6 55 55	5 5 13
7	4 39	0 41	7 4 31	10 27	22 37 3	0'26	6 59 52	5 1 17
8	4 49	0 40	7 8 38	10 26	22 30 8	0'28	7 3 48	4 57 21
9	4 58	0 38	7 12 43	10'24	22 23 9	0'30	7 7 45	4 53 25
10	5 7	0 36	7 16 49	10 22	22 16 6	0 31	7 11 42	4 49 29
11	5 16	0 34	7 20 54	10 20	22 8 9	0 33	7 15 38	4 45 33
12	5 24	0 32	7 24 59	10 18	22 0 8	0 34	7 19 35	4 41 37
13	5 31	0 30	7 29 3	10 16	21 52'4	0 36	7 23 31	4 37 41
14	5 38	0 28	7 33 6	10 14	21 43 6	0 38	7 27 28	4 33 46
15	5 45	0 26	7 37 9	10 12	21 34'4	0 39	7 31 24	4 29 50
16	5 51	0 24	7 41 12	10 10	21 24 8	0 41	7 35 21	4 25 54
17	5 57	0 22	7 45 14	10 08	21 14 9	0 42	7 39 17	4 21 58
18	6 1	0 20	7 49 16	10 05	21 4 6	0 44	7 43 14	4 18 2
19	6 6	0'17	7 53 16	10'03	20 54 0	0'45	7 47 11	4 14 6
20	6 10	0 15	7 57 17	10 01	20 43 0	0 47	7 51 7	4 10 10
21	6 13	0 13	8 1 17	9 98	20 31'7	0 48	7 55 4	4 6 14
22	6 16	0 10	8 5 16	9 96	20 20 0	0 49	7 59 0	4 2 18
23	6 18	0 08	8 9 15	9 94	20 8 0	0'51	8 2 57	3 58 22
24	6 20	0 06	8 13 13	9 91	19 55 6	0 52	8 6 53	3 54 26
25	6 21	0 03	8 17 11	9 89	19 42'9	0 54	8 10 50	3 50 30
26	6 21	0 01	8 21 8	9 86	19 29 9	0 55	8 14 46	3 46 35
27	6 21	0 02	8 25 4	9 84	19 16'6	0 56	8 18 43	3 42 39
28	6 20	0 04	8 29 0	9 82	19 2 9	0 58	8 22 40	3 38 43
29	6 19	0 07	8 32 55	9 79	18 49 0	0 59	8 26 36	3 34 47
30	6 17	0 09	8 36 50	9 77	18 34 7	0 60	8 30 33	3 30 51
31	6 15	0 11	8 40 44	9 74	18 20 1 n	0 62	8 34 29	3 26 55

MEMORANDA

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. S. .....
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11. .....
12. .....
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14. ☽. .....
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21. ☽. .....
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26. .....
27. .....
28. ☽. .....
29. .....
30. .....
31. .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1928.

Day	TEMPERATURE: Max	Min	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM: Mean	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot): Directn	RAIN FALL	SUNSHINE
	°	°	°	inches		inch	hours
1	72 0	51 3	61 5	29 945	3 3 SW	...	10 2
2	75'9	52 0	'6	870	2 7 SW	..	7 8
3	73 0	49'7	61 8	814	1'2 NNE	'45	6 3
4	72 8	53 0	62'1	912	1'5 SW	'05	9'8
5	75 1	55'0	'3	709	4 8 SSW	'03	8'8
6	67'8	53'0	'4	29 742	3 0 WSW	..	4'5
7	73 2	54'4	4	30 032	1 0 SW	..	7'5
8	76'4	50 2	'4	29 986	2 3 SSW	..	10 5
9	77 4	56 4	4	29 964	3 0 WSW	'02	9 7
10	82'1	50'6	'5	30 082	1'9 WSW	..	12 3
11	86 3	53 9	'7	'083	2'0 SW	...	14 9
12	87 3	52 1	62 9	'025	1 2 SW	...	15 3
13	85'0	53 2	63 1	'064	0'9 SW	..	14 8
14	89 1	56'7	3	'106	0'8 WSW	..	15 0
15	91 1	56'2	4	000	0 8 Calm	...	13 6
16	80'4	58 7	4	'150	1 0 N	...	10'2
17	76'7	50 9	'4	'251	1 0 ENE	...	10'1
18	87'9	48'4	'3	'071	2 6 WNW	..	14'2
19	75'2	60 0	'2	30 039	2'3 NNW	...	7'5
20	78 5	60 0	'2	29 996	1 8 NNW	...	8 7
21	80'4	56 8	'2	30 015	0 9 NNW	...	13'4
22	92 0	51'0	1	29 982	3'3 WSW	...	10 6
23	83 0	60 4	63 0	'960	1 6 NW	...	4'7
24	86 0	62'6	62 9	864	3'1 W	...	7'9
25	82'5	62 0	'7	'876	4 5 WSW	...	4'1
26	83'9	60'6	5	833	1'4 SW	..	7'4
27	73'1	60 0	'4	'499	0 7 SSW	'13	0 7
28	70'5	52'1	'3	'476	1'8 NW	'56	11 0
29	73'1	48'6	'3	625	3'7 WSW	...	12 7
30	73'6	50'1	'3	720	3 0 SW	= '07	3'9
31	69'4	56'5	62'2	29'768	1 2 SW	'35	1'6
Mn	79 1	54 7	62'7	29'928	—	—	1'66 289'7

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon — Day	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc. Lat	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	0'8 W	3'4 N	350'7
15	3'7 E	4'4	218'3
25	8'0 E	5'3 N	86'0

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h 0m (See p 24)
	H M	H M	H M	H M S	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D H	W E
1	0 18	6 53	13 45	2 3 40	10 54·6n	58 41	15 59	24 10	●2○43
2	0 33	7 41	15 9	2 56 57	16 30·4	59 34	16 14	25 10	♃ ○243
3	0 51	8 33	16 37	3 54 55	21 20·4	60 22	16 27	26 10	○2134
4	1 16	9 32	18 7	4 57 50	24 55·7	60 58	16 37	27 10	2134○
5	1 51	10 35	19 32	6 4 41	26 48·2	61 18	16 42	28 10	3○214
6	2 43	11 42	20 41	7 13 1	26 40·3	61 19	16 42	0 3	31○24
7	3 55	12 49	21 31	8 19 41	24 32·8	61 0	16 37	1 3	23○14
8	5 20	13 52	22 5	9 22 17	20 44·6	60 24	16 28	2 3	21○34
9	6 50	14 50	22 28	10 19 56	15 44·5	59 36	16 14	3 3	○423 ♃
10	8 18	15 43	22 47	11 12 57	10 2·0	58 41	15 59	4 3	4○123
11	9 42	16 31	23 2	12 2 22	4 1·7n	57 44	15 44	5 3	42134○
12	11 1	17 16	23 15	12 49 28	1 57·5S	56 50	15 29	6 3	●431○
13	12 18	17 59	23 28	13 35 27	7 41·2	56 1	15 16	7 3	431○2
14	13 31	18 43	23 41	14 21 24	12 58·1	55 20	15 5	8 3	432○1
15	14 45	19 27	23 58	15 8 13	17 38·0	54 48	14 56	9 3	421○3
16	15 58	20 12	0 18	15 56 33	21 31·2	54 25	14 49	10 3	4○123
17	17 9	20 59	0 44	16 46 41	24 28·2	54 9	14 45	11 3	●4○23
18	18 16	21 49	1 18	17 38 30	26 20·2	54 1	14 43	12 3	21○34
19	19 15	22 39	2 4	18 31 24	27 0·5	54 0	14 43	13 3	32○14
20	20 3	23 30	3 1	19 24 29	26 26·2	54 5	14 44	14 3	31○24
21	20 39	0 20	4 9	20 16 45	24 38·8	54 15	14 47	15 3	32○14
22	21 7	1 9	5 19	21 7 30	22 44·3	54 30	14 51	16 3	21○34
23	21 28	1 55	6 33	21 56 24	17 51·9	54 50	14 56	17 3	○1234
24	21 45	2 39	7 46	22 43 34	13 12·2	55 14	15 3	18 3	●○234
25	21 58	3 23	9 1	23 29 31	7 56·6	55 43	15 11	19 3	♃2○34
26	22 12	4 5	10 15	0 15 2	2 16·7 S	56 18	15 20	20 3	324○1
27	22 24	4 49	11 31	1 1 7	3 35·7n	56 57	15 31	21 3	341○2
28	22 38	5 35	12 51	1 48 53	9 27·1	57 40	15 43	22 3	431○1 ♃
29	22 54	6 24	14 14	2 39 32	15 1·5	58 26	15 55	23 3	421○3
30	23 15	7 18	15 42	3 34 10	19 59·0	59 11	16 8	24 3	4○213
31	23 45	8 17	17 6	4 33 30	23 55·1n	59 54	16 19	25 3	41○23

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends 21*h* 23*m*. In this month there is no closed night in the latitude of London until after the 21st, when the Sun will be 18° below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16*h*. 29*m*.

July 3. Mercury at Greatest Elongation 21° W.

July 3, 17*h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽ ♀ 4° S

July 4. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun. Aphelion Distance, 94,452,000 miles

July 4, 7*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽ ♃ 2° S

July 5, 10*h*. Mercury in conjunction with ☽ ☿ 5° S

July 10, 1*h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 4° S

July 12. Occultation of the double star γ Virginis by the Moon in early evening. *See* p 59

July 14, 10*h*. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction ♀ 2 3° S

July 14. Occultation of λ Virginis, Mag 4 5. *See* p 59

July 19. Saturn in conjunction with ☽ ♄ 4° N

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34*m*, and the Afternoons 30*m*

Constellations near the S meridian at midnight: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R A	Dec N	♀ VENUS. R A	Dec N	♂ MARS. R A	Dec N	♃ JUPITER R A	Dec N	♄ SATURN R A	Dec S
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
5	5 24 26	20 30·1	3 43 33	16 30·9	10 12 26	12 17·0	4 12 59	20 24·2	17 42 51	22 12·6
10	5 51 14	21 48·1	4 4 2	17 38·1	10 23 50	11 9·2	4 17 20	20 35 1	17 41 23	22 12·6
15	6 25 38	22 46·6	4 25 16	18 39·9	10 35 13	9 59·6	4 21 33	20 45·2	17 40 1	22 12 6
20	7 6 25	23 1·4	4 47 11	19 34 6	10 46 37	8 48·2	4 25 39	20 54·6	17 38 45	22 12 7
25	7 50 51	22 14·2	5 9 44	20 20 5	10 58 0	7 35·3	4 29 36	21 3 3	17 37 35	22 12 8
30	8 35 24	20 22·2	5 32 52	20 56 2	11 9 24	6 20·9	4 33 24	21 11 3	17 36 33	22 13 0

THE SUN AND PLANETS

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·66	9·9	11·7	4·1	1 5	1·0	15 45	3·8	11 2	2	15 9	8·2
15	8·66	7·9	10 6	4 0	1 6	1·0	15 46	3 0	10 1	2	16 2	8 2
25	8 67	6 8	9 7	3·9	1·6	1·0	15 46	2·6	9 2	2·1	16 5	8·1

July 15 Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m* 7·79*s*

D	♅ URANUS. R.A H M	Dec. N ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE R A H M	Dec N. ° ′
10	0 42·9	3 51	10 7·5	12 11
30	0 42 7	3 49	10 10 0	11 57

July 15 Uranus *rises* 22*h*. 47*m*., *sets* 11*h* 31*m*. Neptune *rises* 7*h*. 31*m*., *sets* 21*h* 42*m*.

Conjunction of Venus and Jupiter.—This configuration occurs at intervals of about 400 days in the mean, though the differences from that mean are large Its last occurrence was on April 29, 1928, the next will be on May 27, 1930, the intervals in the two cases being 441 days and 307 days respectively. The conjunction may happen, as last year, when the planets are above the horizon in daylight or nearly so, and the approach is not spectacular. This year the planets were together in the brilliant spring evening sky, and since Jupiter's conjunction with the Sun and Inferior conjunction of Venus were not far apart, they are now again seen together in the morning.

A "conjunction" of two planets implies that they have the same Right Ascension, but they generally differ somewhat in declination, and at this conjunction the bodies will be separated by about four diameters of the Moon. There have been occasions (July 21, 1859, and February 5-6, 1892) when one has passed the other with a space of only a few seconds between the edges, so that the objects appeared as a double star of unusual magnitude or even one star.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Grimsby		Leith		Dublin (Bar) G.M.T	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	8 2	20 23	5 37	18 11	0 46	13 21	0 1	12 24	6 17	18 49	9 9	21 39	5 49	18 19
2	9 3	21 32	6 44	19 15	1 55	14 35	0 57	13 35	7 19	19 49	10 9	22 37	6 48	19 16
3	10 10	22 43	7 45	20 12	3 11	15 45	2 12	14 55	8 21	20 50	11 9	23 35	7 44	20 13
4	11 15	23 47	8 42	21 5	4 16	16 46	3 19	16 1	9 25	21 52	.	12 10	8 44	21 15
5	.	12 13	9 37	21 56	5 18	17 46	4 14	16 59	10 28	22 52	0 33	13 8	9 46	22 15
6	0 46	13 6	10 30	22 47	6 17	18 43	5 4	17 54	11 28	‖23 50	1 28	14 4	10 42	23 8
7	*1 42	*13 58	11 24	23 39	7 15	19 39	5 56	18 51	..	12 28	2 20	14 57	11 34	..
8	*2 38	*14 50	.	12 18	8 10	20 31	6 51	19 46	0 47	‖13 25	3 15	15 54	0 1	12 27
9	*3 33	*15 39	0 32	13 10	9 2	21 20	7 43	20 34	1 42	‖14 17	4 12	16 49	0 54	13 21
10	*4 24	*16 28	1 24	14 0	9 50	22 7	8 32	21 18	2 33	15 5	5 5	17 40	1 47	14 12
11	5 11	17 15	2 15	14 49	10 33	22 50	9 21	22 3	3 22	15 51	5 57	18 29	2 38	15 3
12	5 56	18 3	3 6	15 38	11 14	23 31	10 11	22 48	4 8	16 35	6 48	19 18	3 27	15 51
13	6 42	18 52	3 58	16 30	11 53	...	11 0	23 31	4 53	17 20	7 39	20 7	4 16	16 42
14	7 29	19 43	4 55	17 28	0 12	12 37	11 47	.	5 41	18 8	8 31	20 59	5 9	17 37
15	8 19	20 42	5 58	18 29	1 6	13 40	0 17	12 41	6 33	19 3	9 26	21 53	6 6	18 34
16	9 20	21 51	7 0	19 31	2 16	14 54	1 15	13 54	7 34	20 7	10 25	22 54	7 3	19 34
17	10 31	23 6	8 3	20 31	3 32	16 6	2 33	15 18	8 42	21 14	11 29	23 58	8 5	20 36
18	11 39	..	9 3	21 26	4 40	17 8	3 43	16 24	9 48	22 13	...	12 33	9 6	21 35
19	0 9	12 33	9 55	22 13	5 39	18 1	4 35	17 16	10 44	23 1	0 54	13 23	10 2	22 25
20	1 1	13 18	10 40	22 53	6 28	18 46	5 16	17 59	11 30	23 44	1 37	14 5	10 46	23 4
21	1 45	13 56	11 18	23 28	7 11	19 27	5 51	18 39	.	12 14	2 16	14 44	11 21	23 39
22	2 23	14 31	11 54	..	7 49	20 4	6 28	19 16	0 24	12 54	2 52	15 21	11 57	.
23	3 1	15 5	0 4	12 30	8 23	20 39	7 5	19 50	1 1	13 31	3 30	16 0	0 14	12 32
24	3 37	15 38	0 40	13 4	8 57	21 13	7 42	20 21	1 37	14 6	4 9	16 37	0 50	13 9
25	*4 12	*16 11	1 15	13 39	9 30	21 46	8 17	20 50	2 14	14 41	4 47	17 12	1 28	13 46
26	4 45	16 43	1 51	14 12	10 1	22 17	8 51	21 19	2 48	15 13	5 23	17 46	2 3	14 21
27	5 15	17 17	2 26	14 48	10 33	22 49	9 28	21 54	3 23	15 47	6 1	18 25	2 40	15 0
28	5 51	17 59	3 6	15 29	11 6	23 24	10 12	22 34	4 2	16 27	6 44	19 9	3 21	15 43
29	6 32	18 46	3 53	16 19	11 43	...	10 57	23 18	4 46	17 11	7 32	19 58	4 7	16 34
30	7 18	19 40	4 48	17 19	0 6	12 31	11 49	...	5 35	18 3	8 27	20 54	5 4	17 35
31	8 13	20 46	5 55	18 28	1 5	13 40	0 7	12 49	6 35	19 7	9 27	21 57	6 6	18 39

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h)

D	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7	2 35	10 34	18 35	1 18	8 52	16 26
14	2 39	10 51	19 3	1 10	8 54	16 37
21	3 5	11 20	19 35	1 5	8 56	16 49
28	3 51	11 55	19 57	1 3	9 1	16 59

D	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7	8 12	15 17	22 21	1 20	9 15	17 11
14	8 9	15 5	22 1	0 57	8 54	16 51
21	8 7	14 54	21 40	0 33	8 32	16 30
28	8 4	14 42	21 19	0 10	8 10	16 9

D	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h m	h m	h m
7	18 40	22 40	2 41
14	18.11	22 11	2 12
21	17 41	21 42	1 42
28	17 12	21 13	1 13

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is technically a Morning Star, but the interval between its rising and that of the Sun is not long enough for it to be visible.

♀ Venus rises unusually early. It is again a near neighbour to Jupiter for it moves out of Aries into Taurus and passes that planet in the region between Aldebaran and the Pleiades on the 14th Magnitude − 3.8.

♂ Mars is to be seen in the early evening sky. It moves eastward from Regulus, with which it is in conjunction on the 1st Magnitude 2.0.

♃ Jupiter is a bright object of the morning sky moving above Aldebaran. Venus will be between them about the 15th.

♄ Saturn may be seen low in the south-east as the sky darkens. Sets 2 hours after midnight.

The Milky Way.—Though the strong twilight at this time of year may prevent its observation early in the evening, the Galaxy, or Milky Way, is often visible near midnight in July and August when the Moon is absent, stretching at that hour from Auriga on the north-eastern horizon through Perseus and Cassiopeia to Cygnus in the zenith, and then down through Aquila and Serpens to Sagittarius and Scorpius on the south-western horizon. The Galaxy is to some extent a depth effect (*see* page 62), but beyond this it is a region where some of the remarkable bodies of the Universe are found, and careful watch of this part of the sky may be rewarded by a discovery. With few exceptions all the bright Novae have been found near the boundaries of the Milky Way or within the dark gaps to be found within its confines.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° m 23′ 16″	The Sun Rises	The Sun Sets	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1		Th	Lammas Nile, 1798. Bank Rate 10 per cent., 1914.	4 25	19 47	213	152
2		F	Blenheim, 1704. Gainsborough, painter, died, 1788	4 26	19 45	214	151
3		S	Rt. Hon Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, born, 1867.	4 27	19 44	215	150
4		S	**10th Sunday after Trinity.** War declared, 1914.	4 29	19 42	216	149
5		M	Bank Holiday. Admiral Howe died, 1799.	4 31	19 40	217	148
6		Tu	Lord Tennyson, laureate, b 1809 Suvla Bay, 1915.	4 32	19 38	218	147
7		W	Old St. James's Day. Germans entered Liège, 1914	4 34	19 37	219	146
8		Th	Lucien Prévost-Paradol, political writer, born, 1829	4 35	19 35	220	145
9		F	British Expeditionary Force landed at Boulogne, 1914.	4 37	19 33	221	144
10		S	Otterburn, 1388. Greenwich Observatory f'nded, 1675.	4 38	19 31	222	143
11		S	**11th Sunday after Trinity.** Half Quarter Day.	4 40	19 29	223	142
12		M	Matthew Hopkins, "Witchfinder," buried, 1647.	4 41	19 27	224	141
13		Tu	Bp. Jeremy Taylor d 1667; baptised, Aug. 15, 1613.	4 43	19 26	225	140
14		W	Old Lammas. Relief of Peking, 1900.	4 45	19 24	226	139
15		Th	Napoleon I. born 1769. Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.	4 46	19 22	227	138
16		F	Sir Norm. Lockyer, astron., d. 1920. German Bight, '17.	4 48	19 20	228	137
17		S	Dissenters' Marriage Act passed, 1836.	4 49	19 18	229	136
18		S	**12th S. a. Trinity.** Gravelotte, 1870. Gen Baird d 1829.	4 51	19 16	230	135
19		M	Viscount Haldane, O.M., d. 1928; b. July 30, 1856.	4 53	19 14	231	134
20		Tu	Sir G. Taubman Goldie (Nigeria), died, 1925.	4 54	19 12	232	133
21		W	Vimiera, 1808. Taku Forts captd., 1860. Bapaume, 1918.	4 56	19 9	233	132
22		Th	Bosworth, 1485. William Whiston (Josephus), d. 1752.	4 57	19 7	234	131
23		F	Sir Worthington Evans, Bt, M.P., b. 1868. Mons, 1914.	4 59	19 5	235	130
24		S	**St. Bartholomew.** Pompeii destroyed, 79.	5 0	19 3	236	129
25		S	**13th Sunday after Trinity.** Michael Faraday d. 1867.	5 2	19 1	237	128
26		M	Crecy, 1346. Louvain sacked, 1914. Le Cateau, 1914.	5 4	18 59	238	127
27		Tu	Gen. Botha, died, 1919. Peace Pact signed, 1928.	5 5	18 57	239	126
28		W	Kassassin, 1882. Heligoland Bight, 1914.	5 7	18 55	240	125
29		Th	Brigham Young d. 1877. Villers-Cotterets, 1914.	5 8	18 52	241	124
30		F	Warren Hastings died, 1818. Somme, 1918.	5 10	18 50	242	123
31		S	German Samoa captd. 1914. Official end of War, 1921.	5 12	18 48	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	5d.	3h.	40·1m.
☽ First Quarter	12	6	1·4
○ Full Moon	20	9	42·3
☾ Last Quarter	27	20	1·7

Perigee 3d. 21·2h. 223,520 miles.
Apogee 16d. 3·0h. 251,860 ,,
Perigee 31d. 22·9h. 226,310 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc Node, August 1, 47° 0′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN AUGUST, 1928, on 15 days; total fall 3·22 inches; *above* the average by 1·03 inches.

See note on p. 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.
5. Oyster season opens.
7. Grotto Day.
12. Grouse shooting begins.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Add to App Time	Equation of Time: Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time
	M S	S	H M S	S	° ′	′	H M S	H M S
1	6 12	0 14	8 44 38	9 72	18 5·2 N	0 63	8 38 26	3 22 59
2	6 8	0 16	8 48 30	9 69	17 50·0	0 64	8 42 22	3 19 3
3	6 4	0 19	8 52 23	9 67	17 34 6	0 65	8 46 19	3 15 7
4	5 59	0·21	8 56 15	9 64	17 18 8	0 66	8 50 16	3 11 11
5	5 54	0 24	9 0 6	9 62	17 2 7	0 67	8 54 12	3 7 15
6	5 48	0 26	9 3 56	9 59	16 46 4	0 69	8 58 9	3 3 20
7	5 41	0 29	9 7 46	9 57	16 29·8	0 70	9 2 5	2 59 24
8	5 34	0 31	9 11 36	9 54	16 13 0	0 71	9 6 2	2 55 28
9	5 26	0 34	9 15 24	9 52	15 55 8	0 72	9 9 58	2 51 32
10	5 18	0 36	9 19 12	9 49	15 38 5	0 73	9 13 55	2 47 36
11	5 9	0 39	9 23 0	9 47	15 20 8	0 74	9 17 51	2 43 40
12	4 59	0 41	9 26 47	9 44	15 3 0	0 75	9 21 48	2 39 44
13	4 49	0 44	9 30 33	9 42	14 44 9	0 76	9 25 45	2 35 48
14	4 38	0 46	9 34 19	9 40	14 26 5	0 77	9 29 41	2 31 52
15	4 27	0 48	9 38 4	9 37	14 7 9	0 78	9 33 38	2 27 56
16	4 15	0 51	9 41 49	9 35	13 49 1	0 79	9 37 34	2 24 0
17	4 3	0 53	9 45 33	9 33	13 30 1	0 80	9 41 31	2 20 5
18	3 50	0 55	9 49 17	9 31	13 10 9	0 81	9 45 27	2 16 9
19	3 36	0 57	9 53 0	9 29	12 51 5	0 81	9 49 24	2 12 13
20	3 22	0 59	9 56 43	9 27	12 31 8	0 82	9 53 20	2 8 17
21	3 8	0 61	10 0 25	9·25	12 12 0	0 83	9 57 17	2 4 21
22	2 53	0 63	10 4 7	9 23	11 52 0	0 84	10 1 13	2 0 25
23	2 38	0 65	10 7 48	9 21	11 31 7	0 85	10 5 10	1 56 29
24	2 22	0 66	10 11 29	9·19	11 11 3	0 85	10 9 7	1 52 33
25	2 6	0 68	10 15 9	9 18	10 50 8	0 86	10 13 3	1 48 37
26	1 50	0 70	10 18 49	9 16	10 30 0	0 87	10 17 0	1 44 41
27	1 33	0 71	10 22 29	9 14	10 9 1	0 88	10 20 56	1 40 45
28	1 15	0 73	10 26 8	9 13	9 48 0	0 88	10 24 53	1 36 50
29	0 58	0 74	10 29 47	9 11	9 26 8	0 89	10 28 49	1 32 54
30	0 40	0 75	10 33 26	9 10	9 5 4	0 89	10 32 46	1 28 58
31	0 22	0 77	10 37 4	9 09	8 43 8 N	0 90	10 36 42	1 25 2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1928.

Day	Temperature: Max	Temperature: Min	Temperature: Mn 1841-1905	Barom: Mean	Wind (Pressure lbs to foot)	Wind: Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine
	°	°	°	inches			inch	hours
1	75·0	56 3	62 2	29 779	0·8	NNW	53	1 2
2	69·4	54 4	·1	30·015	2·3	NE	01	4·9
3	61 7	53 7	1	29 870	2·8	ENE	·32	..
4	61 1	49 7	1	29 768	3 8	NNE	99	2 9
5	75 0	45 9	1	30 015	0 8	NNW	.	13 5
6	79 0	47 1	·2	30 074	1 2	N	..	6 7
7	79 1	56 1	2	29 870	4 3	SSW	..	2 5
8	73 9	56 2	·3	902	2·8	WSW	·13	7·5
9	74 9	51 8	·3	·997	3·0	WSW	..	8·9
10	72 5	49·8	·3	·972	0·3	SW	·10	3 2
11	83 7	56 6	·4	·716	0 6	SSW	.	9·2
12	75 6	55 4	5	493	4·0	SW	09	5·9
13	72 2	55 0	·5	·570	7 3	SSW	·04	8·0
14	72 5	55 5	5	601	4·6	SSW	·02	11 8
15	73 2	53 7	4	·696	1·1	SW	.	8 6
16	69 6	50 0	·3	·908	1·5	NW	.	4·9
17	71 0	51 7	62 1	·978	1 0	NW	...	7 2
18	75·2	47·4	61 9	·916	0·6	SW		6 7
19	75 9	45 0	·7	·648	1·1	SE	...	6 8
20	73·2	51 9	·5	554	5·6	WSW	·21	8 7
21	70·7	50 0	3	627	4·8	SW	.	6·9
22	72 3	54 2	61·1	·703	2 7	SW	·05	4 5
23	72 8	56 3	60 9	·735	2·0	SSW	...	0 5
24	77 2	55 3	·8	·518	1 5	S	·09	3·1
25	73 8	56·1	·7	·673	3 6	SSW		9 6
26	70 7	54 2	·7	·574	1·5	S	·59	1·9
27	72·2	54·6	·6	·521	5 1	SW	·02	11·6
28	74·5	55 1	·4	·676	3 2	SW	..	13·0
29	70 8	53·6	·3	·740	1·9	SSW	...	9·4
30	71 1	50 1	60 1	29·929	2·1	WNW	..	10 0
31	66·7	46·2	59·9	30·046	0·8	ESE	·12	0 8
Mn	72 8	52·5	61 6	29·777	—	—	3·22	200·3

MEMORANDA.

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HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

At Noon Day	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	12 5 E	6 1 N	300·6
15	16 1	6·7	168·4
25	19·3 E	7·1	36·2

[See Note. p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h 30m See p 24
	H M	H M	H M	H M S	° ′	″	′ ″	D H	W E
1	... .	.	. .	5 37 16	26 23·7N	60 28	16 29	26 3	42○13
2	0 27	9 21	18 21	6 43 56	27 2 8	60 51	16 35	27 3	432○●
3	1 28	10 27	19 20	7 50 50	25 43 1	60 57	16 36	28 3	314○2
4	2 46	11 32	20 0	8 55 16	22 32 8	60 46	16 33	29 3	3○214
5	4 16	12 33	20 29	9 55 32	17 54·7	60 19	16 26	0 20	●21○4
6	5 47	13 29	20 49	10 51 19	12 18 2	59 37	16 15	1 20	0○234
7	7 15	14 20	21 6	11 43 12	6 11 7N	58 46	16 1	2 20	1○234
8	8 39	15 8	21 20	12 32 17	0 1·2S	57 51	15 46	3 20	2○134
9	9 58	15 53	21 33	13 19 44	6 2·1	56 56	15 31	4 20	●23○4
10	11 15	16 38	21 47	14 6 40	11 36 9	56 6	15 17	5 20	31○24
11	12 30	17 22	22 3	14 54 1	16 34·2	55 24	15 6	6 20	3○124
12	13 45	18 8	22 21	15 42 30	20 44 3	54 50	14 56	7 20	●214○
13	14 58	18 55	22 45	16 32 32	23 58·1	54 26	14 50	8 20	●4○13
14	16 7	19 44	23 16	17 24 9	26 7 4	54 11	14 46	9 20	41○23
15	17 9	20 34	23 58	18 16 55	27 5·7	54 6	14 44	10 20	42○13
16	18 1	21 25	0 51	19 10 5	26 49·2	54 9	14 45	11 20	423○
17	18 41	22 16	1 56	20 2 45	25 18 4	54 19	14 48	12 20	43○2
18	19 11	23 5	3 6	20 54 7	22 37·8	54 35	14 52	13 20	43○12
19	19 33	23 52	4 21	21 43 47	18 55·3	54 55	14 58	14 20	423○
20	19 52	0 37	5 35	22 31 43	14 21·4	55 20	15 4	15 20	24○13
21	20 6	1 21	6 50	23 18 18	9 8·0	55 46	15 12	16 20	1○423
22	20 19	2 5	8 5	0 4 11	3 27·6S	56 15	15 20	17 20	2○134
23	20 32	2 48	9 21	0 50 14	2 26·9N	56 45	15 28	18 20	2○12
24	20 45	3 33	10 40	1 37 28	8 21·1	57 17	15 37	19 20	3○124
25	21 0	4 20	12 1	2 26 57	13 59·5	57 50	15 45	20 20	3○24●
26	21 18	5 12	13 25	3 19 43	19 3·5	58 23	15 55	21 20	231○4
27	21 44	6 8	14 50	4 16 30	23 12·1	58 56	16 3	22 20	2○134
28	22 19	7 8	16 7	5 17 23	26 2 5	59 26	16 11	23 20	1○423
29	23 11	8 11	17 10	6 21 25	27 14 0	59 50	16 18	24 20	4○13
30	.....	.... .	.....	7 26 35	26 34·3	60 7	16 23	25 20	421○3
31	0 20	9 15	17 56	8 30 31	24 4 5N	60 12	16 24	26 20	43○21

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

August 1 Day breaks at 1*h* 30*m* Civil twilight ends at 20*h* 43*m* Night begins, 22*h* 42*m* The length of the day is 15*h* 22*m*

Aug 1, 0*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 3° S.

Aug 2 3*h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 5° S

Aug 5, 12*h*. Mercury in conjunction with ☽ ☿ 3° S.

Aug. 7. 17*h* Mars in conjunction with ☽ ♂ 4° S

Aug 15, 5*h*. Saturn in conjunction with ☽ ♄ 4° N.

Aug. 16 *aft* Occultation of τ Sagittarii (Mag 3 5). See p 59.

Aug 28, *morn*. Occultation of υ Tauri (Mag 4·2), and 72 Tauri (Mag 5·4) See p 59

Aug. 28, 14*h* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 3°S

Aug. 31, 16*h* Venus in conjunction with ☽ ♀ 5°S

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month, the nights of most abundance being from the 10th to the 12th During the first fortnight of the month the moon will set before midnight and will interfere but little with their observation.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m*, and the Afternoons 59*m*.

Constellations near the S meridian at 22*h* are those which were in that position at midnight in July. (See p 28)

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY R.A.	☿ MERCURY Dec. N. & S.	♀ VENUS R.A.	♀ VENUS Dec. N.	♂ MARS R.A.	♂ MARS Dec. N. & S.	♃ JUPITER R.A.	♃ JUPITER Dec. N.	♄ SATURN R.A.	♄ SATURN Dec. S.
	H M S.	° ′	H M S	° ′	H. M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
4	9 17 19	17 38·6	5 56 29	21 20·3	11 20 50	5 5·2	4 37 1	21 18 5	17 35 40	22 13·3
9	9 55 30	14 21·7	6 20 30	21 31 9	11 32 19	3 48·5	4 40 28	21 25·1	17 34 55	22 13·7
14	10 29 56	10 47·2	6 44 49	21 30·1	11 43 50	2 30·8	4 43 42	21 31·0	17 34 20	22 14·2
19	11 1 5	7 6·3	7 9 19	21 14·3	11 55 24	1 12·4	4 46 42	21 36 2	17 33 55	22 14·8
24	11 29 24	3 26·7	7 33 56	20 44 4	12 7 2	0 6·0	4 49 29	21 40·8	17 33 41	22 15·5
29	11 55 16	0 5·7	7 58 33	20 0·3	12 18 44	1 26·0	4 52 1	21 44 8	17 33 36	22 16 3

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·68	6·5	8·9	3 8	1·6	0·9	15 48	2·5	8 5	2·0	17·0	8·0
15	8·69	6 8	8 3	3·7	1·7	0·9	15 49	2·6	7·9	2·0	17·4	7·9
25	8·71	7·3	7·7	3·7	1·7	0·9	15 51	2·8	7 4	1 9	17·9	7·7

Aug. 15. Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m*. 5·2*s*.

D	♅ URANUS R.A. H M	♅ URANUS Dec. N ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE R.A. H M	♆ NEPTUNE Dec. N ° ′
10	0 42·1	3 45	10 21·5	11 49
30	0 40 3	3 33	10 14·3	11 34

Aug 15. Uranus *rises* 20*h*. 44*m*., *sets* 9*h*. 27*m*. Neptune *rises* 5*h* 35*m*, *sets* 19*h*. 42*m*

The Rainbow.—A rainbow is caused by sunlight reflected into the eye of an observer with his back to the Sun by drops of water in the air. Considering a single drop somewhere in front of the observer, some of the sunlight from behind him falls on and enters the tiny globe, is reflected at its inner posterior surface and emerges. It emerges as rays which diverge in all directions, but in the particular direction which makes the angle known as minimum deviation with the direction of the Sun, the rays congregate and form a dense pencil of light. This pencil enters an eye which happens to be placed so as to receive it and the eye will see a spot of light. There are many drops round the heavens that will send such a pencil into a particular eye the condition

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Greenock		Leith		Dublin Bar. G M T	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn.	After
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	9 24	22 6	7 7	19 40	2 24	15 4	1 13	14 17	7 47	20 23	10 37	23 10	7 14	19 50
2	10 46	23 30	8 20	20 49	3 51	16 27	2 44	15 50	9 8	21 39	11 53	..	8 26	21 2
3		12 1	9 27	21 51	5 8	17 36	3 59	16 56	10 21	22 45	0 23	13 1	9 37	22 10
4	0 39	13 2	10 26	22 44	6 14	18 38	4 59	17 52	11 25	23 45	1 23	13 59	10 39	23 4
5	*1 38	*13 55	11 18	23 35	7 11	19 33	5 52	18 43		12 24	2 18	14 53	11 28	23 52
6	*2 30	*14 44	.	12 8	8 2	20 23	6 46	19 33	0 38	13 16	3 8	15 43	..	12 16
7	*3 21	*15 29	0 26	12 56	8 48	21 8	7 35	20 16	1 29	14 2	3 59	16 32	0 40	13 4
8	*4 7	*16 12	1 12	13 39	9 30	21 50	8 17	20 54	2 15	14 44	4 48	17 17	1 27	13 50
9	*4 47	*16 54	1 56	14 21	10 9	22 27	8 59	21 31	2 57	15 22	5 32	17 57	2 12	14 33
10	5 25	17 32	2 37	15 0	10 44	23 1	9 39	22 7	3 35	15 57	6 13	18 36	2 53	15 12
11	6 1	18 11	3 18	15 40	11 14	23 32	10 21	22 44	4 13	16 35	6 55	19 18	3 32	15 53
12	6 39	18 56	4 3	16 29	11 48	..	11 4	23 25	4 55	17 17	7 42	20 4	4 15	16 41
13	7 23	19 48	4 58	17 28	0 13	12 36	11 51	...	5 42	18 8	8 32	20 58	5 10	17 40
14	8 18	20 54	6 3	18 36	1 13	13 48	0 12	12 52	6 43	19 15	9 34	22 6	6 12	18 46
15	9 32	22 19	7 15	19 50	2 36	15 15	1 25	14 28	7 59	20 34	10 49	23 21	7 22	19 59
16	10 58	23 42	8 30	21 1	4 4	16 37	2 58	15 58	9 20	21 48	..	12 4	8 37	21 12
17	.	12 10	9 36	21 57	5 17	17.41	4 11	17 1	10 26	22 42	0 31	13 7	9 42	22 8
18	0 45	13 1	10 25	22 38	6 10	18 29	4 58	17 44	11 14	23 25	1 22	13 52	10 30	22 50
19	1 31	13 39	11 2	23 13	6 54	19 11	5 36	18 19	11 56	...	2 1	14 29	11 7	23 23
20	2 9	14 13	11 36	23 47	7 31	19 46	6 14	18 52	0 4	12 33	2 36	15 2	11 38	23 54
21	2 44	14 45	.	12 10	8 4	20 19	6 50	19 24	0 42	13 8	3 9	15 36	.	12 11
22	*3 17	*15 18	0 22	12 42	8 35	20 50	7 25	19 52	1 17	13 40	3 46	16 11	0 28	12 44
23	*3 47	*15 50	0 53	13 13	9 6	21 22	7 58	20 21	1 50	14 12	4 22	16 46	1 1	13 19
24	*4 18	*16 22	1 26	13 45	9 36	21 53	8 32	20 49	2 24	14 45	4 58	17 19	1 36	13 53
25	*4 48	*16 55	2 0	14 19	10 7	22 25	9 7	21 22	2 59	15 18	5 34	17 55	2 11	14 30
26	5 19	17 31	2 36	14 56	10 39	23 0	9 45	21 58	3 34	15 54	6 14	18 35	2 50	15 11
27	5 56	18 17	3 18	15 41	11 13	23 35	10 29	22 41	4 15	16 37	6 59	19 22	3 33	15 57
28	6 41	19 8	4 10	16 39	11 53	..	11 19	23 31	5 3	17 30	7 51	20 19	4 25	16 58
29	7 36	20 16	5 17	17 55	0 30	1 4	..	12 21	6 7	18 42	8 58	21 33	5 35	18 14
30	8 54	21 49	6 42	19 23	1 57	14 44	0 45	13 59	7 31	20 12	10 21	23 0	6 56	19 40
31	10 33	23 29	8 10	20 45	3 42	16 24	2 34	15 44	9 5	21 38	11 50	..	8 23	21 2

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets (Noon = 12h)

D	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4	4 46	12 27	20 6	1 4	9 6	17 9
11	5 39	12 52	20 3	1 8	9 12	17 16
18	6 25	13 10	19 53	1 16	9 19	17 21
25	7 3	13 22	19 38	1 28	9 26	17 23

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m.	h m	h m
4	8 1	14 30	20 59	23 43	7 44	15 45
11	7 59	14 19	20 38	23 19	7 21	15 23
18	7 57	14 8	20 18	22 55	6 58	15 1
25	7 55	13 56	19 57	22 31	6 34	14 38

D	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m	h m.	h m
4	16 44	20 44	0 44
11	16 15	20 15	0 16
18	15 47	19 47	23 48
25	15 19	19 19	23 20

Morning and Evening Stars

☿ Mercury having been at Superior Conjunction on July 31, is east of the sun during August, but will not be visible as an evening star.

♀ Venus continues to rise early, and will be due east at altitude approximately 30° between 4 and 5 o'clock. It passes through Gemini during the month. Magnitude −3·6

♂ Mars lingers in the early evening sky, but will not be conspicuous.

♃ Jupiter has passed to the left of Aldebaran. It now rises before midnight. Due east between 2 and 3 o'clock. Magnitude −1·7 to −1·9.

♄ Saturn may be seen low in the south after twilight and sets about midnight. Magnitude 0·6.

being that the direction of the entering pencil makes this angle with the line joining the eye to the Sun, and the combined effect is a circle projected on the sky. This refers to light of one colour only, red, let us say. The angle of minimum deviation is different for violet light and there is another assemblage of drops which give the appearance of a violet arc in the sky within the red, and similarly for every colour. The arcs are not distinct but merge one into another because the Sun is not a point. If the observer changes his position it is a different set of drops that will form the bow. Each person, in fact, sees his own rainbow.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° ♎ 23d 13h.

Day of M	Light and Dark	W		The Sun Rises H M	The Sun Sets H M	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
1	▮	S	14th Sun aft Trinity Sir Richard Steele d. 1729.	5 13	18 46	244	122
2	▮	M	Omdurman, 1898 Drocourt-Quéant, 1918.	5 15	18 44	245	120
3	▮	Tu	Dunbar, 1650 Oliver Cromwell died, 1658	5 16	18 41	246	119
4	▮	W	First night aeroplane raid on London, 1917.	5 18	18 39	247	118
5	▮	Th	Malta surrendered to British, 1800.	5 20	18 37	248	117
6	▮	F	Great Fire of London ended, 1666 Marne, 1914.	5 21	18 35	249	116
7	▮	S	Copenhagen surrd to British, 1807 Borodino, 1812	5 23	18 32	250	115
8	▮	S	15th S aft. Trinity Montreal, 1700. Sebastopol, 1855.	5 24	18 30	251	114
9	▮	M	Flodden, 1513. Adm. Broke (*Shannon*), born, 1776	5 26	18 28	252	113
10	▮	Tu	Pinkie, 1547. Empress of Austria assassinated, 1898.	5 28	18 26	253	112
11	▮	W	Malplaquet, 1709. Sir U Price d 1829. Ld. Byng b. 1862.	5 29	18 23	254	111
12	▮	Th	Battle of the Aisne, 1914.	5 31	18 21	255	110
13	▮	F	Quebec captured, 1759 Tel-el-Kebir, 1882.	5 32	18 19	256	109
14	▮	S	S.S. *Carmania* sank German S.S. *Cap Trafalgar*, 1914.	5 34	18 16	257	108
15	▯	S	16th Sunday after Trinity. "Tanks" first used, 1916.	5 35	18 14	258	107
16	▯	M	Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law b. 1858, d. Oct. 30, 1923	5 37	18 12	259	106
17	▯	Tu	London and Birmingham Ry. opened, 1838 [1918.	5 39	18 9	260	105
18	▯	W	Sir Owen Seamen, editor of *Punch*, b 1861 Samaria,	5 40	18 7	261	104
19	▯	Th	Poictiers, 1356. Megidda (Armageddon), 1918.	5 42	18 5	262	103
20	▯	F	Alma, 1854. DELHI DAY (1857) Vincent Wing d 1668.	5 43	18 3	263	102
21	▯	S	St. Matthew. London & Brighton Ry opened, 1841	5 45	18 0	264	101
22	▯	S	17th Sunday after Trinity. Zutphen, 1586.	5 47	17 58	265	100
23	▯	M	Assaye, 1803. Acre, 1918. Viscount Morley d 1923.	5 48	17 56	266	99
24	▯	Tu	Henry H Milman, dean of St. Paul's, died, 1868.	5 50	17 53	267	98
25	▯	W	LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Loos, 1915.	5 52	17 51	268	97
26	▯	Th	Adm. Lord Collingwood born, 1750. Thiepval, 1918.	5 53	17 49	269	96
27	▯	F	Busaco, 1810. Great Railway Strike, 1919.	5 55	17 46	270	95
28	▯	S	Earl of Ypres, K.P., born, 1852; died, May 22, 1925.	5 56	17 44	271	94
29	▮	S	18th Sun. aft. Trinity. St. Michael. Quarter Day.	5 58	17 42	272	93
30	▮	M	Earl Roberts of Kandahar, VC, b. 1832, d. Nov. 14, 1914.	6 0	17 40	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	3d.	11h	47 5m.
☽ First Quarter	10	22	57 1
○ Full Moon	18	23	15 8
☾ Last Quarter	26	2	6·8

Apogee 12d 19·3h 251,350 miles.
Perigee 28d 0·7h 229,350 „

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Sept. 1, 45° 22'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN SEPT. 1928, on 7 days; total fall 0·70 inch; *below* the average by 1·09 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays Salmon close-time begins Partridge shooting begins.

18 Harvest Moon.

24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29. Lord Mayor of London elected

—. Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Sept 29

30 Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: subt. from App. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time of Sidereal Time
	m s	s	h m s	s	° ′	″	h m s	h m s
1	..	0 78	10 40 42	9 08	8 22 1 N	0 91	10 40 39	1 21 6
2	0 16	0 79	10 44 20	9 06	8 0 3	0 91	10 44 36	1 17 10
3	0 35	0 80	10 47 57	9 05	7 38 4	0 92	10 48 32	1 13 14
4	0 54	0 81	10 51 34	9 04	7 16 3	0 92	10 52 29	1 9 18
5	1 14	0 82	10 55 11	9 03	6 54 1	0 93	10 56 25	1 5 22
6	1 34	0 83	10 58 48	9 02	6 31 8	0 93	11 0 22	1 1 26
7	1 54	0 84	11 2 24	9 01	6 9 4	0 94	11 4 18	0 57 30
8	2 14	0 85	11 6 1	9 00	5 46 9	0 94	11 8 15	0 53 35
9	2 35	0 86	11 9 37	9 00	5 24 3	0 94	11 12 11	0 49 39
10	2 56	0 87	11 13 12	8 99	5 1 6	0 95	11 16 8	0 45 43
11	3 16	0 87	11 16 48	8 98	4 38 8	0 95	11 20 5	0 41 47
12	3 37	0 88	11 20 24	8 98	4 15 9	0 95	11 24 1	0 37 51
13	3 59	0 88	11 23 59	8 97	3 53 0	0 96	11 27 58	0 33 55
14	4 20	0 89	11 27 34	8 97	3 30 0	0 96	11 31 54	0 29 59
15	4 41	0 89	11 31 10	8 97	3 6 9	0 96	11 35 51	0 26 3
16	5 2	0 89	11 34 45	8 96	2 43 8	0 96	11 39 47	0 22 7
17	5 24	0 89	11 38 20	8 96	2 20 7	0 97	11 43 44	0 18 11
18	5 45	0 89	11 41 55	8 96	1 57 4	0 97	11 47 40	0 14 15
19	6 6	0 89	11 45 31	8 97	1 34 2	0 97	11 51 37	0 10 20
20	6 28	0 89	11 49 6	8 97	1 10 9	0 97	11 55 34	0 6 24
								0 2 28
21	6 49	0 88	11 52 41	8 97	0 47 6	0 97	11 59 30	23 58 32
22	7 10	0 88	11 56 17	8 98	0 24 2	0 97	12 3 27	23 54 36
23	7 31	0 87	11 59 52	8 98	0 0 9 N	0 97	12 7 23	23 50 40
24	7 52	0 87	12 3 28	8 99	0 22·5 S	0 97	12 11 20	23 46 44
25	8 13	0 86	12 7 4	8 99	0 45 9	0 97	12 15 16	23 42 48
26	8 33	0 85	12 10 40	9 00	1 9 3	0 97	12 19 13	23 38 52
27	8 54	0 84	12 14 16	9 01	1 32 7	0 97	12 23 9	23 34 56
28	9 14	0 83	12 17 52	9 02	1 56 1	0 97	12 27 6	23 31 1
29	9 34	0 82	12 21 29	9 03	2 19·5	0 97	12 31 3	23 27 5
30	9 53	0 81	12 25 6	9 04	2 42 8 S	0 97	12 34 59	23 23 9

MEMORANDA.

1 S.
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29 S.
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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1928.

Day	TEMPERATURE: Max	Min	Mn 1841 1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND (Pressure lbs. to foot):	Directn	RAINFALL	SUNSHINE
	°	°	°	inches			inch	hours
1	68·2	48 0	60·0	30 009	1 4	ESE	..	10 9
2	68 9	44 0	59·7	·023	1 0	E	...	12·2
3	76 0	44 2	·6	30·028	1 3	SSW	...	8 7
4	81 3	52·1	·5	29 938	1·8	SW	...	12 3
5	83 0	48·2	·4	·737	2 5	SSW	...	10·7
6	72 8	54 9	2	·971	4·4	SW	...	7 2
7	72 2	49 0	59 0	·977	1 9	S	...	11 0
8	82 7	49·3	58 8	·840	3·2	SSE	..	9 7
9	72 9	52 9	6	29 895	3 3	SSW	·32	0 2
10	72 6	50 1	·4	30·041	3 2	SSW	01	8 2
11	72 0	51 7	·1	·093	0 6	WSW	...	9 3
12	69·6	46 3	58 0	·134	0 4	ENE	...	8 7
13	68 0	44 1	57 8	·151	1 0	ENE	..	7 8
14	69 1	47·1	·7	101	3 4	NE	...	1 0·5
15	67·1	48 9	·6	·166	2·1	NNE	..	4 5
16	69·2	49 6	5	·144	0·5	N	...	4·9
17	74 0	46 4	57·2	·058	1·0	SSW	...	4 3
18	72 6	48 9	56·9	·006	1·0	SW	...	7 6
19	67·0	44 8	·5	026	1·4	NNW	...	6 1
20	64·1	37 8	56 2	·055	0 6	NNW	...	7 4
21	63·4	36 7	55·9	·112	0·8	NNE	...	7·1
22	62·3	41 3	·6	30·132	2·9	NNE	...	8 7
23	62·1	42 9	·4	29·990	2·1	NNW	...	4 7
24	58·1	42 9	·3	·661	1·3	NW	·01	0 9
25	59·2	44 8	·2	·741	1·4	N	·14	4 9
26	63·5	40 4	·2	·898	1·3	NE	...	7·8
27	65·1	34·0	55·1	·658	1·6	ENE	...	8·3
28	58 8	49·5	54·9	·469	4·1	NE	·16	..
29	59·0	48·6	·7	·675	1·2	NNE	·04	...
30	56·3	41·2	54·4	29·821	2·8	N	·02	6·4
Mn	68·3	46·0	57 2	29·952	—	—	·70	211·0

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon: Day	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long
	° ′	°	°
5	22·2 E	7·2 N	259·9
15	24·2	7·2	128·9
25	25·6 E	6·9 N	346·9

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h 45m (See p 24)
	H M	H M	H M	H M S	° ′	′ ″	″	D H	W E
1	1 44	10 17	18 28	9 31 21	19 59 5N	60 5	16	22 27	●43○2
2	3 14	11 14	18 51	10 28 19	14 43 3	59 45	16	17 28	♅43○
3	4 44	12 7	19 9	11 21 38	8 43 0	59 12	16	8 0	42○13
4	6 10	12 56	19 24	12 12 7	2 24 0N	58 30	15	56 1	41○23
5	7 33	13 43	19 38	13 0 48	3 51 9S	57 42	15	43 2	4○213
6	8 53	14 29	19 51	13 48 43	9 47 0	56 53	15	30 3	21○43
7	10 11	15 14	20 6	14 36 48	15 7 0	56 7	15	17 4	3○14●
8	11 27	16 0	20 23	15 25 45	19 40 3	55 26	15	6 5	31○24
9	12 43	16 48	20 44	16 16 3	23 37 0	54 53	14	57 6	32○14
10	13 55	17 37	21 13	17 7 45	25 48 6	54 29	14	51 7	2○314
11	15 1	18 27	21 51	18 0 34	27 8 9	54 16	14	47 8	1○234
12	15 57	19 18	22 40	18 53 49	27 14′2	54 13	14	46 9	○2134
13	16 41	20 9	23 41	19 46 42	26 4 2	54 19	14	48 10	21○34
14	17 14	20 59	0 51	20 38 29	23 42 3	54 35	14	52 11	●3○412
15	17 39	21 47	2 4	21 28 42	20 15 4	54 57	14	58 12	34○2
16	17 58	22 33	3 19	22 17 17	15 52 5	55 25	15	6 13	432○1
17	18 13	23 18	4 35	23 4 32	10 44 6	55 56	15	14 14	●423○
18	18 26	0 2	5 51	23 51 3	5 3 9S	56 29	15	23 15	41○23
19	18 40	0 45	7 8	0 37 38	0 56′1N	57 1	15	32 16	4○123
20	18 52	1 30	8 27	1 25 11	7 0 1	57 31	15	40 17	421○3
21	19 6	2 18	9 50	2 14 44	12 51 1	57 58	15	48 18	432○1
22	19 23	3 8	11 14	3 7 12	18 9 8	58 23	15	54 19	341○2
23	19 46	4 3	12 39	4 3 16	22 34 8	58 43	16	0 20	32○14
24	20 18	5 2	13 58	5 3 1	25 44 3	59 0	16	4 21	12
25	21 4	6 4	15 5	6 5 38	27 19 0	59 13	16	8 22	♅○234
26	22 6	7 6	15 56	7 9 25	27 7 1	59 21	16	10 23	○1234
27	23 24	8 6	16 30	8 12 15	25 8 5	59 25	16	11 24	21○34
28	....	..	.	9 12 24	21 34 3	59 21	16	10 25	23○14
29	0 50	9 4	16 56	10 9 4	16 44′4	59 11	16	7 26	31○24
30	2 18	9 57	17 15	11 2 21	11 2 0N	58 52	16	2 27	3○214

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3*h* 7*m* Civil twilight ends at 19*h* 33*m*. Night begins 20*h* 53*m* The length of the Day is 13*h* 33*m*

Sept 5, 7*h* Mercury in conjunction with ☽ ☿ 5° S

Sept 5, 11*h* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 3° S

Sept. 10, 8*h*. Mercury and Mars in conjunction ☿ 2 9° S

Sept 11, 12*h* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 4° N.

Sept. 12 Mercury at Greatest Elongation 27° E.

Sept 16–17 Eclipse and Occultation of Jupiter Satellites I and III See p 58.

Sept 23, 12·9*h*. Sun enters the sign Libra. (Autumnal Equinox)

Sept. 24, *morn.* Eclipse and Occultation of Jupiter Satellites I and III See p 58

Sept 24, 23*h* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽ ♃ 4° S

Sept, 27, 12*h* Venus and Neptune in conjunction ☿ 0 3° N

Sept 30, 10*h*. Venus in conjunction with ☽ ☿ 4° S

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m*.; the Afternoons, 1*h* 6*m*

Constellations near the ♂ meridian at 22*h* · Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R A	☿ MERCURY. DEC S.	♀ VENUS. R A	♀ VENUS. DEC. N	♂ MARS. R A	♂ MARS. DEC S	♃ JUPITER. R A	♃ JUPITER. DEC N	♄ SATURN. R A	♄ SATURN. DEC. S
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
3	12 18 48	3 25·9	8 23 6	19 2 1	12 30 33	2 45·5	4 54 16	21 48·2	17 33 42	22 17 3
8	12 39 52	6 28·6	8 47 29	17 50·5	12 42 28	4 5·0	4 56 14	21 51 0	17 33 59	22 18·3
13	12 57 56	9 6·9	9 11 40	16 26 3	12 54 30	5 24 3	4 57 54	21 53·3	17 34 26	22 19·5
18	13 11 53	11 10·9	9 35 37	14 50 3	13 6 41	6 43 1	4 59 15	21 55 0	17 35 3	22 20 7
23	13 19 50	12 24·5	9 59 18	13 3 5	13 19 0	8 1·2	5 0 16	21 56·2	17 35 51	22 22·0
28	13 19 9	12 23·3	10 22 44	11 7 2	13 31 29	9 18·3	5 0 56	21 57 0	17 36 48	22 23·4

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·73	8·2	7·3	3 6	1·8	0·9	15 54	3 1	6 9	1 9	18 5	7·6
15	8·75	9·6	6·9	3·6	1·8	0·9	15 56	3 6	6 6	1 9	19 1	7 5
25	8·77	11·6	6·6	3·5	1·9	0·9	15 59	4·4	6 3	1 9	19 7	7·4

Sept 15. Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m* 3·8*s*.

D	♅ URANUS R A.	♅ URANUS DEC N	♆ NEPTUNE R A	♆ NEPTUNE DEC. N.
	H M	° ′	H M	° ′
10	0 38·9	3 24	10 15 8	11 25
30	0 36 1	3 5	10 18 4	11 11

Sept. 15 Uranus *rises* 18*h* 41*m*., *sets* 7*h* 20*m*. Neptune *rises* 3*h*. 40*m*., *sets* 17*h*. 42*m*.

The Sun-spot Cycle.—It is not possible to say whether the Sun-spot maximum that might have been expected in the year 1928 has occurred. [See p 68.] The mean area of the Sun covered by spots was about the same in 1927 as in 1926, and there was no appreciable change during the first part of 1928 Some considerable spots appeared from July to September, but larger outbursts may happen in the current year that will make the interval between the expected maximum and the last (1917·7) longer than the mean 11·1 years as it has been before. This cycle and its unknown cause may be considered the greatest problem in nature. The figures which indicate the extent of the range of the magnetic needle day by day (see p. 76), the number of appearances of the Aurora Borealis, and other solar phenomena besides spots, all show periods similar to that of the last named. It is thought not improbable that the ultra-violet radiation of the Sun

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Greenock		Leith		Dublin (Bar G M T	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	11 59		9 27	21 51	5 7	17 37	4 1	16 53	10 22	22 42	0 22	13 2	9 37	22 8
2	0 43	12 58	10 23	22 39	6 11	18 35	5 0	17 42	11 19	23 35	1 22	13 54	10 33	22 55
3	*1 36	*13 43	11 9	23 22	7 1	19 21	5 48	18 25	..	12 9	2 8	14 37	11 15	23 35
4	*2 20	*14 24	11 50		7 44	20 4	6 34	19 7	0 23	12 53	2 51	15 19	11 56	...
5	*3 3	*15 6	0 6	12 32	8 24	20 44	7 19	19 45	1 6	13 34	3 36	16 3	0 17	12 38
6	*3 42	*15 46	0 48	13 10	9 3	21 22	7 58	20 18	1 48	14 13	4 20	16 43	0 58	13 18
7	*4 17	*16 23	1 27	13 46	9 37	21 55	8 34	20 51	2 26	14 47	5 0	17 19	1 37	13 56
8	4 49	16 58	2 4	14 20	10 9	22 27	9 8	21 22	3 0	15 19	5 37	17 54	2 14	14 32
9	5 19	17 32	2 39	14 55	10 37	22 56	9 45	21 55	3 33	15 51	6 14	18 31	2 50	15 8
10	5 51	18 11	3 17	15 35	11 6	23 28	10 25	22 31	4 9	16 28	6 55	19 14	3 28	15 50
11	6 32	19 0	4 5	16 30	11 44		11 10	23 18	4 53	17 18	7 44	20 9	4 17	16 49
12	7 24	20 5	5 11	17 43	0 20	12 53		12 12	5 56	18 31	8 49	21 21	5 25	18 4
13	8 41	21 37	6 31	19 8	1 44	14 30	0 30	13 46	7 19	19 59	10 10	22 46	6 45	19 27
14	10 18	23 14	8 0	20 32	3 25	16 8	2 16	15 30	8 49	21 20	11 36	.	8 8	20 45
15	11 41	..	9 14	21 33	4 50	17 17	3 43	16 37	10 0	22 18	0 5	12 43	9 10	21 42
16	0 23	12 34	10 2	22 15	5 45	18 5	4 37	17 17	10 48	23 0	0 59	13 27	10 4	22 23
17	1 9	13 12	10 38	22 48	6 27	18 45	5 15	17 49	11 26	23 38	1 38	14 1	10 40	22 56
18	1 44	13 45	11 9	23 21	7 3	19 19	5 50	18 20	..	12 2	2 11	14 32	11 11	23 26
19	*2 15	*14 18	11 41	23 53	7 34	19 50	6 25	18 50	0 14	12 36	2 43	15 4	11 41	23 57
20	*2 45	*14 50	..	12 11	8 4	20 22	7 1	19 21	0 58	13 9	3 17	15 37		12 14
21	*3 15	*15 24	0 25	12 43	8 36	20 55	7 36	19 50	1 23	13 42	3 53	16 12	0 32	12 49
22	*3 45	*15 58	0 59	13 15	9 7	21 27	8 8	20 18	1 56	14 14	4 29	16 46	1 6	13 24
23	*4 15	*16 32	1 32	13 49	9 39	22 1	8 41	20 49	2 31	14 49	5 6	17 23	1 42	14 1
24	4 48	17 8	2 10	14 28	10 12	22 36	9 21	21 27	3 9	15 27	5 47	18 5	2 22	14 44
25	5 25	17 52	2 53	15 13	10 49	23 16	10 7	22 13	3 51	16 12	6 34	18 56	3 8	15 34
26	6 13	18 50	3 46	16 16	11 35	..	11 2	23 11	4 44	17 13	7 32	20 2	4 4	16 41
27	7 17	20 9	5 9	17 45	0 16	12 57	..	12 17	5 58	18 39	8 50	21 29	5 26	18 12
28	8 50	21 56	6 42	19 23	1 56	14 50	0 43	14 8	7 34	20 16	10 25	23 3	6 58	19 43
29	10 36	23 34	8 16	20 46	3 48	16 28	2 39	15 49	9 8	21 36	11 53	.	8 25	21 1
30	11 55	.	9 24	21 44	5 5	17 32	4 0	16 46	10 14	22 32	0 20	12 55	9 31	21 57

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h)

D	Mercury ☿ Rises h m	Mercury ☿ Souths h m	Mercury ☿ Sets h m	Venus ♀ Rises h m	Venus ♀ Souths h m	Venus ♀ Sets h m
1	7 35	13 29	19 21	1 42	9 32	17 22
8	8 0	13 32	19 2	1 59	9 39	17 19
15	8 16	13 28	18 40	2 17	9 45	17 13
22	8 15	13 15	18 15	2 36	9 51	17 8
29	7 47	12 46	17 47	2 56	9 56	16 55

D.	Mars ♂ Rises h m	Mars ♂ Souths h m	Mars ♂ Sets h m	Jupiter ♃ Rises h m	Jupiter ♃ Souths h m	Jupiter ♃ Sets h m.
1	7 53	13 45	19 37	22 6	6 10	14 14
8	7 51	13 34	19 17	21 41	5 45	13 50
15	7 50	13 23	18 57	21 15	5 20	13 25
22	7 49	13 13	18 37	20 49	4 54	12 59
29	7 47	13 3	18 18	20 22	4 27	12 32

D	Saturn ♄ Rises h m	Saturn ♄ Souths h m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h m.
1	14 52	18 52	22 52
8	14 25	18 25	22 25
15	13 58	17 58	21 58
22	13 32	17 31	21 31
29	13 6	17 5	21 5

Morning and Evening Stars

☿ Mercury sets shortly after sunset and will not be visible

♀ Venus is a morning star rising later day by day rather rapidly. It will be near Regulus on the 24th and 25th. Magnitude − 3·4.

♂ Mars sets in the early twilight and will not be visible

♃ Jupiter rises in the north-east by east in the late evening; its brightness increases from Magnitude − 1·9 to − 2·1. The morning sky is still enriched by the presence of the two bright planets, though they are now somewhat separated.

♄ Saturn will be in the south and south-west in the early evening in the part of Ophiuchus between Sagittarius and Scorpius. Mag. 0·7.

that is now measured day by day will show a similar periodicity. A committee has been formed to investigate Solar and Terrestrial relationships. The view seems to be held that there are areas on the Sun, not necessarily marked by sunspots that emit streams of electrons that may or may not strike the Earth, which is supported by the the tendency of magnetic disturbances to recur at an interval of 27 days the Synodic Solar rotation period. On July 7, 1928, there was a magnetic storm of sufficient intensity to interfere with telegraph working, an Aurora was seen during the night from Greenwich, and several large spots were on the Sun at the time.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 210° ♏ 23*d.* 22*h.*

DAY OF M	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises H M	THE SUN Sets H M	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
1		Tu	Halfpenny Postcards, 1870. Damascus, 1918.	6 1	17 37	274	91
2		W	City of Glasgow Bank suspended payment, 1878.	6 3	17 35	275	90
3		Th	Rt. Hon. James Henry Thomas, M.P, born, 1873.	6 5	17 33	276	89
4		F	Philip Melville, *Sec.* Hon. East India Co, d. 1882.	6 6	17 31	277	88
5		S	*Sun. Time ends* 2A M., Oct. 6 T.P.O'Connor, M.P., b. 1848	6 8	17 28	278	87
6		S	**19th Sun. after Trinity.** Charles S. Parnell d. 1891	6 10	17 26	279	86
7		M	Lepanto, 1571. Marie Lloyd, music hall artiste, d. '22.	6 11	17 24	280	85
8		Tu	Loos, 1915. Fall of First Labour Government, 1924	6 13	17 22	281	84
9		W	Pres. Krüger's Ultimatum, 1899. Cambrai, 1918	6 15	17 19	282	83
10		Th	Peace Treaty ratified by the King, 1919.	6 16	17 17	283	82
11		F	Order of the Bath institd, 1399. Camperdown, 1797.	6 18	17 15	284	81
12		S	MICH. LAW SITTS. BEGIN. J. R. MacDonald b 1866.	6 20	17 13	285	80
13		S	**20th Sun. aft Trinity.** Germans entered Lille, 1914	6 21	17 11	286	79
14		M	Senlac, 1066. First Treaty with Japan, 1854.	6 23	17 8	287	78
15		Tu	Gregorian Calendar introduced, 1582.	6 25	17 6	288	77
16		W	Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K G, born, 1863.	6 26	17 4	289	76
17		Th	Neville's Cross, 1346. John Wilkes born, 1727.	6 28	17 2	290	75
18		F	**St. Luke.** "Wireless" to and from N Z., 1924.	6 30	17 0	291	74
19		S	Jonathan Swift died, 1745. Leipzig, 1813.	6 32	16 58	292	73
20		S	**21st Sunday after Trinity.** Navarino, 1827.	6 33	16 56	293	72
21		M	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805). Edmund Waller, poet, d. 1687	6 35	16 54	294	71
22		Tu	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685.	6 37	16 52	295	70
23		W	Edgehill, 1642. Malmaison, 1917.	6 39	16 50	296	69
24		Th	Edwin Norris. Assyriologist and Cornish schl., b 1795	6 40	16 48	297	68
25		F	Chaucer d. 1400. Agincourt, 1415 Balaclava, 1854.	6 42	16 46	298	67
26		S	Wreck of *Royal Charter*, 1859. Aleppo, 1918.	6 44	16 44	299	66
27		S	**22nd Sunday aft. Trinity.** Surrender of Metz, 1870.	6 46	16 42	300	65
28		M	**St. Simon and St. Jude.** J. Smeaton, engr., d. 1792.	6 47	16 40	301	64
29		Tu	James Boswell, biographer, b. 1740; d. May 19, 1795.	6 49	16 38	302	63
30		W	Admiral Cochrane, Lord Dundonald, died, 1860.	6 51	16 36	303	62
31		Th	John Evelyn, diarist, born, 1620; died, Feb. 27, 1706.	6 53	16 34	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	*d.* 22	*h.* 19·3 *m.*
☽	First Quarter	10	18 5·2
○	Full Moon	18	12 5·9
☾	Last Quarter	25	8 21·2

Apogee 10*d.* 14·7*h.* 251,220 miles.
Perigee 22*d.* 22·0*h.* 229,030 „

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, October 1, 43° 47'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN OCT., 1927, on 12 days; total fall 1·27 inches; *below* the average by 1·26 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES

October 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for next year's "WHITAKER."—Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Sept. 29 last.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Jewish New Year 5690.
12. Fire Insurances must be paid.
14. Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)
24 Borough Councillors to be nominated.

Day	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Equation of Time. Hourly Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at the Sidereal Time
	M S	s	H M S	s	° ′	″	H M S	H M S
1	10 13	0·80	12 28 43	9·05	3 62 S	0·97	12 38 56	23 19 13
2	10 32	0·79	12 32 20	9·07	3 29 5	0·97	12 42 52	23 15 17
3	10 51	0·78	12 35 58	9·08	3 52·7	0·97	12 46 49	23 11 21
4	11 9	0·76	12 39 36	9·09	4 15·9	0·97	12 50 45	23 7 25
5	11 27	0·75	12 43 15	9·11	4 39·1	0·96	12 54 42	23 3 29
6	11 45	0·73	12 46 54	9·12	5 2 2	0·96	12 58 38	22 59 33
7	12 2	0·72	12 50 33	9·14	5 25·3	0·96	13 2 35	22 55 37
8	12 19	0·70	12 54 12	9·16	5 48 2	0·96	13 6 32	22 51 41
9	12 36	0·68	12 57 52	9·17	6 11 1	0·95	13 10 28	22 47 46
10	12 52	0·66	13 1 33	9·19	6 33 9	0·95	13 14 25	22 43 50
11	13 8	0·65	13 5 14	9·21	6 56·7	0·94	13 18 21	22 39 54
12	13 23	0·63	13 8 55	9·23	7 19·3	0·94	13 22 18	22 35 58
13	13 38	0·60	13 12 37	9·25	7 41 8	0·94	13 26 14	22 32 2
14	13 52	0·58	13 16 19	9·27	8 4 2	0·93	13 30 11	22 28 6
15	14 6	0·56	13 20 2	9·29	8 26 5	0·93	13 34 7	22 24 10
16	14 19	0·54	13 23 45	9·32	8 48 7	0·92	13 38 4	22 20 14
17	14 31	0·51	13 27 29	9·34	9 10 8	0·92	13 42 1	22 16 18
18	14 43	0·49	13 31 14	9·37	9 32 7	0·91	13 45 57	22 12 22
19	14 55	0·46	13 34 59	9·39	9 54 5	0·90	13 49 54	22 8 26
20	15 6	0·44	13 38 45	9·42	10 16 1	0·90	13 53 50	22 4 31
21	15 16	0·41	13 42 31	9·45	10 37·6	0·89	13 57 47	22 0 35
22	15 25	0·38	13 46 18	9·48	10 58 9	0·89	14 1 43	21 56 39
23	15 34	0·35	13 50 6	9·50	11 20·1	0·88	14 5 40	21 52 43
24	15 42	0·32	13 53 54	9·53	11 41 1	0·87	14 9 36	21 48 47
25	15 49	0·29	13 57 43	9·56	12 1 9	0·86	14 13 33	21 44 51
26	15 56	0·26	14 1 33	9·60	12 22 6	0·86	14 17 30	21 40 55
27	16 2	0·23	14 5 24	9·63	12 43·1	0·85	14 21 26	21 36 59
28	16 7	0·20	14 9 16	9·66	13 3 3	0·84	14 25 23	21 33 3
29	16 11	0·17	14 13 8	9·69	13 23·4	0·83	14 29 19	21 29 7
30	16 15	0·13	14 17 1	9·72	13 43 2	0·82	14 33 16	21 25 11
31	16 18	0·10	14 20 54	9·76	14 2 9 S	0·81	14 37 12	21 21 16

MEMORANDA

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1927.

Day	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Mn 1841–1905	Dalton Mean	Wind (Pressure lb to foot.)		Rain Fall	Sunshine
	°	°	°	inches		Directn	inch	hours
1	59·8	48·1	54·1	29·671	5·4	SSW	·05	··
2	65·2	47·4	54·1	29·649	6·8	SW	·05	0·8
3	59·9	36·5	53·3	30·155	0·7	S	···	8·2
4	56·9	33·9	53·0	·202	0·0	Calm	···	2·3
5	56·6	35·8	52·8	·295	0·1	Calm		5·1
6	62·7	35·2	·5	·255	0·2	SW	.	3·8
7	62·4	39·4	·3	·199	0·1	Calm		1·1
8	62·7	46·6	52·0	·241	0·6	NE	.	6·3
9	60·2	44·0	51·6	·265	1·1	ENE	.	7·9
10	61·7	37·9	51·3	·204	0·2	Calm		5·7
11	57·2	37·9	50·9	·203	0·9	NNE	..	3·0
12	53·7	47·2	·6	30·211	0·6	NNE		···
13	52·9	42·7	·3	29·953	0·2	NNW	01	···
14	57·6	43·5	50·1	·798	0·9	NNE	01	0·9
15	60·6	48·7	49·9	·853	0·6	NNE	.	2·1
16	57·0	45·3	·8	·779	0·2	W		0·1
17	60·4	47·0	6	·628	3·8	WSW	.	2·0
18	55·8	40·0	·3	·729	0·7	WSW	..	1·8
19	58·9	42·0	49·1	·668	2·0	SW	·01	1·0
20	53·1	38·4	48·8	·904	0·1	Calm	..	0·2
21	54·1	38·2	·6	·840	0·2	E	·02	0·7
22	52·2	43·2	·3	·133	1·3	SE	·29	···
23	52·4	41·2	48·1	·276	3·4	NW	02	···
24	59·4	33·7	47·9	·774	0·8	S		4·2
25	66·2	53·7	·7	·746	4·9	SSW	.	0·5
26	61·0	56·9	·6	·699	6·0	SSW	02	···
27	62·8	55·9	·5	·663	11·8	SW	35	0·7
28	62·8	54·8	·4	·620	16·6	SSW	·02	0·2
29	61·5	50·2	·3	·898	10·0	SSW	.	5·4
30	67·0	52·4	2	·704	1·7	S	..	0·6
31	62·2	41·4	47·1	29·778	3·7	SSW	42	1·7
Mn	59·2	43·8	50·0	29·871	—	..	1·27	66·3

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon Day.	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc Lat	Centre of Disc Long.
	° ′	°	°
5	26·3 E	6·5 N	214·9
15	26 3	5·8	83·0
25	25 6 E	5·0 N	311·1

[See Note. p. 4]

THE MOON.

Day of M	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h 15m (See p 24)
	H. M	H M	H M	h m s	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D H	W E
1	3 44	10 4	17 30	11 52 56	4 50 5N	58 25	15 55	28 12	231O4
2	5 6	11 3d	17 43	12 41 46	1 28 6S	57 52	15 46	0 2	4O123
3	6 27	12 2c	17 57	13 29 51	7 36 2	57 14	15 36	1 2	4O23●
4	7 47	13 5	18 10	14 18 6	13 15 8	56 33	15 25	2 2	421O3
5	9 5	13 51	18 26	15 7 13	18 23 1	55 54	15 14	3 2	½42O1
6	10 23	14 39	18 45	15 57 41	22 15 9	55 18	15 4	4 2	431O2
7	11 38	15 28	19 11	16 49 34	25 14 2	54 49	14 56	5 2	43O21
8	12 48	16 18	19 45	17 42 35	27 0 7	54 28	14 50	6 2	4231O
9	13 49	17 9	20 29	18 36 3	27 31 4	54 16	14 47	7 2	4O13●
10	14 38	18 1	21 26	19 29 10	26 45 8	54 15	14 47	8 2	●O423
11	15 15	18 51	22 32	20 21 11	24 47 2	54 25	14 49	9 2	21O34
12	15 43	19 39	23 43	21 11 37	21 41 8	54 44	14 55	10 2	2O314
13	16 3	20 26	0 58	22 0 24	17 37 6	55 12	15 2	11 2	31O24
14	16 20	21 11	2 13	22 47 49	12 44 2	55 47	15 12	12 2	3O214
15	16 33	21 55	3 30	23 34 29	7 12 0	56 27	15 23	13 2	23104
16	16 47	22 39	4 47	0 21 11	1 13 2S	57 9	15 34	14 2	●O314
17	16 58	23 24	6 7	1 8 52	4 57 8N	57 49	15 45	15 2	1O423
18	17 13	0 11	7 30	1 58 33	11 3 7	58 25	15 55	16 2	½42O3
19	17 29	1 2	8 56	2 51 13	16 43 9	58 54	16 3	17 2	42O13
20	17 49	1 56	10 23	3 47 35	21 34 7	59 14	16 8	18 2	431O2
21	18 18	2 55	11 48	4 47 46	25 11 6	59 26	16 12	19 2	43O12
22	18 59	3 57	13 0	5 50 54	27 13 1	59 29	16 12	20 2	432O1
23	19 57	5 0	13 56	6 55 11	27 26 3	59 25	16 11	21 2	42O31
24	21 12	6 1	14 35	7 58 23	25 50 8	59 15	16 9	22 2	41O23
25	22 35	6 59	15 2	8 58 39	22 38 4	59 1	16 5	23 2	42O13
26	..	.	. .	9 55 10	18 8 8	58 43	16 0	24 2	24O13
27	0 1	7 52	15 22	10 48 4	12 44 3	58 22	15 54	25 2	31O24
28	1 26	8 42	15 37	11 38 6	6 46 4	57 58	15 48	26 2	3O124
29	2 48	9 28	15 51	12 26 16	0 34 5N	57 31	15 40	27 2	321O4
30	4 8	10 13	16 3	13 13 37	5 33 5S	57 2	15 32	28 2	●2O14
31	5 25	10 58	16 17	14 1 9	11 21 5S	56 31	15 24	29 2	1O234

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1 Day breaks at 4*h* 8*m*. Civil twilight ends at 18*h*. 21*m* Night begins, 19*h* 30*m* The length of the Day is 11*h* 36*m*

Oct. 3. Uranus in Opposition. Least distance from Earth 1,768,980,000 miles

Oct 3, 13*h* Mercury in conjunction with ☽. ☿ 6° S

Oct 4, 8*h* Mars in conjunction with ☽ ♂ ♑ S.

Oct 8 Mercury at Inferior conjunction

Oct 8, 23*h* Saturn in conjunction with ☽ ♄ 5° N.

Oct 22, 4*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽ ♃ 4° S

Oct 23 Mercury at greatest elongation 18° W

Oct 27. Occultation of η Leonis. Mag 3·6. See p 59

Oct 30, *noon* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 1° S *Venus occulted*, see p 39

Oct 31, 4*h* Mercury in conjunction with ☽ ☿ 0 2° N

In this month the Mornings decrease 52*m*, and the Afternoons 1*h* 3*m*

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the first half of this month, the Moon being then absent

Constellations near the S meridian at 22*h*. Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda Pisces, Piscis Australis, Cetus

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R A	☿ MERCURY. DEC S	♀ VENUS. R A	♀ VENUS. DEC N &c	♂ MARS. R A	♂ MARS. DEC S.	♃ JUPITER. R A	♃ JUPITER. DEC N	♄ SATURN. R A	♄ SATURN. DEC S
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
3	13 7 58	10 39 9	10 45 57	9 2·6	13 44 8	10 34 2	5 1 16	21 57·2	17 37 56	22 24 8
8	12 49 20	7 20 0	11 8 58	6 51·1	13 56 59	11 48 7	5 1 13	21 57·0	17 39 12	22 26 3
13	12 33 53	3 51·9	11 31 50	4 34 2	14 10 2	13 1 4	5 0 49	21 56·3	17 40 37	22 27 7
18	12 31 57	2 9·2	11 54 37	2 13·2	14 23 18	14 12·0	5 0 3	21 55·1	17 42 11	22 29 1
23	12 44 41	2 42 0	12 17 23	*0 10·5*	14 36 47	15 20 2	4 58 57	21 53·4	17 43 53	22 30·5
28	13 7 9	4 51 0	12 40 12	*2 35·2*	14 50 30	16 25·8	4 57 30	21 51·2	17 45 42	22 31·9

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·80	13 3	6·4	3·5	1·9	0·9	16 1	5·1	6 1	1·9	20·3	7·2
15	8·83	11·6	6·1	3·5	2·0	0·8	16 4	4·4	5·9	1·9	20·9	7·1
25	8·85	8·6	5·9	3·5	2 1	0·8	16 7	3·3	5 7	1·9	21·4	7·0

Oct 15. Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit. 11*m* 4·97*s*

♅ URANUS.

D	R A	DEC N
	H. M	° ′
10	0 34·6	2 56
30	0 31·8	2 39

♆ NEPTUNE.

R A	DEC N.
H M	° ′
10 19·6	11 4
10 21 5	10 54

Oct 15 Uranus *rises* 16*h*. 41*m*, *sets* 5*h*. 15*m*. Neptune *rises* 1*h*. 47*m*, *sets* 13*h* 46*m*.

October Meteors.—During October, meteors are generally fairly abundant even on nights when no special shower is in activity. In recent years a new display of special kind has added to the importance of the meteoric systems of the month.

The earth passes near or perhaps through the orbit of Giacobini's comet of 1900 which has a period of about 6½ years. In 1926, Oct. 9, a very definite, if not extremely abundant, shower of meteors was directed from the point 262°+ 55° which, as nearly as possible, corresponds, both in date and direction, with that computed for the comet's orbit A few meteors from this radiant were recorded on Oct. 9, 1927, and repetitions of the display may be expected in this and

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Grimsby		Leith		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After.
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H. M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H. M	H M	H. M.
1	0 37	12 45	10 12	22 27	5 59	18 21	4 49	17 26	11 3	23 18	1 11	13 38	10 19	22 39
2	*1 22	*13 27	10 50	23 7	6 42	19 3	5 32	18 3	11 46	.	1 53	14 17	10 58	23 16
3	*2 1	*14 7	11 28	23 46	7 23	19 43	6 17	18 39	0 1	12 27	2 33	14 54	11 34	23 51
4	*2 36	*14 44	..	12 4	7 58	20 17	6 56	19 13	0 41	13 4	3 12	15 31	..	12 9
5	*3 9	*15 21	0 22	12 39	8 32	20 52	7 33	19 43	1 18	13 38	3 51	16 7	0 27	12 45
6	*3 40	*15 55	0 57	13 11	9 4	21 23	8 7	20 10	1 53	14 11	4 27	16 41	1 2	13 19
7	4 10	16 26	1 30	13 42	9 33	21 52	8 39	20 36	2 25	14 41	5 1	17 14	1 36	13 53
8	4 38	16 58	2 4	14 15	10 1	22 21	9 13	21 8	2 58	15 13	5 37	17 50	2 11	14 29
9	5 10	17 36	2 40	14 52	10 30	22 52	9 52	21 46	3 33	15 50	6 16	18 31	2 48	15 10
10	5 49	18 22	3 24	15 43	11 5	23 37	10 37	22 35	4 16	16 38	7 4	19 24	3 35	16 5
11	6 39	19 25	4 28	16 55	..	12 8	11 33	23 43	5 14	17 47	8 6	20 37	4 41	17 21
12	7 53	20 56	5 50	18 25	0 57	13 44	.	12 56	6 37	19 17	9 29	22 7	6 4	18 49
13	9 32	22 37	7 22	19 55	2 42	15 28	1 30	14 45	8 10	20 41	10 58	23 27	7 30	20 6
14	10 58	23 47	8 38	20 57	4 10	16 40	3 7	15 57	9 21	21 40	.	12 4	8 36	21 3
15	11 56	.	9 27	21 41	5 8	17 30	4 5	16 41	10 11	22 25	0 24	12 51	9 27	21 49
16	0 34	12 39	10 4	22 17	5 51	18 10	4 46	17 13	10 51	23 3	1 6	13 27	10 9	22 26
17	1 10	13 16	10 36	22 50	6 28	18 45	5 22	17 43	11 26	23 39	1 41	13 59	10 41	22 55
18	*1 41	*13 49	11 6	23 22	7 0	19 18	5 56	18 14	.	12 1	2 12	14 29	11 10	23 26
19	*2 10	*14 23	11 39	23 57	7 33	19 52	6 31	18 48	0 16	12 37	2 46	15 3	11 43	..
20	*2 41	*14 59		12 12	8 6	20 28	7 9	19 21	0 53	13 13	3 24	15 42	0 1	12 20
21	*3 16	*15 36	0 34	12 47	8 42	21 4	7 47	19 53	1 32	13 51	4 5	16 21	0 40	12 59
22	*3 49	*16 13	1 12	13 23	9 17	21 42	8 24	20 28	2 11	14 29	4 45	17 1	1 19	13 40
23	4 25	16 55	1 52	14 5	9 56	22 23	9 7	21 9	2 52	15 12	5 30	17 49	2 4	14 29
24	5 8	17 46	2 42	14 59	10 38	23 6	9 58	22 2	3 41	16 5	6 24	18 47	2 57	15 28
25	6 3	18 51	3 45	16 10	11 32	.	11 0	23 10	4 42	17 13	7 30	20 0	4 3	16 43
26	7 14	20 14	5 9	17 44	0 14	12 58	...	12 17	6 1	18 39	8 53	21 29	5 27	18 12
27	8 47	21 56	6 45	19 19	1 56	14 46	0 45	14 1	7 32	20 6	10 23	22 54	6 54	19 33
28	10 24	23 19	8 7	20 31	3 35	16 11	2 31	15 27	8 51	21 15	11 37	..	8 8	20 39
29	11 34	.	9 7	21 24	4 44	17 11	3 45	16 21	9 52	22 10	0 1	12 33	9 8	21 34
30	0 15	12 25	9 51	22 8	5 36	17 58	4 34	17 0	10 39	22 54	0 51	13 15	9 56	22 16
31	0 57	13 7	10 27	22 44	6 18	18 37	5 13	17 34	11 19	23 35	1 31	13 50	10 34	22 51

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Planets. (Noon = 12h)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6	6 42	11 58	17 17	3 17	10 1	16 44
13	5 26	11 8	16 51	3 38	10 6	16 32
20	4 49	10 42	16 34	3 59	10 10	16 20
27	4 58	10 41	16 22	4 20	10 14	16 7

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h m	h m	h m	h m
6	7 48	12 53	17 58	19 55	4 0	12 5
13	7 47	12 44	17 40	19 27	3 32	11 37
20	7 47	12 35	17 22	18 59	3 3	11 8
27	7 48	12 26	17 4	18 30	2 34	10 38

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h m.
6	12 40	16 39	20 38
13	12 15	16 14	20 13
20	11 50	15 48	19 47
27	11 25	15 23	19 22

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is a morning star after the 8th. It will be at western elongation on the 23rd, and may be seen above the east-south-east horizon at 6 o'clock from about the 20th or earlier.

♀ Venus continues to rise later and is to be seen in the east before dawn Magnitude −3.4.

♂ Mars is above the horizon only in daylight hours.

♃ Jupiter which is at a stationary point on the 5th rises at about the end of twilight and throughout the night is a conspicuous object.

♄ Saturn sets S W. by W. soon after twilight and may still be seen as an evening star.

future years These displays should be plentiful in October 1933 and 1934, and in 1939 and 1940.

Another rich shower has long been known to occur in Oct, viz. "The Orionids." This is visible chiefly between the 19th and 24th of the month and the maximum is usually attained on Oct 21 The meteors are swift, with streaks, and diverge from a point in the N.E. region of Orion at 91°+15°.

Halos, Coronae.—The halo or luminous ring of 22° radius sometimes seen surrounding the Sun or Moon, the space within it appearing less bright than the rest of the sky, is produced by *refraction* of the rays of the Sun or Moon through a cloud of ice-crystals in the upper air A corona, or coloured ring usually about 5° radius surrounding the Sun or Moon, bluish-white, immediately adjacent to the luminary and brownish-red on the outside, is produced by *diffraction* or the bending of rays round small water drops. A variety of this called a Bishop's ring of about 20° outer radius is believed to be due to diffraction by very fine particles of dust suspended in the atmosphere.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 240° 1′ 22d 20h	The Sun Rises H M	The Sun Sets H M	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
1		F	All Saints. Hallowmas. Coronel, 1914	6 54	16 32	305	60
2		S	*All Souls.* Richard Hooker, the "Judicious," d. 1600	6 56	16 30	306	59
3		S	23rd Sun. after Trinity. Yarmouth bombarded, '14	6 58	16 29	307	58
4		M	Adm. Benbow died, 1702. Advance on Sambre, 1918	7 0	16 27	308	57
5		Tu	William III. landed at Torbay, 1688 Inkerman, 1854.	7 2	16 25	309	56
6		W	Holborn Viaduct and Blackfriars Bridge opened, '69.	7 3	16 23	310	55
7		Th	Last execution at Tyburn, 1783 Gaza, 1917.	7 5	16 22	311	54
8		F	E. Halley, astronomer, b.1656. (N.S) Milton d. 1674.	7 7	16 20	312	53
9		S	Lord Mayor's Day. Cruiser *Emden* destroyed, 1914.	7 9	16 19	313	52
10		S	24th Sunday after Trinity. Wilhelm II. ab., 1918	7 10	16 17	314	51
11		M	Martinmas. Half Quarter Day. Armistice Day (1918)	7 12	16 15	315	50
12		Tu	Adm. Edward Vernon, "Grog," born, 1684	7 14	16 14	316	49
13		W	Ancre, 1916. Beaumont-Hamel, 1916.	7 16	16 12	317	48
14		Th	F.-M. Sir Stapleton Cotton (Ld. Combermere) b 1772.	7 17	16 11	318	47
15		F	League of Nations first met. 1920.	7 19	16 10	319	46
16		S	Capt. Cook took possession of New Zealand, 1769.	7 21	16 8	320	45
17		S	25th Sunday after Trinity. Joppa occupied, 1917.	7 23	16 7	321	44
18		M	Duke of Wellington buried at St. Paul's, 1852.	7 24	16 6	322	43
19		Tu	Man in the Iron Mask, died, 1703.	7 26	16 4	323	42
20		W	Quiberon Bay, 1759. 1st Battle of Cambrai, 1917.	7 28	16 3	324	41
21		Th	German Navy surrendered to Britain, 1918.	7 29	16 2	325	40
22		F	Rt Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery b 1873. Ctesiphon, 1915	7 31	16 1	326	39
23		S	Richard Hakluyt (Voyages and Discoveries), d. 1616.	7 32	16 0	327	38
24		S	26th Sunday after Trinity. Old Martinmas.	7 34	15 59	328	37
25		M	Sir Francis Chantry d 1841 Sir H. Havelock d. 1857	7 36	15 58	329	36
26		Tu	J. L. Macadam, d 1836. Queen Maud born, 1869.	7 37	15 57	330	35
27		W	Two German airships destroyed, 1916.	7 39	15 56	331	34
28		Th	Mandalay occupied, 1885. Modder River, 1899.	7 40	15 55	332	33
29		F	Metropolitan School Board first elected, 1870.	7 42	15 54	333	32
30		S	St. Andrew. Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill b. 1874.	7 43	15 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	1d 12h.	0·9m.
☽	First Quarter	9 14	9 8
○	Full Moon	17 0	14 2
☾	Last Quarter	23 16	4·3

Apogee 7d. 11·0h. 251,590 miles.
Perigee 19d 5·8h. 225,700 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Nov. 1, 42° 9′.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN NOV., 1927, on 12 days; total fall, 2·20 inches; *below* the average by 0·08 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Fox-hunting begins.
– Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors
– Holiday at London Stock Exchange
9. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed
11. Martinmas Half Quarter Day.
12 County Sheriffs for next year nominated.
15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Subt from Ap Time	Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at the Sidereal Time
	M S	s	H M s	s	° ′	″	H M s	H M S
1	16 20	0 07	14 24 49	9 79	14 22 3 S	0 80	14 41 9	21 17 20
2	16 21	0 03	14 28 44	9 82	14 41 5	0 79	14 45 5	21 13 24
3	16 21	0 00	14 32 41	9 86	15 0 4	0 78	14 49 2	21 9 28
4	16 21	0 03	14 36 38	9 89	15 19·1	0 77	14 52 59	21 5 32
5	16 20	0 07	14 40 35	9 92	15 37 5	0 76	14 56 55	21 1 36
6	16 18	0·10	14 44 34	9 96	15 55 7	0 75	15 0 52	20 57 40
7	16 15	0 14	14 48 33	9 99	16 13 6	0 74	15 4 48	20 53 44
8	16 11	0 17	14 52 34	10 03	16 31 3	0 73	15 8 45	20 49 48
9	16 7	0 21	14 56 35	10 06	16 48 6	0 72	15 12 41	20 45 52
10	16 1	0 24	15 0 37	10 10	17 5 7	0 71	15 16 38	20 41 56
11	15 55	0 27	15 4 39	10 13	17 22 5	0·69	15 20 34	20 38 1
12	15 48	0·31	15 8 43	10 17	17 39 0	0 68	15 24 31	20 34 5
13	15 40	0 34	15 12 47	10·20	17 55 1	0 67	15 28 28	20 30 9
14	15 32	0 38	15 16 52	10·24	18 11 0	0·65	15 32 24	20 26 13
15	15 22	0 41	15 20 59	10·27	18 26 5	0 64	15 36 21	20 22 17
16	15 12	0 45	15 25 5	10 31	18 41 8	0 63	15 40 17	20 18 21
17	15 1	0 48	15 29 13	10·34	18 56 6	0 61	15 44 14	20 14 25
18	14 49	0 52	15 33 22	10 38	19 11 2	0 60	15 48 10	20 10 29
19	14 36	0 55	15 37 31	10 41	19 25 4	0 58	15 52 7	20 6 33
20	14 22	0 59	15 41 41	10 45	19 39 3	0 57	15 56 3	20 2 37
21	14 8	0 62	15 45 52	10 48	19 52 8	0 56	16 0 0	19 58 41
22	13 52	0 66	15 50 4	10 51	20 5·9	0 54	16 3 57	19 54 45
23	13 36	0 69	15 54 17	10 55	20 18 7	0 52	16 7 53	19 50 50
24	13 19	0 72	15 58 31	10 58	20 31 1	0 51	16 11 50	19 46 54
25	13 1	0 76	16 2 45	10 61	20 43 1	0 49	16 15 46	19 42 58
26	12 43	0 79	16 7 0	10 65	20 54 7	0 48	16 19 43	19 39 2
27	12 24	0 82	16 11 16	10 68	21 6 0	0 46	16 23 39	19 35 6
28	12 3	0 85	16 15 32	10 71	21 16 8	0 44	16 27 36	19 31 10
29	11 43	0 88	16 19 50	10 74	21 27 3	0 43	16 31 32	19 27 14
30	11 21	0 91	16 24 8	10 77	21 37 3 S	0 41	16 35 29	19 23 18

MEMORANDA.

1. .....
2. .....
3. ☌.
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. ☌.
11. .....
12. .....
13. .....
14. .....
15. .....
16. .....
17. ☌.
18. .....
19. .....
20. .....
21. .....
22. .....
23. .....
24. ☌.
25. .....
26. .....
27. .....
28. .....
29. .....
30. .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1927.

Day	TEMPERATURE: Max	Min	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM: Mean	WIND: Pressure lbs to foot	Directn	RAIN-FALL	SUN SHINE
	°	°	°	inches			inch	hours
1	60 1	38 1	47·0	30 079	4 3	SSW	24	1 4
2	63 2	54 5	46 8	100	3 9	SW	10	0 1
3	65 1	54 3	6	30 028	1 2	SSW	...	0 8
4	60·0	51 0	·0	29·949	2 9	WSW	..	4 0
5	52 1	44 2	46 1	643	5·5	WSW	02	2 0
6	49·5	37 5	45 8	082	1 0	SW	..	2·5
7	43 2	34 0	4	·142	0 1	SW	...	..
8	40·0	29 2	45 0	457	0·9	NE	...	...
9	43 3	34 0	44 6	·337	2·8	N	...	2·0
10	40 9	30·0	·3	·381	2·7	NNW	..	0 1
11	41 1	32 3	44 0	·572	2·2	NW	..	4·3
12	45 7	31 0	43 7	29·857	4 0	N	01	4·1
13	42 9	32·4	5	30·109	0·6	N	...	1 7
14	46 2	35 6	·3	30 016	0·5	WSW	01	0 1
15	52·0	40·5	43 1	29·981	0·3	WSW	·01	0 1
16	53 0	40 5	42 8	30·020	0·2	SW	..	1·2
17	49 1	37 5	·6	29 859	1·5	SSE	...	1 5
18	50 0	39 4	·4	·515	1·5	ESE	...	0 3
19	48 0	44 5	·3	·372	3·1	E	·09	..
20	47 1	41 1	·2	355	10·2	ENE	55	...
21	46 9	42 9	·1	·434	5·6	ENE	05	..
22	47·2	37 8	·1	·721	0·5	ENE	...	...
23	48 6	35 7	·0	·744	1·2	Calm	...	..
24	53·4	42·5	42·0	29·766	3·3	S	10	...
25	47 9	35 0	41·9	30·285	0·3	SW	...	2 3
26	44 0	28·8	·8	·287	0·2	Calm	.	0·2
27	42 2	36·3	·7	·084	0·5	Calm	...	...
28	47 1	39 7	·5	30 144	1·3	S	..	...
29	47·1	42 8	·2	29·982	4·5	NNE	1 00	...
30	43·4	40·2	41·0	30 171	2 6	ENE	·02	...
Mn	48·7	38·8	43·5	29 782	—	—	2·20	28·7

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon Day	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc. Lat	Long.
	°	°	°
5	23·8 E	3·8 N	166·0
15	21·4	2·7	34·2
25	18·3 E	1·5 N	262·4

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 0h 30m (See p 24)
	H M	H M	H M	H M S	° ′	′	′ ″	D H	W E
1	6 44	11 44	16 31	14 49 38	16 34 6S	55 59	15 15	0 12	○ 2 1 3 4
2	8 2	12 30	16 48	15 39 38	20 59 0	55 28	15 7	1 12	● 2 ○ 3 4
3	9 19	13 19	17 11	16 31 17	24 22 5	55 0	14 59	2 12	3 1 ○ 2 4
4	10 32	14 9	17 41	17 24 19	26 35 7	54 37	14 53	3 12	3 4 ○ 1 2
5	11 38	15 0	18 21	18 18 2	27 32 8	54 19	14 48	4 12	4 3 2 1 ○
6	12 32	15 52	19 13	19 11 30	27 12 6	54 10	14 46	5 12	4 2 3 ○ 1
7	13 14	16 42	20 16	20 3 50	25 38 0	54 11	14 46	6 12	4 1 ○ 2 3
8	13 44	17 31	21 25	20 54 26	22 55 6	54 22	14 49	7 12	4 ○ 2 1 3
9	14 8	18 18	22 38	21 43 10	19 13 5	54 43	14 54	8 12	4 2 1 ○ 3
10	14 25	19 3	23 52	22 30 18	14 40 8	55 14	15 3	9 12	4 3 ○ 2 1
11	14 40	19 46	1 6	23 16 25	9 26 6	55 54	15 14	10 12	3 4 ○ 1 2
12	14 52	20 30	2 22	0 2 21	3 41 1S	56 41	15 27	11 12	3 2 1 ○ 4
13	15 5	21 14	3 40	0 49 7	2 24 1N	57 32	15 40	12 12	2 3 ○ 1 4
14	15 17	22 0	5 1	1 37 50	8 34 6	58 22	15 54	13 12	1 ○ 2 3 4
15	15 32	22 49	6 27	2 29 37	14 31 3	59 9	16 7	14 12	○ 2 1 3 4
16	15 51	23 43	7 56	3 25 28	19 50 2	59 46	16 17	15 12	2 1 ○ 3 4
17	16 17	0 41	9 25	4 25 49	24 3 8	60 11	16 24	16 12	● 3 ○ 1 4
18	16 53	1 44	10 47	5 30 3	26 44 7	60 22	16 27	17 12	3 ○ 2 4 ●
19	17 46	2 50	11 51	6 36 19	27 33 5	60 19	16 26	18 12	3 2 1 ○ 4
20	18 57	3 54	12 36	7 41 53	26 25 4	60 3	16 22	19 12	2 3 4 ○ 1
21	20 20	4 54	13 7	8 44 24	23 31 9	59 37	16 15	20 12	4 1 ○ 2 3
22	21 48	5 49	13 29	9 42 36	19 14 8	59 5	16 6	21 12	4 ○ 2 1 3
23	23 13	6 40	13 45	10 36 28	13 59 5	58 30	15 56	22 12	4 2 1 ○ 3
24	...	.	.. .	11 26 48	8 9 2	57 55	15 47	23 12	4 2 ○ 1 3
25	0 35	7 27	14 0	12 14 43	2 3 5N	57 20	15 37	24 12	● 4 3 ○ 2
26	1 55	8 12	14 12	13 1 25	4 0 8 S	56 47	15 28	25 12	4 3 2 1 ○
27	3 12	8 56	14 24	13 48 0	9 49 3	56 16	15 20	26 12	4 2 3 ○ 1
28	4 29	9 40	14 38	14 35 25	15 8 2	55 47	15 12	27 12	1 4 ○ 2 3
29	5 45	10 25	14 54	15 24 21	19 44 5	55 21	15 5	28 12	○ 1 2 4 3
30	7 2	11 12	15 14	16 15 9	23 25 4 S	54 57	14 58	29 12	2 1 ○ 3 4

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

November 1 Day breaks at 5*h* 0*m* Civil twilight ends at 17*h* 19*m*. Night begins 18*h* 28*m* The length of the Day is 9*h* 38*m*

Nov 1, *morn* Annular Eclipse of the Sun Visible at Greenwich as Partial Eclipse. See p 58

Nov 2, 7*h* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 0 5° N.

Nov 5, 11*h*. Saturn in conjunction with ☽ ♄ 5° N

Nov 6, *morn* Eclipse and Occultation of Jupiter's Satellite III Oc D 3*h* 44*m* See page 58

Nov. 13-15 Meteors of the Leonid stream may be seen after midnight They are expected to be increasingly abundant in the coming years, the comet (Tempel I 1866), with which they are associated being due at perihelion in 1933

Nov 18, 9*h* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 4° S

Nov 29, 15*h* Mercury in conjunction with Mars ☿ 0 5° S

Nov 29, 19*h* Venus in conjunction with ☽ ♀ 2° N

In this month the Mornings decrease 49*m*, the Afternoons 38*m*

Constellations near the S meridian at 22*h* : Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries Perseus, Taurus

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS R.A.	Dec.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec. N	♄ SATURN R.A.	Dec. S
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
2	13 34 34	7 47 8	13 3 9	4 59 5	15 4 28	17 28 4	4 55 44	21 48 6	17 47 38	22 33·2
7	14 4 11	10 59 3	13 26 19	7 21 7	15 18 41	18 27 7	4 53 40	21 45 5	17 49 40	22 34·3
12	14 34 49	14 6 8	13 49 45	9 40·3	15 33 9	19 23·3	4 51 22	21 42·0	17 51 48	22 35·4
17	15 6 6	17 0 4	14 13 31	11 53 6	15 47 52	20 14·8	4 48 50	21 38 1	17 54 2	22 36 4
22	15 37 59	19 34·3	14 37 43	14 0 0	16 2 50	21 2·0	4 46 7	21 33 8	17 56 20	22 37 2
27	16 10 33	21 44·6	15 2 22	15 57 8	16 18 2	21 44 6	4 43 18	21 29 2	17 58 42	22 37 8

THE SUN AND PLANETS

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·88	6 9	5 8	3 5	2·1	0 8	16 10	2·6	5 5	1 9	22 0	7·0
15	8·90	6·3	5 6	3 5	2·1	0·8	16 12	2 4	5 4	1 9	22·3	6·9
25	8 02	6 1	5·5	3 5	2·2	0·8	16 14	2 3	5 3	1 9	22·5	6 6

Nov. 15 Mean Time of Sun's semidiam in Transit, 1*m*. 8 31*s*

D	♅ URANUS R.A. H M	Dec. N ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE R.A. H M	Dec N. °
10	0 30 5	2 31	10 22·2	10 51
30	0 29 0	2 21	10 22 9	10 47

Nov. 15. Uranus *rises* 14*h* 37*m*, *sets* 3*h*. 7*m* Neptune *rises* 23*h*. 49*m*., *sets* 13*h*. 45*m*

Lord Mayor's Day.—The date November 9, is in accordance with Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II. c 48). In the earliest times the Lord Mayor was elected on the day of the Feast of St Simon and St. Jude, October 28, and from the time of Edward I at least was presented to the King or to the Barons of the Exchequer on the following day, except that day be a Sunday

The day of election was altered to October 16 in 1346, and after some further changes was finally fixed for Michaelmas Day in 1546, as it now is, but the ceremonies of admittance and swearing-in of the Lord Mayor continued to take place on October 28 and 29 respectively until 1751.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Greenock		Leith		Dublin (Bar G.M.T.)	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	*1 32	*13 45	11 1	23 18	6 55	19 15	5 52	18 9	11 58		2 8	14 24	11 7	23 23
2	*2 5	*14 21	11 35	23 55	7 30	19 49	6 30	18 42	0 13	12 34	2 43	14 58	11 40	23 58
3	*2 38	*14 57	..	12 9	8 4	20 25	7 9	19 14	0 52	13 9	3 21	15 35	..	12 16
4	3 12	15 31	0 31	12 40	8 37	20 57	7 44	19 41	1 28	13 41	3 59	16 9	0 34	12 51
5	3 41	16 2	1 4	13 11	9 6	21 28	8 17	20 9	1 59	14 14	4 34	16 43	1 8	13 26
6	4 11	16 37	1 39	13 45	9 38	22 1	8 53	20 42	2 34	14 48	5 12	17 22	1 44	14 4
7	4 44	17 14	2 17	14 22	10 9	22 34	9 32	21 21	3 11	15 26	5 53	18 5	2 24	14 46
8	5 22	18 0	3 0	15 10	10 44	23 13	10 15	22 7	3 53	16 11	6 39	18 56	3 9	15 36
9	6 9	18 58	3 57	16 17	11 34		11 5	23 6	4 46	17 10	7 36	20 0	4 8	16 43
10	7 11	20 8	5 9	17 36	0 15	12 50	...	12 7	5 54	18 24	8 44	21 15	5 19	17 57
11	8 31	21 34	6 30	18 59	1 41	14 24	0 26	13 36	7 11	19 43	10 0	22 33	6 36	19 12
12	10 0	22 53	7 46	20 9	3 12	15 45	2 6	14 59	8 25	20 49	11 10	23 34	7 44	20 11
13	11 7	23 45	8 41	20 58	4 15	16 39	3 19	15 49	9 19	21 38	...	12 1	8 36	21 0
14	11 56		9 21	21 39	5 2	17 24	4 7	16 28	10 3	22 22	0 21	12 42	9 23	21 44
15	0 25	12 37	9 57	22 14	5 45	18 6	4 46	16 59	10 43	23 3	1 2	13 20	10 3	22 21
16	*0 59	*13 17	10 31	22 50	6 23	18 45	5 27	17 31	11 23	23 45	1 40	13 55	10 39	22 57
17	*1 35	*13 55	11 6	23 30	7 2	19 26	6 9	18 8	.	12 5	2 17	14 31	11 16	23 36
18	*2 12	*14 38	11 46	.	7 43	20 8	6 55	18 47	0 29	12 48	2 58	15 14	11 58	...
19	*2 52	*15 21	0 14	12 28	8 23	20 50	7 40	19 26	1 15	13 33	3 46	16 1	0 20	12 43
20	*3 31	*16 6	0 59	13 11	9 5	21 36	8 25	20 9	2 1	14 19	4 36	16 51	1 7	13 33
21	4 14	16 55	1 47	13 59	9 52	22 23	9 12	21 1	2 50	15 9	5 28	17 46	2 0	14 28
22	5 2	17 50	2 41	14 55	10 39	23 9	10 5	22 2	3 45	16 6	6 26	18 48	2 57	15 28
23	6 0	18 52	3 46	16 5	11 30	...	11 3	23 8	4 44	17 8	7 31	19 57	4 2	16 39
24	7 7	20 5	5 2	17 29	0 9	12 46	...	12 6	5 51	18 21	8 42	21 12	5 18	17 56
25	8 28	21 28	6 27	18 54	1 36	14 18	0 24	13 28	7 6	19 37	9 56	22 26	6 32	19 6
26	9 54	22 43	7 41	20 0	3 3	15 38	1 58	14 50	8 17	20 43	11 3	23 28	7 37	20 6
27	11 3	23 39	8 36	20 53	4 9	16 35	3 12	15 47	9 15	21 36	11 57	.	8 32	20 58
28	11 56	.	9 20	21 38	5 0	17 24	4 6	16 29	10 3	22 24	0 19	12 43	9 23	21 47
29	0 24	12 41	9 59	22 19	5 47	18 12	4 50	17 6	10 49	23 10	1 4	13 24	10 9	22 29
30	1 5	13 21	10 37	22 59	6 31	18 54	5 30	17 41	11 31	23 51	1 46	14 2	10 47	23 4

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets (Noon = 12h)

D	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Southes	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Southes	Venus ♀ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3	5 29	10 51	16 12	4 42	10 19	15 55
10	6 3	11 6	16 7	5 4	10 24	15 43
17	6 47	11 22	15 56	5 26	10 29	15 32
24	7 26	11 39	15 51	5 49	10 36	15 21

D	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Southes	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Southes	Jupiter ♃ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3	7 49	12 18	16 48	18 0	2 4	10 8
10	7 49	12 11	16 32	17 30	1 33	9 37
17	7 50	12 4	16 17	17 0	1 2	9 5
24	7 50	11 57	16 4	16 29	0 31	8 33

D	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Southes	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h m	h m	h m
3	11 0	14 59	18 57
10	10 36	14 34	18 32
17	10 12	14 10	18 7
24	9 47	13 45	17 43

Morning and Evening Stars

☿ Mercury may perhaps be seen in the early days of the month low in the east-south-east at 6 o'clock, but will not otherwise be visible.

♀ Venus rises nearly at daybreak and will probably be seen in the brightening sky, south of east. It passes above Spica Virginis on the 6th Magnitude −3·4

♂ Mars rises later than, and sets only a few minutes after the Sun

♃ Jupiter, which is now moving from left to right towards Aldebaran, is the bright object of the evening sky and is unmistakable It rises N.E. by E in the twilight Magnitude at end of month, −2·4.

♄ Saturn, as last month, is above the horizon during the evening twilight.

The Calendar Act of 1751 (24 Geo. II. c. 23) ordained that Saints' days should be on the same dates in the new calendar as in the old, and consequently the day of St Simon and St. Jude continued to be October 28 But this Act was followed by another (24 Geo II c 48) "for the abbreviation of Michaelmas term," which altered the date of the beginning of that term to November 6, and consequently directed that the presentation of the Lord Mayor, that had been "usually kept and observed by the said City on the twenty-ninth day of October, should, after Michaelmas, 1752, be kept and observed on the ninth day of November" An Act of the next year 1752 (25 Geo. II. c. 30) provided that the admittance at the Guildhall should be as before, on the previous day, i.e November 8.

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° ♑ 22d 8h.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H M	H M		
1	▌	S	1st Sunday in Advent Queen Alexandra b 1844.	7 45	15 53	335	30
2	▌	M	Mercator, geographer d. 1594. Austerlitz, 1805.	7 46	15 52	336	29
3	▌	Tu	Capture of Mauritius, 1810. R. L. Stevenson d. 1894.	7 47	15 52	337	28
4	▌	W	Suttee in India abolished, 1829.	7 49	15 51	338	27
5	▌	Th	Adm of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., b. 1859.	7 50	15 51	339	26
6	▌	F	Warren Hastings born, 1732. Cawnpore, 1857.	7 51	15 50	340	25
7	▌	S	Rt Hon. Lloyd George became Prime Minister, 1916	7 53	15 50	341	24
8	▌	S	2nd Sunday in Advent. Naval action, Falklands, '14.	7 54	15 50	342	23
9	▌	M	Sierra Leone founded, 1786 Jerusalem captured, '17.	7 55	15 49	343	22
10	▌	Tu	Stormberg, 1899. Airflight, Eng. to Australia, 1919.	7 56	15 49	344	21
11	▌	W	John Gay, "Beggar's Opera," died, 1732.	7 57	15 49	345	20
12	▌	Th	Plevna, 1877. Robert Browning died, 1889.	7 58	15 49	346	19
13	▌	F	Dr. Samuel Johnson, lexicographer, died, 1784.	7 59	15 49	347	18
14	▌	S	H.R.H. Duke of York, K.G., born, 1895	8 0	15 49	348	17
15	▌	S	3rd Sunday in Advent. Colenso, 1899. [1914.	8 1	15 49	349	16
16	▌	M	Sir Herbert Tree b. 1853. Scarborough bombarded,	8 2	15 49	350	15
17	▌	Tu	Milan Decree of Napoleon, 1807.	8 3	15 49	351	14
18	▌	W	Moodkee, 1845 Samuel Rogers, poet, died, 1855	8 3	15 50	352	13
19	▌	Th	William Bowyer, the "learned printer," born, 1699.	8 4	15 50	353	12
20	▌	F	Suakim, 1888. H.R.H. Prince George, K.G., b. 1902.	8 5	15 50	354	11
21	▌	S	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 5	15 51	355	10
22	▌	S	4th Sunday in Advent Shortest Day.	8 6	15 51	356	9
23	▌	M	Thomas Wright, antiquary, d. 1877. Magdhaba, 1916.	8 6	15 52	357	8
24	▌	Tu	Vasco da Gama d. 1525. W. M Thackeray, d. 1863.	8 7	15 52	358	7
25	▌	W	Christmas Day. Quarter Day.	8 7	15 53	359	6
26	▌	Th	St. Stephen. Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.	8 7	15 54	360	5
27	▌	F	St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.	8 8	15 55	361	4
28	▌	S	Innocents' Day. Childermas.	8 8	15 55	362	3
29	▌	S	1st Sunday after Christmas. Sir Titus Salt, d. 1876.	8 8	15 56	363	2
30	▌	M	Macaulay d. 1859. Rudyard Kipling b. 1865.	8 8	15 57	364	1
31	▌	Tu	Rt. Hon. William C. Bridgeman, M.P., born, 1864.	8 8	15 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	1d.	4h.	48 4m.
☽ First Quarter	9	9	41·7
○ Full Moon	16	11	38·2
☾ Last Quarter	23	2	27 3
● New Moon	30	23	41·7

Apogee 5d. 5·4h. 252,170 miles.
Perigee 17d. 12·1h. 222,720 ,,
Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Dec. 1, 40° 33'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN DEC., 1927, on 11 days; total fall, 3·23 inches; *above* the average by 0·97 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES

Dec. 15. Last day for renewing Solicitors' certificates.

– Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered

25. Quarter Day.

– Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Dec. 25.

26. Bank and General Holiday.

31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time of 0h Sidereal Time.
	M S	s	H M S	s	° ′	″	H M S	H M S
1	10 59	0 94	16 28 26	10 79	21 47 0 S	0 39	16 39 26	19 19 22
2	10 36	0 96	16 32 46	10 82	21 56 2	0 38	16 43 22	19 15 26
3	10 13	0 99	16 37 6	10 85	22 5·0	0 36	16 47 19	19 11 30
4	9 49	1·01	16 41 26	10 87	22 13 3	0 34	16 51 15	19 7 35
5	9 25	1 03	16 45 47	10 89	22 21 3	0 32	16 55 12	19 3 39
6	8 59	1 06	16 50 9	10 92	22 28 8	0 30	16 59 8	18 59 43
7	8 34	1·08	16 54 31	10 94	22 35 8	0 29	17 3 5	18 55 47
8	8 8	1 10	16 58 54	10 96	22 42 4	0 26	17 7 1	18 51 51
9	7 41	1 12	17 3 17	10 98	22 48 6	0 25	17 10 58	18 47 55
10	7 14	1 13	17 7 40	10 99	22 54 3	0 23	17 14 55	18 43 59
11	6 47	1 15	17 12 4	11 01	23 59·6	0 21	17 18 51	18 40 3
12	6 19	1 16	17 16 29	11·02	23 4 4	0 19	17 22 48	18 36 7
13	5 51	1 18	17 20 53	11 04	23 8 7	0 17	17 26 44	18 32 11
14	5 23	1 19	17 25 18	11·05	23 12 6	0 15	17 30 41	18 28 15
15	4 54	1 20	17 29 43	11 06	23 16 1	0 13	17 34 37	18 24 20
16	4 25	1 21	17 34 9	11 07	23 19·0	0 11	17 38 34	18 20 24
17	3 56	1 22	17 38 35	11 08	23 21 5	0 09	17 42 30	18 16 28
18	3 27	1 23	17 43 1	11 09	23 23 5	0 08	17 46 27	18 12 32
19	2 57	1 23	17 47 27	11 09	23 25 1	0 06	17 50 24	18 8 36
20	2 27	1 24	17 51 53	11 10	23 26 2	0 04	17 54 20	18 4 40
21	1 58	1 24	17 56 19	11 10	23 26 8	0 02	17 58 17	18 0 44
22	1 28	1 25	18 0 46	11 11	23 27 0	0 00	18 2 13	17 56 48
23	0 58	1 25	18 5 12	11 11	23 26·7	0 02	18 6 10	17 52 52
24	0 28	1 25	18 9 39	11 11	23 25 9	0 04	18 10 6	17 48 56
25	*Add* 1	1 25	18 14 5	11 11	23 24 6	0 06	18 14 3	17 45 0
26	0 32	1·24	18 18 32	11 10	23 22 9	0 08	18 18 0	17 41 4
27	1 2	1 24	18 22 58	11 10	23 20 7	0 10	18 21 56	17 37 9
28	1 31	1 23	18 27 24	11 09	23 18 0	0 12	18 25 53	17 33 13
29	2 1	1 22	18 31 50	11 08	23 14 9	0 14	18 29 49	17 29 17
30	2 30	1 21	18 36 16	11 07	23 11 3	0 16	18 33 46	17 25 21
31	2 59	1 20	18 40 41	11 06	23 7 2 S	0 18	18 37 42	17 21 25

MEMORANDA

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. DECEMBER, 1927.

Day	TEMPERATURE: Max	Min	Mn 1841 1905	BAROM: Mean	WIND: (Pressure lbs to foot,)	Directn	RAIN: Inch	SUNSHINE: hours
	°	°	°	inches				
1	43 0	39 0	40 9	30 070	0 6	ENE	.	.
2	39 6	37 9	40 9	30 041	0 2	NE	.	.
3	37 9	33 2	41 1	29 870	0·1	ENE	.	. .
4	39 0	33·5	·3	686	0 2	Calm	01	. .
5	46 2	39 0	·5	523	1 7	SE	.	1 8
6	54 0	39 9	·5	464	1·0	SE	. .	5·5
7	44 6	39 9	·3	653	0 7	NE	.	.
8	40 8	37 8	41 0	722	0 4	N	.	. .
9	46 8	37 6	40 6	770	0·0	Calm	.	
10	44 9	38 0	4	866	2·2	ESE	·02	
11	38 1	35 2	2	757	5 0	ENE	. .	. .
12	37 6	35 7	·3	625	6 4	ENE	. .	. .
13	38 1	35 0	·5	632	0·8	NNE	. .	...
14	37 7	33 7	7	463	1 3	ESE	25	.
15	37 9	31 9	·8	29 814	1 9	ENE	.	. .
16	32 4	20 8	·7	30 228	0 2	NE	. .	0 9
17	31 9	22 8	·4	·302	0 7	NE	. .	4·1
18	29 6	21 8	40 0	·302	0 0	Calm	. .	1 2
19	29·7	18 5	39·5	30 026	1·5	E	. .	4·7
20	28 8	21·5	39 0	29 783	1·0	E	. . .	5·8
21	47 3	26 1	38 7	29 365	0 8	SSE	·19	. .
22	54 2	42·3	·5	28 609	6 0	SSW	·51	. .
23	49 5	42 8	·2	28 793	1 7	WSW	·31	. .
24	46·2	40 9	·2	29 124	0·3	Calm	09	. .
25	45 1	32 0	·4	28 992	2 8	NE	98	. .
26	34 7	32 1	·6	29·379	7·3	NNE	50	...
27	36·0	28 9	·8	30 054	9 0	NE	·11	.
28	34 6	28 2	38·9	319	10 1	ENE	...	6·4
29	32 4	28 7	39·0	30 065	6·9	ENE	...	3 2
30	31 0	20 5	38 9	29 980	0·9	ENE	. .	4·3
31	33 2	19 4	38 7	29·976	0·3	Calm	·26	0·2
Mn	39·4	32 1	39·9	29·718	—	—	3·23	38 1

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon: Day	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc: Lat	Centre of Disc: Long
	°	°	°
5	14·5 E	0·2 N	130·6
15	10·2	1 0 S	358·8
25	5 5 E	2·3 S	227·1

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight: Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 23h 15m (see p. 24)
	H. M	H M	H M	H M S	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D H	W E
1	8 16	12 2	15 40	17 7 40	26 0'1 S	54 36	14 53	0 19	31○24
2	9 26	12 53	16 17	18 1 18	27 20'5	54 19	14 48	1 19	3○14 ♃
3	10 24	13 44	17 5	18 55 2	27 23 3	54 7	14 45	2 19	23○14
4	11 11	14 36	18 4	19 47 49	26 10 4	54 1	14 43	3 19	1○234
5	11 45	15 25	19 11	20 38 50	23 47 9	54 4	14 44	4 19	○1423
6	12 11	16 12	20 22	21 27 45	20 24 6	54 15	14 47	5 19	214○3
7	12 30	16 57	21 35	22 14 42	16 10 5	54 35	14 52	6 19	42○31
8	12 46	17 40	22 47	23 0 10	11 15 0	55 6	15 1	7 19	431○2
9	12 58	18 22	0	23 44 59	5 47 6 S	55 46	15 12	8 19	43○21
10	13 11	19 5	1 14	0 30 9	0 2 2N	56 35	15 25	9 19	●432○
11	13 22	19 48	2 32	1 16 47	6 3 0	57 30	15 40	10 19	41○32
12	13 36	20 35	3 54	2 6 10	12 0'3	58 28	15 56	11 19	4○123
13	13 52	21 25	5 20	2 59 31	17 34 3	59 24	16 11	12 19	412○3
14	14 13	22 21	6 50	3 57 49	22 19 2	60 13	16 24	13 19	2○413
15	14 44	23 23	8 18	5 1 10	25 45 1	60 49	16 34	14 19	31○24
16	15 29	0 29	9 33	6 8 18	27 24'2	61 8	16 39	15 19	3○214
17	16 34	1 36	10 29	7 16 31	27 0'5	61 8	16 40	16 19	231○4
18	17 55	2 41	11 6	8 22 40	24 37 5	60 50	16 35	17 19	♃3○4●
19	19 26	3 41	11 33	9 24 33	20 35 8	60 17	16 26	18 19	○1234
20	20 57	4 35	11 52	10 21 29	15 24 3	59 34	16 14	19 19	12○34
21	22 23	5 24	12 7	11 14 1	9 31 8	58 45	16 0	20 19	2○134
22	23 44	6 10	12 20	12 3 16	3 21'9N	57 55	15 47	21 19	13○42
23	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	12 50 33	2 46 6 S	57 8	15 34	22 19	34○12
24	1 2	6 55	12 33	13 37 7	8 39 1	56 25	15 22	23 19	432○1
25	2 19	7 39	12 45	14 24 1	14 3 0	55 48	15 12	24 19	432○♃
26	3 34	8 23	13 1	15 12 7	18 46'4	55 17	15 4	25 19	4○123
27	4 50	9 10	13 19	16 1 58	22 38'1	54 51	14 57	26 19	412○3
28	6 5	9 58	13 43	16 53 39	25 27'3	54 30	14 51	27 19	42○13
29	7 15	10 48	14 16	17 46 45	27 5 3	54 14	14 47	28 19	413○2
30	8 18	11 39	14 59	18 40 23	27 26 9	54 3	14 44	0 0	34○12
31	9 8	12 30	15 55	19 33 29	26 32 1 S	53 57	14 42	1 0	321○4

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

December 1 Day breaks at 5*h* 42*m* Civil twilight ends 16*h* 45*m* Night begins 17*h* 57*m*. The length of the Day is 8*h* 8*m*

From Dec 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7*h* 46*m*

Dec 1, 7*h* Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 2° N

Dec 1, 10*h* Mercury in conjunction with ☽ ☿ 2° N

Dec 3 Mars in conjunction

Dec 3 Jupiter in Opposition. Least distance from Earth (Dec 2), 378,170,000 miles

Dec 3, 0*h*. Saturn in conjunction with ☽ ♄ 5° N.

Dec 14, 16*h* Mercury and Saturn in conjunction ☿ 2·8° S

Dec 15, 14*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 3° S

Dec 22, 7 9*h* Sun enters Sign Capricornus (Winter Solstice.)

Dec 25 Saturn in conjunction.

Dec 30, 3*h* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 4° N.

Dec 30. 7*h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 3° N

Dec 30, 13*h* Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 5° N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 23*m*, the decrease being continuous throughout the month The Afternoons decrease 4*m* up to the 13th, and then increase 9*m*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h* · Andromeda, Triangulum, Aries, Cetus, Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R A	Dec S	♀ VENUS R A	Dec S	♂ MARS R A	Dec S	♃ JUPITER R A	Dec N	♄ SATURN. R A	Dec S
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
2	16 43 48	23 28 0	15 27 30	17 45'3	16 33 29	22 22'1	4 40 24	21 24'3	18 1 8	22 38 3
7	17 17 45	24 41'5	15 53 8	19 21'0	16 49 9	22 54'4	4 37 30	21 19 4	18 3 37	22 38 6
12	17 52 16	25 22 4	16 19 15	20 43'2	17 5 1	23 21 0	4 34 38	21 14 4	18 6 8	22 38 7
17	18 27 3	25 27 7	16 45 48	21 50'5	17 21 3	23 41 8	4 31 53	21 9'5	18 8 40	22 38'7
22	19 1 33	25 5 6	17 12 44	22 41 8	17 37 16	23 56 4	4 29 16	21 4'9	18 11 13	22 38 4
27	19 34 49	23 45'7	17 39 58	23 16'0	17 53 36	24 4'8	4 26 52	21 0'6	18 13 47	22 38'0

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·93	6'1	5 4	3 6	2 2	0'8		16 16	2'3	5 2	1'9	22 6	6'8	
15	8·94	6'4	5 3	3 6	2 1	0 8		16 17	2'4	5'1	1 9	22'3	6'8	
25	8·95	7'1	5 3	3 6	2 1	0 8		16 17	2'7	5'0	1'9	22'0	6'8	

Dec. 15. Mean Time of Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1*m*. 10'9*s*

D	♅ URANUS. R A	Dec S	♆ NEPTUNE. R A	Dec S
	H M	° ′	H M	° ′
10	0 28·6	2 19	10 22'9	10 47
30	0 28·7	2 21	10 22 3	10 51

Dec. 15. Uranus *rises* 12*h* 38*m*., *sets* 1*h*. 7*m* Neptune *rises* 21*h*. 51*m*., *sets* 11*h*. 48*m*

Advent Sunday is the nearest Sunday to St Andrew's Day, November 30, which allows three Sundays between Advent and Christmas Day in all cases. The Sunday preceding Advent is the 27th after Trinity if Easter falls on one of the days, March 22–26 inclusive. It is the 22nd after Trinity when Easter Day is on April 24 or 25 If the date of Easter is determined as proposed (*see* p. 13), there will generally be twenty-four Sundays after Trinity, the number being twenty-five only in the years when Easter falls on April 9. As the rubric ordains that the Epistle and Gospel for the 25th Sunday after Trinity shall always be read upon the Sunday next before Advent, it follows that those offices appointed for the 24th Sunday will be little used. With this new Calendar there will never be a sixth Sunday after Epiphany. There will be a fifth Sunday when Easter Day falls on April 15 or on April 14, the year being a leap year.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Greenock		Leith		Dublin (Eor. G.M.T.)	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H. M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	1 43	14 2	11 13	23 36	7 9	19 31	6 12	18 15	..	12 9	2 24	14 36	11 21	23 37
2	2 16	14 38	11 46	.	7 43	20 5	6 53	18 47	0 32	12 45	3 0	15 12	11 54	...
3	2 48	15 14	0 11	12 20	8 16	20 41	7 33	19 18	1 8	13 22	3 39	15 50	0 12	12 31
4	3 21	15 51	0 49	12 54	8 50	21 15	8 9	19 48	1 46	13 57	4 19	16 28	0 50	13 9
5	3 53	16 27	1 25	13 28	9 24	21 48	8 43	20 22	2 23	14 31	4 57	17 6	1 28	13 47
6	4 25	17 3	2 3	14 6	9 58	22 20	9 17	21 1	2 59	15 8	5 35	17 46	2 7	14 27
7	5 2	17 42	2 42	14 49	10 31	22 54	9 55	21 48	3 37	15 47	6 16	18 32	2 48	15 11
8	5 45	18 28	3 28	15 43	11 10	23 37	10 39	22 40	4 18	16 35	7 5	19 26	3 36	16 5
9	6 38	19 21	4 27	16 49	.	12 2	11 26	23 36	5 11	17 34	8 0	20 25	4 36	17 8
10	7 37	20 23	5 32	17 58	0 37	13 11	.	12 20	6 11	18 38	9 0	21 28	5 39	18 10
11	8 47	21 33	6 39	19 7	1 50	14 29	0 44	13 32	7 15	19 44	10 3	22 32	6 40	19 9
12	10 2	22 40	7 40	20 6	3 6	15 39	2 9	14 46	8 18	20 43	11 2	23 29	7 37	20 4
13	11 6	23 33	8 31	20 55	4 8	16 35	3 18	15 40	9 10	21 37	11 54	..	8 30	20 56
14	11 57	..	9 18	21 39	4 58	17 25	4 11	16 21	10 0	22 27	0 20	12 40	9 21	21 47
15	0 19	12 45	9 59	22 24	5 47	18 15	4 58	17 0	10 48	23 19	1 7	13 25	10 12	22 35
16	1 4	13 34	10 42	23 10	6 36	19 5	5 47	17 44	11 40	..	1 54	14 10	10 57	23 20
17	*1 50	*14 23	11 27	..	7 26	19 56	6 38	18 33	0 14	12 32	2 42	15 0	11 44	.
18	*2 37	*15 13	0 1	12 17	8 14	20 45	7 31	19 24	1 7	13 24	3 36	15 54	0 9	12 36
19	*3 25	*16 5	0 52	13 7	9 3	21 35	8 20	20 12	2 0	14 16	4 31	16 48	1 3	13 30
20	4 12	16 56	1 45	14 0	9 52	22 24	9 8	21 3	2 52	15 8	5 26	17 44	1 58	14 26
21	5 2	17 48	2 39	14 56	10 40	23 8	9 58	21 58	3 42	16 0	6 22	18 41	2 54	15 22
22	5 55	18 42	3 35	15 56	11 25	23 55	10 51	22 56	4 35	16 55	7 18	19 41	3 50	16 19
23	6 53	19 39	4 38	17 5	.	12 19	11 43	23 53	5 28	17 50	8 17	20 42	4 50	17 23
24	7 54	20 40	5 40	18 13	0 54	13 26	.	12 36	6 25	18 52	9 16	21 43	5 53	18 23
25	9 0	21 45	6 50	19 18	2 4	14 40	0 58	13 44	7 26	19 54	10 14	22 43	6 52	19 21
26	10 11	22 52	7 49	20 18	3 16	15 50	2 20	14 58	8 27	20 57	11 13	23 44	7 49	20 18
27	11 19	23 51	8 46	21 12	4 22	16 51	3 32	15 57	9 27	21 56	..	12 11	8 47	21 15
28	..	12 17	9 35	22 1	5 17	17 45	4 30	16 41	10 22	22 49	0 41	13 2	9 42	22 8
29	0 41	13 7	10 19	22 45	6 8	18 34	5 13	17 20	11 9	23 36	1 29	13 44	10 32	22 52
30	1 23	13 50	10 58	23 25	6 53	19 17	6 4	17 56	11 51	.	2 11	14 23	11 10	23 27
31	2 0	14 30	11 34	..	7 32	19 55	6 46	18 32	0 18	12 31	2 51	14 59	11 45	..

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets. (Noon = 12h)

D	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	8 2	11 58	15 53	6 11	10 43	15 14
8	8 34	12 18	16 0	6 33	10 51	15 9
15	9 0	12 39	16 17	6 54	11 0	15 7
22	9 17	12 59	16 42	7 12	11 10	15 8
29	9 23	13 18	17 14	7 28	11 21	15 14

D.	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	
	h m.	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	7 50	11 51	15 52	15 58	23 59	8	
8	7 50	11 45	15 41	15 27	23 28	7	28
15	7 48	11 40	15 32	14 57	22 56	6	56
22	7 46	11 35	15 24	14 26	22 25	6	24
29	7 43	11 30	15 18	13 56	21 54	5	53

D.	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h m	h m	h m.
1	9 23	13 21	17 19
8	8 59	12 57	16 55
15	8 35	12 33	16 31
22	8 11	12 9	16 7
29	7 47	11 45	15 43

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury at eastern elongation on January 6 may possibly be seen in the south-west at 16h 30m in the last few days of December

♀ Venus is drawing near the Sun and is only to be seen in the late dawn in the first part of this month

♂ Mars in conjunction with the sun on the 3rd, is not to be seen

♃ Jupiter at Opposition on the 31d will be above the horizon from sunset until dawn, and will be a brilliant object high in the mid-evening sky Still moving from left to right, it passes about 5 degs. north of Aldebaran on the 17th Magnitude −2·4 to −2·3

♄ Saturn at conjunction in the 25th, cannot be seen this month.

The Julian Period.—As this period (*see* p. 82) began on the first day of the year 4713 B.C., the number of its years that have elapsed up to this time is 1928 + 4713 = 6641, these being years in the Julian Calendar, which now differs 13 days from the Gregorian. The year 6642 of the Julian Period therefore begins on 1929 January 14. The scheme is now used mainly for purposes of astronomy, the day being still reckoned from noon, and at noon on 1929 January 14, there will have elapsed since the beginning of the period, 6641 years of 365 days, with 1661 extra days for leap-years, the first year of the period having been a leap-year—this total is 2,425,6x6. Therefore the number of days of the Julian Period *that will have elapsed at mean noon* of January 1 is 2,425,613, as given on p 1 and similarly on p 50.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1930

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 20 AND 21 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number ...	XII	*Ascension Day* ...	May 29
Epact ...	30	Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
Solar Cycle (Year of)	7	Birth of King George V (1865)	June 3
Roman Indiction (Year of)	13	*Whit Sunday*	,, 8
Dominical Letter	E	*Trinity Sunday* ...	,, 15
Julian Period (Year of)	6643	*Corpus Christi*	,, 19
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (*see* p 49)	2,425,978	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
New Year's Day (Wednesday)	Jan 1	Dominion Day, Canada ...	July 1
Wattle Day, Australia	,, 26	Independence Day, U S A.	,, 4
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb 16	Jewish New Year, 5691	Sept 23
Ash Wednesday	March 5	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov 11
Good Friday ...	April 18	Sundays after Trinity ...	23
Easter Day	,, 20	*St Andrew's Day*	Nov 30
St George's Day	,, 23	*First Sunday in Advent*	,, 30
Accession of King George V (1910)	May 6	CHRISTMAS DAY—Thursday	Dec. 25
Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	,, 26		

The Tropical Year 1930–1931.

Spring Equinox (1930)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	21*d.* 8·5*h.*
Summer Solstice	,, ,, Cancer	June	22*d* 3·9*h*
Autumn Equinox	,, ,, Libra	Sept	23*d* 18 6*h.*
Winter Solstice	,, ,, Capricornus	Dec	22*d* 13·7*h*
Spring Equinox (1931)	,, ,, Aries	March	21*d.* 14·3*h.*

Phases of the Moon, 1930.

January				*May*			*September.*			
First Quarter	8*d.*	3*h*	11*m*	First Quarter	5*d*	16*h*	53*m*	Full Moon	8*d.*	2*h.* 48*m.*
Full Moon	14	22	21	Full Moon	12	17	29	Last Quarter	15	21 13
Last Quarter	21	16	7	Last Quarter	20	16	22	New Moon	22	11 42
New Moon	29	19	7	New Moon	28	5	37	First Quarter	29	14 58
February.				*June*			*October*			
First Quarter	6*d.*	17*h.*	26*m.*	First Quarter	3*d*	21*h*	56*m*	Full Moon	7*d*	18*h.* 56*m.*
Full Moon	13	8	39	Full Moon	11	6	12	Last Quarter	15	5 12
Last Quarter	20	8	44	Last Quarter	19	9	0	New Moon	21	21 48
New Moon	28	13	33	New Moon	26	13	47	First Quarter	29	☽ 22
March				*July*			*November*			
First Quarter	8*d.*	4*h*	0*m.*	First Quarter	3*d*	4*h.*	3*m*	Full Moon	6*d*	10*h.* 28*m*
Full Moon	14	18	58	Full Moon	10	20	1	Last Quarter	13	12 27
Last Quarter	22	3	13	Last Quarter	18	23	29	New Moon	20	10 21
New Moon	30	5	46	New Moon	25	20	42	First Quarter	28	6 18
April.				*August*			*December*			
First Quarter	6*d.*	11*h*	25*m*	First Quarter	1*d.*	12*h*	26*m.*	Full Moon	6*d.*	0*h* 40*m.*
Full Moon	13	5	48	Full Moon	9	10	58	Last Quarter	12	20 7
Last Quarter	20	22	8	Last Quarter	17	11	31	New Moon	20	1 24
New Moon	28	19	8	New Moon	24	3	37	First Quarter	28	3 59
				First Quarter	30	23	57			

Calendar for the Year 1930.

January.

Su. ..	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu	—	7	14	21	28
W. ..	1	8	15	22	29
Th ...	2	9	16	23	30
F. ...	3	10	17	24	31
S. ...	4	11	18	25	—

February.

Su	..	—	2	9	16	23
M	..	—	3	10	17	24
Tu	..	—	4	11	18	25
W		—	5	12	19	26
Th		—	6	13	20	27
F.		—	7	14	21	28
S		1	8	15	22	—

March

Su	—	2	9	16	23	30
M	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu	—	4	11	18	25	—
W	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th	—	6	13	20	27	—
F	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	1	8	15	22	29	—

April

Su. ..	—	6	13	20	27
M	—	7	14	21	28
Tu ...	1	8	15	22	29
W. ..	2	9	16	23	30
Th .	3	10	17	24	—
F .	4	11	18	25	—
S. .	5	12	19	26	—

May.

Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25
M. ...	—	5	12	19	26
Tu	—	6	13	20	27
W. . —		7	14	21	28
Th. ...	1	8	15	22	29
F. ..	2	9	16	23	30
S. ...	3	10	17	24	31

June

Su ..	1	8	15	22	29
M. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Tu .	3	10	17	24	—
W ...	4	11	18	25	—
Th ..	5	12	19	26	—
F ...	6	13	20	27	—
S ..	7	14	21	28	—

July

Su ..	—	6	13	20	27
M ..	—	7	14	21	28
Tu ...	1	8	15	22	29
W ..	2	9	16	23	30
Th ..	3	10	17	24	31
F. ...	4	11	18	25	—
S. ...	5	12	19	26	—

August.

Su —	3	10	17	24	31
M —	4	11	18	25	—
Tu —	5	12	19	26	—
W. —	6	13	20	27	—
Th —	7	14	21	28	—
F. 1	8	15	22	29	—
S. 2	9	16	23	30	—

September

Su. ...	—	7	14	21	28
M. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Tu. ...	2	9	16	23	30
W. ...	3	10	17	24	—
Th. ...	4	11	18	25	—
F. ...	5	12	19	26	—
S. ...	6	13	20	27	—

October.

Su ..	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu ...	—	7	14	21	28
W ...	1	8	15	22	29
Th. ...	2	9	16	23	30
F. ...	3	10	17	24	31
S. ...	4	11	18	25	—

November.

Su —	2	9	16	23	30
M —	3	10	17	24	—
Tu —	4	11	18	25	—
W —	5	12	19	26	—
Th —	6	13	20	27	—
F —	7	14	21	28	—
S. 1	8	15	22	29	—

December.

Su ..	—	7	14	21	28
M ...	1	8	15	22	29
Tu ..	2	9	16	23	30
W. ..	3	10	17	24	31
Th ..	4	11	18	25	—
F. ..	5	12	19	26	—
S. ...	6	13	20	27	—

Day	SUN Rises	SUN Sets	Add to App Time	SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension	Apparent Declination	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at Sidereal T
	H M	H M	M S	H M S	° ′	H M S	H M S
1	8 15	59	3 28	18 45 7	23 2 7 S	18 41 39	17 17 29
2	8 16	0	3 56	18 49 32	22 57 7	18 45 35	17 13 33
3	8 16	1	4 24	18 53 56	22 52 3	18 49 32	17 9 37
4	8 16	2	4 52	18 58 20	22 46 4	18 53 29	17 5 41
5	8 16	4	5 19	19 2 44	22 40 0	18 57 25	17 1 45
6	8 7	16	5 46	19 7 8	22 33 2	19 1 22	16 57 49
7	8 7	16	6 12	19 11 31	22 26 0	19 5 18	16 53 49
8	8 6	16	6 38	19 15 53	22 18 3	19 9 15	16 49 58
9	8 6	16	7 4	19 20 15	22 10 1	19 13 11	16 46 2
10	8 5	16	7 28	19 24 36	22 1 6	19 17 8	16 42 6
11	8 4	16	7 52	19 28 57	21 52 6	19 21 4	16 38 10
12	8 4	16	8 16	19 33 17	21 43 2	19 25 1	16 34 14
13	8 3	16	8 39	19 37 37	21 33 3	19 28 58	16 30 18
14	8 3	16	9 1	19 41 55	21 23 1	19 32 54	16 26 22
15	8 2	16	9 23	19 46 14	21 12 4	19 36 51	16 22 26
16	8 1	16	9 44	19 50 31	21 1 3	19 40 47	16 18 30
17	8 0	16	10 4	19 54 48	20 49 9	19 44 44	16 14 34
18	7 59	16	10 24	19 59 4	20 38 0	19 48 40	16 10 38
19	7 58	16	10 43	20 3 20	20 25 7	19 52 37	16 6 43
20	7 57	16	11 1	20 7 35	20 13 1	19 56 33	16 2 47
21	7 56	16	11 19	20 11 49	20 0 1	20 0 30	15 58 51
22	7 55	16	11 35	20 16 2	19 46 7	20 4 27	15 54 55
23	7 54	16	11 51	20 20 14	19 32 9	20 8 23	15 50 59
24	7 52	16	12 7	20 24 26	19 18 8	20 12 20	15 47 3
25	7 51	16	12 21	20 28 37	19 4 3	20 16 16	15 43 7
26	7 50	16	12 35	20 32 48	18 49 5	20 20 13	15 39 11
27	7 49	16	12 48	20 36 57	18 34 3	20 24 9	15 35 15
28	7 47	16	13 0	20 41 6	18 18 8	20 28 6	15 31 19
29	7 46	16	13 11	20 45 14	18 2 9	20 32 2	15 27 23
30	7 44	16	13 23	22 20 49	17 46 7	20 35 55	15 23 28
31	7 43	16	13 35	20 53 27	17 30 2 S	20 39 56	15 19 32

[See Note, p 4.] THE MOON.

Day	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Midnight: Right Ascension	At Midnight: Declination
	H M	H M	H M.	H M S	° ′
1	9 46	13 20	17 0	20 25 2	24 25·7S
2	10 14	14 8	18 10	21 14 29	21 16·2
3	10 35	14 54	19 23	22 1 44	17 14·2
4	10 52	15 37	20 35	22 47 8	12 30·5
5	11 5	16 19	21 47	23 31 22	7 15·3
6	11 17	17 0	22 58	0 15 19	1 38 3S
7	11 28	17 42	0 12	1 0 4	4 10 31N
8	11 40	18 25	1 29	1 46 49	9 59 0
9	11 54	19 12	2 50	2 36 50	15 32 5
10	12 12	20 4	4 16	3 31 21	20 30·8
11	12 37	21 1	5 44	4 31 8	24 28·0
12	13 13	22 4	7 6	5 35 55	26 55 1
13	14 7	23 11	8 12	6 43 56	27 27·3
14	15 21	0 18	8 58	7 52 10	25 54 3
15	16 51	1 22	9 32	8 57 36	22 26 2
16	18 25	2 21	9 54	9 58 29	17 28 8
17	19 57	3 15	10 11	10 54 36	11 34 3
18	21 24	4 4	10 26	11 46 45	5 12 7N
19	22 46	4 50	10 38	12 36 9	1 11 6S
20	..	.. ..	. . .	13 24 5	7 20 0
21	0 5	5 36	10 51	14 11 44	12 58 4
22	1 24	6 21	11 6	15 0 3	17 55 1
23	2 40	7 7	11 23	15 49 42	21 59 5
24	3 56	7 55	11 46	16 40 56	25 2 3
25	5 8	8 44	12 16	17 33 36	26 55·3
26	6 12	9 35	12 56	18 26 59	27 33 1
27	7 6	10 26	13 48	19 20 9	26 54·5
28	7 47	11 17	14 51	20 12 6	25 2 6
29	8 18	12 5	16 0	21 2 9	22 4·9
30	8 41	12 52	17 12	21 50 1	18 11 5
31	8 58	13 36	18 25	22 35 55	13 33 7S

APPARENT RIGHT ASCEN. AND DECLIN OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY R A	☿ MERCURY Dec s.	♀ VENUS R A	♀ VENUS Dec s.	♂ MARS R A	♂ MARS Dec s
	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′	H M S	° ′
1	20 5 2	22 1 3	18 7 23	23 32 3	18 10 3	24 6 8
6	20 29 0	19 54·7	18 34 50	23 30 5	18 26 34	24 2 2
11	20 41 19	17 53·3	19 2 12	23 10 4	18 43 8	23 51·0
16	20 36 0	16 38 6	19 29 22	22 32 6	18 59 42	23 33 3
21	20 13 52	16 37 6	19 56 13	21 37 5	19 16 15	23 9 0
26	19 48 53	17 28 9	20 22 32	20 26 1	19 32 45	22 38 3
31	19 35 32	18 32 1	20 48 38	18 59 7	19 49 11	22 1 2

D.	♃ JUPITER R A	♃ JUPITER Dec s.	♄ SATURN. R A	♄ SATURN. Dec. s.
	H M. S	° ′	H M S	° ′
1	4 24 42	20 56 8	18 16 21	22 37 4
6	4 22 49	20 53 5	18 18 53	22 36 6
11	4 21 14	20 51·0	18 21 24	22 35 6
16	4 19 59	20 49 2	18 23 53	22 34·5
21	4 19 5	20 48 2	18 26 19	22 33 2
26	4 18 32	20 48 0	18 28 41	22 31 9
31	4 18 21	20 48·8	18 31 0	22 30 4

Jan 3 Earth in Perihelion. Distance 91,346,500 miles

In the year 1930 there will be four eclipses On April 13 and on October 7 there will be a Partial Eclipse of the Moon—both unimportant On April 28 there will be a Central Eclipse of the Sun to be seen from North America both Annular and Total There will be a Total Eclipse of the Sun on October 21, invisible at Greenwich. The path of totality will cross the South Pacific Ocean, the maximum duration on this line being less than two minutes

Venus will be at greatest brilliancy in October (evening), and in December (morning) *Saturn* will be in Opposition on July 1. Neither *Mars* nor *Jupiter* will be in Opposition this year, both being at that configuration early in 1931.

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12*h*.)

D.	☿ MERCURY Rises	☿ MERCURY Souths	☿ MERCURY Sets	♀ VENUS Rises	♀ VENUS Souths	♀ VENUS Sets	♂ MARS Rises	♂ MARS Souths	♂ MARS Sets	♃ JUPITER Rises	♃ JUPITER Souths	♃ JUPITER Sets	♄ SATURN Rises	♄ SATURN S'ths	♄ SATURN Sets.
	h. m	h. m.	h m	h. m.	h. m	h. m	h. m.	h m	h. m.	h m	h. m.	h m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.
5	9 14	13 28	17 42	7 40	11 32	15 24	7 38	11 26	15 14	13 26	21 24	5 22	7 23	11 21	15 19
12	8 47	13 17	17 47	7 47	11 43	15 38	7 31	11 21	15 12	12 57	20 54	4 52	6 59	10 57	14 55
19	7 56	12 32	17 7	7 51	11 53	15 56	7 24	11 17	15 11	12 28	20 25	4 23	6 35	10 33	14 31
26	6 59	11 29	15 58	7 50	12 2	16 16	7 15	11 13	15 11	12 0	19 57	3 54	6 10	10 9	14 7
2	6 25	10 47	15 8	7 45	12 12	16 37	7 4	11 8	15 12	11 32	19 29	3 27	5 46	9 44	13 43

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be* approximately *found by taking the Time of High Water at the* Standard Port *(as shown on pp 5, 9, etc.) and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be* Greenwich Time *for British, Irish, French and Belgian Ports, and* Amsterdam Time *for Netherlands Ports. The rise of the tide at Springs and Neaps is given in the last two columns.*

Port or Place		Constants	h m	Spngs ft	Neaps ft
Aberdeen	*Leith*	*sub*	1 33	12¾	9¼
Aberdovey	*Lpl*	*sub*	3 28	14¼	10
Aberystwyth	*Lpl*	*sub*	3 42	14¼	10
Air Point	*Lpl*	*sub*	0 28	25	19
Aldeburgh	*Lon*	*sub*	3 19	8	6½
Alderney	*Lon*	*add*	4 57	20	15½
Alloa	*Leith*	*add*	0 49	17½	15
Amlwch	*Lpl*	*sub*	1 3	20	15½
Antwerp	*Lon*	*add*	1 59	16¾	14½
Appledore	*Btol*	*sub*	1 13	23	16½
Arasaig	*Grnk*	*add*	5 37	13½	10
Arbroath	*Leith*	*sub*	0 59	14	11
Ardrishaig	*Grnk*	*sub*	0 9	9	7½
Ardrossan	*Grnk*	*sub*	0 16	10	7½
Arundel	*Lon*	*sub.*	1 31	10	7
Ayr	*Grnk*	*sub*	0 15	10	8¼
Ayre Pt (I. of Man)	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 11	20	16
Avonmouth	*Btol*	*sub*	0 2	41¾	31½
Ballycotton	*Btol*	*sub*	2 2	12	9½
Banff	*Leith*	*sub*	2 3	10½	8
Bantry Harbour	*Lpl*	*add*	4 50	10¼	7¾
Bardsey Island	*Lpl*	*sub*	3 36	15	10¼
Barmouth	*Lpl*	*sub*	3 33	14¼	10½
Barnstaple Bridge	*Btol*	*sub.*	0 44	10½	
Barrow Pier	*Lpl*	*sub*	0 8	18¼	14¾
Barry Island	*Btol*	*sub.*	0 37	37½	28½
Beachy Head	*Lon*	*sub*	2 39	20	15
Beaumaris	*Lpl*	*sub*	0 49	23¼	16½
Belfast	*Dub*	*sub.*	0 58	11	9½
Berwick	*Leith*	*sub.*	0 18	15	11½
Bideford	*Btol*	*sub*	1 4	16	
Blakeney	*Hull*	*add*	0 26	8½	4½
Blyth	*Leith*	*add*	0 37	15	11
Bolt Head	*Lon*	*add*	4 2	15	11
Boscastle	*Btol*	*sub*	1 54	22	17
Boulogne	*Lon*	*sub*	2 42	26	21
Brest	*Lon*	*add*	2 6	20	14¾
Bridgwater Bar	*Btol*	*sub*	0 26	35	26½
Bridlington	*Leith*	*add*	1 59	16	12
Bridport	*Lon*	*add*	4 18	11¼	7¾
Brielle	*Lon*	*add*	1 35	5	
Brighton	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 42	19¾	16
Broughty Ferry	*Leith*	*sub*	0 8	14½	11
Budehaven	*Btol*	*sub*	1 25	23	17
Burntisland	*Leith*	*add*	0 6	18	14½
Burryport	*Btol*	*sub*	1 8	26¼	19¼
Caen	*Lon*	*sub*	3 0		
Calais	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 21	21	17½
Campbelton	*Grnk*	*sub*	0 17	8¾	6
Cape Cornwall *Lizard*	*Btol*	*sub*	2 7	17	13¾
Cardiff	*Btol*	*sub*	0 15	36½	27
Cardigan	*Lpl*	*sub.*	4 15	12	9
Carmarthen Bar	*Btol*	*sub.*	1 1	26	19½
Carnarvon	*Lpl*	*sub.*	1 48	15¾	12
Chatham (N. Lock)	*Lon*	*sub.*	1 15	18½	15
Chelsea	*Lon*	*add*	0 8		
Chepstow	*Btol*	*add*	0 13	38	28½
Cherbourg	*Lon*	*sub.*	5 56	17¾	13¼
Chester	*Lpl*	*add*	0 53	10	
Chesilton	*Lon*	*add*	4 25	10¼	7
Chichester Harbour	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 24	14	11
Christchurch Harbour	*Lon*	*sub.*	4 51	5	
Cowes (West)	*Lon*	*sub.*	3 43	12½	9½
Cromarty	*Leith*	*sub.*	2 36	13½	11

Port or Place		Constants	h m	Spngs ft	Neaps ft
Cromer	*Hull*	*add*	0 35	14¾	11
Dartmouth	*Lon*	*add*	4 32	14¼	10½
Deal	*Lon*	*sub*	2 49	16	12½
Devonport Dock	*Lon*	*add*	4 2	15½	12
Dieppe	*Lon*	*sub*	2 59	27½	21
Dingle Bay	*Lpl*	*add*	4 57	10¾	7¾
Donegal Harbour	*Lpl*	*sub*	5 44	11½	8½
Douglas	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 5	22¼	17½
Dover	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 51	18	14¼
Dumbarton	*Grnk*	*sub.*	0 4	11¼	9¼
Dumfries	*Lpl*	*add*	0 39	6	
Dunbar	*Leith*	*sub*	0 23	14½	11
Dundalk	*Lpl*	*sub*	0 13	15	11½
Dundee	*Leith*	*add*	0 3	14½	11½
Dungeness	*Lon*	*sub*	3 17	21¾	19
Dunkerque	*Lon*	*sub*	1 43	16¾	13½
Exmouth	*Lon*	*add*	4 43	11	8½
Eyemouth	*Leith*	*sub*	0 18	15	11
Falmouth	*Lon*	*add*	3 19	17¾	14¼
Fareham	*Lon*	*sub*	2 5	11¼	8½
Fifeness	*Leith*	*sub*	0 21	15	12
Filey Bay	*Leith*	*add*	1 36	15½	12¾
Fishguard	*Lpl*	*sub*	4 17	13½	8¾
Flamborough	*Leith*	*add*	1 49	16	12
Fleetwood	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 12	28¾	22¼
Flushing	*Lon*	*sub*	0 17	13	10
Folkestone	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 56	20	16½
Formby Point	*Lpl*	*sub*	0 48	27¾	21¼
Fowey	*Lon*	*add*	3 35	15	11¾
Fraserburgh	*Leith*	*sub*	1 56	11	8½
Galway Bay	*Lpl*	*add*	5 36	15½	11½
Glasgow	*Grnk*	*add*	0 23	13¼	10½
Glasson Dock	*Lpl*	*sub*	0 8	28¼	23¾
Goole	*Hull*	*add*	1 9	13	
Granton Pier	*Leith*	*add*	0 3	18	14½
Granville	*Lon*	*add*	4 17	37	27¼
Gravesend	*Lon*	*sub*	1 4	19¾	16
Greenwich	*Lon*	*sub.*	0 16	20½	17¼
Grimsby	*Hull*	*sub.*	0 37	19¼	15¼
Hartlepool	*Leith*	*add*	0 52	16	12¾
Harwich	*Lon*	*sub*	2 4	12½	10½
Hastings	*Lon*	*sub*	3 7	24	17½
Haverfordwest	*Lpl*	*sub*	4 33	7¼	2½
Havre	*Lon*	*sub*	4 49	22	17¾
Hilbre Island	*Lpl*	*sub*	0 22	27¾	23¼
Holyhead	*Lpl*	*sub.*	1 6	16	12½
Honfleur Harbour	*Lon*	*sub.*	4 30	23	18
Hook of Holland	*Lon*	*add*	0 46	6	5
Hurst Camber	*Lon*	*sub.*	3 52	7½	6
Hythe (Hants)	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 42	13¾	9¾
Ilfracombe	*Btol*	*sub*	1 30	27¼	21¼
Immingham	*Hull*	*sub.*	0 26	20¼	16½
Inverary	*Grnk*	*sub*	0 4	10	
Ipswich	*Lon*	*sub.*	1 28	13½	
Kew Bridge	*Lon*	*add*	0 53		
Kingsbridge	*Lon*	*add*	4 3	10	
Kingstown Harbour	*Dub*	*sub.*	0 20	11¾	9¾
Kinsale Harbour	*Lpl*	*add*	5 42	11½	9
Kirkcudbright	*Lpl*	*sub*	0 9	23	17
Kirkwall	*Leith*	*sub.*	4 12	8½	6½
Lamlash	*Grnk*	*sub*	0 15	10	7
Lancaster	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 8	28	23¾
Langston Harbour	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 14	13½	10½
Lerwick Harbour	*Leith*	*sub.*	3 31	5¾	4½

Port or Place		Constants	h m	Spngs ft	Neaps ft
Limerick	*Lpl*	*sub.*	5 50	18¾	14½
Littlehampton Bar	*Lon*	*sub*	2 36	16	11½
Lizard	*Btol*	*sub*	2 7	17	13¾
Llanelly Bar	*Btol*	*sub*	0 55	25	18¾
Loch Long	*Grnk*	*sub*	0 12	12	9
Looe	*Lon*	*add*	3 46	16¾	13½
Lossiemouth	*Leith*	*sub*	2 18	12	9
Lowestoft	*Lon*	*sub*	4 8	6½	5¼
Lundy Island	*Btol*	*sub*	1 54	27	20
Lyme Regis	*Lon*	*add*	4 35	11½	8½
Lymington	*Lon*	*sub*	3 27	8	6
Lynmouth	*Btol*	*sub*	1 11	30½	21¾
Lynn Deep	*Hull*	*sub.*	0 21	23¼	16¼
Margate Pier	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 19	15½	13
Maryport	*Lpl*	*add*	0 5	25	19
Mevagissey	*Lon*	*add*	3 26	15½	12
Middlesbrough	*Leith*	*add*	1 11	17	12¼
Milford Haven	*Lpl*	*sub.*	5 15	21¾	16½
Minehead Pier	*Btol*	*sub.*	0 50	32¾	24½
Montrose	*Leith*	*sub.*	0 14	14	11
Morecambe	*Lpl*	*add*	0 2	28¼	22¼
Nash Point	*Btol*	*sub.*	0 49	33	25
Naze	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 13	12½	10
Neath	*Btol*	*sub*	0 57	13½	
Needles Point	*Lon*	*sub.*	4 6	7½	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne	*Leith*	*add*	0 42	15¼	11¾
Newhaven	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 44	19¼	14
Newport (Mon.)	*Btol*	*sub.*	0 6	38	29
Newquay (Towan)	*Btol*	*sub.*	2 26	21½	15¾
Newquay (Cardigan)	*Lpl*	*sub*	3 48	13	9¾
Nore Light	*Lon*	*sub*	1 31	16¾	14
North Shields	*Leith*	*add*	0 45	14¾	11
North Sunderland	*Leith*	*sub.*	0 4	15	11½
Oban	*Grnk*	*add*	5 32	11¾	8¾
Orfordness	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 49	8	6½
Ostende	*Lon*	*sub.*	1 45	15	12
Padstow	*Btol*	*sub.*	1 55	23	16½
Pembroke Dockyard	*Lpl*	*sub.*	5 9	22¼	17
Penzance	*Btol*	*sub*	2 36	18½	14¾
Peterhead	*Leith*	*sub*	2 0	11½	9¼
Plymouth Breakwater	*Lon*	*add*	3 56	15½	12
Poole	*Lon*	*sub*	5 0	6½	4¾
Port Carlisle	*Lpl*	*add*	0 48	20	14
Port Harrington	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 6	25	19
Port Madoc	*Lpl*	*sub*	3 43	15¼	10¾
Port Patrick	*Lpl*	*sub*	0 5	15	12
Port Talbot	*Btol*	*sub*	1 10	29	18¼
Portishead	*Btol*	*sub*	0 6	42	31¾
Portland Bill	*Lon*	*add*	4 47	9	6½
Portland Breakwater	*Lon*	*add*	5 13	6¾	4¼
Portsmouth Dockyard	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 13	12¾	10¼
Preston	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 4	17	10
Putney Bridge	*Lon*	*add*	0 33		
Pwllheli Bar	*Lpl*	*sub*	3 26	14¾	10½
Queensferry	*Leith*	*add*	0 10	17½	14
Queenstown	*Lpl*	*add*	5 58	12¼	9½
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 6	20¾	17½
Ramsgate Harbour	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 20	15¾	12½
Renfrew	*Grnk*	*add*	0 44	11	
Ribble Lighthouse	*Lpl*	*sub*	0 32	25½	19
Rosslare Point	*Lpl*	*sub.*	4 40	5	3½
Ryde	*Lon*	*sub*	2 33	13½	10
St Agnes	*Btol*	*sub.*	2 33	16	12
St Helier	*Lon*	*add*	4 35	34½	26
St Ives	*Btol.*	*sub*	2 37	23	17
St Malo	*Lon*	*add*	4 10	35½	26
St Mary	*Btol*	*sub.*	2 45	15¾	11¾
St Peter Port	*Lon*	*add*	4 49	26	18¾
Salcombe	*Lon*	*add*	3 58	15	11½
Saltash	*Lon*	*add*	4 4	15	11
Scarborough	*Leith*	*add*	1 32	15¾	12½
Seaham	*Leith*	*add*	0 48	14½	10½
Selsea Bill	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 10	16½	12½
Sharpness	*Btol*	*add*	0 40	28	15
Sheerness Dockyard	*Lon*	*sub*	1 21	17	14
Shoreham Harbour	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 23	18	13¼
Silloth	*Lpl*	*add*	0 19	26	20
Southampton	*Lon*	*sub*	2 56	13	9½
Southend	*Lon*	*sub.*	1 33	18¼	14¾
Southwold	*Lon*	*sub.*	3 45	6½	4½
Spurn Head	*Hull*	*sub.*	0 54	18¾	15
Start Point	*Lon*	*add*	3 58	15	11½
Stirling	*Leith*	*add*	1 27	7½	4
Stockton	*Leith*	*add*	1 4	11	
Stonehaven	*Leith*	*sub.*	1 22	14	11
Stornoway	*Lpl*	*sub.*	4 23	13½	9½
Stranraer	*Grnk*	*sub*	0 21	9½	7½
Stromness	*Leith*	*sub*	5 19	10¼	7½
Sunderland	*Leith*	*add*	0 46	14½	11
Sutton Bridge	*Hull*	*add*	0 9	20½	15
Swanage	*Lon*	*sub*	5 30	6¼	4¾
Swansea Bay	*Btol*	*sub.*	1 12	27¼	20¼
Tees River Bar	*Leith*	*add*	1 9	16¼	12¾
Tay River Bar	*Leith*	*sub*	0 24	16	13½
Teddington Lock	*Lon*	*add*	1 27		
Teignmouth	*Lon*	*add*	4 16	13	9¼
Tenby	*Btol*	*sub*	1 31	25½	19¼
Thurso	*Leith*	*sub*	5 59	13¼	9½
Tobermory	*Lpl*	*sub*	5 40	14¼	10
Torbay	*Lon*	*add*	4 16	13½	10
Troon	*Grnk*	*sub.*	0 15	9	6¾
Truro	*Lon*	*add*	3 27	10	6
Tynemouth Bar	*Leith*	*add*	0 57	14½	11¼
Ushant	*Lon*	*add*	2 8	20	14¾
Valentia Harbour	*Lpl*	*add*	5 48	11	8¼
Waterford Harbour	*Lpl*	*sub.*	5 47	13	10½
Weston-super-Mare	*Btol*	*sub.*	0 22	37	28½
Wexford	*Lpl*	*sub*	3 48	5	3½
Whitby	*Leith*	*add*	1 6	15	11½
Whitehaven	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 7	25¾	18¼
Wick	*Leith*	*sub*	3 7	10	7½
Wisbech	*Hull*	*add*	1 9	15¼	11¾
Woolwich	*Lon*	*sub.*	0 28	20½	17¼
Workington	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 1	25¾	20
Worm's Head	*Btol*	*sub.*	1 10	26½	19½
Yarmouth Road	*Lon*	*sub.*	4 50	6	4½
Yarmouth (I of W.)	*Lon*	*sub.*	3 52	7	5½
Ymuiden	*Lon*	*add*	2 14	5½	5
Youghal	*Lpl*	*sub.*	6 0	12½	9½

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at *Aberdeen* on *January 11th*, 1929:—

Time of high water at *Leith*	2*h*	55*m*	Morn
Subtract tide interval	1	33	
Time of high water at *Aberdeen*	1	22	Morn

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on *January 11th* —

Time of high water at *Leith*	2*h.*	55*m*	Morn.
Add tide interval	1	32	
Time of high water at Scarborough	4	27	Morn.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 24 hours must be added to the Standard Port time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the Leith morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at the Standard Port" + "tide interval" will exceed 24 hours; in this case the excess will be the time of high water after the midnight following.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, *January 22nd*, 1929, aft.—

Time of high water at *Leith* on *January 23rd*	0*h*	31*m*.	Morn.
(+ 24 hours =)	24	31	
Subtract tide interval	1	33	
Time of high water at Aberdeen, *Jan 22nd*	22	58	After.

Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N and 60° S.

To use the table. In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading there will be found figures which added to 12*h* give the *local apparent time* of sunset. Subtracting these quantities from 12*h* will give the *local apparent time* of sunrise. To obtain from this the local *mean* time, the equation of time for the day in question which is given on the second page of each month, must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and *vice versâ*.

If the figures are required for a declination or latitude falling between two arguments of the table, they may be found by proportion. The effect of refraction is included.

THE TIME OF SUNSET.

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack (and similarly of moonrise and moonset) are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is seen on the horizon from sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34½′. It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge,

Declination.	LATITUDE.															
	1°	14°	26°	35°	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m.
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	...
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 10
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 29
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...

of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as the time when the Sun rises and sets The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal, as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich The sign −, that it is earlier.

	Jan 1	Feb 1	Mar 1	April 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug 1	Sept 1	Oct 1	Nov 1	Dec 1	Jan 1
	m	m.	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Cape Wrath .	+66	+50	+32	+13	− 7	−26	−30	−14	+ 6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick	+57	+41	+23	+ 5	−14	-32	−36	−21	− 1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness ..	+54	+41	+26	+11	− 5	−20	−23	−10	+ 6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen . .	+43	+31	+17	+ 2	−12	−26	−29	−17	− 2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+ 2	− 8	−10	− 2	+ 9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle ...	+26	+20	+12	+ 3	− 5	−13	−15	− 8	0	+ 8	−17	+24	+26
Belfast	+42	+36	+28	+21	+13	+ 6	+ 4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool . .	+23	+19	+15	+10	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	+ 9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin	+35	+32	+28	+23	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+14	+10	+ 5	− 1	− 6	−11	−12	− 8	− 3	+ 3	+ 8	+13	+14
Holyhead	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+ 9	+ 8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	− 5	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+ 3	0	− 3	− 7	−10	−13	−14	−11	− 8	− 4	− 1	+ 2	+ 3
Colchester . .	− 2	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 3	− 2	− 2
Dover . . .	− 7	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7
Southampton	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
Plymouth . .	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance .	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan 1	Feb 1	Mar 1	April 1.	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug 1	Sept 1	Oct 1.	Nov 1	Dec 1	Jan 1
	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Cape Wrath.	−26	−10	+ 8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	− 3	−22	−26
Wick	−32	−16	+ 1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+ 8	−10	−28	−32
Inverness	−20	− 7	+ 8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	− 2	−17	−20
Aberdeen	−26	−14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+ 5	− 9	−23	−26
Glasgow	− 8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+ 4	− 6	− 8
Newcastle . .	−13	− 7	+ 2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+ 5	− 4	−11	−13
Belfast	+ 6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+ 8	+ 6
Liverpool . .	+ 2	+ 5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+ 7	+ 3	+ 2
Dublin	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+16	+15
Hull	−11	− 7	− 2	+ 4	+ 9	+14	+15	+11	+ 5	0	− 5	−10	−11
Holyhead ...	+ 9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+ 9
Birmingham	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+ 9	− 7	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	−13	11	− 7	− 4	0	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	− 3	− 6	−10	−12	−13
Colchester . .	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 2	− 2	− 1	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 5	− 6
Dover.....	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7	− 7	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4
Southampton	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8
Plymouth ...	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the *same* moment lie in a slightly curved line across the map, the lines for different moments being approximately parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year. Similarly for the setting.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM THE OBSERVED ALTITUDE OF POLARIS OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I

Local Sidereal Time −	Local Sidereal Time +	Correction	Local Sidereal Time −	Local Sidereal Time +	Correction	Local Sidereal Time −	Local Sidereal Time +	Correction	Local Sidereal Time +	Local Sidereal Time −	Correction	Local Sidereal Time +	Local Sidereal Time −	Correction
H. M.	H. M.	° ′	H. M.	H. M.	° ′	H. M.	H. M.	′	H. M.	H. M.	′	H. M.	H. M.	′
0 0	12 0	0 58 5	2 30	14 30	1 2 2	5 0	17 0	40 3	7 40	19 40	1 1	10 0	22 0	37 6
0 10	12 10	0 59 5	2 40	14 40	1 1 5	5 10	17 10	58 1	7 50	19 50	3 9	10 10	22 10	39 8
0 20	12 20	1 0 5	2 50	14 50	1 0 7	5 20	17 20	35 8	8 0	20 0	6 7	10 20	22 20	42 0
0 30	12 30	1 1 4	3 0	15 0	0 59 7	5 30	17 30	33 4	8 10	20 10	9 5	10 30	22 30	44 1
0 40	12 40	1 2 1	3 10	15 10	0 58 7	5 40	17 40	31 0	8 20	20 20	12 2	10 40	22 40	46 0
0 50	12 50	1 2 7	3 20	15 20	0 57 5	5 50	17 50	28 6	8 30	20 30	14 9	10 50	22 50	47 9
1 0	13 0	1 3 2	3 30	15 30	0 56 2	6 0	18 0	26 0	8 40	20 40	17 6	11 0	23 0	49 7
1 10	13 10	1 3 6	3 40	15 40	0 54 9	6 10	18 10	23 5	8 50	20 50	20 3	11 10	23 10	51 4
1 20	13 20	1 3 8	3 50	15 50	0 53 4	6 20	18 20	20 8	9 0	21 0	22 9	11 20	23 20	53 1
1 30	13 30	1 4 0	4 0	16 0	0 51 8	6 30	18 30	18 2	9 10	21 10	25 5	11 30	23 30	54 6
1 40	13 40	1 4 0	4 10	16 10	0 50 1	6 40	18 40	15 5	9 20	21 20	28 1	11 40	23 40	56 0
1 50	13 50	1 3 9	4 20	16 20	0 48 3	6 50	18 50	12 8	9 30	21 30	30 5	11 50	23 50	57 3
2 0	14 0	1 3 6	4 30	16 30	0 46 4	7 0	19 0	10 0	9 40	21 40	33 0	12 0	24 0	58 5
2 10	14 10	1 3 3	4 40	16 40	0 44 5	7 10	19 10	7 2	9 50	21 50	35 3			
2 20	14 20	1 2 8	4 50	16 50	0 42 4	7 20	19 20	4 5	10 0	22 0	37 6			
2 30	14 30	1 2 2	5 0	17 0	0 40 3	7 30	19 30	1 7						

The corrections in this Table are to be applied to the reduced altitude with the sign found at the head of the column which contains the argument

TABLE II.

Local Sidereal Time	ALTITUDE 0°	10°	15°	20°	25°	30°	35°	40°	45°	50°	55°	60°	65°	70°	Local Sidereal Time
H. M	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	H M
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0·1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0·2	0 3	12 0
1 0	0·0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 0
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0·0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	14 0
3 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0·1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	15 0
4 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0·2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 6	16 0
5 0	0 0	1 0	0·1	0 1	0 2	0·2	0 3	0·3	0 4	0 4	0·5	0 6	0 8	1·0	17 0
6 0	0 0	1 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0·3	0·4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	1·1	1 4	18 0
7 0	0 0	1·0	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0·5	0 6	0 7	0 8	1 0	1 3	1 6	19 0
8 0	0 0	1 0	0 2	0 2	0·3	0·3	0 4	0·5	0 6	0 7	0 8	1·0	1 3	1·6	20 0
9 0	0 0	1·0	0·1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0·4	0·4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	1 1	1 4	21 0
10 0	0 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	0·2	0 2	0 3	0·3	0·4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0·8	1 1	22 0
11 0	0·0	0·0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0·2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0·4	0·5	0·7	23 0
12 0	0 0	0 0	0·0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0 1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0 3	24 0

Ex.—On April 25, at 18*h* 56*m* G.C.T. in long 4*h.* 16 *om.* west, the altitude of Polaris, corrected for dip refraction and instrumental error, is observed to be 46° 17′. The local sidereal time will be found to be 4*h* 54*m.*

	° ′
Obsd Alt =	46 17·2
From Tables. +	0 4
−	0 41 6
Latitude	45 35 8n

The corrections in this Table are always additive to the reduced altitude.

TABLE III.

Local Sidereal Time	Jan x	Feb x.	Mar x	April x	May x	June x	July x	Aug. x.	Sept x	Oct x	Nov x	Dec x.	Dec. 31.
H.	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′	′
0	−0·3	−0·3	−0·4	−0·6	−0·7	−0·8	−0·8	−0·6	−0·5	−0·3	−0·1	0·0	+0·1
2	−0·3	−0·3	−0·4	−0·5	−0·6	−0·7	−0·8	−0·8	−0·7	−0·5	−0·3	−0·1	0·0
4	−0·3	−0·2	−0·2	−0·2	−0·4	−0·5	−0·6	−0·7	−0·7	−0·6	−0·5	−0·3	−0·1
6	−0·2	0·0	+0·1	+0·1	0·0	−0·1	−0·3	−0·4	−0·5	−0·5	−0·5	−0·3	−0·2
8	0.0	+0·1	+0·3	+0·3	+0·3	+0·3	+0·1	0·0	−0·2	−0·3	−0·4	−0·3	−0·2
10	+0·1	+0·3	+0·4	+0·5	+0·6	+0·6	+0·5	+0·3	+0·2	0·0	−0·2	−0·2	−0·2
12	+0·3	+0·3	+0·4	+0·6	+0·7	+0·8	+0·8	+0·6	+0·5	+0·3	+0·1	0·0	−0·1
14	+0·3	+0·3	+0·4	+0·5	+0·6	+0·7	+0·8	+0·8	+0·7	+0·5	+0·3	+0·1	0·0
16	+0·3	+0·2	+0·2	+0·2	+0·4	+0·5	+0·6	+0·7	+0·7	+0·6	+0·5	+0·3	+0·1
18	+0·2	0·0	−0·1	−0·1	0·0	+0·1	+0·3	+0·4	+0·5	+0·5	+0·5	+0·3	+0·2
20	0·0	−0·1	−0·3	−0·3	−0·3	−0·3	−0·1	0·0	+0·2	+0·3	+0·4	+0·3	+0·2
22	−0·1	−0·3	−0·4	−0·5	−0·6	−0·6	−0·5	−0·3	−0·2	0·0	+0·2	+0·2	+0·2
24	−0·3	−0·3	−0·4	−0·6	−0·7	−0·8	−0·8	−0·6	−0·5	−0·3	−0·1	0·0	+0·1

The corrections in this Table are to be applied with the signs given The final result is *not* to be diminished by 1′ as directed in previous tables of this kind.

TABLE SHOWING THE VARIATION OF THE HEIGHT AND DIRECTION OF THE SUN IN THE SEVERAL HOURS OF THE DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN LATITUDE 53° N

Apparent Time.	Noon.	h. h 11 or 13		h. h 10 or 14		h. h 9 or 15		h. h. 8 or 16		h. h. 7 or 17		h. h 6 or 18		Due West		Azimuth at Rising or Setting.
Date	Alt	Alt	Az	Alt.	Az	Alt	Az	Alt	Az	Alt	Az.	Alt	Az.	At	Alt	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	h m	°	°
Dec 22	13 6	12 5	166	9 2	152	4 2	139	..	.	.		.	...	.	. .	131
Jan. 21 Nov 22	16 9	15 8	165	12 4	151	7 2	138	0·5	126	.		.	...	...	...	125
Feb. 20 Oct. 23	25 6	24 4	164	20 7	148	15 0	134	8 1	121	.	.	..	. .	...	. .	109
Mar 21 Sept 23	37 3	35 8	161	31 6	144	25 4	128	17 7	115	9 2	102	0·2	90	6 0	0	90
Apl. 20 Aug 23	48·5	46 8	158	42 1	139	35 2	122	27 0	108	18 1	95	9 1	83	5 25	14	71
May 22 July 21	57·4	55 7	155	50 1	133	42 6	116	34 1	101	25 1	89	16 1	77	4 55	26	54
June 21	60 4	58·3	153	52 7	131	45 1	113	36 4	99	27 4	87	18 5	75	4 44	30	49

The times in the headline and penultimate column are *Apparent* By applying the Equation of Time, the Mean Time is found to which the figures are appropriate

Alt.—This is given to tenths of a degree, but there may be small differences between the morning and afternoon hours, and between the like days of the year The effect of Refraction is not applied *Azimuth* (Az) is measured either eastward or westward from the N Az 45° is equivalent to N E or N.W Az 135° to S E. or S W. E S E. or W S W is $112\frac{1}{2}°$

The year is divided into periods of thirty days (with exceptions). The figures for days other than those given can be found by interpolation with approximate accuracy

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME AND *VICE VERSÂ*.

THE length of a Sidereal day is $23^h\ 56^m.\ 4\ 09^s$ of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to $59^m\ 50^s.78$. of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to $1^h.\ 0^m\ 9\ 86^s$. of Sidereal Time. The multiples and submultiples of the differences from one hour are tabulated below under headings "acceleration" and "retardation"—for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns If the argument be considered as Mean Time its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration If it is Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation

Acceleration.	Argument	Retardation.	Acceleration	Argument	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument	Retardation	Argument	Acceleration or Retardation	Argument	Acceleration or Retardation
m. s	hours	m s	s	mins	s	s	mins	s	secs	s	secs	s
0 9 86	1	0 9·83	0 16	1	0 16	5 09	31	5 08	1	0 00	31	0 08
0 19 71	2	0 19 66	0 33	2	0·33	5 26	32	5 24	2	0 01	32	0 09
0 29 57	3	0 29 49	0 49	3	0 49	5 42	33	5 41	3	0 01	33	0 09
0 39·43	4	0 39·32	0 66	4	0·66	5 59	34	5 57	4	0·01	34	0 09
0 49 28	5	0 49 15	0 82	5	0·82	5 75	35	5 73	5	0·01	35	0 10
0 59 14	6	0 58 98	0 99	6	0 98	5 91	36	5 90	6	0·02	36	0 10
1 0·00	7	1 8 81	1 15	7	1·15	6 08	37	6·06	7	0 02	37	0 10
1 18·85	8	1 18 64	1 31	8	1·31	6·24	38	6 23	8	0 02	38	0 10
1 28·71	9	1 28·47	1 48	9	1 47	6·41	39	6 39	9	0 02	39	0 11
1 38·56	10	1 38·30	1 64	10	1 64	6 57	40	6 55	10	0·03	40	0 11
1 48·42	11	1 48 13	1 81	11	1 80	6 74	41	6 72	11	0 03	41	0 11
1 58 28	12	1 57 95	1·97	12	1 97	6·90	42	6 88	12	0 03	42	0·11
2 8·13	13	2 7 78	2·14	13	2·13	7·06	43	7·04	13	0 04	43	0·12
2 17·99	14	2 17 61	2 30	14	2 29	7 23	44	7·21	14	0 04	44	0·12
2 27·85	15	2 27 44	2 46	15	2 46	7·39	45	7 37	15	0 04	45	0·12
2 37·70	16	2 37 27	2 63	16	2 62	7·56	46	7 54	16	0 04	46	0·13
2 47·56	17	2 47 10	2 79	17	2 78	7·72	47	7 70	17	0 05	47	0 13
2 57·42	18	2 56 93	2 96	18	2 95	7 89	48	7 86	18	0 05	48	0·13
3 7·27	19	3 6·76	3·12	19	3·11	8·05	49	8·03	19	0 05	49	0 13
3 17·13	20	3 16 59	3 29	20	3·28	8·21	50	8 19	20	0 05	50	0·14
3 26·99	21	3 26·42	3 45	21	3 44	8 38	51	8 36	21	0 06	51	0·14
3 36·84	22	3 36·25	3 61	22	3 60	8 54	52	8 52	22	0 06	52	0 14
3 46 70	23	3 46·08	3 78	23	3 77	8 71	53	8 68	23	0·06	53	0·15
3 56·56	24	3 55·91	3 94	24	3·93	8·87	54	8·85	24	0·07	54	0·15
			4·11	25	4·10	9·04	55	9·01	25	0·07	55	0·15
			4 27	26	4 26	9 20	56	9·17	26	0·07	56	0·15
			4·44	27	4 42	9·36	57	9·34	27	0·07	57	0 16
			4·60	28	4·59	9·53	58	9·50	28	0 08	58	0·16
			4 76	29	4·75	9·69	59	9·67	29	0·08	59	0·16
			4·93	30	4·91	9·86	60	9·83	30	0·08	60	0·16

See p. 77.

Celestial Phenomena for Observation in 1929.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON

IN the year 1929 there will be *two* Eclipses of the *Sun* and *none* of the *Moon*

I. A *Total Eclipse of the Sun* on May 9. Invisible at Greenwich Mid eclipse will occur at 6 o'clock in the morning by Greenwich Time The path of the Moon's shadow from which Total Eclipse may be seen begins its course in the Indian Ocean, south of Madagascar, and travels in a north-easterly direction towards the Equator which it meets almost at the point where it crosses the meridian, 90° East The central line then curves and passes through Sumatra, Malay States, Siam, Cambodia, and the Philippines, where totality will happen in the local afternoon In Sumatra and the Malay States the duration of totality will be slightly more than five minutes The Sun will be seen partially eclipsed from South Africa, Mauritius, India, Further India, and China, the circumstances (G C T) for some places in those countries being as follows :—

	Eclipse begins H M	Greatest Phase H M	Eclipse ends H M	Magnitude
Johannesburg ..		(Sunrise)	5 22	60
Mauritius ..	3 38	4 42	5 54	84
Bombay ...	5 13	5 58	6 46	17
Madras . .	4 51	6 2	7 18	47
Hong Kong	6 5	7 21	8 31	64

II. An *Annular Eclipse of the Sun* about midday at Greenwich of November 1 Visible at Greenwich as a Partial Eclipse The path of the Moon's shadow on the Earth from which the Sun may be seen annularly eclipsed begins in the Atlantic south of Newfoundland. Its course then follows a south-easterly direction, and meets the African coast at a point south of the Canary Islands The central line of the path meets the Greenwich Meridian in latitude about 8° north, and, after crossing the Gulf of Guinea, the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika, comes to an end in the Indian Ocean north of Madagascar, and about 5° south of the Equator The greatest duration of annularity will be seen from the central line as it crosses the Gulf of Guinea, when it will be about 3*m.* 58*s* The times (G C T) when the centre of the shadow passes certain points of its path are—

G C T H. M	Lat ° ′	Long ° ′	Duration of Annular Phase M S
10 30	32 51N	28 29W	3 28
11 0	20 52	12 37W	3 38
12 0	5 26N	2 9E	3 53
13 0	4 51S	17 11	3 56
13 45	6 58S	42 56E	3 36

A *Partial Eclipse* will be seen from Africa, Western Europe, and Arabia, the circumstances for some places being as below —

	Eclipse Begins H M	Greatest Phase H M	Eclipse Ends H M	Mag
Armagh	9 59	10 53	11 50	·25
Liverpool	10 5	10 57	11 52	23
Oxford ..	10 6	10 59	11 55	23
Greenwich	10 8	11 1	11 56	22
Edinburgh	10 9	10 58	11 48	20
Cambridge . ..	10 9	11 1	11 54	21
Johannesburg ...	12 25	15 37	14 42	42
Cape of Good Hope	12 40	13 27	14 12	16
Mauritius . .	12 53	13 54		·51

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Date (G M T)	Satellite and Phase
Jan d h m	
1 1 29	II D
1 20 29	III D
1 22 20	III R
4 17 4	II R
6 20 4	Oc D
6 23 32	I R.
8 18 1	I R
9 0 32	III D
9 2 23	III R
11 17 25	II D.
11 19 41	II R.
15 16 26	Oc D.
15 19 57	I. R
18 20 3	II. D.
18 22 19	II R
22 18 21	Oc D.
22 21 52	I R.
25 22 40	II D.
26 0 56	II R.
29 20 18	Oc. D
29 23 48	I. R.
31 18 17	I R.
Feb	
6 16 39	III. D.
6 18 30	III. R
7 20 12	I. R
12 17 15	II. D
12 19 31	II R
13 20 42	III. D.
13 22 32	III. R.
14 18 43	Oc. D
14 22 8	I. R
19 19 53	II D
19 22 10	II R
26 22 31	II D
March	
2 20 28	I R
9 19 11	Oc D
9 22 23	I R
16 19 23	II R.
18 18 47	I. R
21 18 42	III. R
25 20 42	I R
28 20 51	III. D
April	
10 19 1	I R
17 19 17	II R
July	
1 2 46	I. D.
19 3 7	II. D
24 2 56	I D.
Aug	
9 1 13	I D
12 0 56	III. D.
12 3 1	III. R
13 0 12	II D.
13 2 33	II. R.
16 3 6	I. D
20 2 48	II. D
24 23 29	I. D.
25 3 0	Oc. R
Sept.	
1 1 22	I. D.
1 4 55	Oc. R.
6 23 37	II R
8 3 16	I D.
9 21 45	I D
10 1 18	Oc R
13 23 51	II D
14 2 12	II R
16 23 3	III R
16 23 39	I D
17 3 11	Oc R
21 2 25	II D
21 4 47	II R
24 0 53	III. D
24 3 3	III R.
24 1 33	I. D
24 5 3	Oc R
Oct	
1 3 26	I. D.
1 4 52	III D.
2 21 55	I D.
3 1 21	Oc R.
8 5 20	I D.
8 20 52	II D
9 1 35	Oc R.
9 23 49	I. D.
10 3 11	Oc R
15 23 26	II. D
16 3 58	Oc. R.
17 1 43	I. D
17 4 59	Oc. R
18 20 12	I. D
18 23 25	Oc R
23 2 0	II D
24 3 37	I D.
25 22 6	I. D
26 1 13	Oc R
29 20 50	III D
29 23 6	III. R
Nov	
2 0 0	I D
2 2 59	Oc R
3 18 29	I. D.
3 21 25	Oc R
6 0 50	III. D
6 3 7	III. R.
9 1 55	I D.
9 4 44	Oc R
9 20 26	II D
10 0 1	Oc R
10 20 23	I D.
10 23 10	Oc R.
13 4 50	III D.
13 7 49	I D
16 6 29	Oc R
16 23 0	II D
17 2 16	Oc R.
17 22 18	I D.
18 0 55	Oc R.
24 1 35	II. D
24 4 29	Oc. R.
25 0 13	I. D
25 2 38	Oc. R.
26 18 41	I. D
26 21 4	Oc. R
Dec	
1 4 9	II D
2 2 7	I D.
2 4 22	Oc R
3 20 36	I D
3 22 48	I R.
4 16 49	III D
4 19 11	III R.
4 17 26	Oc. D.
4 19 52	II R
5 17 17	I R
10 22 21	Oc. D.
11 0 43	I R.
11 19 39	Oc D.
11 22 27	II R
11 20 6	Oc D.
11 23 13	III R.
12 16 47	Oc. D.
12 19 12	I R.
18 0 5	Oc D.
18 2 38	I. R.
18 21 52	Oc. D.
19 1 2	II R.
19 3 14	III R
19 18 31	Oc D.
19 21 7	I R.
25 1 50	Oc D.
25 4 34	I. R.
26 0 7	Oc D.
26 3 37	II R.
28 17 31	I. R.
29 16 55	II R.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON

Day	Star	Mag	Disappearance G.C.T	Angle from N Point	Reappearance G.C.T	Angle from N Point
			H M	°	H M	°
Jan.						
6	−19° 4135	5·4	6 47	174	7 22	222
15	−10° 6120	6 3	15 38	39	16 50	253
16	− 3° 49	6 3	20 58	33	21 53	268
20	..	6 5	1 8	66	2 2	260
21	99 Tauri	6 0	22 38	9	23 2	329
23	40 Geminor	6·3	17 37	22	18 3	328
24	*A* Geminor	5 1	4 11	141	4 54	242
27	42 Leonis	6 1	1 14	132	2 25	286
31	*m* Virginis	5 2	4 51	181	5 36	250
Feb						
17–18	τ Tauri	4·3	23 47	111	24 39	235
Mar.						
1	8 Librae	5 4	0 21	111	1 28	311
1	*a* Librae	2 7	0 29	114	1 38	308
16	κ Tauri	4 1	22 28	104	23 19	239
16	67 Tauri	5 4	22 35	128	23 12	214
17–18	128 Tauri	5 4	23 33	86	24 27	272
22	42 Leonis	6 1	19 6	162	19 53	247
26	*k* Virginis	5 7	1 21	131	2 35	300
26	*m* Virginis	5 2	21 55	132	23 4	296
27	− 8° 3639	6 2	2 1	140	3 14	287
Apr						
16	λ Cancri	5 9	22 30	74	23 20	324
18	η Leonis	3 6	18 21	96	19 31	317
19	42 Leonis	6 1	2 44	70	3 21	340
21	*b* Virginis	5·2	2 39	115	3 39	304
21–22	γ Virginis*	2 9	23 22	121	24 36	311
22	B A C 4277	6 1	0 41	77	.	.
24	λ Virginis	4 5	2 44	116	3 56	297
May						
12	39 Geminor	6 2	22 4	102	22 53	274
12	40 Geminor	6 3	22 24	134	23 4	242
22	− 19° 4128	6 1	20 38	135	21 49	283
23	− 20° 4285	5 9	1 22	157	2 19	253
27	τ Sagittarii	3 5	0 48	92	2 11	266
28	*A* Sagittarii	4 9	0 28	43	1 27	306
29	*h* 3003*	6 2	1 46	75	3 7	255
June						
4	VENUS	....	12 40	29	13 36	276
15	*k* Virginis	5 7	20 27	118	21 41	312
16	−8° 3639	6·2	21 52	113	23 6	310
26	35 Capricorni	6 0	0 47	37	1 55	282
July						
12	γ Virginis*	2 9	17 49	62	18 22	10
14	λ Virginis	4 5	21 1	66	21 47	351
21	*Hh* 619*	5 7	0 21	48	1 31	288
24–25	τ Aquarii	4 4	23 52	75	25 7	227
27	− 3° 49	6 3	1 52	97	2 47	192
30	σ Arietis	5 4	2 10	101	2 57	200
31	13 Tauri	5 6	0 18	42	1 5	273
31	14 Tauri	6·2	0 45	76	1 38	237
Aug.						
1	+ 23° 739	6·2	1 36	66	2 28	258
12	− 20° 4285	5·9	20 11	40	20 37	1
Aug						
16	τ Sagittarii	3 5	19 35	79	20 58	276
17	*A* Sagittarii	4 9	19 1	56	20 11	291
18	*h* 3003*	6·2	20 19	117	21 17	213
18	υ Tauri	4 2	0 43	89	1 38	228
28	72 Tauri	5 4	1 10	69	2 11	248
Sept						
9	Cord 21,871	5 8	18 35	109	19 54	282
11	Cord 24,344	5 7	20 27	136	21 22	224
14	Cord 28.144	6 2	18 7	84	19 27	251
15	35 Capricorni	6 0	20 38	50	21 56	262
18	−7° 6086	6 3	19 20	44	20 23	258
19	14 Ceti	5 4	19 23	72	20 23	229
23	39 Tauri	6 1	22 0	6	22 25	311
24	+ 22° 649	6 1	0 59	82	2 4	231
28	λ Cancri	5·9	0 11	104	1 1	267
30	42 Leonis	6 1	.	..	3 17	291
Oct						
10	Cord 26,570	5 9	20 9	140	20 44	194
13–14	− 18° 6056	6·4	23 42	17	24 32	283
21	*A* Tauri	4 5	5 44	110	6 39	226
21	39 Tauri	6 1	6 15	146	..	...
21	95 Tauri	6 2	19 14	53	20 0	274
22	*L* Tauri	5·6	1 32	86	2 43	243
24	47 Geminor	5 6	3 39	71	4 48	297
24	4 Cancri	6 2	22 14	77	23 3	289
26	− Cancri	6 1	3 9	81	4 10	311
27	η Leonis	3 6	2 5	66	2 50	332
30	VENUS	..	12 4	160	13 10	270
Nov.						
5	Cord 24,649	4 7	18 11	156	.	..
11	− 11° 6032	6 3	21 16	138	21 25	151
12	33 Aquarii	5 2	0 8	47	..	.
15	o Piscium	4 5	2 45	22	3 30	286
16	o Arietis	5 8	5 32	98	.	.
18	95 Tauri	6 2	5 54	163	6 3	183
20	*c* Geminor	5 5	21 45	82	22 41	280
21	ω Cancri	6 1	5 37	56	6 20	337
21	4 Cancri	6 2	5 57	112	7 3	283
Dec						
8	τ Aquarii	4 4	..	.	16 11	207
14	53 Arietis	6 0	2 26	44	3 17	281
15	*A* Tauri	4 5	1 24	113	2 15	218
15	39 Tauri	6 1	2 0	158	2 10	176
15	+ 22° 649	6 1	4 57	128	5 32	213
15	315 B Tauri	6 3	19 23	125	20 0	198
15	*k* Tauri	5 6	20 13	56	21 15	268
17	134 B. Gem	6 5	21 34	33	22 8	326
18	λ Cancri	5 9	20 15	120	21 4	251
18–19	28 Cancri	6 1	23 47	24	24 3	357
20	42 Leonis	6 1	..	..	21 46	311
21	46 Leonis	5 8	2 4	41	2 22	12
23	10 Virginis	6 2	0 14	184	0 37	231
27	−20° 4246	6·2	5 35	76	6 26	342

The above is a list of the stars of magnitude 6·5 and brighter that may be seen occulted from Greenwich during the year. The occultations will, *in general*, be seen earlier from a place West, later from a place East of Greenwich, but an occultation visible from one place is not necessarily to be seen from some other. The angle from N. Point, shows the point on the Moon's edge of disappearance or reappearance, and is counted towards the East from 0° to 360°. * Double stars.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The Table gives the Times of Disappearance (D) and of Reappearance (R.) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will happen when Jupiter is above the horizon at Greenwich and the Sun below. The phenomena are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time. From May 14 to the Opposition of Jupiter (December 3) the Eclipses take place on the West side, at other dates on the East Satellites sometimes disappear by Eclipse and reappear as from Occultation at the Eastern edge. The times of such reappearances (Oc. R.) are given, the satellite being that of the *preceding* line. In converse cases, the times of disappearance by occultation (Oc. D.) and of reappearance after Eclipse are given, the satellite being named in the second line.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1. 1929, with spectral type, P.M and Parallax.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag	Right Ascension	Ann Variation	Declination	Ann Variation	Spectrum	Annual Proper Motion R A	Annual Proper Motion Dec	Parallax	Distance Parsecs
		H M S	+ s	° ′ ″	+ ′		s	″	″	
α Andromedæ	2 15	0 4 42 7	3·10	+28 41 55	19 9	Ao*p*	+ 009	−0 16	...	.
γ Pegasi	2 87	0 9 34 6	3 09	+14 47 20	20 0	Bz	− 001	00	..	.
β Ceti	2 24	0 40 1 6	3 01	−18 22 34	19 8	Ko	+·016	+0·04	042	23 8
γ Cassiopeiæ	2 25	0 52 24 4	3 61	+60 19 58	19 5	Bo*p*	+ 002	00	036	27·8
η Piscium	3 72	1 27 40 8	3 21	+14 58 49	18 6	G5	+·002	00	009	111
Polaris	2 12	1 36 21 3	32 27	+88 55 24	18 3	F8	+·172	00	007	143
β Arietis	2 72	1 50 42 8	3 31	+20 27 42	17 6	A5	+·007	−0 10	·064	15 6
α Arietis	2 23	2 3 9 9	3 38	+23 7 39	17 1	Ka	+·013	−0 14	033	30 3
o Ceti	*var*	2 15 45 4	3 03	− 3 17 57	16 4	Md	−·001	−0 22	062	16 1
γ^2 Ceti	3 69	2 39 37 1	3 11	+ 2 56 15	15 2	Ao	− 010	−0 14	045	22 2
α Ceti	2 82	2 58 33 9	3 13	+ 3 48 44	14 2	Ma	− 001	−0 07	·011	90 9
α Persei	1 90	3 19 14 6	4 28	+49 36 36	12 9	F5	+·002	−0·02	·015	66·7
δ Persei	3·10	3 37 51 6	4 26	+47 33 44	11 6	B5	+·003	−0 03	005	200
η Tauri	2 96	3 43 15 5	3 56	+23 53 13	11 2	B5*p*	+·001	−0 04	·007	143
Aldebaran	1 06	4 31 50 6	3 44	+16 22 5	7 3	K5	+·004	−0·19	057	17 5
ι Aurigæ	2 90	4 52 21 9	3 90	+33 3 19	5 8	Kz	− 001	−0·01	018	55 6
Rigel	0 34	5 11 7·5	2 88	− 8 16 57	4 2	B8*p*	−·001	00	·006	167
Capella	0 21	5 11 26 4	4 43	+45 55 40	3 8	Go	+ 008	−0 42	075	13 3
γ Orionis	1 70	5 21 19 3	3 22	+ 6 17 13	3 4	Bz	− 001	−0 01	019	52 6
β Tauri	1 78	5 21 48 1	3 79	+28 32 57	3 2	B8	+ 001	−0·17	·024	41·7
δ Orionis	2 48	5 28 22·7	3·06	− 0 21 1	2 8	Bo	− 001	+0·01	009	111
α Leporis	2·69	5 29 35 8	2 65	−17 52 19	2 7	Fo	− 001	+0 01	·014	71 4
ε Orionis	1 75	5 32 36 5	3 04	− 1 14 45	2 4	Bo	− 001	00	·005	200
ζ^1 Orionis	2 05	5 37 10 5	3·03	− 1 58 43	2 0	Bo	−·001	+0 01	000	..
Betelgeuse	*var*	5 51 19 6	3·25	+ 7 23 43	0 8	Ma	+·001	+0 01	017	58 8
μ Geminorum	3 19	6 18 39 9	3·63	+22 33 6	1 7	Ma	+·003	−0·11	·016	62 5
γ Geminorum	1 93	6 33 36 6	3 47	+16 27 41	3 0	Ao	+·002	−0·04	·043	23 3
Sirius	−1·58	6 42 1 2	2·64	−16 37 3	4 9	Ao	−·037	−1 21	371	2 70
51 H Cephei	5·26	7 7 52 6	28·82	+87 9 47	5 9	Ma	−·047	−0·04	.	.
δ Geminorum	3·52	7 15 53 0	3 58	+22 6 52	6 5	Fo	−·003	−0·01	060	16·7
Castor	1·58	7 30 4 2	3 83	+32 2 44	7 8	Ao	−·014	−0·10	077	13·0
Procyon	0·48	7 35 35 1	3 14	+ 5 24 29	9 2	F5	− 049	−1 04	312	3·21
Pollux	1 21	7 40 58 4	3 67	+28 11 57	8 6	Ko	−·048	−0 05	·101	9·90
ε Hydræ	3·53	8 43 1 0	3 18	+ 6 40 49	13 1	F8	−·014	−0 05	015	66 7
ι Uis. Maj	3 12	8 54 21 3	4 12	+48 19 18	14 1	A5	−·045	−0 24	070	14·3
α Hydræ	2 16	9 24 5 9	2·95	− 8 21 0	15 5	Kz	−·002	+0·03	006	167
θ Urs Maj	3·26	9 28 7 1	4 02	+52 0 7	16 3	F8*p*	−·104	−0 54	056	17·9
ε Leonis	3·12	9 41 49 4	3 41	+24 6 7	16 5	Go*p*	−·004	−0 01	000	...
Regulus	1·34	10 4 35 5	3 20	+12 18 54	17 6	B8	−·018	+0 01	·058	17·2
γ^1 Leonis	2 61	10 16 3 6	3 31	+20 12 5	18 2	Ko	+·021	−0 15	·004	250
β Urs Maj	2·44	10 57 34 1	3 63	+56 45 48	19 3	Ao	+·009	+0·04	047	21·3
α Urs. Maj	1 95	10 59 21·7	3 72	+62 8 5	19 4	G5	−·018	−0·07	·074	13 5
δ Leonis	2 58	11 10 20 1	3 19	+20 54 47	19 8	A3	+·010	−0·13	·078	12·8
β Leonis	2 23	11 45 26 3	3 06	+14 58 8	20 1	Az	−·035	−0·12	101	9·90
γ Urs. Maj	2·54	11 50 6 2	3 16	+54 5 23	20 0	Ao	+ 010	+0 01	004	250
δ Urs. Maj.	3·44	12 11 55 1	2·98	+57 25 37	20 0	Az	+ 011	00	045	22 2
δ Corvi	3 11	12 26 11 2	3·10	−16 7 13	20·1	Ao	− 015	−0·14	·010	100·
γ Virginis	2·91	12 38 3 6	3·04	− 1 3 37	19 8	Fo	−·039	+0·02	073	13 7
ε Urs Maj	1·68	12 50 54·6	2 64	+56 20 42	19 6	Ao*p*	+·023	00	·042	23·8
12 Can Ven.	2 90	12 52 42 5	2·81	+38 42 5	19·5	Ao*p*	−·021	+0·05	·015	66·7

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

		H M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	+ ″		s	″	″		
β Hydri	2·90	0 22 2·9	3·18	−77 39 15	20 3	Go	+·695	+0·31	·141	7	09
Achernar	0·60	1 35 4·4	2 24	−57 35 49	18 3	B5	+·012	−0·03	·049	20	4
γ Hydri	3·27	3 48 19·1	− 95	−74 27 25	11 0	Ma	+·011	+0·12	..		
Canopus	− 86	6 22 22·5	1·33	−52 39 22	1 9	Fo	+·001	+0 03	·005	200	
ι Argûs	2·25	9 15 11·4	1·61	−58 58 37	15 1	Fo	−·003	+0·01	.	..	
η Argûs	7·0	10 42 18·1	2·32	−59 18 39	18·9	Pec	000	00	...	...	
β Chamæl.	4·38	12 14 8 7	3·48	−78 55 5	20·0	B5	−·012	+0·01	...	...	

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are co-ordinates analogous to longitude and latitude on the terrestrial sphere The lines of reference on the celestial sphere depend on the position of the axis of the Earth and since, for reasons known generally by the word Precession, this position has a continual small movement with respect to the stars, Right Ascension and Declination change annually by an amount that can be computed by formula Observation of position of the stars show that they do not conform precisely to this computed precessional change, and the outstanding amount for individual stars known as Proper Motion (*see* page 65), is shown in two columns of the adjoining table The annual precession and Proper Motion combined, or the amount by which each element of a star's position changes in a year, known as the Variation is also shown, this being a different practice to that in some former issues of this Almanack. The angular parallax of a star is the angle that the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend at the distance of the star to which it is inversely proportional Hence parallax is a measure of distance. The parallaxes in the adjoining table are mainly trigonometric and have been taken from the General Catalogue of Parallaxes collected by Dr.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1929, with spectral type, P M and Parallax—*contd*

Name of Star	Mag.	Right Ascension	Ann. Variation	Declination.	Ann. Var'n	Spectrum	Annual Proper Motion		Parallax	Distance Parsecs
							R A	Dec		
		H M S	+ s	° ′ ″	− ″		s	″	″	
ε Virginis	2	95 12 58 38 5	2 99	+11 20 26 19 4		K0	− 019	−0 03	·048	20 8
ζ¹ Urs Maj	2	40 13 21 4 2	2 42	+55 17 44 18 8		A2p	+ 013	−0 03	·038	26 3
Spica .	1	21 13 21 26 9	3 16	−10 47 28 18 8		B2	− 003	−0 03	009	111
η Urs Maj.	1·91	13 44 44 6	2 37	+49 40 2 18 0		B3	− 013	−0 01	000	.
η Bootis.	2	80 13 51 18	2 86	+18 45 11 18 1		G0	− 006	−0 36	098	10 2
Arcturus	0	24 14 12 25 3	2·74	+19 33 5 18 8		K0	− 079	−2 00	080	12·5
ε Bootis.	2	70 14 41 53 1	2 62	+27 22 22 15 2		K0	− 005	−0 02	016	62 5
α Libræ .	2	90 14 46 56 8	3 32	−15 44 52 15 0		K2	− 008	−0 07	.	.
β Urs. Min.	2	24 14 50 53 5	−0·19	+74 26 44 14 7		K5	− 009	+0 01	011	90 9
β Libræ	2	74 15 13 10 9	3 23	− 9 7 19 13 4		B8	− 007	−0 02	..	..
			+	−						
ι Draconis .	3·4	7 15 23 20 7	1 33	+59 12 51 12 6		K0	− 002	−0 02	034	29·4
α Coronæ .	2	31 15 31 40 8	2 54	+26 57 10 12 2		A0	+ 008	−0 09	053	18 9
α Serpentis	2	75 15 40 46 1	2 95	+ 6 38 53 11 4		K0	+ 008	−0 05	·046	21 7
β¹ Scorpii ..	2	90 16 1 18 3	3 49	−19 36 45 9 9		B1	− 001	−0·02	..	.
δ Ophiuchi.	3	03 16 10 37 3	3 14	− 3 30 46 9 4		K8	− 004	−0 14	·040	25 0
η Draconis	2	89 16 23 1 4	0 81	+61 40 28 8 2		G5	−·004	+0 06	042	23 8
Antares	1	22 16 25 3 0	3 68	−26 16 33 8 1		M2p	− 001	−0 02	·026	38 5
β Herculis ..	2	81 16 27 9 9	2 58	+21 38 36 7 9		K0	− 008	−0 02	·030	33 3
ζ Herculis .	3	00 16 38 36 5	2 26	+31 43 50 6 6		G0	− 038	+0 39	·111	9 0
κ Ophiuchi	3	42 16 54 18 3	2 84	+ 9 29 3 5 7		K0	− 021	−0 01	..	..
			+	−						
δ Herculis ..	3·1	6 17 12 6 8	2 46	+24 55 18 4 3		A2	−·003	−0·16	·029	34·5
β Draconis.	2	99 17 28 49 6	1 35	+52 21 12 2 7		G0	− 003	+0 01	004	250
α Ophiuchi	2	14 17 31 38 2	2 78	+12 36 38 2 7		A5	+ 007	−0 23	049	20 4
β Ophiuchi	2	94 17 39 57 8	2 96	− 4 35 44 1 6		K0	− 004	−0 16	024	41 7
μ Herculis..	3	48 17 43 40 7	2 35	+27 45 41 2 2		G5	− 025	−0 74	111	9 0
γ Draconis.	2	42 17 54 57 3	1 39	+51 29 48 0 5		K5	− 002	−0 02	017	58 8
δ Urs Min	4	44 17 55 7	2 −19·5	+86 36 49 0 4		A0	+ 014	+0 05	.	..
			+	+						
Vega . .	0	14 18 34 32·0	2 03	+38 43 0 3 3		A0	+·016	+0·28	124	8 06
β Lyræ	var	18 47 27·4	2·21	+33 16 45 4 1		B2p	−·001	00	000	.
λ Urs Min	6	55 18 47 59 8	−7·45	+89 2 0 4 2		M0	− 107	+0·01	.	.
			+	+						
ζ Aquilæ .	3	02 19 2 8 7	2·76	+13 45 24 5 3		A0	− 001	−0 09	040	25 0
δ Aquilæ.	3	44 19 21 55 1	3·02	+ 2 58 19 7 1		F0	+ 017	+0 09	057	17 5
β¹ Cygni . . .	3	24 19 27 51 4	2 42	+27 48 34 7 5		K0p	− 001	00	003	333
γ Aquilæ ..	2	80 19 42 53 0	2·85	+10 26 21 8 7		K2	+·001	+0 01	018	55 6
Altan. .	0	89 19 47 19 1	2·93	+ 8 40 47 9 4		A5	+ 036	+0 39	204	4 90
β Aquilæ . .	3	90 19 51 49 5	2 95	+ 6 13 42 8 9		K0	+ 002	−0 46	076	12 8
θ Aquilæ	3	37 20 7 38 5	3 10	− 1 2 0 10 6		A0	+ 002	+0 01	015	66 7
α² Capricorni	3	77 20 14 7·0	3 33	−12 45 58 11 1		K0	+ 004	+0 01	000	..
γ Cygni	2	32 20 19 40·7	2 15	+40 1 43 11 4		F8p	000		000	..
α Cygni .. .	1	33 20 39 0 6	2 04	+45 1 33 12 8		A2p	−·001		005	200
			+	+						
ε Cygni	2	64 20 43 20 2	2 43	+33 42 12 13 4		K0	+ 028	+0 33	041	24 4
ζ Cygni . .	3	40 21 9 54·7	2 55	+29 56 6 14 7		K0	−·001	−0 05	024	41 7
α Cephei .	2	60 21 16 53 1	1 43	+62 17 4 15 2		A5	+ 020	+0·05	083	12·0
ε Pegasi . .	2	54 21 40 41 9	2 95	+ 9 32 56 16 5		K0	+ 001	+0 01	002	500
α Aquarii	3	19 22 2 8 3	3 08	− 0 39 55 17·5		G0	+·001		009	111
η Pegasi .	3	10 22 39 40 2	2 81	+29 50 58 18 8		G0		000 −0·02	000	.
Fomalhaut	1	29 22 53 43 9	3 32	−29 59 56 19·1		A3	+·025	−0 16	·137	7·30
Markab ..	2	57 23 1 13 3	2 99	+14 49 23 19 4		A0	+ 004	−0 04	038	26·3
γ Piscium ...	3	85 23 13 29 0	3 11	+ 2 53 39 19·7		K0	+·050	+0·03	·028	35·7
ω Piscium	4	03 23 55 39 8	3 08	+ 6 28 13 19 9		F5	+·010	−0 11	011	90·9

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE—*continued.*

	H. M. S	+ s	° ′ ″	− ″		s	″	″	
γ Crucis ..	1 61 12 27 12 9	3 32	−56 42 57	20·2	Mb	+·002	−0 26	.	..
β Centauri .	0 86 13 58 47 8	4·22	−60 1 53	17·4	B1	−·004	−0 02	036	27 8
α Centauri ..	0 06 14 34 45 7	4·06	−60 32 36	14·9	G0	−·490	+0 73	758	1·32
α Tri. Aust. .	1 88 16 41 7 8	6 34	−68 53 59	6·8	K2	+·004	−0·04	.	..
		+		+					
σ Octantis ..	5 48 19 46 3·9	88·5	−89 11 50	8·9	F0	+·123	00	..	..
α Pavonis ...	2 12 20 20 2 5	4·76	−56 57 51	11·4	B3	+·001	−0 02	..	..
α Gruis	2 16 22 3 46·0	3 79	−47 18 20	17·4	B5	+·012	−0 14	022	45·5

Frank Schlesinger of Yale. The entry 000 indicates that the star is especially distant, and for some few stars no value is available. In the last column shows the distance from the sun corresponding to the parallax in parsecs (*see* p. 65).

Sirius and Procyon have faint companions, Castor, ζ Herculis and α Centauri are also binary stars, of these the Mean place given is that of the centre of the orbit.

These tables give Mean places. The position on any day of the year differs from this because of Precession, Nutation, Aberration and Proper Motion. The Mean place with these effects added is called the Apparent place, and for the purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that is required.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS AT INTERVALS OF 20 DAYS

	R A	Dec
	h m s	° ′ ″
	1 34 88	
Jan. 1	135 7 55·7	
Jan 21	113·2 55·7	
Feb. 10 ..	90·2 55·7	
Mar 2. .	71·2 55 6	
Mar. 22 .	58 7 55·5	
April 11	54·0 55·4	
May 1 ...	58·8 55·3	
May 21...	70·4 55·3	
June 10 .	89·1 55·2	
June 30 .	110·1 55·2	
	1 36	
July 20 .	14·1 55·2	
Aug. 9	36·0 55·3	
Aug 29 .	56·4 55·3	
Sept 18	71·4 55·4	
Oct 8	81·6 55·6	
Oct. 28 ..	84·1 55·7	
Nov. 17 .	79·6 55·8	
Dec. 7	67·4 55·9	
Dec. 27 ..	49 1 56·0	

Magnitudes

Betelgeuse 0·2 to 1·5
β Lyræ ..3·4 to 4·1

For Names *see* p. 74.

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the various classes of objects are at very different distances. The Moon, our nearest neighbour, is 240,000 miles from us; a distance which light, travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second traverses in less than a second and a half. Of the bodies of the Universe whose distance is known, the farthest is so remote that its light takes over 100,000,000 years to reach us. The nearest star to the Sun is more than eight thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, their movements and their sizes. Cosmical Physics attempts to deduce their physical nature, and that of cosmical matter in general from the observations of the astronomer, combined with knowledge gained in the laboratory, with the hope of finally elucidating their past and future history. The total number of stars of magnitude 6·0 and brighter, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility, is about 4,300, of which 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°, but a more generous estimate, formed by including cases when two faint stars close together are seen as one, sets the whole number at 10,000. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid and from counts on such plates estimates have been made of the number of stars in the Universe. 2,000,000,000 was once assigned as a limit to their numbers, but this has been increased later to 30,000 or even 50,000 million. The Yerkes telescope, whose object glass has 40 inches diameter, will just show stars of the 17th visual magnitude. A star of magnitude 21 has been photographed.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE

The stars are divided according to their apparent brightness into series known as magnitudes (*see* page 74), and down to the 9th or 10th magnitude the number of each magnitude is known, for all to this order have been catalogued. For fainter stars the numbers have been derived from counts in sample areas. On the supposition that the Universe is an aggregation of stars in which the individuals of each of the varying degrees of intrinsic brightness are distributed uniformly throughout an endless space, it is to be expected that the number of stars brighter than the 4th magnitude would be about four times as great as the number brighter than the 3rd; the number brighter than the 5th magnitude greater than the number of those brighter than the 4th in the same ratio, and so on indefinitely. When the numbers of stars of different magnitudes obtained by counts are compared, it is found that this star-ratio, as it is called, in the case of the brighter stars, approaches but does not attain the theoretical value 3·98, and that the ratio decreases continually as the stars are fainter, until at the 16th magnitude it is only about two. The explanation of this observed fact is that the universe of stars accessible to vision is limited; either there are few or no stars beyond a somewhat indefinite boundary, or we are prevented from seeing them by absorbing material distributed throughout interstellar space.

It is established from counts and measured distances that around our Sun the stars are fairly uniformly distributed at the rate of about one per 10 cubic parsecs. It is obvious that a uniform distribution of this nature cannot go on indefinitely, for, if it did, this background of the firmament would be bright, since in whatever direction we looked we should, in time, come to a star.

To a casual glance it is clear that the stars are not uniformly distributed over the sky, but have a tendency to congregate near the great belt of cloud-like forms which encircle the heavens, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. Applying the method of sounding by "star ratios" above outlined, it is found that the stars appear to thin out less rapidly as we go out in the plane of the Milky Way than they do in the direction of the galactic poles. The deduction is apparent, the boundaries of the stellar system are more distant in the plane of the Galaxy than they are at the poles. In other words, the stellar system is an extremely flattened organisation, whose general form is, roughly, that of a double convex lens or of a watch. Looking along the galactic plane we find the stars crowding together, as we should expect, since this is the direction of greatest extension, and the Milky Way is therefore largely a depth effect. But examination of its prominent features, the great star-clouds, the irregularities in its form, and the deep rifts in its structure, shows that its appearance is not wholly due to depth, and that the region is the home of bodies and masses other than uniformly distributed stars.

Statistical study of the distribution of the brighter stars shows that they form a star-cloud, which surrounds the Sun and appears to have the same shape in general as the main galactic system, but the fundamental planes are slightly inclined one to the other. It was formerly a general belief that the Milky Way surrounded this congregation of bright stars as a girdle, whether continuous with it or not was an open question, but a more modern view pictures the total Universe as a number of clusters, similar to this one of which our Sun is a unit, all lying more or less in the Galactic plane. The greatest condensation of stars as we see them occurs in the bright galactic clouds in Sagittarius, while the opposite portion of the Milky Way is a region of low concentration and brilliancy, from which it is inferred that we are not precisely at the centre of the whole Universe, but that its boundaries are more remote in Sagittarius than elsewhere. The fact that the central line of the Milky Way deviates slightly from a great circle and that the southern Galactic hemisphere is slightly richer in stars than the northern, is generally assumed to indicate that the position of our Sun is a little north of the Galactic plane.

Attempts have been made to estimate the probable dimensions of this Universe of stars. The diameter of our own local system is generally regarded as about 3,000 or 4,000 light years. As to the larger system comprehending all the faint stars we know of, Newcomb derived a diameter of about 30,000 light-years in the Galactic plane, the shorter diameter at right angles to this plane being about 1/5th of this amount, and there have been other estimates of the same order, whilst more recently Shapley, approaching the question from an entirely different point of view, has given 300,000 light-years as the larger diameter of the Stellar Universe, the dimension at right angles to the Galactic plane being one twentieth of this. It

THE TWENTY BRIGHTEST STARS

Star.	Mag	Light Received	Spectrum	Distance in Parsecs	Luminosity
Sirius*	−1 58	100	A	2·70	32
Canopus	−0 86	52	F	200 0	91,000
Vega	0·14	21	A	8 1	59
Capella	0 21	19	G	13 3	150
Arcturus	0 24	19	K	12 5	130
α^1 Centauri	0 33	17	G	1 32	1 3
Rigel	0 34	17	B	167 0	20,000
Procyon*	0 48	15	F	3 21	6 5
Achernar	0 60	13	B	20 4	240
β Centauri	0 86	11	B	27 8	340
Altair	0 89	10	A	4 9	11
Betelgeuse	Var	10	Ma	58 8	1 500
Aldebaran	1 06	9	K	17 5	112
Spica	1·21	8	B	111 0	4,100
Pollux	1 21	8	K	9 90	32 2
Antares	1 22	8	Mp	38 5	490
Fomalhaut	1·29	7	A	7·30	16 3
Deneb	1 33	7	Ap	200 0	12,000
Regulus	1 34	7	B	17 2	86 7
β Crucis	1 50	6	B	125 0	3,930

TWENTY NEAR STARS.

Star	Mag	Spectrum	Distance in Parsecs	Absolute Mag	Luminosity
α^1 Centauri	0 3	G	1 32	4 7	1·3
Munich I 15040	9 7	M	1 86	13 4	0·0005
Wolf 359	13 5	M	2 48	16 5	0·00003
Lalande 21185	7 6	M	2·55	10 6	0·006
Sirius	−1 6	A	2 70	1 3	31·6
B D −12° 4523	9 5	—	2·88	12 2	0·0013
Innes Star	11 7	—	2 94	14 4	0·0002
Cord Z 5h. 243	9 2	M	3 15	11 7	0·002
τ Ceti	3 6	K	3 17	6 1	0·363
Procyon*	0 5	F	3 21	3 0	6·46
ϵ Eridani	3 8	K	3 23	6 3	0·32
61 Cygni*	5 6	K	3 33	8 0	0·06
Lacaille 9352*	7 4	M	3 42	9 7	0·013
Struve 2764*	8 8	—	3 48	11 1	0·004
Groombridge 34*	8 1	M	3·55	10·4	0·007
ϵ Indi	4 7	K	3 56	7 0	0·166
Kruger 60*	9 2	M	3·89	11 3	0·003
Van Maanen's	12 3	M	3·92	14·3	0·0002
Lacaille 8760	6 65	M	3·98	8 6	0·034
Altair	0 9	A	4·90	2 4	10·5

The last columns show the light emitted compared with that by our Sun considered to be of magnitude −26 57 on the stellar scale. A star marked * is the brighter component of a binary system. α^1 Centauri is the brighter of two bright stars seen by naked eye as one. A faint companion to these known as Proxima is the nearest star to us so far as is known.

will be gathered from this that the matter is highly conjectural.

Within these limits of distance there are other bodies besides stars, such, for instance, as irregular nebulae (*see* p. 65) of which the nebula of Orion is one of the most remarkable that are found to be comparatively near objects, and are to be considered as within the Galaxy. But there are nebulae of another type that are not seen about the central Galactic plane, and from various lines of argument are thought to be very distant from our Sun (*see* p. 66). These are supposed by some to be Island Universes, not forming part of the Galactic system, but this again is a point still under discussion. It is recognised that in the space which comprises the Universe of stars there is dark obscuring matter which it is suggested is the cause of some of the dark patches in the Milky Way. As seen in the sky the Galaxy always passes through the same constellations, sharing with them the diurnal motion, but its direction bears no special relation to the direction of the Ecliptic or Equator, for these planes, so far as we know, have no relation to the Cosmos.

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them, the spectral types being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen. Planetary nebulæ, some stars known as Wolf-Rayet, in whose spectrum the chief lines are bright, and the bright stars of Orion generally are in this group. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes and that there are subclasses and spectra noted as "peculiar"—are white or blue stars, and in their spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls late in the group F to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes, M (and N), is the existence of a considerable number of flutings, and the stars are orange and red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and α Herculis are notable stars in sub-classes of this type. (*v. supra*.)

STELLAR EVOLUTION.

The early stellar spectroscopists believed that they were investigating the chemistry of the stars and finding the material of which they are composed—that the hydrogen specially prominent in Sirius as shown by its spectrum would some day change into calcium, which is a leading characteristic of the solar spectrum, and hence that Sirius is in an earlier stage of development than the Sun. The modern view, based on laboratory experiments, is that the spectrum shows the radiative power or, in other words, the surface-temperature of the star, and that the hydrogen lines in the spectrum of Sirius, for instance, do not indicate an excess of that element, but, rather, that the star is at the temperature (10,000° C.) when those lines are prominent. The Sun is at a temperature of 6 000° C., which is favourable for the production of an iron spectrum. At an earlier date stellar evolution seemed very simple. Stars began by being very hot and then cooled down, arriving at a condition that gave a spectrum of type M and then disappeared. But about the year 1913 a hypothesis was propounded to the effect that in the beginning all stars are of Class M. That they are then bodies of gas of extraordinarily low density, and of low temperature and surface brightness, which contract, grow continually hotter, and pass through the successive spectral classes towards B, but only the more massive stars can generate enough heat to reach the white hot

state required to produce spectra of that class, the others reach their critical density at spectral class A, F, G, or even K. After this critical point in their contraction is reached the stars begin to fall off in temperature and in surface brightness, and pass through the spectral classes in the reverse order until they have again become red stars of Class M before they finally sink to invisibility. The stars on the ascending branch are "giants,' those on the descending branch are "dwarfs" The idea of stars increasing in temperature in the course of evolution was originally conceived by Sir Norman Lockyer from general physical considerations, but emerged, as stated, as a deduction from researches by Prof. Hertzsprung and Prof. H. N. Russell tabulating absolute magnitude with spectral type There are, however, now found to be grave difficulties in the way of accepting the "giant" and "dwarf" theory, and to day it is believed that the primary evolutionary change in a star is decrease of mass, that annihilation of matter is the source of stellar energy, and that the older a star grows the less massive it becomes. Tabulation of the determined masses of certain stars with the corresponding absolute magnitude, or luminosity, shows a marked correlation, the more massive stars being the brighter, which is one of the most striking of modern discoveries.

SIZE OF THE STARS.

The stars are too remote for even the largest to show an appreciable disc in any telescope as do the planets, and obviously the size of a star is not proportional to its brightness as we see it, for this depends on its distance, and also on its intrinsic brightness, which depends on its temperature or other physical condition. It is possible to find the surface-brightness of a star, or the light it emits per unit-area by consideration of its spectrum, and hence the diameter of the disc of a star can be found by dividing the total light it emits (*see* Absolute Magnitude, *seq.*) by the same per unit area A more direct way of measuring stellar diameters has lately been found by an instrument known as an "interferometer," with which the angular diameters of several of the largest stars have been measured Since the distances of these stars are known, the following values of their diameters in miles have been deduced, and it is satisfactory that these agree closely with the values derived from consideration of the surface brightness as above outlined —

Betelgeuse	260	million miles
β Pegasi	70	,, ,,
Aldebaran	34	,, ,,
Arcturus	28	,, ,,

Antares has been measured in this way, and is said to be a very large star, but uncertainty in the knowledge of its parallax does not permit a reliable determination of its linear diameter. The angular diameter of α Herculis measured by this instrument also is large From measures of Mira Ceti at maximum it was inferred that this star was then at least as large as Betelgeuse. The measures of Betelgeuse itself have shown some variability which may indicate real changes of diameter.

ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE.

This phrase which is much in use in the astronomy of the present day, implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance. The precise definition of absolute magnitude is that it is the number that expresses, according to the usual system of stellar magnitude (*see* p 74), the brightness of the star as it would be seen at the distance of 10 parsecs (parallax 0 1″) It is clear that if the distance of a star is known, its absolute magnitude can be computed from its apparent, or by reversing the formula, if the absolute and the apparent magnitudes are known, the distance of the star can be determined, the numerical relation between M the absolute and m the apparent magnitude, being $M = m + 5 + 5 \log \pi$, where π is the decimal fraction indicating the parallax of the star

DISTANCE OF THE STARS

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is perhaps the most difficult problem of astronomy, and not until comparatively recent years has it been effected in any quantity and with much certainty. The direct method of determination of a star's parallax, as this quantity is called, consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from different points in the Earth's orbit, which is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and finding by measurement the change of position of the star with relation to its neighbours. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax through the absolute magnitude has been evolved. It has been found that in the spectra of stars the ratio of the intensity of certain pairs of lines is a function of the absolute magnitude of the star. In stars of great luminosity, for example, a certain Calcium line is very strong, whilst a line due to Iron is weak, but in a star which emits much less light the case is reversed. This principle has been adopted, and knowing the spectra of stars whose distance has been found trigonometrically, a table correlating the above characteristic with absolute magnitude has been formed by help of which it is found possible to infer the actual luminosity of a star from examination of its spectrum, and hence its distance.

The distances of some stars or groups of stars are found by indirect methods such as the following. If by any means it is possible to know the mean parallactic movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of a group of stars the mean parallax or distance of this group follows from a simple computation. In other words, the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base-line with which to measure the distance of the stars. The parallaxes of some binary stars have been found by a computational method assuming a value for their mass (hypothetical parallax)

For some distant objects a method is adopted depending on a peculiar property of a class of stars known as "Cepheid Variables." These stars show very regular fluctuations, coming to maximum at intervals which range from a few hours to several days, and it has been found that the length of this period has a relation to the mean absolute brightness of the star Those stars which have the longest period are the brightest, and a definite law has been evolved connecting the two elements. These Cepheid Variables are very common in globular star-clusters. The peculiarity was, in fact, first suggested by a number seen in the lesser Magellanic cloud, and the law being adopted it is clear that

the great distances of such objects may be known from a simple observation.

To express large distances a large unit is required. One of these is the space that light moves through in one year, which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros, another unit is the *parsec*, or the distance at which the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend an angle of 1″ (parallax = one second). This is 3¼ times the light year and is represented roughly by 2 followed by 13 zeros. There is also a unit little used called the *Sirometer*, which is equivalent to a million times the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

Within the sphere of 10 parsecs radius about the Sun as centre, there are rather more than a hundred stars whose distance has been measured. It is estimated from knowledge of the general density of stars in space that there are nearly twice that number. The others remain to be discovered.

STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. The seven bright stars of the Great Bear would on this account have formed in prehistoric times a rather different configuration from that of to-day. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to actual movement in space of the stars themselves, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets is moving through space with a speed of 19·5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, for there are differences in the determinations of the position or this point. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type K and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type. By an optical principle known as Doppler's it is possible to find from certain peculiarities of the lines in its spectrum the rate at which a star is approaching or receding from us. The "line of sight" or "radial" velocities of many stars have been found in this way but the possibility that such spectral peculiarities may be due to causes other than motion is to be remembered.

THE INTERIOR OF A STAR.

Since stars are self-luminous and not as the Earth, it is evident that their condition is considerably different to that of our globe, though the primal elements of both may be the same. The interior of a star may be described as an accumulation of ether-waves, atoms and electrons in a state of violent motion, and therefore productive of high temperature, forming what is known as a "perfect gas." By using certain laws of physics and making reasonable hypotheses, mathematical physicists deduce the density and temperature at any point within a star, its mass and its radiative quality or luminosity. It is impossible to summarize these deductions here, but it may be mentioned that they account for the mass luminosity relation mentioned (p 64), and that they predict or account for a remarkable class of stars of a density so high as to be almost incredible, known as "White Dwarfs," that are apparently in the last stage of evolution. The best known is the companion to Sirius, whose peculiarity in this respect is shown by other lines or argument. The bright component of 0² Eridani seems to be a White Dwarf and the recently discovered companion of o Ceti, but the known stars of this class are few.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the apparently solitary stars there are found groups of stars gathered close together, some of which may be easily separable into individuals, others that can only be separated by the most powerful telescopes, and objects that appear as unresolvable patches of light, the latter are called nebulæ, and were aptly described by Sir William Herschel as "shining fluid." A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

No. in New General Catalogue	Messier's or Herschel's Number	R.A. 1920.	Declination 1920	Constellation.	Appearance.
		h m	° ′		
224	M 31	0 38	+40 50	Andromeda .	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye.
598	M 33	1 29	+29 38	Andromeda ..	A large nebula
869 & 884	H VI 33, 34	2 15	+56 45	Perseus	Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye.
1952	M 1	5 30	+22 0	Taurus	The well-known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse.
1976	M 42	5 31	− 5 27	Orion	Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked eye.
2070	.. ...	5 39	−69 19	Dorado	Great "Looped" nebula—visible to naked eye
2099	M 37	5 47	+32 30	Auriga	A fine cluster of stars
2168	M 35	6 4	+24 20	Gemini..... .	Magnificent cluster of stars
2632	M 44	8 35	+20 15	Cancer	Called "Præsepe," or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye.
3372	.. ..	10 42	−59 16	Argo	Great nebula surrounding η Argûs.
5194	M 51	13 26	+47 35	Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula.
5272	M 3	13 38	+28 45	Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars.
6205	M 13	16 39	+36 35	Hercules	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye.
6494	M 23	17 52	−19 0	Ophiuchus . ..	Fine cluster of stars.
6543	H IV 37	17 59	+66 35	Draco	Bright planetary nebula.
6720	M 57	18 51	+32 55	Lyra	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity.
6853	M 27	19 56	+22 30	Aquila	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" or "Hour-Glass."
7089	M 2	21 29	− 1 10	Aquarius.....	Splendid globular cluster of stars.
7078	M 15	21 26	+11 49	Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars.

There are nebulæ called planetary that are small, regular in outline, and show a uniform disc. Analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulæ. Beyond this the spectroscope divides the nebulæ into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula, made by Huggins in 1864, showed a spectrum of one bright line only, which indicated that these bodies, or at least some of them, are constituted of glowing gas Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulæ are continuous The nebulæ with continuous spectrum are called "white" nebulæ, in distinction to those with bright line spectra, which are "green" or gaseous. Photography has brought the means of studying the number and form of these objects in great detail, and it is found that there are many thousands of the white nebulæ, and that a large proportion of them are of spiral form (*see* p. 63) The gaseous green nebulæ are in a small minority, and are generally diffused and irregular in outline and lie mostly in the Milky Way. The smaller, the so-called planetary and stellar nebulæ, do not markedly avoid it as do the spirals which lie in a zone of the sky, roughly at right angles to the Galaxy. Globular star clusters also lie outside the Milky Way, but irregular clusters are within its limits There are also masses of Dark nebulæ in space which may be the earliest form of matter. Though it is not possible to measure their distances directly, several lines of argument lead to the conclusion that the spiral nebulæ are very far away. The nebulæ have been much studied recently as to their form and total brightness, and a system of classification has been proposed. A fact that emerges is that nebulæ of the same class are approximately of the same size, and hence that their relative distances may be inferred. Distance of the order of 250,000 parsecs has been assigned to M 31 and M 33 (see Table). The distance of a faint irregular cluster of stars with several small nebulæ involved, known as N.G.C.6822, has lately been investigated, and estimated to be of the order of 300,000 parsecs.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude, but at regular intervals of something less than 69 hours it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude, remains so for about 20 minutes, and then regains its light. It is considered certain that this is due to partial eclipse by a dark companion that moves in an orbit round the bright star. The whole eclipse occupies about 9½ hours The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table on page 67. The position of Algol is given by R.A. 3*h.* 4*m.*, Declination 40° 41′ N.

There are variable stars of types other than those like Algol. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. It has been suggested that this may be due to a pulsation or periodic swelling and contraction of the star. A peculiarity of these stars has been mentioned (see page 64). Stars of the β Lyræ type pass from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days, but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal There are variable stars with periods ranging between 30 and 500 days whose difference of brightness during a light-cycle may be as great as 9 or 10 magnitudes. The spectra of most of these long-period variables show bright emission as well as dark absorption lines, and a periodic outflow of incandescent gases and vapours is suggested as the cause of the light variation. Mira Ceti (R.A. 2*h.* 16*m.*, Declination 3° 19′ S.) is the most famous of these. It will probably be at maximum at the end of July, 1929* Its magnitude at maximum may be anything between 2 and 5.

There is a group of 8 or 9 stars of a remarkable type known as the U Geminorum which for most of the time are of uniform or nearly uniform magnitude, but undergo periodic outbursts which generally last a few days. The majority of this group are of 11th or 12th magnitude at maximum, though U Geminorum itself is of the 9th, and the mean range in magnitude is about 4½. The outbursts may be said to happen every 20 or 30 days, but this period is frequently much exceeded. SS Cygni is included in this group, though its variation is very erratic It ranges in brightness between 8th and 12th magnitude, and the interval between consecutive outbursts ranges from 24 to 80 days Also there are a few variable stars whose characteristic is the opposite of that of the class just mentioned; they are ordinarily bright, but sometimes become faint without warning and remain so for a year or more, varying very irregularly until they again attain their normal brightness. The star R Coronæ Borealis, normally of magnitude 6 0, which gives the name to this class, has been observed since the year 1843, and up to the year 1925 forty well-marked minima had been recorded, ranging between magnitudes 7 and 15 in brightness and from 2 months to 12 years in duration.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as "Novae" or "New" Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude which may have blazed out into conflagration, but on the other hand the juxta-position may be merely fortuitous and the phenomenon may be the sudden visibility of a mass of dark nebulous gas which by some means has become igneous. The great brilliancy, which occurs very suddenly, is short-lived, for there follows a rapid fall, and in a few months the object emits, perhaps, 1 per cent. of its light, whilst in a decade it falls to 10th or 12th magnitude or fainter. About thirty bright stars of this kind visible since the time of Hipparchus 134 B.C. are on record. A list of 13 that have been seen since 1848 will be found in previous issues of this Almanack, together with an account of the changes in the spectrum that have been generally observed.

The latest of these, Nova Pictoris that appeared in 1925, attracted attention last year, for it was seen as an elongated nebulosity divided into two or more parts. This at first was taken as suggesting that collision was the cause of the outburst in 1925, but the hypothesis has not been supported.

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1929.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
1 18	2 7	2 23	3 12	1 9	1 22	2 11	1 3	1 16	3 5
4 14	5 3	5 20	6 8	4 6	4 19	5 8	4 0	4 13	6 2
7 11	8 0	8 16	9 5	7 3	7 15	8 4	6 21	7 10	8 23
10 8	10 21	11 13	12 2	9 23	10 12	11 1	9 18	10 6	11 19
13 5	13 18	14 10	14 23	12 20	13 9	13 22	12 14	13 3	14 16
16 2	16 15	17 7	17 20	15 17	16 6	16 19	15 11	15 0	17 13
18 23	19 11	20 4	20 16	18 14	19 3	19 16	18 8	18 21	20 10
21 19	22 8	23 0	23 13	21 11	21 23	22 13	21 5	21 18	23 7
24 16	25 5	25 21	26 10	24 7	24 20	25 9	24 2	24 15	26 4
27 13	28 2.	28 18	29 7	27 4	27 17	28 6	26 22	27 11	29 0
30 10		31 15		30 1	30 14		29 19	30 8	31 21

These are *approximate* times of the middle of minimum phase.

DOUBLE AND BINARY STARS.

The large majority of stars when looked at through a telescope appear as single points of light of different degrees of brightness and perhaps differing slightly in colour. Some, however, are seen to consist of two points, so close together that the duplicity is shown only by telescopic examination and the measurement of the relative position of the components forms a branch of observational astronomy. This duplicity would happen if one star lay in space immediately behind the other, but there are more double stars than would accrue if this were the only reason, and it is evident that the greater number of double stars are formed by components actually near together which, it is likely, have a gravitational connection. This idea of connection was not held in early days and Sir W. Herschel who, in 1779, was the first to begin their systematic observation, was careful to call these pairs Double Stars, not wishing to imply anything more than nearness, though by that date it had already been suggested that two stars seen near together were actually contiguous and formed a physical system. Twenty years later observed changes in the relative position of the components of some double stars led Herschel to adopt this idea, and he used the word Binary as the name for those known to have physical connection. It is clear that limits of distance must be set, and, in general, a separation between the components of less than about 30 seconds of arc defines a double star. As to the lower limit it is found possible with a large telescope to measure distances between two stars as small as a fifth of a second. There are in the sky 15,000 to 20,000 stars between these limits that have been measured and catalogued. The number is given vaguely for it is being added to continually, a certain private observatory in the North of England, for example, contributing a hundred or more to the list annually. ζ Ursae Majoris (Mizar) the middle of the three stars that form the tail of the Great Bear is considered to be the first double star discovered (1650). Its components of 2nd and 4th magnitude are separated by 15 seconds, and it has a companion, Alcor, of 5th magnitude 11 minutes distant that can be seen separately by the naked eye, but this does not come within the definition. Castor and γ Virginis are other bright stars that consist of two components of about the same brightness separated by a few seconds. Sirius and Procyon are very bright stars that each have a very faint star as companion, and between these types there are many other and various combinations of magnitude. Observations of Mizar extending over 150 years do not show any change in the relative position of the components, but from similar measures of the other stars mentioned, it is deduced that the twin components are moving round one another in elliptic orbits. In the case of γ Virginis the orbit is completed in about 180 years. Other visual binaries have periods that range from 10 to 250 years, but there is a method other than direct visual observation that reveals the existence of binary stars revolving in orbits in periods that may be a few days or only a few hours.

SPECTROSCOPIC BINARIES.

As mentioned on p. 65, it is possible, from certain peculiarities in a star's spectrum to deduce the speed with which any star is advancing towards or receding from, the earth. As a result of their motion around one another the two components of a binary star will be generally respectively advancing towards and receding from, the earth at different rates, and when both components are bright enough for their spectra to be visible, the spectrum of a binary star shows two distinct sets of lines, which oscillate about their mean position in a period equal to the period of the star. There are many stars of this kind with components so close together that they cannot be seen as two visually, but whose orbit may be determined from observations of their spectrum. Such stars are called Spectroscopic Binaries. One recently discovered known as Plaskett's star, B.D. 0 1309, has a period of 14·41 days, and is the most massive and absolutely brightest star whose elements are known.

Colours of Double Stars.—The components of close double stars that differ little in brightness show little or no contrast in colour. The components of Castor are said to be both yellowish-green by one observer, and by another bright-white and pale-white. The components of γ Virginis are both pale-yellow according to one or otherwise, silvery white and pale yellow. The components of o² Eridani of magnitude 9·2 and 10 2 are both blue. Following are some examples in the opposite sense. The stars named are all physically connected and have had their orbits computed—the magnitudes of their components are shown by the figures.—η Cassiop, 4·0, 7·6, yellow, purple; ε Hydrae, 3 0, 6 0, yellow, blue; 20 Opiuchi, 4 5, 6·0, yellow, purple; Procyon, 1, 12, yellow, green; 25 Canum Ven, 5 0, 8·5, white, blue; Sirius, 1, 10, white, yellow.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, in magnitude and constitution, is not unlike the stars of the night sky. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets, and minor planets or asteroids, that may be counted by thousands, circulating round it at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals may be considered to be members of the Solar system, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at a focus. It is likely that their light is reflected sunlight, since they become brighter as they approach the Sun, but it is probable also that they are visible partly by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (*see* p. 75) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, at varying distances from the Sun, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form (pp. 73, 74). The time of rotation about the axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added when this is known.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun, seen in a telescope, presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered, the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice-grains or willow leaves. On this surface, or amid the material forming it, black spots appear sporadically, and around them are brilliant streaks called faculae, which are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. The bright streaks are also seen unassociated with spots, and by a special device may be seen in the central parts of the disc when they are generally called flocculi. There are also brilliant clouds of calcium vapour pervading the solar surface that are revealed by this device called a spectrohelograph, by which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. Modern views describe the spots as columnar vortices which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere, and assume that a sun-spot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled, as is proved by the presence of a magnetic field. The spots vary in size and number, and increase and decrease somewhat uniformly in both respects, passing through a maximum about every eleven years. They increase at a rather more rapid rate than they decrease. From measures of their position on the disc and by help of the elements given on page 2 of each month the latitude and longitude (heliographic) of the spots can be computed. It is seldom that spots appear in latitudes greater than 30° from the solar equator, but about the time of spot minimum or rather earlier small spots appear in even more extreme latitudes, and during the succeeding eleven years the spot regions converge towards the solar equator (*Spörer's Law of Zones*), and at time of maximum the spots are largely in solar latitude 12° to 14° N. and S. The fluctuation was first noted by Schwabe, of Dessau, in the year 1843 from a comparatively few years' observations, but records of earlier years and a continuous and complete record made subsequently prove the existence of a period of average length of 11⅛ years from maximum to maximum, though there are large variations from this mean as shown by the table below. The prominences (*v. infra*) also show a fluctuation in their activity in a period of the same length, and the form of the solar corona changes with the Sun-spot cycle in a most marked way. Not only this, but there are some terrestrial occurrences that vary in like phase with these solar, which seems to show convincingly a connection, or at any rate a relation, between Sun and Earth (see page 37). The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25¼ days, which is shown by the movement of the spots across the visible disc, but because the Earth has moved in its orbit in that time the period of rotation with respect to the Earth, the Synodic period, as it is called, is 27⅓ days, and a spot may therefore be on the visible disc for 13 or 14 days. These are approximate mean values, for the Sun does not rotate as a whole solid body, and the rate of rotation is not the same in all latitudes. A formula derived from the Greenwich record of spots during the period 1878–1923 gives for the time of sidereal rotation in different latitudes:—

	d. h.		d. h.
Equator	25 1	Lat 15°	...25 8
Lat 5° . ..	25 2	,, 20°	. 25 14
,, 10°	25 5	,, 30° ...	. 26 6

These figures refer to both hemispheres of the Sun. The addition of 2 days gives approximately the period of rotation with respect to the Earth.

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima		Minima.	
1805·2	1870·6	1810·6	1878·9
1816·4	1883 9	1823·3	1889·6
1829 9	1894 1	1833·9	1901·6
1837·2	1906 4	1843 5	1913·1
1848·1	1917 7	1856·0	1923·6
1860·1		1867·2	

Assuming a period from maximum to maximum of an average length, it is evident that a maximum should have happened in the latter part of 1928. Though there have been some large groups on the Sun during the year it is not possible at time of writing to say that this happened.

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, appendages called prominences that are generally described as

reddish coloured, but appeared white from aeroplanes on the occasion of the eclipse of 1927, June 29, are seen projecting from the Sun's edge. These consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere, and are sometimes of remarkable shape and extend to enormous heights, being occasionally detached from the body of the Sun. It is possible to observe these at times other than when the Sun is eclipsed. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage to the Sun outside the chromosphere, called the Corona, can only be seen during total eclipses. The lower portion of the corona consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen, the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, which have been traced from the sun's edge to a distance as great as twice the Sun's diameter. The corona appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots. Solar eclipses are total only when seen from places on which the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is seen partial from localities not far from this path of totality, because the change in the observer's position places him out of the cone which envelops both Sun and Moon. There are more solar eclipses than lunar in the proportion of four to three taking the whole earth into account, for any given station the proportion is more than reversed.

MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, and is sometimes to the West, sometimes to the East of the Sun. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are technically known as Elongations, and their times and the distances, measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 28°. Eastern elongations, when the planet is seen as an evening star, occur at intervals of about 116 days, as do Western, and the best opportunities of seeing the planet are *before* the Eastern elongations in the spring and after Western elongations in the autumn. This year Mercury may be visible as an evening star in January and in May, and as a morning star in October and perhaps November. Mercury shows phases to the Earth—like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West. (*See* p. 73.)

VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, its distance from the central body being rather more than two-thirds that of the Earth, is almost exactly the same size as our globe. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbour, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47°. Writing generally, it is believed that the planets rotate on axes as does the Earth, but this is not known to be the case for the inferior planets Mercury and Venus, because of the difficulty in seeing any markings on their surfaces that may be considered permanent. Attempts to discover the rotation period of Venus have shown that it may be about 23 or 24 hours, or 24 days, or 225 days which is the period in which it completes its orbit round the Sun. With this divergence it can scarcely be said that any period is proved. Lately because certain markings have been seen to move in a North and South direction, rather than from East to West, it has been suggested that Venus rotates on an axis that lies in the plane of her orbit, and on this assumption periods of 68 hours and 8 days have been deduced, but these again show divergence that renders either doubtful. This planet will be visible to advantage as an evening star in the first four months of the year, and as a morning star in the summer and early autumn. Her conjunction with Jupiter on July 14 and her appearance with that planet in the evening sky in the early months of this year are to be noted.

MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of its distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth, and having been in opposition in December 1928, will be a bright object in January 1929 and visible in the evening sky in the first part of the year. Mars, like Mercury and Venus exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. Its disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous, only to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show very appreciable phase though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in the disc of Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable its rotation period to be well ascertained. There are white spots at the poles of rotation that appear to be snow, or some material that melts, since they dwindle, or even disappear in the Martian summers. The remainder of the surface of the disc is made up of dark bluish-grey areas that were at one time thought to be water but are now regarded as regions covered with vegetation and extensive areas of ruddy or orange hue, largely in the northern hemisphere, that may be of the nature of sand or rock. These markings may be considered permanent, though they suffer small changes apparently due to cloud formation above them. Among these markings are some of such dimensions that they may be properly called "canals," but certain fine, straight markings seen by some observers, but not by others, have received this name, which is certainly unfortunate, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, though for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof. The possibility of communication with Mars, which in some minds has been strengthened by the advent of wireless telegraphy, is fantastic.

A method of investigating the surfaces of the planets has recently been evolved by photographing through "colour filters." The light before it reaches the plate, which is of suitable sensibility, passes through a coloured screen which absorbs the component rays of certain wave-length so that one colour only affects the plate. The moon, the planets and terrestrial landscapes have been photographed in this way, and comparison of the various results has suggested an interpretation. In the case of Mars the telescopic features as described above come out very strongly in red light, but fade away as the colours approach the violet end of the spectrum except that the white polar cap increases in strength, all of which is interpreted as showing that Mars has an atmosphere of considerable depth and obscuring power, sporadically cloud-bearing, and that the white polar spot is an atmospheric phenomenon. The question of an atmosphere on Mars has for long been a matter of discussion, and to this these experiments form a valuable contribution, though they may not supply a final answer.

MINOR PLANETS

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter there are a large number of small planets, and every year considerable additions are made to the list, ninety-three having been discovered in the year 1927. At present the total number known approaches two thousand, and there may still be thousands awaiting detection. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are—Ceres, 485 miles, Pallas, 304 miles, Juno, 118 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter. Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoveries have been of much smaller objects, and it is probable that some of them are not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter, and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1,600 days, or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval, and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic has considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35°, whilst that of Juno is only 13°. One of these small bodies, Eros, approaches very near to the Earth at some oppositions, which affords a good opportunity for determining the solar parallax. There will be an opposition of this kind early in the year 1931, when the minimum distance will be about 16 million miles.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density, however, is only 1/4th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form, an oblate spheroid, is believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree.

Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon, which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610 (*see* pp. 20 and 24). It has also five much fainter satellites which are far beyond the powers of small telescopes. One of them was discovered with the 36 inch refractor at the Lick Observatory in 1892. The remaining four, which are extremely faint, were detected by means of photography and may be regarded as among the most difficult to see of celestial objects.

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are the bright zones separated by dark belts to which the names Equatorial, Tropical and Temperate have been given in analogy with the zones on the Earth. Examined by telescope these are found to be full of detail and markings which, though they may be atmospheric, are largely permanent but undergo changes. Of these the best known is the Great Red Spot and its surroundings situated on the southern edge of the south Equatorial Belt. There are records of an observation of a spot by Hooke in 1664 which may have been an early appearance of this; the Rev. W. R. Dawes figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1857, and in 1878 it came under general observation. A curious bay or hollow in the above-named belt was seen by Schwabe in 1831, and it may be concluded that the mean rotation of the object and of the red spot near it has been $9^h\ 55^m\ 37^s$ during the last 97 years.

The Red Spot and its surroundings have undergone various changes in appearance and relative position during this period, particular aspects apparently recurring at intervals, though no regularity is suggested. In 1919, for example, the south part of the S. Equatorial Belt, the S. Tropical disturbance and the Red Spot Hollow disappeared, but the Red Spot itself was very pronounced, and all reappeared in 1920. The disappearance of these features was repeated in 1926 and they were still invisible at the end of the 1927 Apparition when the Red Spot had regained something of its former redness. An outburst in that region observed in August, 1928, was followed by considerable activity. Observers of the planet fifty years ago recall the similarity of its aspect in 1879 to that of 1927.

The motion of the red spot varies in its rate in an irregular manner, and renders the prediction of its exact place somewhat uncertain. During the last few years the velocity of the object has been accelerated, and in view of the uncertainty attached to predictions of its place it does not seem desirable to give the probable times of transit across the central meridian in 1929. By noting the times of a number of its transits across the central meridian of the disc the irregularities of its motion may be ascertained. In May the longitude of the spot will probably not differ greatly from 250°, so that it may be expected to precede the zero meridian of Jupiter (System II.) by about 3 hours of time.

Like the Sun, the surface of Jupiter does not rotate as a whole, but individual zones of latitude appear to move at different rates. Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I, which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as $9^h\ 50^m.\ 30^s$. System II. applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 40{\cdot}63^s$.

SATURN.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of two bright

rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. A marking on the outer ring known as Encke's division is sometimes seen, but it is doubtful whether this is a real separation. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at an angle of 28° to the plane of the Ecliptic, and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece, either solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. Photographs of this planet, taken in ultra-violet light by the method mentioned in a previous paragraph, show a wide dark belt near the equator which, it is suggested, may be an extension of the dusky ring. Saturn shows a bulging at his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 15.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings; some of the former are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is nearly the same size as our satellite. Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1655, Tethys, Dione, Rhea and Iapetus (*see* table p. 73) by J. D. Cassini towards the end of the 17th century. Sir Wm. Herschel discovered Mimas and Enceladus in 1789, and Hyperion was observed for the first time, almost simultaneously by Bond and Lassell, in September 1848. The most distant, Phœbe which was first seen in 1898 (photographically by W. H. Pickering), moves in its orbit in retrograde direction like the two exterior satellites of Jupiter, VIII and IX. Themis which is called the tenth satellite though it appears not to be the farthest from Saturn, has been observed once only since its discovery in 1900, and its reality is doubtful.

URANUS.

This planet, discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, is only just visible to the naked eye. It will be in the evening sky in the early months of 1929 and again at the end, being in opposition on Oct. 3. In a telescope Uranus is distinguished from the stars around by its disc, which is obvious though less than 4″ in diameter, and by the quality of its light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. The two outer and brighter of its four satellites were discovered by Wm. Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. All four move in a plane which is inclined 82° to the plane of the ecliptic and in that plane they move retrograde, or in the opposite sense to the revolution of the planets round the Sun. If, however, the plane of their movement is regarded as inclined 98° to the plane of the ecliptic, then revolution may be considered direct. It is generally supposed that the plane in which the satellites move is that of the planet's Equator. A period of rotation has been determined both by spectroscopic observation and from variations of light of the planet, the value, 10·¾ hours, being sensibly the same in the two cases.

NEPTUNE.

This planet, placed on the confines of the Solar system, is a small telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude. Its single satellite which was discovered by Lassell in 1846 moves in a plane inclined 35° to the plane of the Ecliptic in a retrograde direction like the satellites of Uranus. A period of axial rotation of the planet of 7¾ hours has been inferred from variability of its light, but lately a period of 19 hours has been found from dynamical considerations. Neither is to be considered conclusive, but it is possible that the two determinations may be reconciled. Triton has been suggested as the name of Neptune's satellite, but is not generally used. This distant planet will be near to the star Regulus from April to June of this year (*see* p. 17) and will make a near approach to Mars on July 3 and hence may be readily identified.

THE MOON.

Neither Mercury nor Venus so far as is known, has a satellite, the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. Only one side of the Moon is seen from the earth, but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn, and as there is no sign of water or vapour on the disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature. In the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to an extreme degree and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2 160 miles. Her rate of motion through the firmament is 13° 10′ 35″ per day, which implies that she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The average time from a New Moon to the next is *29d. 12h. 44m. 3s.*, but individual cases may range 6 hours and more on either side of this (see also p. 74). When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits. The question as to the origin of these formations, whether they may have been caused by volcanic action, or, on the other hand, by the impact of meteors, forms an interesting subject for discussion.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is the difference that the phase of a lunar eclipse is seen the same from all places where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. Solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

The Full Moon which occurs near the Autumnal Equinox rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to facilitate the ingathering of the crops the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and 3¼-5¾ miles broad.

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible

to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc Length, 460 miles, highest summit (Huyghens) reaches 18,000 feet

Aristarchus —A lunar crater in N E quadrant The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow

Mare Crisium —A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W N.W. limb of Moon Extends 280 miles N to S and 354 miles E to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis —Lies S of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles A nearly circular dark plain Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

Clavius.—One of the finest craters on the Moon and about 142 miles in diameter. Situated on S limb

Tycho.—Towards S limb Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon" A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb

COMETS

Comets that revolve in elliptical orbits round the Sun as focus, and return to view at periodic intervals, may be considered members of the Solar system The periods that have been confirmed by returns range from $3\frac{1}{3}$ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun

Those that revolve in periods from 3^{y}, to 9 years are specially numerous Their paths extend outward to the region of Jupiter's orbit, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets.

Encke's comet, which returns unfailingly every $3\frac{1}{4}$ years and was due at perihelion in February, 1928, was detected on November 13, 1927, and observed from that date until April. The periodic comets, Holmes and Taylor, that were expected to return in 1928 were not observed (up to October 1). Two unexpected comets were discovered in the early part of the year (*see* p 74, Skjellerup)

Daniel's Comet 1909 IV is expected to return to perihelion in the spring, and Metcalf's 1906 VI. in November The periods of these comets were computed to be about $6\frac{1}{2}$ years and 8 years respectively, but neither has been seen since its year of discovery Perrine's comet, discovered in 1896, seen again in 1909, returns to perihelion, according to computation, in July. The perihelion passage of a comet discovered by Spitaler in 1890, believed to have a period of 6 4 years, also falls in this year.

There are other families of comets, none so numerous as the Jovian, named respectively from the planets Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, for a reason similar to that given above. Halley's comet belongs to the Neptunian family, while the comet of the November meteors (Leonids) belongs to the Uranian family.

METEORS.

Another class of objects belonging to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, which give rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fire-balls, and are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form striking phenomena The year 1916 was notable because of a remarkably abundant and previously unknown stream on June 28, which had a distinct connexion with Pons-Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits being nearly the same This comet returned to perihelion on June 12, 1921, and on June 21, 1927, but the expectation of a fine meteoric shower was not realized A considerable display occurred on October 9, 1926, from a radiant at 262° + 55° in Draco which appears to have been derived from Giacobini's comet of 1900, which passed its perihelion on December 11, 1921, and has a period of revolution of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ years This shower returned on October 9, 1927, and should be looked for every year as the meteors like those of Pons-Winnecke's Comet appear to be distributed over a considerable arc of the orbit Meteorites are composed of terrestrial elements, iron, chromium, magnesium, and nickel being in large proportion

No	Epoch 1923	Radiant Point R A	Dec	Name of Shower
		°	°	
1	January 2—4 .	230	+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 25 ..	331	+56	ζ Cephеids.
3	Feb 10—13 ..	147	−11	α Hydrids
4	Feb 19—Mar. 1	155	+14	α Leonids
5	March 1—4 ...	166	+ 4	τ Leonids
6	March 11—12	218	+12	ζ Bootids
7	March 17—13	310	+78	κ Cepheids.
8	April 7—22 .	210	−10	α Virginids.
9	April 12—22 ...	201	+ 8	ε Virginids
10	April 20—22	271	+33	Lyrids
11	May 1—6 .	338	− 2	γ Aquarids.
12	May 18—26 .	246	+29	ζ Herculids
13	May 29—June 1	353	+39	ι Andromedids.
14	May—June ..	232	+32	θ Coronids
15	June 2—10 . .	253	−22	α Scorpids
16	June 8—29 . ..	282	−26	δ Sagittarids
17	June 27—30 ...	228	+58	ι Draconids
18	June 27—30 ..	245	+64	η Draconids
19	July 7—11 .	343	+12	α Pegasids
20	July 19—Aug. 10	303	−10	α Capricornids.
21	July 25—30 . .	339	−11	δ Aquarids.
22	August 10—12..	45	+57	Perseids
23	August 20—25 .	291	+60	o Draconids.
24	Aug. 21—Sept 2	262	+63	ζ Draconids.
25	September 3—16	61	+36	ε Perseids.
26	September 4—14	348	+2	γ Piscids.
27	Sept 19—30	333	+57	ζ Cepheids.
28	October 1—4 ..	314	+79	κ Cepheids.
29	October 9 . ..	262	+55	β Draconids.
30	October 11—24 .	42	+21	ε Arietids.
31	October 14—20 .	106	+52	Lyncids.
32	October 14—21 .	33	+19	α Arietids.
33	October 17—24	92	+15	Orionids.
34	Oct. 30—Nov 14	55	+14	ε Taurids.
35	Nov. 1—10 . .	61	+34	ε Perseids.
36	Nov. 13—15 ..	150	+23	Leonids
37	Nov. 14—25 ..	64	+22	κ Taurids.
38	Nov 17—23	25	+43	Andromedids.
39	Nov. 25—Dec. 4	155	+39	μ Ursids Maj.
40	Dec. 8—14	111	+33	Geminids
41	Dec. 18—21	161	+58	β Ursids Maj.
42	Dec. 18—22	218	+76	β Ursids Min.
43	Dec 18—28 ...	194	+68	κ Draconids.
44	Dec. 25—31	103	+34	θ Geminids

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon may be considered more terrestrial than celestial. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations. This is regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined by means of simultaneous photographs taken from two or more stations 20 to 60 miles apart. It is found that very few auroræ are below 50 miles high, and above that level the number increases rapidly, the most frequent height being at about 63 and 66 miles. Above 66 miles the number gradually diminishes, but some have been measured as high as 400 miles. It is believed that the aurora is due to electrical discharge caused by charged particles shot into the earth's atmosphere from the Sun. An auroral display generally happens about the time of the occurrence of a terrestrial magnetic storm (*see* p. 37). There is a definite tendency for an auroral display to be repeated after an interval of 27 days which is the period of rotation of the Sun with respect to the earth, and they are more frequent at times of sun-spot maximum. A prominent line in the green in the spectrum of the aurora has given rise to much study and has lately been shown by laboratory experiment to be due to a mixture of oxygen and helium bombarded by high-speed electrified particles, but as this line has been found to be present in the light from the night-sky in non polar regions when no aurora is visible it may be that this line is not directly connected with the phenomenon.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT

This is an appearance whose cause is not completely understood, and is to be seen from places distant from towns and cities where the air is free from smoke and the darkness of the sky is not affected by the glare from artificial lights. At such places in northern latitudes it shows, when the moon is absent, as a band of faint light stretching up slantingly from the sun before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring. From high elevations in the tropics it may be seen throughout the year and is said to extend entirely across the sky forming a complete ring, and there is at the point exactly opposite to the Sun a patch a few degrees in diameter, of slightly brighter luminosity called the "Gegenschein" or "counter glow." It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect, but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly reflective meteoric systems for it may be readily concluded that we should see a decided shimmering E. and W. of the Sun resulting from the reflected light upon a host of such bodies or cometary debris revolving around him, chiefly in orbits of little inclination.

THE SATELLITES

Name	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Period of Sidereal Revolution		
		Miles	D	H	M
●	*The Earth*				
Luna	...	238,840	27	7	43
	Mars.				
Phobos	14	5,850	0	7	39
Deimos	13	14,650	1	6	18
	Jupiter.				
V Unnamed	13	112,500	0	11	57½
I. Io	5½	261,000	1	18	27½
II Europa	5½	415,000	3	13	13½
III. Ganymede	5	664,000	7	3	42½
IV. Callisto	6	1,167,000	16	16	32
VI Unnamed	14	7,110,000	250	14	40
VII. Unnamed	17½	7,390,000	260	1	24
VIII. Unnamed	17	14,940,000	738	21	36
IX Unnamed	18½	14,940,000	745	0	0

Name	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Period of Sidereal Revolution		
		Miles	D	H	M
	Saturn				
Mimas	12	117,000	0	22	37
Enceladus	12	157,000	1	8	53
Tethys	11	186,000	1	21	18
Dione	11	238,000	2	17	41
Rhea	10	332,000	4	12	25
Titan	8½	771,000	15	22	41
Themis	17	906,000	20	20	24
Hyperion	16	934,000	21	6	39
Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79	7	54
Phœbe	14	8,000,000	546	12	0
	Uranus.				
Ariel	16	120,000	2	12	29
Umbriel	16½	167,000	4	3	28
Titania	14½	273,000	8	16	56
Oberon	14½	365,000	13	11	7
	Neptune				
Triton	13	221,500	5	21	3

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S RING, 1929.

Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date.	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date.	Major Axis	Minor Axis
	"	"		"	"		"	"		"	"
Jan. 9	34·33	+15·46	April 7	38·62	+17·06	July 12	41·42	+18·51	Oct. 16	35·92	+16·28
Feb. 10	35·40	+15·80	May 9	40·49	+17·92	Aug. 13	39·76	+17·96	Nov. 17	34·61	+15·59
Mar. 14	37·11	+16·44	June 10	41·51	+18·56	Sept. 14	37·78	+17·12	Dec. 19	34·05	+15·16

This table gives the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the North side of the Ring is presented to the Earth throughout the year.

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1929.

Date.	Mercury	Venus	Date	Mercury	Venus.	Date	Mercury.	Venus	Date	Mercury	Venus.
Jan. 11	0·883	0·639	April 6	0·923	0·077	July 10	0·550	0·552	Oct. 13	0·073	0·878
Feb. 10	0·032	0·502	May 6	0·641	0·080	Aug. 14	0·903	0·701	Nov 12	0·562	0·936
Mar. 12	0·666	0·302	June 10	0·004	0·377	Sept 13	0·564	0·800	Dec 12	0·975	0·974

When the above numbers are less than 0·500 the planet is *horned*, when greater than 0·500 it is *gibbous* until unity is reached, when it is full.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Orb.	Mean Distance from Sun: Radii of Earth's Orbit	Mean Distance from Sun: Millions of Miles.	Sidereal Period	Synodic Period.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.	Diameter.	Mass compared with Earth.	Period of Rotation on Axis
			Yrs Days	Days	° ′	Miles		d. h m.
Sun	—	—	—	—	—	864, 000	333,432	25 12 0
Mercury ☿	0·39	36 0	0 88	116	7 0	3,000	0 04	88 — — ?
Venus ♀	0 72	67 2	0 225	584	3 24	7,600	0 83	(See p. 69)
Earth ♁ ..	1 00	92 9	1 0	—	0 0	7,927eq.	1 00	23 56
Mars ♂ ...	1·52	141 5	1 322	780	1 51	4,200	0·11	24 37½
Jupiter ♃	5 20	483 3	11 314	399	1 19	88,700eq 82,800 *p.*	318	9 50 9 56
Saturn ♄ ...	9·54	886 1	29 167	378	2 30	75,100eq 67,200 *p.*	95	10 14½ 10 38
Uranus ♅ ..	19 19	1,782·8	84 6	370	0 46	30,900	15	10 49
Neptune ♆	30·07	2,793 5	164 280	367½	1 47	33,000	17	7 50 ?

The brighest comet of recent years was discovered by Mr Skjellerup of Melbourne in the morning of December 4, 1927. At time of discovery it was estimated to be of 3rd magnitude and is said to have had a tail 3 degrees long. Independent discovery was made by various persons in the southern hemisphere, it being so bright that it was visible in daylight, and on December 15 when it was seen very near the Sun it must have been considerably brighter than Venus. The first computation of its orbit showed that the comet would have been visible from England, but this did not happen.

Large Telescopes.—The following have been mounted in various parts of the world recently.

Refractors.—Simeis, Crimea (Branch of Nat. Observatory, Pulkovo), 41 in.; Bloemfontein (Michigan University), 27 in.; Johannesburg (Union Observatory), 26½ in., Johannesburg (Yale University), 26 in., Mazelspoort near Bloemfontein (Harvard College), 24 in.

Reflectors.—The Perkins Observatory, Delaware, Ohio, 60 in.; Mazelspoort (Harvard College), 60 in.; Simeis, Crimea, 41 in., Geneva, Switzerland, 1 metre; Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, 36 ins.

The largest instruments in the world now in use are the Hooker Telescope at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California, which has a mirror 100 ins. in diameter, mounted equatorially, and the 72-in. Equatorial Reflector of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C. Experiments are in progress in Paris with a view to making astronomical mirrors of a new type called cellular. They are to be built up of glass plates, and it is anticipated that in the future reflecting telescopes may be made with mirrors even fifty feet in diameter.

Alternative names of stars (see pages 60, 61)—Polaris = *α* Ursae Minoris; Aldebaran = *α* Tauri; Rigel = *β* Orionis; Capella = *α* Aurigae; Betelgeuse = *α* Orionis; Sirius = *α* Canis Majoris; Castor = *α* Geminorum; Procyon = *α* Canis Minoris, Pollux = *β* Gemmorum, Regulus = *α* Leonis; Spica = *α* Virginis; Arcturus = *α* Bootis; Antares = *α* Scorpii; Vega = *α* Lyrae; Fomalhaut = *α* Piscis Australis; Altair = *α* Aquilae; Markab = *α* Pegasi; Achernar = *α* Eridani; Canopus = *α* Argûs; Mizar = *ζ* Ursae Majoris.

Stellar Magnitude.—The numerical magnitude of a star shows its order in a scale of brightness, the terms of which are in geometrical progression. Stars just visible to the naked eye are of magnitude 6. A 5th magnitude is about 2½ times as bright as a 6th, a 4th magnitude the same multiple of a 5th, so that a 1st magnitude star is about 100 times as bright as a 6th. Since the faint stars have larger numerical magnitudes, it follows that a star 2½ times as bright as a 1st should be of magnitude 0, and an object 2½ times as bright as that should be of negative magnitude, *i.e.*, −1 and so on. Fractional magnitudes are included in the scheme. Capella and Vega, which are nearly but not quite 2½ times as bright as a star of magnitude 1·0, are of about zero magnitude, or 0·2 and 0·1 respectively.

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

Solar Parallax	8·80″	Solar Apex (*Boss*)	R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.
Precession for the year 1929	50 263	Length of Year .. Tropical	..365·24220
Constant of Nutation	9 21	(*In Mean Solar Days*) Sidereal....	.....365·25636
Constant of Aberration	20 47	Anomalistic 365 25964	
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1929)	23° 26′ 54·67″	(*Perihel to Perihel*)	
Moon's Eq. Hor. Parallax	57′ 2·70″	Eclipse 346 6200	
Earth's Orbital speed *per sec* .....18 496 miles.			*d h m s.*
Velocity of Light in vacuo *per sec.* 186,325 miles		Length of Month New Moon to New	29 12 44 2·8
Solar motion *per sec*..... 19 5 km. = 12 1 miles.		(*Mean Values*) Sidereal	27 7 43 11·5
Pole of Galactic Plane) R.A. 192° 1′ (or 12*h* 44 *m.*)		Anomalistic	27 13 18 33·1
(*Newcomb*) ....) Dec. 26° 8′ N.		(*Perigee to Perigee*)	

Duration of Light and Darkness.—The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from 18*h.* to 6*h.* These small diagrams have four divisions, each representing three hours, and a division is left unblacked if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period it represents. The diagrams for the greater part of the year are 18 to 21 | 18 to 24 | 18 to 3 | 18 to 6: which reduce to in the summer.

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900·0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7 926 7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5 5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane, and both revolve round the centre of gravity but not precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of 23½°, and it is this tilt which causes the seasons. At some time of the year the Sun is high above the Equator and in mid-latitudes both north and south not only does the high altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter. The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres, the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern, and *vice versâ*. Since the axis of the Earth is inclined always in the same direction the line of intersection of the Equator with the Ecliptic moves parallel to itself as the Earth travels round the Sun (approximately). The instants when this line passes through the Sun are called the Equinoxes. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the latter changes its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 18½ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time which is the sidereal day. Because of the movement of the Earth in its orbit the length of the solar day is more than this by about four minutes (*see* pp. 57, 77). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity, or the North Pole of the Earth, moves in a curve, roughly spiral, about the pole of figure as centre at a distance of a few feet from it.

THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun, which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and if these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination will give the predicted tide. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, writing generally, at any place high water occurs twice in every 24 hours, the interval between successive happenings being 12 hrs. 25 mins. High water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge the highest or spring tide occurs 2½ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small peculiarities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

The best known manifestation of this phenomenon is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle is not, except in particular cases, the north point shown by astronomical observations, in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Lines of equal magnetic declination run across the British Isles in directions approximately parallel to that of a line from Land's End to Edinburgh. Along a line joining Cambridge to Littlehampton, the declination (West) is, approximately, the same as at Abinger. At Dover it is now rather more than a degree less, from Newcastle to Plymouth it is nearly 1½° greater, whilst in the south-west of Ireland and along a slightly curved line to the island of Lewis the west declination is 5° greater than at Abinger. Observations of magnetic declination are made and charted to show the amount of this magnetic element over our globe, and from such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres, and are known as the Magnetic Poles. At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically. They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles, nor are they exactly antipodal. Their positions apparently undergo secular change, and for the epoch 1922 the position of the North Magnetic Pole was about lat. 72°, long. 96° W., that of the South, lat. 73°, long. 156° E. The magnetic declination at any place changes

gradually year by year That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south, but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west, and that the amount varies with the locality, was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century Columbus being credited with the discovery. The Dip or inclination to the horizon was first noticed by Hartmann, of Nuremberg, in 1544, and was measured by Norman, of London, in 1576. That there is a continual change in the magnetic declination was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634.

Magnetic Declination at London.

Year	° ′	
1580	11 15	East.
1665	1 30	West
1765 . . .	20 0	West
1800	24 0	West

In 1819 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about 24° 25′, which was probably its maximum The needle has been since moving slowly eastward at that place, and in the year 1925 the declination (mean) was observed to be 13° 10 0′ west The work of recording earth-magnetism was then transferred from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, to Abinger near Dorking in Surrey The values of the elements there found in successive years are given in the following table :—

Year	Dec	H F	V F	Dip.
	° ′			° ′
1925	13 22 7 W.	18600	42946	66 35 1
1926	13 10'4	18578	42947	66 36 3
1927	12 58 4	18575	42932	66 36 2
1928	12 46 8	18575	42935	66 37
1929	12 35	...	.	..

The values for 1928 are to be taken as provisional, and the declination given for 1929 is inferred only V F signifies vertical force

The mean difference, Abinger *minus* Greenwich, for the several elements is found to be—

+ 12 8 + 0018 − 0013 − 16 2′

The daily movement in declination of the needle at Abinger is 2 or 3 per cent. less in amount than that at Greenwich

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about 12′ in summer and 7′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 10*h*., and again about 18*h*, throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 14*h*, and its most easterly position during the night or early morning at a time which varies during the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these changes of the magnetic elements are greater during the hours of daylight than during the night, are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity—for the daily range is larger at times of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum—it is to be concluded that they are dependent on solar radiation.

MAGNETIC STORMS.

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and is accompanied by spontaneous electric earth-currents, which may, if violent, interfere with telegraph working, and, as has been said, is often synchronous with a manifestation of the Aurora Borealis. (*See* pp. 36, 73.)

EARTHQUAKES

Earthquakes, or earth tremors are believed to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain, when the strain has passed the breaking point This gives rise to waves which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth, and vertically upwards to the surface sometimes with disastrous effects The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre, or origin, or focus That part of the Earth which is vertically above this centre is called the epicentre The waves transmitted through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands of miles from the epicentre, and the times of arrival are recorded The first indications on the seismograph are made by longitudinal waves (P), which are followed after an interval by direct transverse waves (S) in approximately the same path, but which travel at a different rate From the length of the interval of time between the arrival of the (P) and the (S) waves the distance of the epicentre from the recording station may be inferred, and from three or more such distances it is possible to make an estimate of the position of the epicentre on the earth's surface There is no very certain method for determining the depth of the focus, but it seems that this may range from 50 to 450 km.

THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH

The material of which the crust or exterior shell of the Earth is composed is known from geological investigation and from the facts which emerge in mining operations, but this direct examination extends at most for little more than a mile downwards from the Earth's surface The depth of the Morro Velho mine in Brazil is 6,426 feet, and there it has been found that the rock temperature increases only 1°F. in 205 feet Knowledge of the terrestrial material inside such an outer shell is necessarily derived from inference. The high mean density of the earth in comparison with that of surface rocks has been held to imply that the earth has a dense metallic core, probably of iron, and from consideration of its tidal properties it was shown by the late Lord Kelvin that as a whole the earth was of about the rigidity of steel. A recent investigation opens the way to the suggestion of a spherical core of liquid iron whose bounding radius may be about half that of the earth, which would account for some earthquake records that require explanation. The suggestion has some credibility though it is not to be yet accepted as actual fact

The Heaviside Layer.—To account for long distance ranges attainable by radio transmission, it is generally accepted that there exists in the upper atmosphere a comparatively sharply defined region, strongly ionized and therefore electrically conducting, from which the ether waves are reflected This region, known as the Heaviside Layer, owes its properties, it is thought, to the action of the Sun's ultra-violet radiation, and it has been suggested that it is a factor in the changes in the earth's magnetic field.

Greenwich Mean Time.

APART from abstract and philosophical considerations, Time, in actual practice, is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars. The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but the length of the solar day is affected, first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun which is not constant because of the ellipticity of the orbit, and also by the circumstance that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time. The length of the Mean Solar day is constant, but that of the apparent, or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next, varies for the reasons above given, and it happens that the longest apparent solar day is about December 22, and the shortest about September 16.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent annual journey round the Earth, is on some chosen meridian. The time is called the Local Mean Time of any place through which that meridian passes. Usually some standard meridian such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time, arises (*see* Zone Standard Time p. 78).

Apparent Solar Time.

The time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time, and is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform. It differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, with a precept for its use.

The Astronomical Day.

For purposes of Astronomy the day formerly began at noon, and the hours following noon were numbered successively from 0 to 23. A change was made in 1925, and the Astronomical Day now begins at midnight, the hours being numbered in this way as has been the practice in this Almanack since 1921. (*See* Note, p. 4.)

The Modern Clock.

The astronomical time keeper of to-day is not a train of moving wheels controlled by a pendulum, but is a "free" pendulum swinging in a vacuum chamber, subject to no control except that its swing is maintained by an impulse delivered at an appropriate instant by a falling gravity lever. This gravity arm, by electrical connection, causes to swing synchronously with the "free," the pendulum of a "slave" clock which does the work of moving hands on dials, or otherwise marking the progress of time. It has been suggested that these accurate clocks might show possible irregularities in the rotation of the Earth, but this is held to be not feasible.

Sidereal Time.

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars and begins at any place when the First Point of Aries is on that meridian. In observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation. The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian, and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star's R.A.) will give the error of the sidereal clock. Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former.

The rule for finding the Mean Time of transit of any object from its Right Ascension, or, what is the same thing of converting sidereal into Mean Time may be stated thus:—*From the given Right Ascension or Sidereal Time subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon and further diminish the result at the rate of 10 secs. per hour, or by the* Table on p. 57. If the R.A. should be smaller than the S.T. at noon, 24*h.* must be added. The final result will be the mean time reckoned from noon, to which 12*h.* must be added to convert into G.C.T. as now used.

Ex.—At what time will Sirius cross the meridian on March 14?

	H.	M.	S.
R.A. of Sirius + 24*h.*	30	42	1
Sid. Time at Mean Noon (subt.) .	23	26	28
Interval of Sidereal T. from noon	7	15	33
Retardation from p. 57 (subt.) .		1	11
Interval of Mean Time from noon	7	14	22
G.C.T. (U.T.) of Sirius	19	14	22

It will be noted that for some stars it would have been necessary to use the Sidereal Time at Noon for March 13.

Mean Time may be converted into Sidereal Time by reversing this process, or otherwise by taking out the G.C.T. of the zero of the sidereal clock *which precedes* the Time to be converted, making use of col. 9 on page 2 of the month, *e.g.*—

	H.	M.	S.
G.C.T. (U.T.) March 14	19	14	22
From Col. 9, p. 11	12	33	27
Interval of Mean T. from 0*h.* Sid.	6	40	55
Acceleration from p. 57 (add) . . .	0	1	6
Corresponding Sidereal Time	6	42	1

Summer Time.

In 1916 an Act dated May 17 ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. An Act of 1922 (July 20), specified that the period should begin at 2 o'clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter-Day, the day following the second Saturday, and should end at 2 o'clock G.C.T. in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September. The Act, renewed in 1924 and 1925, was made permanent (August 7, 1925) and modified by substituting the first Saturday in October for third Saturday in September. The Act applies to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. A list of the periods in each year during which Summer Time has been used since its adoption will be found in this Almanack for 1926.

In France and Belgium Summer Time is now in use during the same period as it is in England. The periods in which it has been used in France since 1916 were also noted in the issue for 1926.

IN the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian * Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used. In a few cases the difference includes a half hour

The Standard Time adopted in various countries is given below In the United States and Canada five standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately 7½° on either side of five central meridians. Brazil is divided into three zones in which the times 3, 4, and 5 hours slow on Greenwich are standard respectively, and a similar system has been arranged by the Soviet Government for Russian Territory in Europe and Asia

Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time			
12	hrs	F	...Fiji Islands.
11½	,,	F.	..New Zealand, Chatham I
11	,,	F	New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Caroline Is. (east), Santa Cruz, Marshall Is., Nauru
10	,,	F	...Victoria New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Guinea, Lord Howe Is, Caroline Is, west of 154° E., Marianne Is
9½	,,	F	.South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, part of N S W
9	,,	F.	..Japan, Corea, Yap (Caroline Is)
8	,,	F.	...Port Arthur. East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is, Formosa and Pescadores Is, North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor, West Australia
7½	,,	F.	..Sarawak.
7	,,	F.	.French Indo-China, Hoihau and Pakhoi, Siam, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements
6½	,,	F.	Burma, Andaman & Nicobar Is.
5½	,,	F.	India (except Calcutta and Portuguese India), Ceylon, Laccadive Is
5	,,	F.	..Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.
4	,,	F	...Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion.
3	,,	F.	.French Somaliland, Madagascar, Italian Somaliland, Eritrea, Russia, Iraq, Tanganyika.
2½	,,	F.	...Kenya, Uganda.
2	,,	F.	...Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Western Russia, Estonia (except Reval), Latvia, Finland, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Sudan.
1	hr.	F.	...Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Luxemboug, Poland, Lithuania, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo Slavia, Albania, Tunis, Nigeria, Sardinia, Malta, Sicily French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, South West Africa, Angola, Libya.

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained. (*See* pp 14, 38 and 77)

Greenwich Time			
Greenwich ..			Great Britain, Ireland, France, Channel Is, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Faroe Is, Gibraltar, Algeria, Balearic Is, Corsica, St. Thomas and Princes Is, Ivory
Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.			Coast, Dahomey, Morocco, Gold Coast (Jan -Aug), Togoland
1	hr.	S	..Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ascension Is, Canary Is, Mauritania
2	hrs	S	Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando and Trinidad Is (Brazil)
3	,,	S	Eastern Brazil.
3½	,,	S	Uruguay
4	,,	S.	Canada East of 67° long, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Is, Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is
Atlantic			Grenada, Guadeloupe, Tobago, Martinique, St Lucia, St Vincent, St Pierre, Barbados, Central Brazil, the Argentine, French Guiana.
4½	,,	S.	.Venezuela.
5	,,	S	Canada from 67th to 89th meridian Eastern States of U S A, Jamaica,
Eastern			Bahama Is, Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Panama, Western Brazil, Chile
6	,,	S.	. Central parts of Canada and U S A,
Central			with Florida, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico
7	,,	S	. Canada west of the 103rd meridian
Mountain			Mountain States of U S A. Mexico.
8	,,	S	.British Columbia, California,
Pacific.			Nevada, Oregon, Washington
9	,,	S	..Yukon, Sitka
10	,,	S.	. Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is, Alaska
10½	,,	S	.Hawaiian or Sandwich Is.
11½	,,	S	.Western Samoa

In the Tonga or Friendly Islands the time 12h. 20m fast on Greenwich is used · though the longitude of these islands is about 11*h* 40*m* West of Greenwich, the Date line (*see* below) passes to the East of them The time of Aden 2*h* 59*m*. 54*s* fast on Greenwich is standard in Aden and British Somaliland The time of Calcutta is 5*h* 53*m*. 20·8*s*. fast, Reval, 1*h* 38*m* 57*s*. fast; Holland, 0*h* 19*m* 32 1*s* fast

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that 1 hour fast is called Mid-European The time, 4 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called Maritime, Inter-Colonial, or Atlantic Time The times used in the other zones of the North American continent are named as shown.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE.

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points —

(1) Lat 60° S, long. 180°
(2) ,, 51½° S., long. 180°
(3) ,, 45½° S., long. 172½° W.
(4) ,, 15½° S, long. 172½° W.
(5) ,, 5° S, long. 180°.
(6) ,, 48° N., long 180°.
(7) ,, 52½° N., long. 170° E.
(8) ,, 65° N, long. 169° W.

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat. 70° N, long. 180°.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH

In the view of science, any date for the "Creation of the World," such as the year 4004 B.C., as adopted by Archbishop Ussher from scriptural chronology, is quite untenable. From the assumption that its heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk Lord Kelvin deduced 20,000,000 years as the time that the Sun has existed, but this is too short to be accepted by geologists whose researches require a considerably longer time for the formation of terrestrial strata. The age of the Earth has been deduced astronomically from the eccentricity of Mercury's orbit, and from the tidal theory of the origin of the Moon. Geologically by various methods, and, since the discovery of radio-activity, from the ratio of the quantities of lead and of radio-active elements in rocks in the Earth's surface which are held to result from the transmutation of uranium. All the evidence is more or less consistent with the conclusion that the Earth has existed as a planet for a period between 1,500 and 3,000 million years.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS

I. AZOIC ("Without Life"), containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.

II. EOZOIC ("Dawn of Life"), characterized by the first appearance of animal life.

III PALÆOZOIC ("Old Life") or PRIMARY, containing traces of extinct animal life:—

i. *Cambrian*, exemplified in Wales (Cambria, Cumberland, etc.—the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.

ii. *Ordovician*, exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.

iii. *Silurian*, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S.E. Wales.

iv. *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone*, from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.

v. *Carboniferous*, including *Coal Measures*, Millstone Grit and Mountain Limestone.

vi *Permian*, from the Russian province of *Perm* where these strata are widespread.

IV. MESOZOIC ("Middle Life") or SECONDARY, with intermediate forms of animal life —

i. *Triassic*, from the *three* (tri-) divisions of the type formation in Germany.

ii. *Jurassic*, typically displayed in the *Jura Mountains*.

iii *Cretaceous*, from the *chalky* nature of its representatives where first studied.

V CAINOZOIC ("New Life") or TERTIARY, containing forms of existing life —

i. *Eocene*, the *dawn* or beginning of *new* forms of life, *i.e.*, existing species.

ii *Oligocene*, containing *a few* still existing species.

iii. *Miocene*, containing a *minority* of existing species—less than 50 per cent.

iv. *Pliocene*, the fossil remains show a *majority* of still existing species.

VI. QUATERNARY ("Fourth in Order") or POST-TERTIARY —

i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial*, the *greatest number* of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great *Ice* Age

ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial*.

Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods, but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice-sheet (VI. i.). Traces of *human* life are first found in V. iv. (*See also* col. ii.)

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Pithecanthropos erectus (Erect Ape-man) — Remains or a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil, Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pliocene times (*see* Geological Period, col. i.), about midway between the Orang-utan and Man in development.

Australopithecus Africanus (Erect Man-ape) — A skull was discovered in a limestone deposit at Taungs (Western Cape Colony) in 1925, by Professors Dart and Young of Witwatersrand University. In connexion with this discovery, Sir A. Keith, F.R.S., has declared that traces of *human* life may yet be discovered in *Miocene* times (*see* col. i., v., iii.)

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man) — A lower jaw was discovered near Mauer, Heidelberg, in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the earliest Pliocene Period. The difficulty of assigning dates to the Heidelberg or Trinil remains is shown in the conflict of authority as one estimate gives 140,000 years (Rutot) for the whole, and another gives 700,000 years (Sturge) for a portion only of the Pliocene Period.

The Piltdown Skull (Eoanthropos, or Primitive Man) —Discovered in 1912 at Piltdown, Sussex and ascribed to primitive man of early Paleolithic times.

Neanderthal Man —Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1859 in the Neanderthal Ravine, near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, and others found at *Spy*, Belgium in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era. In 1925 a similar skull was found near *Tagha*, Palestine.

Homo Prunigenius —Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brux and Brunn, Moravia, and at Galley Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times, from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C.

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION.

The terms employed by ethnologists refer to periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. Races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century, A.D., while races in Oceania were still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages.

The Stone Age.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence, while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point. The earliest period is known as *Eolithic* (or Dawn of the Stone Age), and this period may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Weapons of a later period, known as *Paleolithic* (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments, from the chipped, leaf-shape forms, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine et Marne, France), and employed, perhaps, from 400,000 to 100,000 B.C., to later and more effective flint points, arrow-heads and spear-heads, flat on one side, known as *Mousterian* (from Le Moustier, where many such implements and other remains were

found) The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 10,000 B C, when *Neolithic* (or New Stone Age) weapons, polished and less crudely fashioned, were brought into use for a further period of about 5,000 years In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position

Cultivation of the Soil —Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B C, and rendered possible the political (*polis* = city) organisation of mankind There appears to have been a definite centre of Western Civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Iraq) no later than 6,000 B C, and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes), about 5,000 B C It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China, or elsewhere, during (or before) that of Iraq and Egypt.

The Bronze Age —Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia Implements and utensils of cast bronze superseded those of stone, wood, horn or bone The designs and decorations suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B C The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constructed position.

The Iron Age.—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China Chaldaea, Assyria and Egypt about 4000 B C., in South-Eastern Europe about 2000 B C, spreading over the rest of Europe from 1000 B C to 100 A D, by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Palaeolithic Age With the Iron Age was reintroduced interment of human remains, in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age.

EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

Abyssinian — The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, the numeration beginning again on the completion of a cycle. The first year began on 29th August, 284 A D. (See also "Coptic," *post.*)

Armenian.—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

Babylonian —In the eighth century B C. the Babylonians began a chronology with the era of the accession of the founder of their Empire, Nabonassar, 26th February, 747 B C.

Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament In the seventeenth century (1650) James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, published his *Annales Veteris Testamenti*, and *Ussher's Notation* was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorised Version of the English Bible Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B C

Christian —In the chronological system known as the Christian, now in use, the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B C (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A C (*Ante Christum*), and A D (*Annus Domini*), the conventional abbreviation A D signifying *Anno Domini*, "in the year of the Lord" The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, 3761 A M (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St Augustine (A D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A D 816 The actual date of the birth of Christ is uncertain December 25, B C 4, and other dates have been assigned

Coptic —In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year and in these years there are 6 complementary days The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A D. 284, August 29 (Julian date) A Coptic Calendar for the year 1645 and part of 1646 is appended —

Year 1645.	A D. 1928	Year 1645.	A.D 1929
Tūt ..	Sept. 11	Būnah	June 8
Bābah . .	Oct. 11	Abīb	July 8
Hātur	Nov. 10	Masrī .	August 7
Kihak . .	Dec. 10	Complementary days	Sept 6-10
	A D. 1929.	Year 1645	
Tubah . .	Jan. 9	Tūt	Sept. 11
Amshīr ..	Feb. 8	Bābah ...	Oct. 11
Barmahāt	March 10	Hātur	Nov. 10
Barmūdah . .	April 9	Kihak ..	Dec. 10
Bashuns	May 9		

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A D It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B C The year 1929 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1986 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1929 A.D. is 1851 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.), and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Jewish.—The Jews hold that the world was created at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year 3760 B.C. or year 954 of the Julian Period, and the epoch of starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to October 7 B.C. 3761. Thus the year 1929 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5689–90 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5689–5690 is appended:—

(A.M. 5689 and part of A.M. 5690.)

A.M. 5689			A.D. 1928
Tishri	1	Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept. 15
,,	2	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 16
,,	3	Fast of Gedaliah	,, 17
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	,, 24
,,	15	Feast of Tabernacles	,, 29
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 30
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba	Oct. 5
,,	22	Feast of Solemn Assembly	,, 6
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law	,, 7
Marheshvan	1	New Moon	,, 15*
Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov. 14*
,,	25	Hanucah Dedication of the Temple.	Dec. 8
Tebeth	1	New Moon	,, 14*
,,	10	Fast of Tebeth	,, 23
		A.D.	1929
Shebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 12
Adar I.	1	New Moon	Feb. 11*
,, II.	1	New Moon	Mar. 13*
,,	13	Fast of Esther	,, 25
,,	14	Purim	,, 26
,,	15	Shushan Purim	,, 27
Nisan	1	New Moon	April 11
,,	15	Festival or the Passover	,, 25
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 26
,,	21	,, ,, 7th day	May 1
,,	22	,, ,, 8th day	,, 2
Iyar	1	New Moon	,, 11*
Sivan	1	New Moon	June 9
,,	6	Pentecost Feast of Weeks	,, 14
,,	7	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 15
Tammuz	1	New Moon	July 9*
,,	17	Fast of Tammuz	,, 25
Ab	1	New Moon	Aug. 7
,,	9	Fast of Ab	,, 15
Ellul	1	New Moon	Sept. 6*
A.M. 5690			
Tishri	1	RoshHashanah (New Year)	Oct. 5
,,	2	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 6
,,	3	Fast of Gedaliah	,, 7
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	,, 14
,,	15	Feast of Tabernacles	,, 19
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 20
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba	,, 25
,,	22	Feast of Solemn Assembly	,, 26
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law	,, 27
Marheshvan	1	New Moon	Nov. 4*
Kislev	1	New Moon	Dec. 3
,,	25	Hanucah, Dedication of the Temple	,, 27

* The previous day is also observed as the New Moon.

Note.—Jewish days begin at sunset on the dates previous to those given.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is based on the Hegira or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the Era is not the actual day of the Flight but is 16th July, 622 A.D. This Calendar is purely lunar. The year consists of 12 months of 30 or 29 days alternately, the last being sometimes 30 and is therefore either 354 or 355 days in length. It follows that the Muhammadan year begins earlier each year, according to Gregorian dates, by 10 or 11 days. The year 1929 is 1347–8 of the Hegira, as shown by the calendar below:—

Year of Hegira 1347		A.D. 1928
Muharram		June 20
Saphar		July 20
Rabia I		August 18
Rabia II		September 17
Jomada I		October 16
Jomada II		November 15
Rajab		December 14
		A.D. 1929
Shaaban		January 13
Ramadan		February 11
Shawall		March 13
Dulkaada		April 11
Dulhegria		May 11
1348		
Muharram		June 9
Saphar		July 9
Rabia I		August 7
Rabia II		September 6
Jomada I		October 5
Jomada II		November 4
Rajab		December 3

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in four years, the intervening years being the first second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Chorœbus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III to the throne on 16th June, 632 A.D. The year 1929 is, therefore, 1298 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the year in Roman reckoning followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Anno Urbis Condite*). The Calendar as we know it is a Roman institution, established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of ten months of varying length, which developed into the famous Julian Calendar, and by a slight alteration became the Gregorian now in general use. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were not counted onward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken and the intervening days were said to be so many days *before* the next coming points the first *and* last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones (*nine* days before the Ides) which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and (3) the Ides, which fell either on the 15th or 13th, and thus divided the month nearly equally. The Latin equivalent of Dec. 31, for example, was *Pridie Kalendas Januarias*, and the day before that *ante diem tertium Kalendas*.

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS.

The *Day, Week and Month*.—Measurements of time are based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. From these which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

For the *Astronomical Day*, *see* p. 77.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary.

The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, which is 365·2422 mean days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (*e.g.* the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar the centennial years were all leap years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years (*see above*). In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that every fourth end-century year only should be a leap year (*see above*). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days 1700–1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This "Gregorian" Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugoslavia and Rumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Rumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The *difference* between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year on the 25th March, which practice was also adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland) began with "Lady Day" until 1751. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Dividends are paid by the Bank of England, however, on the last day of Quarters according to a reckoning based on Old Style and the Income Tax year begins on April 6 (see page 16). New Year's Day had been changed in *Scotland* from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1 in 1600. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522. Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

Golden Number.—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and hence, considering the mean motion only, after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the same days of the month. This discovery was held to be of so great importance that the dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in *figures of gold* on public monuments in Athens. The Cycle of nineteen years is called the *Metonic Lunar Cycle*, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the Golden Number of that Year.

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after the 21st day of March, and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the Moon's origin given. The artificial Moon is accounted 29 (the) full on the fourteenth day, i.e., thirteen days after the New Moon, in order to be consistent with an early Jewish practice, but this point is immaterial. The Full Moon of the Calendar on which Easter depends is called the *Paschal Full Moon*.

By the above ordinance Easter falls on one of 35 days. A proposed reform that would limit it to one of 7 days has received Parliamentary support. (*See* p. 13.)

Epact.—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582. The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B.C. 7980 is the product of the number of years in the Solar Cycle, the Metonic Cycle and the cycle of the Roman Indiction (28 × 19 × 15). The Julian Day, as used in astronomy, begins at noon. (*See* p. 49.)

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the letters A–G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second from March 1–Dec. 31.

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial *Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles: these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION

Continent	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population
Europe ..	3,750,000	475,000,000
Asia ...	17,000,000	1,013,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	143,000,000
North America .	8,000,000	146,000,000
South America	6,800,000	64,000,000
Oceania ...	3,450,000	8,500,000
Polar Regions .	5,000,000	
	55,500,000	1,849,500,000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles), the Russian Union is second (9,250,000 sq miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq miles; Brazil 3,220,000 sq miles, and China 3,000,000 sq miles.

THE CONTINENTS

Europe forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12′ N., and Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23′ N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions: in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

Asia extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30″ N.) and Cape Buru (90 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lies in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° E. at Cape Guardafui. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of *Central America*, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

South America is a little more than 1½ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division.	Area	Estimated Number
Mongolian .. .	Asia	680,000,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	725,000,000
Negro	Africa ...	210,000,000
Semitic	North Africa ...	100,000,000
Malayan	Oceania, &c. . .	104,500,000
Red Indian, &c.	America	30,000,000
		1,849,500,000

* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*, of which the lower layers are the *Troposphere* and the upper the *Stratosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology* with the measurement or its surface *Geodesy*, the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Orography*, of the Races of Mankind *Ethnology*, of their location *Ethnography* of extinct organic life *Palæontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 105 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 2,000 miles an hour (24,902 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2200, at the present rate of increase.

Area and Population of the World by Continents.

Continent	Form of Government	Square Miles	Population	Per Sq Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Europe						
Albania	Kingdom	20,000	1,000,000	50	Tirana	14,000
Andorra	Republic	175	6,000	34	Andorra Vicella	600
Austria	Republic	31,760	6,600,000	192	Vienna	1,842,000
Belgium	Kingdom	11,400	7,600,000	663	Brussels	802,000
Bulgaria	Kingdom	40,000	5,500,000	137	Sofia	213,000
Czechoslovakia	Republic	54,600	14,300,000	261	Prague	677,000
Denmark	Kingdom	15,000	3,435,000	229	Copenhagen	731,000
Estonia	Republic	18,000	1,116,000	62	Tallinn (Reval)	125,000
Finland	Republic	150,000	3,500,000	23	Helsinki	212,000
France	Republic	213,000	40,000,000	187	Paris	3,000,000
Germany	Republic	182,200	63,000,000	348	Berlin	4,000,000
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Kingdom	95,030	44,500,000	468	London	8,000,000
Greece	Republic	49,000	7,000,000	167	Athens	700,000
Hungary	Republic	36,180	8,000,000	221	Budapest	1,200,000
Iceland	Kingdom	41,000	95,000	2	Reykjavik	20,000
Irish Free State	Dominion	26,600	3,000,000	112	Dublin	
Italy	Kingdom	120,000	42,000,000	349	Rome	768,000
Latvia	Republic	41,000	2,000,000	48	Riga	338,000
Liechtenstein	Principality	60	12,000	200	Vaduz	1,400
Lithuania	Republic	20,000	2,000,000	100	Kovno	95,000
Luxemburg	Grand Duchy	1,000	270,000	270	Luxemburg	46,000
Monaco	Principality	4	23,000	5,750	Monaco	2,250
Netherlands	Kingdom	12,760	7,527,000	561	The Hague	398,000
Norway	Kingdom	124,000	2,789,000	21	Oslo	251,300
Poland	Republic	150,000	27,000,000	180	Warsaw	1,000,000
Portugal	Republic	35,500	6,400,000	183	Lisbon	486,000
Rumania	Kingdom	160,000	18,000,000	112	Bucharest	800,000
Russia in Europe	Republic	1,492,000	108,100,000	61	Moscow	1,600,000
San Marino	Republic	38	13,000	330	San Marino	2,000
Spain	Kingdom	196,700	21,763,000	110	Madrid	750,000
Sweden	Kingdom	173,000	6,074,000	34	Stockholm	453,000
Switzerland	Republic	15,950	4,000,000	250	Berne	105,000
Turkey in Europe	Republic	10,000	2,000,000	200	*See* Asia	
Yugoslavia	Kingdom	248,050	13,000,000	53	Belgrade	240,000

THE STATES OF GERMANY.

State and Capital	Sq. Miles	Population
Anhalt (Dessau)	900	332,000
Baden (Karlsruhe)	5,800	2,210,000
Bavaria (Munich)	29,500	7,150,000
Brunswick (Brunswick)	1,420	500,000
Hesse (Darmstadt)	3,000	1,300,000
Lippe (Detmold)	470	154,000
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Schwerin)	5,100	660,000
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Neustrelitz)	1,130	107,000
Oldenburg (Oldenburg)	2,500	520,000
Prussia (Berlin)	113,740	37,000,000
Saxony (Dresden)	5,900	4,700,000
Schaumburg-Lippe (Buckeburg)	130	47,000
Thuringia (Weimar)	4,500	1,500,000
Württemberg (Stuttgart)	7,500	2,520,000
Hanse Towns :—		
Hamburg	170	1,100,000
Bremen	99	332,000
Lubeck	115	121,000

THE RUSSIAN UNION.

Allied Republics.	Sq Miles	Population (Dec 1926)
Soviet Russia (R.S.F.S.R.)	7,238,533	94,865,174
Ukraine	183,655	28,397,000
Transcaucasia	74,105	5,938,100
White Russia	23,022	4,151,076
Turkmenistan	159,845	1,100,000
Uzbekistan	212,636	4,400,000
Mongolia	1,360,000	3,000,000
Total	9,251,796	141,851,250

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

District	Sq. Miles	Population.
Bohemia	20,230	6,781,936
Moravia	8,642	2,633,027
Slovakia	1,727	2,926,824
Silesia	18,992	650,442
Ruthenia	4,986	596,601
Total (1921)	54,577	13,588,830

The estimated population on Jan. 1, 1927, was 14,300,000.

Continent.	Form of Government.	Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Asia.						
Afghanistan	Kingdom	245,000	6 380,000	26	Kabul	100 000
Alexandretta	Republic				Alexandretta	15 000
Asir	Principality				Sabia	
Bahrein	Emirate		115 000		Manama	
Bhutan	Kingdom	20,000	250 000	12	Punakha	
Ceylon	British	25,500	4,500 000	180	Colombo	250,000
China	Republic	2 900,000	445 000 000	97	Nanking	1 000,000
India	Empire	1 805,000	320,000 000	155	Delhi	304,000
Iraq	Kingdom	150,000	3,000,000	20	Baghdad	170,000
Japan	Empire	260,800	84,000 000	321	Tokio	2 000,000
Kuwait	Principality				Kuwait	50,000
Malaya	British	31,000	3,500 000	113	Singapore	360,000
Nejd and Hejaz	Kingdom	1 000 000	1 500 000	7	Riyadh	20 000
Nepal	Kingdom	54,000	5,600,000	100	Kathmandu	80,000
Oman	Sultanate	82,000	550,000	6	Muscat	22,000
Palestine	Mandate		1 000,000		Jerusalem	62 000
Persia	Kingdom	630,000	10.000 000	16	Tehran	210 000
Russia in Asia	Republic	7 760 000	33 750 000	4	See Europe	
Siam	Kingdom	195,000	9.512,000	49	Bangkok	450,000
Syria and Lebanon	Mandate	105,000	3 600 000		Beyrout	150,000
Turkey in Asia	Republic	400,000	12 000,000	30	Angora	75,000
Tibet	Republic	750,000	3,000,000	4	Lassa	30,000
Yemen	Imamate	74,000	3 500,000	43	Sanaa	40,000
Africa.						
Abyssinia	Kingdom	350,000	11 000 000	35	Adis Ababa	50,000
Egypt	Kingdom	363 200	14 000 000	39	Cairo	1.060,000
Liberia	Republic	48,000	2 000 000	42	Monrovia	8,000
Morocco		314,000	5 000 000	15		
Rhodesia	Dominion	440,000	2 000,000			
Sudan	British	1 000,000	6,000,000	6	Khartoum	31 000
Union of South Africa	Dominion	800,000	8,000.000	10	Pretoria	75,000
					Cape Town	210 000
North America.						
Canada	Dominion	3.547,230	9,000 000	2	Ottawa	108 000
Mexico	Republic	759 000	16,000,000	21	Mexico	615,000
Newfoundland	Dominion	162 750	270 000	2	St. John's	40,000
United States	Republic	3,027.000	106 000,000	35	Washington	440 000
Alaska	Territory	591.000	55,000	..	Juneau	
Central America						
British Honduras	Colony	8,600	46,000	5	Belize	19,000
Costa Rica	Republic	23,000	532 000	22	San Jose	55,000
Guatemala	Republic	42,500	1,600,000	37	Guatemala	116 000
Honduras	Republic	44 275	674,000	13	Tegucigalpa	40,000
Nicaragua	Republic	51,660	640 000	12	Managua	28,000
Panama	Republic	31,890	442,000	13	Panama	60,000
Salvador	Republic	13.180	1,634,000	126	San Salvador	90,000
West Indies						
British W. Indies	British	12,300	1,740,000			
Cuba	Republic	44,280	3.500 000	80	Havana	530,000
Dominican Republic	Republic	19,300	900,000	46	Santo Domingo	31,000
Haiti	Republic	10,200	2 300,000	229	Port au-Prince	125,000
South America.						
Argentina	Republic	1,132,000	10 000,000	8	Buenos Aires	1,860,000
Bolivia	Republic	600,000	2,800 000	4	La Paz	111,000
Brazil	Republic	3 300,000	30 650,000	9	Rio de Janeiro	1,160,000
British Guiana	British	90,000	307,000	3	Georgetown	57,000
Chile	Republic	290,000	4,000,000	17	Santiago	550,000
Colombia	Republic	462,000	6,000,000	12	Bogota	160,000
Ecuador	Republic	276,000	2,000,000	7	Quito	80,000
Paraguay	Republic	62,000	700,000	11	Asuncion	70,000
Peru	Republic	352,000	5.500,000	13	Lima	180,000
Uruguay	Republic	72,200	1.720,000	23	Monte Video	440,000
Venezuela	Republic	363,730	3,027,000	8	Caracas	135,250
Oceania.						
Australia	Commonwealth	3,000,000	6,500,000	2	Canberra	8,000
New Zealand	Dominion	105,000	1,461.000	13	Wellington	126,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas), but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each.—

Name	Area of Basin (sq miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)
Oceans		
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
Seas		
Malay	3 137 000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	*Pola* Deep, 12,276
Behring	878,000	Buldu Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	*about* 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	*about* 1,500
Japan	405,000	*about* 10,200
Andaman	305,000	*about* 12,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N, 7,254
Baltic	158,000	*about* 1,200

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges

Name	Range	Height in Feet
Everest	Himalayas	29,141
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	,,	28,250
Kanchanganga I	,,	28,146
,, II.	,,	27,803
Makalu	,,	27,790
Illampu (Sorata)	Andes	25,248
Illimani	,,	24,633
Aconcagua	,,	23,025
*Sahama	,,	21,480
Chimborazo	,,	20,498
Llullaillaco	,,	20,244
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro	Tanganyika	19,720
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
*Mount Elias	,,	19,500
Elbrus	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	Persia	18,464
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Citlaltepetl	,,	17,360
*Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Kenya	Kenya	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

* *Volcanoes* In addition to those marked, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Europe, Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic, Hecla and Skaptar Jokul in Iceland, Mauna Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii, Tomboro in Sunda Islds, and Le Souffrier and La Pelée in W. Indies.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq Miles
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827 300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands)	,,	284 000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	226,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	Indian	162,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,745
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celebes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N Z (British)	Pacific	58 500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N Z (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44 000
Newfoundland (British)	,,	42,750
Luzon (U S A)	Pacific	41,000
Iceland (Independent)	Atlantic	40,500
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U S A)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	,,	36,500
Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	,,	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20 000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitsbergen (Norway)	,,	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	,,	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS †

River	Outflow	Length in Miles
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3 300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	,, ,,	2,500
Parana	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Moçambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

† The most famous river falls are *Niagara*, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River, the *Victoria Falls* on the Zambesi River, *Iguassu*, between Argentina and Brazil; and the series of falls in the *Yosemite Valley* in California

THE LARGEST SHIPS.

Ship	Tons	Dimensions ft
(*a*) Majestic (Brit.)	56,621	915×100×58
(*a*) Leviathan (U.S.)	59,957	907×100×58
Berengaria (Brit.)	52,226	883× 98×57
Olympic (Brit.)	46,439	852× 92×59
Aquitania (Brit.)	45,647	868× 97×49
Ile de France (French)	43,500	757× 91×61
Paris (French)	34,569	735× 85×59
Homeric (Brit.)	34,351	751× 83×48
Augustus (Ital.)	33,000	666× 82×47
Roma (Ital.)	32,583	705× 82×47
Columbus (Germ.)	32,354	749× 83×49
Mauretania (Brit.)	30,696	762× 88×57
Statendam (Neth.)	28,150	670× 81×49
Belgenland (Brit.)	27,132	670× 78×44
Empress of Scotland (Brit.)	25,128	677× 77×50
Saturnia (Ital.)	25,000	599× 79×46
Vulcania (Ital.)	25,000	599× 79×46
Adriatic (Brit.)	24,563	709× 75×52
Conte Biancamano (Ital.)	24,416	650× 76×27
Duilio (Ital.)	24,281	602× 76×46
Rotterdam (Neth.)	24,149	650× 77×43
Baltic (Brit.)	23,884	709× 75×52
George Washington (U.S.)	23,788	699× 78×50
France (French)	23,769	690× 75×48
Alcantara (Brit.)	22,181	630× 78×40
Asturias (Brit.)	22,071	630× 78×40
Minnetonka (Brit.)	21,998	600× 80×49
Empress of Australia (Br.)	21 861	589× 75×41
Minnewaska (Brit.)	21 716	600× 80×49
Giulio Cesare (Ital.)	21,657	602× 76×46
Empress of Canada (Brit.)	21,517	627× 77×42
New York (Ger.)	21,455	602× 79×42

NOTE (*a*) The *Leviathan* is 8 ft shorter than the *Majestic*, and if measured according to the rules adopted by British Lines her tonnage would be 54,282, the *Majestic*, measured according to the rules adopted by the U.S. Shipping Board would be 61 206 tons

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

(With length, in metres, between main abutments—*i.e.*, length of *waterway*)

Name	Metres
Tay Bridge, Scotland	3 136
Forth Bridge, Scotland	2,530
Rio Salado, Argentina	2,043
Rio Dulce, Argentina	1,788
Haldinge, India	1,641
Victoria, Canada	1,623
Moerdijk, Netherlands	1,432
Queensborough, U.S.A.	1,134
Brooklyn, U.S.A.	1,052
Manhattan, U.S.A.	890
Ohio, U.S.A.	452

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS.

	Feet
Woolworth's, New York, U.S.A.	792
Metropolitan Life, New York, U.S.A.	700
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	365

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Cleared Tons	Ocean Trade £
Alexandria	3 107,966	3 103 481	56,840,000
Amsterdam	4,177 915	..	...
Antwerp	15,047,634	..	..
Bombay	3,888,272	3,826 177	79 733 000
Bristol	*2 408 000	1,950 000	40 474 020
Buenos Aires	3,909,000		90 956.000
Calcutta	2 941 846	2,650.040	96,262 000
Cardiff	5 971 000	7 785 000	31.427 126
Colombo	8,943.786	8 885 964	..
Genoa	4,038,246	4,054 278	101,707,000
Glasgow	*3,980.000	4 864 000	87 506 940
Grimsby	2 178,474	2 306 861	38.470 040
Hamburg	11,591 340	9 867 945	..
Hong Kong	14,910 026	14,922,232	167 613 388
Hull	*4,840,000	4 086 000	115 083 167
Kobé	5.335,000	5 182 000	100.668 000
Leith	1,453 064	1,523,867	27,723,909
Liverpool	*13,840,000	12.356,000	579 680.083
London	*20,373,000	18,324 000	745 425.872
Manchester	*3.318,000	2,886,000	115,647 548
Marseilles	8,638,113	7.452 750	...
Monte Video	6 489,000	6,473 000	19 527,000
Montreal	1,898.000	1,961,000	125 000,000
Newcastle	7,205,071	8,536,788	43 228,065
New Orleans	4,831.422	5,066,258	102 560 000
New York	*20.579,279	20,757 758	754.798.000
Philadelphia	3,126,399	2,601.711	68,140.000
Rangoon	2 295,153	2,337,386	50.907 533
Rio de Janeiro	3,067,000	3 031,000	32 657 800
Rotterdam	21,495 835	..	..
San Francisco	1.493,836	1,538.741	68,870,000
Shanghai	7,810,000	7.906 000	122 000 000
Singapore	6,602,009	6 612,000	101 686,212
Southampton	*9,812 000	9.694,000	93 095,224
Sydney, N.S.W.	2,361,883	..	78,910 000
Wellington, N.Z.	3 510,401	3.337 268	26,309.405
Yokohama	3.456,000	3.359,000	156,000,000

* 1926 figures, others 1924 or latest available.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

These are generally enumerated as follows:—

The Pyramids
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
The Tomb of Mausolus
The Temple or Diana at Ephesus.
The Colossus of Rhodes
The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

Language	People.
English	160,000,000
German	100 000 000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year	Length, miles.	Depth, feet	Width,§ feet	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26·25	72	1,200,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	1,170.000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Kronstadt–Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20·50	220	2,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35 5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50·5	45	300	75,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1·6	22	100	2,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1·11	20·25	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	30	147	29,725,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	5,000,000

† Reconstructed 1914. § At the bottom.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS.

GENERAL. The *maximum temperature* on record in the shade is 134° Fahr., observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1913.

The *wettest station* in the world is generally allowed to be Cherrapoonjee in Assam, where the total fall for the year has exceeded 550 inches. From June 12 to 16, 1876 it fell 74 inches was collected, of an average daily fall of 22·83 inches. On one of these days, June 14, 40·80 inches fell in 24 hours.

BRITISH ISLANDS. The *maximum temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1911.

The *lowest temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is −23° Fahr., or 55° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Dec. 4, 1879.

The *greatest rainfall* in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9·56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1917. This rainfall is equal to 965 tons of water per acre.

The *total rainfall* for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 55 years 1870 to 1924 ranged from 246·92 inches at Llyn Llydaw (Copper Mill), Carnarvon, and 247·30 inches at the Stye, Cumberland, in 1923, to 9·29 inches at Margate in 1921.

The *maximum wind-velocity* on record in the British Islands was recorded at Quilty, west coast of Ireland, on Jan. 27, 1920, when a gust exceeded the rate of 110 miles per hour.

TEMPERATURE.

HOTTEST AND COLDEST DAYS (as recorded at Greenwich Observatory)

YEAR	Shade Max (Fahr.) Temp.	Date	Shade Min (Fahr.) Temp.	Date
1904	91·0	Aug. 4	23·2	Nov. 26
1905	87·2	July 26	19·5	Jan. 1
1906	84·3	Aug. 31	19·8	Dec. 30
1907	82·7	Sept. 25	22·4	Jan. 24
1908	84·0	July 3	12·1	Dec. 30
1909	86·2	Aug. 12	13·6	May 5
1910	82·2	June 20	20·3	Jan. 27
1911	100·0	Aug. 9	21·6	Dec. 1
1912	90·0	July 12	19·1	Jan. 29 Feb. 3
1913	87·1	June 27	24·2	Feb. 23
1914	82·1	July 1	19·9	Jan. 24
1915	87·2	June 8	22·3	Jan. 23
1916	83·9	July 31	23·4	Dec. 19
1917	93·2	June 27	17·2	Dec. 19
1918	89·8	Aug. 22	18·5	Jan. 9
1919	87·5	Aug. 12	15·5	Feb. 9
1920	86·5	May 29	15·7	Dec. 13
1921	94·0	July 11	25·3	Nov. 15 Jan. 24
1922	90·6	May 24	24·4	Oct. 26 Dec. 9
1923	92·2	July 11	22·7	Nov. 26
1924	88·8	July 12	21·2	Feb. 25
1925	89·5	July 22	21·4	Dec. 5
1926	88·2	Sept. 19	16·0	Jan. 27
1927	84·9	June 16	18·5	Dec. 19

RAINFALL.

BRITISH ISLES.

YEAR	Max. in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. Amt. (Ins.)	Date	Place
1904	5·62	Nov. 8	Ambleside
1905	5·71	Aug. 25	Glen na-Smoel
1906	6·15	Jan. 28	Borrowdale
1907	4·86	Oct. 16	Kingsbridge
1908	4·80	Oct. 19	Treharris
1909	6·46	Feb. 2	Loch Quoich
1910	4·51	Aug. 26	Borrowdale
1911	7·00	Oct. 29	Borrowdale
1912	7·31	Aug. 26	Braundall
1913	6·06	Sept. 17	Doncaster
1914	6·35	Aug. 8	Snowdon
1915	7·06	Sept. 25	Dillicros
1916	8·20	Oct. 11	Kinlochquoich
1917	9·56	June 28	Bruton
1918	4·95	Sept. 15	Douglas
1919	4·50	April 20	Corrin
1920	6·82	Feb. 9	Dongeon Ghyll
1921	6·10	Jan. 8	Dungeon Ghyll
1922	4·70	Aug. 7	Doncaster (Carr House Hos.)
1923	5·57	Nov. 12	Llechwedd Gwarle...
1924	9·40	Aug. 28	Corkerton, Burmoor
1925	4·13	Feb. 8	Llyn Llydaw Copper M.
1926	6·05	July 28	Abergwesyn
1927	6·00	Aug. 27	Bl. Fest (Llechwedd)

LONDON (Camden Square)

YEAR	Total for the Year (Ins.)	No. of Rain-days, 0·01 inch in the whole	Total Duration in Hours
1904	20·65	160	492
1905	22·97	162	456
1906	24·26	163	420
1907	23·01	175	419
1908	23·67	157	501
1909	26·75	190	577
1910	25·36	186	491
1911	24·79	155	473
1912	27·88	180	516
1913	22·41	163	453
1914	25·72	168	514
1915	32·18	152	569
1916	34·01	192	628
1917	30·05	175	476
1918	26·09	195	520
1919	26·21	182	611
1920	23·59	175	520
1921	14·60	115	269
1922	25·60	177	503
1923	27·03	182	479
1924	30·08	188	540
1925	24·31	172	482
1926	27·25	169	520
1927	33·84	182	568

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY (BRITISH ISLES), 1927–1928.

THE results in the table below are for London (Kew and Westminster)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from October 1927 to September 1928 inclusive.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE: Mean (°F)	TEMPERATURE: Diff. from normal, 1881–1915 (°F)	RAINFALL: Days	RAINFALL: Amount (inches)	RAINFALL: Diff. from normal, 1881–1915 (inches)	PRESSURE (Mean Sea Level): Mean (inches)	PRESSURE (Mean Sea Level): Diff. from normal, 1881–1915 (inch.)	WIND: Prevalent Direction	SUNSHINE: Percentage
1927 October	53·1	1·9 above	10	1·17	1·24 below	30·06	0·12 above	SW	18
,, November	44·7	0·3 below	11	2·50	0·39 above	29·97	0·02 ,,	SW	11
,, December	38·2	3·1 below	11	3·17	1·03 ,,	29·90	0·04 below	NE	7
,, Year	51·1	0·6 above	161	31·00	8·64 ,,	29·93	0·05 ,,	SW	27
1928 January	43·0	3·4 ,,	19	3·32	1·70 ,,	29·92	0·13 ,,	SW	16
,, February	44·9	4·2 ,,	11	1·41	0.05 below	30·11	0·14 above	SW	24
,, March	46·1	3·0 ,,	14	1·31	0·32 ,,	29·81	0·13 below	SE	21
,, April	49·3	1·1 ,,	15	1·26	0·11 ,,	30·10	0·15 above	NE	30
,, May	54·5	0·4 ,,	11	2·15	0·54 above	29·93	0·07 below	NE	34
,, June	58·7	1·0 below	12	2·15	0·25 ,,	29·95	0·06 ,,	SW	45
,, July	66·3	3·1 above	7	2·07	0·12 below	30·11	0·12 above	SW	60
,, August	62·9	0·4 ,,	18	2·51	0·24 above	29·96	0·01 below	SW	43
,, September	58·9	0·7 ,,	3	0·67	0·98 below	30·14	0·11 above	NE	53

THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

(500,000 inhabitants.)

London (Greater), England (1921)	7,476,168	Rome, Italy (1926)	768,000
New York (Greater), U.S.A. (1925)	6,103,384	Boston, U.S.A. (1920)	748,060
Berlin, Prussia (1925)	4,000,000	Madrid, Spain (1923)	746,000
Paris, France (1921)	3,000,000	Baltimore, U.S.A. (1920)	733,826
Chicago, U.S.A. (1920)	2,701,705	Manchester, England (1921)	730,551
Osaka, Japan (1925)	2,115,000	Barcelona, Spain (1923)	721,000
Tokio, Japan (1927)	2,000,000	Amsterdam, Netherlands (1925)	728,046
Buenos Aires, Argentina (1924)	1,860,000	Athens, Greece (1926)	700,000
Vienna, Austria (1920)	1,842,000	Cologne, Prussia (1925)	698,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1920)	1,823,779	Munich, Bavaria (1925)	681,000
Moscow, Russia (1923)	1,700,000	Kioto, Japan (1925)	680,000
Canton, China (1910)	1,370,000	Leipsic, Saxony (1925)	680,000
Calcutta, India (1921)	1,327,600	Prague, Czechoslovakia (1923)	677,000
Peking, China (1921)	1,300,000	Constantinople, Turkey (1927)	673,000
Budapest, Hungary (1921)	1,200,000	Copenhagen, Denmark (1922)	670,000
Bombay, India (1921)	1,172,953	Kobe, Japan (1925)	644,000
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (1920)	1,160,000	Dresden, Saxony (1925)	619,000
Hamburg, Germany (1925)	1,130,000	Montreal, Canada (1921)	618,506
Sydney, New South Wales (1926)	1,100,000	Mexico (1925)	615,000
Cairo, Egypt (1927)	1,060,000	Genoa, Italy (1926)	590,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1921)	1,034,069	Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1920)	588,343
Warsaw, Poland (1921)	1,000,000	Marseilles, France (1921)	586,000
Leningrad (1927)	1,000,000	Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1920)	576,673
Nanking, China (1921)	1,000,000	Alexandria (1925)	570,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1920)	993,678	Lyons, France (1921)	562,000
Melbourne, Victoria (1926)	945,000	Breslau, Prussia (1925)	555,000
Birmingham, England (1921)	919,438	Rotterdam, Netherlands (1926)	552,343
Milan, Italy (1926)	878,000	Santiago, Chile (1924)	548,000
Naples, Italy (1926)	857,000	Havana, Cuba (1925)	528,721
Shanghai, International Settlement	840,000	Madras, India (1921)	522,951
Liverpool, England (1921)	803,118	Toronto, Canada (1921)	521,893
Brussels, Belgium (1925)	802,000	Turin, Italy (1926)	516,000
Bucharest	800,000	Singapore (1926)	511,500
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1920)	796,836	Buffalo, U.S.A. (1920)	506,775
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1920)	772,897	San Francisco, U.S.A. (1920)	506,676

London within various boundaries.	Area in Statute Acres	Population. 1911	Population. 1921.
Within the Registrar-General's Table of Mortality	74,816	4,521,685	4,483,249
Within the Limits of the County of London	675	19,657	13,709
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	268,356	6,610,031	...
Central Criminal Court District	447,626	7,231,701	7,466,492
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	448,301	7,251,358	7,480,201
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	3,045,120	9,201,484	9,610,204
Proposed "London Health Area"			

Boundaries.—The *Administrative County of London* includes the whole of the *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Division. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs. The *Metropolitan Police District* extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles.

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN RANGES.

Continent	Range	Highest Peak	Feet
Europe	Alps	Mont Blanc	15,781
England	Cumbrian	Scafell	3,210
Wales	Carnarvon	Snowdon	3,571
Scotland	Grampian	Ben Nevis	4,406
Ireland	Macgillicuddy	Carrantuohill	3,414
Asia	Himalaya	Everest	29,000
Africa	Tanganyika	Kilima Njaro	19,720
North America	Alaska	Logan	19,539
South America	Andes	Illampu	25,248
Australia	Mumong	Kosciusko	7,328
New Zealand	Southern Alps	Cook	12,349
Oceania	N. Borneo	Kini Balu	13,455

THE UNION JACK.

Flying the Union Jack.—Although there is no definite list of days on which the Union Jack should be hoisted, the rules suggested by the London County Council appear to meet with general approval. The Union Jack is flown, from 8 a.m. until sunset, on the following days:—

April 23.—St. George's Day.
May 6.—Anniversary of the King's Accession.
May 24.—Empire Day.
May 26.—The Queen's Birthday.
June 3.—The King's Birthday.
June 4.— Do., Official celebration.
June 23.—The Prince of Wales's Birthday.
October 21.—Anniversary of Trafalgar.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

The League of Nations.

THE League of Nations came into being when the Treaty of Peace with Germany was ratified on January 10, 1920 Its Charter, containing 26 Articles, is known as the *Covenant*, which begins with the following words —

"The High Contracting Parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another, agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations"

The Covenant of the League contains fundamental clauses on the prevention and settlement of disputes These clauses bind nations who are members of the League not to employ force for the settlement of a dispute until they have first submitted it to the League of Nations (or to arbitrators or to judges), waited at least six months for the award or decision, and then allowed at least three more months to elapse. "They are debarred," said the Right Hon. Herbert Fisher "from the tiger's spring"

The *Membership* of the League comprises at present 54 nations, or three-quarters of the whole World, the British Empire and the Dominions (including the Irish Free State, together with India) being each an independent member, with separate voting power and representation The only two great countries which hold aloof are America and Russia; and they, particularly America, are co-operating with the League in a number of beneficent activities.

ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE.

The Assembly meets annually at Geneva on the first Monday in September, and consists of 3 representatives from every Member State, each State having one vote.

The Council meets at least four times a year Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Japan are permanent members, and at present 9 other States are annually elected as temporary members. These are Poland, Rumania, Chile, Canada, Finland, Cuba, Spain, Venezuela, Persia.

The Secretariat is the permanent Civil Service of the League, at Geneva, and is composed of nationals of nearly all Member States.

Secretary-General, Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*British*).

Deputy Secretary-General, J. Avenol (*French*).

Under Secretaries-General Marquis Paulucci di Calboli (*Italian*), M. Dufour.

Féronce (*German*) M Y. Sugimura (*Japanese*).

Political Section, M. Y. Sugimura (*Japanese*), *Director*.

Information Section, Pierre Comert (*French*), *Director*; Arthur Sweetzer (*American*), *Assistant Director*.

The Technical Organisations and Commissions, which act as expert advisers to the Council and Assembly, are continually handling questions concerning International Communication and Transit, Economics and Finance, Health, Mandates, and the Reduction of Armaments. No week passes without these bodies discussing international questions of wide interest, or without some conference being held at Geneva and achieving constructive work in international co-operation.

The Permanent Court of International Justice, consisting of eleven Judges and four Deputy Judges, chosen for their high legal and moral authority, sits at the Hague and deals by means of opinions and judgments with all disputes regarding International Law, breaches of International obligations, and the interpretation of treaties It has already dealt with 22 disputes, some of which might have led to an open breach between the States concerned It has already won a great reputation both in the Foreign Offices and in the legal professions of the world. The usual annual session begins on June 15.

The International Labour Office is closely connected with the League, but has a parallel organisation of its own at Geneva, which was also set up by the Peace Treaty. The International Labour Organisation contains delegates from employers and workers as well as from Governments. The Governing body represents twelve States, of which eight (including Great Britain, Canada and India) are chosen as being of chief industrial importance in the world. The main object in view is to bring up the standard of labour in the less advanced States to the level of the standard in countries where greater progress has been made. It is being attained by means of Conventions and Recommendations. There have already been over 300 ratifications by Governments of these labour Conventions. The Director of the International Labour Office is Albert Thomas (*French*), the Deputy-Director H B. Butler (*British*) There is a London office at 12 Victoria Street, S W 1.

Cost —The cost of the League, 1928-9, will be about £1,080,000, to which Great Britain contributes some £108,000

WHAT THE LEAGUE HAS DONE.

The work of the League is many-sided, and is constantly growing. It includes the prevention of a number of wars, the creation of the Permanent Court at the Hague as an alternative for war, positive reconstruction as in the case of the financial restoration of Austria, Hungary, and Northern Greece, the outlining of an important new policy of "freer" trade, improvements in international traffic and health, progress in real control of the traffic in drugs and in women, and child welfare. After eight years' continuous study of the problem of the Reduction of Armaments the League has reduced it to three bedrock principles--Arbitration, Security and Disarmament. The purely technical study of Disarmament is now sufficiently advanced for the first general World Conference to be held, it is hoped, before the Tenth Assembly meets in Sept. 1929.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.*—*Joint Presidents*, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G., and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Prof. Gilbert Murray, LL.D.; *General Sec.*, J C. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E., Sc.D.

* Any information about the League and its work can be obtained by application at this address.

Country	Ruler.	Born	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu, *Empress* (Ras Tafari, *Regent*)	1876	Sept 27, 1916
Afghanistan	Amanulla Khan, *King*	June 1, 1892	Feb. 20, 1919
Albania	Zog, I., *King of the Albanians*	1893	Sept 1, 1928
Alexandretta	M Durieux, *President*	...	1926
Argentine Republic	Hipolito Irigoyen, *President*	.	Oct 12, 1928
Austria	Dr Michael Hainisch, *President*	...	Nov. 20, 1920
Belgium	Albert, *King*	April 8, 1875	Dec 17, 1909
Bhutan	Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, *Maharaja*	..	1910
Bolivia	Dr Hernando Siles, *President*	..	Jan 10, 1926
Brazil	Washington Luis Pereira e Souza, *President*		Nov. 15, 1926
Bulgaria	Boris III, *Tsar*	Jan 30, 1894	Oct 3, 1918
Chile	Carlos Ibañez, *President*		July 21, 1927
China	Chiang Kai-Shek, *President*	.	Oct 10, 1928
Colombia	Dr M Abadia-Mendez, *President*	1867	Aug 7, 1926
Costa Rica	Cleto Gonzales Viquez, *President*		May 8, 1928
Cuba	General Gerardo Machado, *President*	.	May 20, 1925
Czechoslovakia	Tomas G Masaryk, *President*	1850	Nov 14, 1918
Denmark	Christian X, *King*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	Horacio Vásquez, *President*	...	July 12, 1924
Ecuador	Dr. Isidro Ayora, *Provisional President*		April 1, 1926
Egypt	Fuad I, G C B, *King*	Mar 26, 1868	Oct 9 1917
Estonia	Jaan Tonisson, *Head of the State*	.	1928
Finland	Lauri Kristian Relander, *President*	1883	March 1, 1925
France	Gaston Doumergue, *President*	1863	June 13, 1924
Germany	Field-Marshal Paul von Hindenberg, *President*	Oct 2, 1847	May 12, 1925
Greece	Admiral Paul Coundouriotis, *President*	..	Aug 25, 1926
Guatemala	Lazaro Chacon, *President*	...	Sept 26, 1926
Haiti	Louis Borno, *President*	..	May 15, 1922
Honduras	Dr M Paz Baraona, *President*	..	Feb. 1, 1925
Hungary	Nicholas Horthy de Nagybanya, *Regent*	1867	Mar. 1, 1920
Iceland	Christian X, *King of Denmark & Iceland*	Sept 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Iraq, Mesopotamia	Feisal I, G C M G, *King*	1887	Aug 23, 1921
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III, *King*	Nov 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Hirohito, *Emperor*	April 29, 1901	Dec. 25, 1926
Latvia	Gustav Zemgals, *President*	1871	April 8, 1927
Lebanese Republic	Charles Debbas, *President*	.	1926
Liberia	Charles Dunbar Burgess King, *President*	.	Jan 1, 1920
Liechtenstein	John II, *Prince*	Oct 5, 1840	Nov 12, 1858
Lithuania	Antanas Smetona, *President*	.	Dec 20, 1926
Luxemburg	Charlotte, *Grand Duchess*	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan 9, 1919
Mexico	General Plutarco Elias Calles, *President*	.	Dec 1, 1924
Monaco	Louis, *Prince*	July 12, 1870	June 25, 1922
Morocco	Mulai Mohamed, *Sultan*	1909	Nov. 20, 1927
Najd and The Hejaz	Abd-el-Aziz al Saud, G C I E, *King*	1882	1908
Nepal	Sir Bikram, *Maharaja*	June 30, 1906	Dec 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, *Queen*	Aug 31, 1880	Nov 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Jose Maria Moncada, *President*	.	Jan 1, 1928
Norway	Haakon VII., *King*	Aug 3, 1872	Nov 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, *Sultan*	1886	Oct 5, 1913
Panama	Florencio H Arosema, *President*	...	Oct 1, 1928
Paraguay	Dr. Josef Guggiari, *President*	...	1928
Persia	Reza Pahlevi, *Shah*	...	Oct 31, 1925
Peru	Augusto B. Leguia, G B E, *President*	..	Aug 9, 1919
Poland	Ignacy Moscicki, *President*	1867	June 1, 1926
Portugal	Antonio de Fragosa Carmono, *President*		1927
Rome, See of	Pius XI, *Pope*	Mar 31, 1857	Feb 6 1922
Rumania	Michael, *King*	Oct 25, 1922	July 20, 1927
Russia	Alexei Ivanovitch Rykoff, *President*	..	1924
Salvador	Pio Romero Bosque, *President*	..	Mar. 1, 1927
San Marino	Two "Capitani Reggenti"	..	..
Sarawak	H H Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C M G, *Raja*	Sept. 26, 1874	May 17, 1917
Siam	Prajadhipok, G.C B, *King*	Nov 8, 1893	Nov. 26, 1925
Spain	Alfonso XIII., *King*	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V, *King*	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	Robert Haab, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1929
Syria	Damad Ahmed Nami, *Chief of State*	...	1926
Transjordan	Abdullah, *Emir*	...	April 1921
Turkey	Ghazi Mustapha Kemal, *President*	1881	Oct 29, 1923
United States	Calvin Coolidge, *President*	July 4, 1872	Aug 3, 1923
Uruguay	Juan Campisteguy, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1927
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, *President*	...	May 3, 1919
Yugoslavia	Alexander I., *King*	Dec. 17, 1888	Aug. 16, 1921

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The President of the United States of America is elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires.

	Name	State.	Party	Born	Years of Office	Died	Age
1.	GEORGE WASHINGTON	Va	Fed.	1732	1789-1797	1799	67
2.	John Adams	Mass.	,,	1735	1797-1801	1826	90
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Dem.-Rep.	1743	1801-1809	1826	83
4.	James Madison	Va	,,	1751	1809-1817	1836	85
5.	James Monroe	Va.	,,	1758	1817-1825	1831	73
6.	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	,,	1767	1825-1829	1848	80
7.	Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem	1767	1829-1837	1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren	N Y.	,,	1782	1837-1841	1862	79
9.	William Henry Harrison†	Ohio	Whig	1773	March-April, 1841	1841	68
10.	John Tyler (*a*)	Va	,,	1790	1841 1845	1862	71
11.	James Knox Polk	Tenn.	Dem	1795	1845 1849	1849	53
12.	Zachary Taylor†	La	Whig	1784	1849 1850	1850	65
13.	Millard Fillmore (*a*)	N Y.	,,	1800	1850 1853	1874	74
14.	Franklin Pierce	N.H	Dem.	1804	1853-1857	1869	64
15	James Buchanan	Pa	,,	1791	1857-1861	1868	77
16	Abraham Lincoln†§	Ill.	Rep.	1809	1861 1865	1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson (*a*)	Tenn.	,,	1808	1865-1869	1875	66
18.	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Ill	,,	1822	1869 1877	1885	63
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Ohio	,,	1822	1877 1881	1893	70
20.	James Abram Garfield†§	Ohio	,,	1831	March Sept., 1881	1881	49
21.	Chester Alan Arthur (*a*)	N Y	,,	1830	1881 1885	1886	56
22.	Grover Cleveland	N.Y	Dem	1837	1885 1889	1908	71
23.	Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1833	1889 1893	1901	67
24.	Grover Cleveland	N Y.	Dem.	1837	1893-1897	1908	71
25	William McKinley†§	Ohio	Rep.	1843	1897-1901	1901	58
26.	Theodore Roosevelt (*a*)	N Y.	,,	1858	1901 1909	1919	60
27	William Howard Taft	Ohio	,,	1857	1909 1913	.	.
28	Woodrow Wilson	N J.	Dem.	1856	1913-1921	1924	67
29.	Warren Gamaliel Harding†	Ohio	Rep	1865	1921 1923	1923	57
30	Calvin Coolidge (*a*)	Mass	Rep	1872	{1923 1925 {1925 1929	..	...
31	Herbert C Hoover	Iowa	Rep.	1874	1929-1933	...	...

NOTES.—† Died in office. § Assassinated. (*a*) Elected as Vice-President.

FRENCH DYNASTIES AND PRESIDENTS.

The Capets

Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX., "St. Louis"	1226
Philip, "The Hardy"	1270
Philip, "The Fair"	1285
Louis X.	1314
John I	1316
Philip, "The Long"	1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322

The House of Valois.

Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328
John II., "The Good"	1350
Charles V., "The Wise"	1364
Charles VI., "The Beloved"	1380
Charles VII., "The Victorious"	1422
Louis XI.	1461
Charles VIII.	1483
Louis XII.	1498
Francis I.	1515
Henry II.	1547
Francis II.	1559
Charles IX.	1560
Henry III., last of the race	1574

The House of Bourbon.

Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné	1643
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793

The First Republic.

The National Convention first sat...21 Sept.	1792
The Directory nominated ....1 Nov.	1795

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun 24 Dec.	1799

The First Empire.

Napoleon I decreed Emperor. ....18 May,	1804
Napoleon II (never reigned), died 22 July,	1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris ....3 May,	1814
Charles X (dep. 30 July, 1830, d. 6 Nov. 1836)	1824

The House of Orleans

Louis Philippe, King of the French.	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848, d. 26 August, 1850.)	

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed. ..22 Feb.	1848
Louis Napoleon elected President...19 Dec.	1848

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III elected Emperor...22 Nov.	1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)	

Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence ....4 Sept.	1870
Louis Adolphe Thiers....31 Aug.	1871
Marshall MacMahon ....24 May	1873
Jules Grévy ....30 Jan.	1879
Marie François Sadi Carnot. ....3 Dec.	1887
Jean Casimir Perier ....27 June	1894
François Félix Faure....17 Jan.	1895
Emile Loubet....18 Feb.	1899
Armand Fallières ....18 Jan.	1906
Raymond Poincaré ....17 Jan.	1913
Paul Deschanel ....18 Feb.	1920
Alexandre Millerand ....20 Sept.	1920
Gaston Doumergue ....13 June	1924

THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories	Date of Admission	Gross Area	Population, 1920, White and Coloured
		Sq. m.	
ORIGINAL 13 STATES			
New Hampshire (N H.)		9,341	443,083
Massachusetts (Mass)		8,266	3,852,356
Rhode Island (R I)		1,248	604,397
Connecticut (Conn)		4,965	1,380,631
New York (N Y.)		49,204	10,385,227
New Jersey (N.J)		8,224	3,155,900
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		45,126	8,720,017
Delaware (Del)		2,370	223,003
Maryland (Md.)		12,327	1,449,661
Virginia (Va.)		42,627	2,309,187
North Carolina (N C)		52,426	2,559,123
South Carolina (S C)		30,989	1,683,724
Georgia (Ga)		59,265	2,895,832
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky)	1792	40,598	2,416,630
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	352,428
Tennessee (Tenn)	1796	42 022	2,337,885
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	768,014
Texas (Tex)	1845	265,896	4,663,228
West Virginia (W Va)	1863	24,170	1,463,701
Ohio	1803	41,040	5,759.394
Louisiana (La)	1812	48,506	1,798 509
Indiana (Ind)	1816	36.354	2,930,300
Mississippi (Miss)	1817	46,865	1,790 618
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	6,485,280
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	2,348,174
Missouri (Mo)	1821	69.420	3,404,055
Arkansas (Ark)	1836	53.335	1.752,204
Michigan (Mich)	1837	57 980	3,668,412
Florida (Fla)	1845	58,666	968,470
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,404,021
Wisconsin (Wis)	1848	56.066	2,632,067
California (Cal)	1850	158,297	3,426,861
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	2,387.125
Oregon (Oreg)	1859	96.699	783,389
Kansas (Kan)	1861	82,158	1,769,257
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	77,407
Nebraska (Nebr)	1867	77,520	1,296,372
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103.948	939,629
North Dakota (N Dak)	1889	70,837	646,872
South Dakota (S. Dak.)	1889	77,615	636,547
Montana (Mont)	1889	146,997	548,889
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,356,621
Idaho	1890	83,888	431,866
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	194,402
Utah	1896	84,990	449,396
‡Oklahoma (Okla)	1907	70,057	2,028,283
New Mexico (N. Mex)	1912	122,634	360,350
Arizona (Ariz)	1912	113,956	334,162
TERRITORIES.			
Hawaii	1898	6,449	255,912
Alaska	1867	590,884	55,036
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	437,571
Total		*3,026,789	†105,710,620

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii

† In 1910 the total was 91,972,266.

‡ Oklahoma, formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

City.	Population 1910	Population 1920.
WASHINGTON, D C.	331,069	437,571
New York, N Y	4,766,883	5,620,048
Chicago, Ill	2,185,283	2,701,705
Philadelphia, Pa	1,549,008	1,823,779
Detroit, Mich	465,766	993,678
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	796,841
St Louis, Mo.	687,029	772,897
Boston, Mass	670,585	748,060
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	733,826
Pittsburg, Pa	533,905	588,343
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	576,673
Buffalo, N.Y	423,715	506.775
San Francisco, Cal	416,912	506,676
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	457,147
Newark, N.J	347,469	414,524
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	401,247
New Orleans, La	339,075	387,219
Minneapolis, Minn	301,408	380,582
Kansas City, Mo	248,381	324,411
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	315,312
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	314,194
Jersey City, N.J	267,779	298,103
Rochester, N Y.	218,149	295,750
Portland, Ore.	207,214	258,288
Denver, Col	213,381	256,491
Toledo, Ohio	168.497	243 164
Providence, R I	224,326	237,595
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	237.031
Louisville, Ky	223,928	234,891
St. Paul, Minn	214,744	234,698
Oakland, Cal	150,174	216,261
Akron, Ohio	69,067	208,435
Atlanta, Ga	154,839	200,616
Omaha, Neb	124,096	191,601
Worcester, Mass	145,986	179,754
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	178,806
Syracuse, N Y	137,249	171,717
Richmond, Va	127,628	171,667
New Haven, Conn	133,605	162,537
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	162,351
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	161,379
Dallas, Texas	92,104	158,976
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	152,559
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	143,555
Houston, Texas	78,800	138,276
Hartford, Conn	98 915	138,036
Scranton, Pa	129,867	137 783
Grand Rapids, Mich	112,571	137,634
Paterson, N J	125,600	135,875
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	132,350
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	129,614
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	126,468
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	121,217
Fall River, Mass	119,295	120,485
Trenton, N.J.	96,815	119,289
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	118,342
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	118,110
Camden, N J.	94,538	116,309
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	115,777
Albany, N Y	100,253	113,344
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	112,759
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	110,168
Cambridge, Mass	104,839	109,694
Reading, Pa.	96,071	107,784
Fort Worth, Texas	73,312	106,482
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	104,437
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	101,177
Yonkers, N.Y.	79,803	100,176

Finance and Trade of Foreign Countries.

(Converted to Sterling at the rates shown on pp. 448–450.)

Country	Revenue	Debt	Imports		Exports	
			Total	From U.K.	Total	To U.K.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Abyssinia	..	.	1,250,000	17,000	1,250,000	272,000
Afghanistan	1,500,000	..	1,750,000	15,000	2,250,000	2 000
Albania	880,000	2,000,000	1,000,000		480,000	..
Argentina	137,000,000	622,000,000	165,000,000	27,603,000	160,000,000	76,584,000
Austria	.	.	81,340,000	2,012,000	50,375,000	2,434,000
Belgium	54,700,000	289,000,000	131,000,000	25 258,000	111,000,000	46,489,000
Bolivia	3,200,000	13,000,000	5,500,000	428,000	9,000,000	6,738,000
Brazil	35,000,000	140,000,000	84,450,000	14,668,000	102,880,000	4,466,000
Bulgaria	10,000,000	..	9,000,000	934 000	7,500,000	69,000
Chile	21,000,000	50,000,000	30,584,000	5,411,000	46,721,000	7,457,000
China	40,000,000	215,000,000	180,000,000	9,821,000	130,000,000	12,223,000
Colombia	10,600,000	6,000,000	17,000,000	3,497,000	17,000,000	2,363,000
Congo Free State	1,100,000	4,000,000	2,750,000	461,000	2,600,000	471,000
Costa Rica	1,408,000	4,000,000	2,840,000	414,000	3,896,000	2,732,000
Cuba	16,200,000	18,000,000	53,000,000	2,175,000	60 400,000	6,607,000
Czecho-Slovakia	60,000,000	220,000,000	95,400,000	2,040,000	111,500,000	9,361,000
Denmark	18,400,000	60 000,000	82,000,000	10,568,000	71,000,000	49,977,000
Dominican Rep	2,600,000	3,000,000	4,800,000	295,000	5,000 000	2,008,000
Ecuador	1,500,000	4,676,000	1,883,000	435,000	2,543,000	240,000
Egypt	39,000,000	92,000,000	52,400,000	12,763,000	43,000,000	23,685 000
Estonia	4,716,000	5,500,000	5,310,000	690,000	5,363,000	2,250,000
Finland	20,000,000	14,500,000	28,500,000	3,288,000	28,000,000	15,902,000
France	300,000,000	3,804,000,000	480,000,000	42,093,000	481,000,000	63,477,000
Germany	555,000,000	.	497,000,000	69,415,000	489,000,000	59,825,000
Greece	27,354,000	117,858,000	25,706,000	4,898,000	13,004,000	4,978,000
Guatemala	2,000,000	3,957,000	4,744,000	442,000	5,973,000	71,000
Haiti	2,000,000	4,750,000	3,800,000	183,000	4,400,000	162,000
Honduras	920,000	2,900,000	2,000,000	555,000	2,691,000	1,293,000
Hungary	25,000,000	10,000,000	34,200,000	1,035,000	31,200,000	410,000
Iceland	500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	612,000	2,400,000	385,000
Iraq	4,000,000	.	17,000,000	3,822,000	12,500,000	1,708,000
Italy	148,344,000	751,291,400	206,970,000	15,726,000	149,365,000	16,772,000
Japan	176,000,000	518,000,000	238,000,000	15,393,000	205,000,000	8,166,000
Latvia	6,360,000	3,500,000	10,400,000	1,285,000	7,540,000	6,001,000
Liberia	105,000	280,000	450,000	207,000	360,000	61,000
Lithuania	5,000,000	1,500,000	4,000,000	252,000	5,500,000	390,000
Luxemburg	1,000,000	1,200,000	.	6,000	..	624,000
Mexico	30,000,000	100,000,000	40,000,000	2,235,000	70,000,000	5,523,000
Morocco	...	..	9,000,000	1,765,000	2,500,000	564,000
Nejd and Hejaz	1,000,000	..	..	150,000	...	15,000
Netherlands	51,000,000	252,000,000	203,500,000	26,045,000	145,500,000	44,483,000
Nicaragua	880,000	2,400,000	2,060,000	258,000	2,600,000	197,000
Norway	21,500 000	87,500,000	55,000,000	7,960,000	41,000,000	12,930,000
Panama	2,040,000	...	2,500,000	425,000	500,000	67,000
Paraguay	1,067,000	2,400,000	2,473,000	114,000	2,500,000	103,000
Persia	6,000,000	2,400,000	22,000,000	2,417,000	26,000,000	10,500,000
Peru	10,000,000	15,000,000	18,000,000	2,163,000	23,000,000	8 220,000
Poland	44,320,000	70,000,000	36,000,000	6,165,000	52,000,000	8,000,000
Portugal	13,150,000	76,000,000	32,000,000	4,321,000	28,000,000	4,720,000
Rumania	41,750,000	25,400,000	42,627,000	2,789,000	45,000,000	2,376,000
Russia	200,000,000	..	70,000,000	11,295,000	60,000,000	21,360,000
Salvador	2,278,000	4,000,000	3,370,000	380,000	5,120 000	50,000
Siam	9,200,000	12,120,000	17,810,000	2,059,000	2,000,000	300,000
Spain	102,445,000	553,000,000	75,000,000	10,850,000	53,000,000	18,890,000
Sweden	39,484,000	100,925,000	82,758,000	10,800,000	78,850,000	25,300,000
Switzerland	13,180,000	89,500,000	96,600,000	9,017,000	73,500,000	14,500,000
Turkey	189,000,000	...	242,000,000	3,400,000	193,000,000	3,250,000
U.S. of America	800,000,000	4,000,000,000	850,000,000	67,000,000	1,000,000,000	200,000,000
Uruguay	10,400,000	44,300,000	19,000,000	3,000,000	18,500,000	4,600,000
Venezuela	6,816,000	3,660,000	13,300,000	2,250,000	14,373,000	400,000
Yugoslavia	41,737,000	121,000,000	27,752,000	1,350,000	28,430,000	500,000

Colonial Possessions of Foreign Countries.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony and Capital	Sq Miles.	Population
Fr India (Pondicherry)	200	273,000
Annam (Hué)	40,000	6,000,000
Cambodia (Pnom Penh)	68,000	2,500,000
Cochin China (Saigon)	26,500	4,000,000
Tongking (Hanoi)	41,000	7,000,000
Laos (Vientiane)	83,000	900,000
Kwang Chau Wan (Ma-tché)	200	200,000
Algeria (Algiers)	222,200	6,000,000
Fr. Morocco (*Rabat*)	210 000	6,000,000
Tunis (Tunis)	45,000	2,000,000
Senegal (St. Louis)	74,000	1,250,000
Mauritania (*St. Louis*)	350,000	300,000
Fr. Sudan (Bamako)	800,000	6,000,000
Fr Guinea (Konakri)	93,000	2,250,000
Ivory Coast (Bingerville)	122,000	1,750,000
Dahomey (Porto Novo)	38,000	900,000
Upper Volta (Ouaga-dougou)	150,000	3,000,000
Fr. Niger (Zindet)	400,000	1,250,000
Fr. Congo (Brazzaville)	1,000,000	3,000,000
Fr. Somaliland (Djibouti)	6,000	200,000
Réunion (St. Denis)	1,000	200,000
Madagascar (Antananarivo)	225,000	4,000,000
Mayotte (Pamanzi)	800	100,000
St. Pierre - Miquelon (St Pierre)	100	4,000
Guadaloupe (Basse Terre)	700	250,000
Martinique (Fort de France)	400	250,000
Fr. Guiana (Cayenne)	35,000	50,000
New Caledonia (Noumea)	9,000	60,000
Tahiti, &c	1,500	32,000
Syria and Lebanon (Beyrout)	105,000	3,600,000
Cameroon (Yaounde)	170,000	2,000,000
Togoland (Lome)	22,000	800,000

ITALIAN COLONIES.

Eritrea (Asmara)	64,000	400,000
It Somaliland (Mogadisho)	220,000	700,000
Cyrenaica (Tripoli)	350,000	600,000
Tripolitana (Benghazi)	360,000	400,000
Tientsin (Tientsin)	20	10,000
Dodecanese	—	100,000

JAPANESE POSSESSIONS.

Korea (Seoul)	85,000	19,000,000
Formosa (Taihoku)	13,500	4,000,000
Saghalin	10,000	204,000
Kwangtung (Dairen)	1,200	1,000,000
Pescadores	85	60,000
Pacific Islands	800	50,000

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated (1924) at 12,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1926) was 15,236

By the *Anglo-Belgian Agreement* of July, 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E, were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. *Ruanda* and *Urundi* formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000.

NETHERLANDS' COLONIES.

Colony and Capital	Sq Miles	Population.
Java and Madura (Batavia)	51,000	35,000,000
Sumatra (Padang)	162,000	6,500,000
Riouw - Lingga (Tanjong Pinang)	18,000	125,000
Banka and Billiton (Muntok)	6.350	160,000
West Borneo (Pontianak)	56,000	1,700,000
South and East Borneo (Banjermasin)	156,000	
Celebes (Macassar)	72,000	3,000,000
Moluccas (Ternate)	44,000	700,000
Amboyna (Amboyna)	20,000	300,000
Neth Timor (Kupang)	21,000	1,000,000
Bali and Lombok (Singaraja)	5,000	600,000
Western New Guinea (Ternate)	160,000	200,000
Surinam (Paramaribo)	50,000	113,000
Curaçao (Willemstad)	440	22,000

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Port. India (Nova Goa)	1,500	605,000
Macao (Macao)	3	80,000
Port. Timor (Dilly)	7,500	300,000
Cape Verde Islds (Praia)	1,500	150,000
Port. Guinea (Bissau)	14,500	450,000
Port. West Africa (S. Paul de Loanda)	480,000	5,000,000
Port East Africa (Lourenco Marques)	300,000	3,000,000

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

Balearic Islands (Palma)	2,000	350,000
Ceuta (Ceuta)	5	36,090
Canary Islands (Santa Cruz)	2,800	480,000
Fernando Po (Basile)	800	21,000
Rio de Oro (Villa Cisneros)	100,000	..
Spanish Guinea (Santa Isabel)	11,000	200,000
Morocco	8,000	700,000

U.S.A. INSULAR JURISDICTION.

Philippine Islands (Manila)	115,000	11,000,000
Guam (Agaña)	225	17,000
Porto Rico (San Juan)	3,450	1,300,000
Virgin Islands (St. Thomas)	132	27,000
Tutuila (Pago Pago)	56	9,000
Panama Canal	...	...

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES.

Former German Colonies.	Allotted to
Togoland	France & Gt Britain.
Cameroon	France: Gt. Britain.
S.W. Africa	Union of South Africa.
German E. Africa	Gt Britain. Belgium.
German New Guinea.	Com'wealth of Australia.
Nauru Island	New Zealand
Caroline Islands, &c	Japan.
Samoan Islands	New Zealand.
Kiao-Chao	Japan (restored to China).

Former Turkish Territory.	
Iraq	Gt. Britain.
Palestine	Gt Britain.
Syria and Lebanon	France.

Dominions by Continents	How Acquired	Date	Estimated Area (sq. miles)	Estimated Population	Capital	Population of Capital
Europe.						
Isle of Man	Purchase	1827	230	60,000	Douglas	20,200
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy	1066	70	90,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	120	225,000	Valletta	22,500
Gibraltar	" "	1713	2	22,000	—	—
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	1,900,000	320,000,000	Delhi	305,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	4,500,000	Colombo	250,000
Straits Settlements	" "	1785-1909	1,660	} 3,480,000	Singapore	470,000
Federated Malay States	Protectorate	1874-1888	27,500		Kuala Lumpur	80,000
Other Malay States	"	1909	24,800		—	—
Hong Kong	Treaty Cession	1842-1906	390	875,000	Victoria	465,000
Weihaiwei	" "	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,100	260,000	Sandakan	—
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	2,500	30,000	Brunei	10,000
Sarawak	British Raja	1888	50,000	600,000	Kuching	30,000
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3,600	312,000	Nicosia	29,000
Palestine	Conquest & Mandate	1914-1918	9,000	800,000	Jerusalem	63,000
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000	} 7,000,000	Cape Town	210,000
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,300		Pietermaritzburg	37,000
Transvaal	"	1900	110,400		Pretoria	75,000
Orange Free State	"	1900	50,000		Bloemfontein	40,000
South West Protectorate	Conquest	1914	322,200	228,000	Windhoek	3,500
Basutoland	"	—	11,800	500,000	Maseru	2,500
Bechuanaland	"	1895	275,000	153,000	Mafeking (Cape)	—
Southern Rhodesia	"	1889	149,000	900,000	Salisbury	7,500
Northern Rhodesia	"	1889	291,000	1,200,000	Livingstone	—
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1807	4,000	210,000	Bathurst	10,000
Gold Coast	" "	1672	79,000	2,030,000	Accra	40,000
Sierra Leone	" "	1787	34,000	1,541,000	Freetown	45,000
Nigeria and Cameroon	" "	1891	336,000	19,000,000	Lagos	—
Somaliland	Treaty Cession	1884	68,000	300,000	Berbera	—
Kenya	Cession and Conquest	1888-1918	200,000	2,530,000	Nairobi	24,000
Uganda	Treaty Cession	1894	223,500	3,145,500	Entebbe	—
Tanganyika	Conquest	1914-1918	365,000	4,122,000	Dar-es-Salaam	—
Zanzibar	" "	1890	1,020	200,000	Zanzibar	—
Nyasaland	" "	1891	38,000	1,200,000	Blantyre	7,500
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1,015,000	6,000,000	Khartoum	34,000
Mauritius	" and Cession	1810-1814	720	384,000	Port Louis	50,000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	25,000	Victoria	—
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,800	Jamestown	1,500
Ascension	Occupation	1815	38	150	—	—
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,260	2,934,000	Toronto	525,000
Quebec	" "	1759 1763	706,850	2,361,000	Quebec	96,000
Nova Scotia	" "	1627-1713	21,500	524,000	Halifax	60,000
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,200	388,000	Fredericton	8,000
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,200	89,000	Charlottetown	12,500
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	356,900	525,000	Victoria	40,000
Manitoba	"	1813	251,900	610,000	Winnipeg	180,000
Alberta	"	1670	255,300	588,000	Edmonton	60,000
Saskatchewan	"	1670	251,700	758,000	Regina	35,000
North-West Territories	"	1670	1,250,000	8,000	—	—
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	162,750	263,000	St. John's	40,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,200	863,000	Kingston	63,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4,400	60,000	Nassau	—
Leeward Islands	"	1623-1659	750	140,000	St. John's	7,000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	262,000	St. George's	—
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	156,000	Bridgetown	14,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,860	360,000	Port of Spain	64,000
British Guiana	" and Cession	1803-1814	90,000	301,000	Georgetown	56,000
British Honduras	"	1798	8,600	46,000	Belize	18,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	24,000	Hamilton	2,600
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	4,618	3,000	Port Stanley	900
South Georgia, &c.	Occupation	1771	3,000,000	—	—	—
Oceania						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,000	2,265,000	Sydney	1,100,000
Victoria	"	1832	88,000	1,667,000	Melbourne	900,000
South Australia	"	1836	380,070	495,000	Adelaide	300,000
Queensland	"	1824	670,500	842,000	Brisbane	250,000
Tasmania	"	1803	26,220	214,000	Hobart	55,000
Western Australia	"	1828	976,000	366,000	Perth	180,000
North Australia	"	—	287,227	} 4,085	Darwin	—
Central Australia	"	—	236,393		Alice Springs	—
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	Port Moresby	—
New Zealand	Settlement & Conquest	1845	105,000	1,434,000	Wellington	126,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	157,000	Suva	13,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1893-1914	22,500	200,000	Suva (Fiji)	—

British Overseas Governors.

Europe—

Northern Ireland, The Duke of Abercorn, K G, K P, *Governor-General* .. £8,000
Irish Free State, James McNeill *Governor General* .. £10,000
Isle of Man, Sir C Hill, K C S I, C I E, *Lieutenant-Governor* £2,000
Jersey, *Maj-Gen* Hon Sir F R Bingham, K C B, K C M G, *Lieutenant-Governor* £1,700
Guernsey, *Maj-Gen* Lord Sackville, K B E, C B, C M G, *Lieutenant-Governor* £1,700
Malta, *Gen* Sir John P Du Cane, G C B, *Governor* £5,000
Gibraltar, *Gen* Sir A J Godley, G C B, K C M G, *Governor* £5,500

Asia—

India Empire, Lord Irwin, P C, G M S I, G M I E, *Viceroy* per annum Rs 20,900
Madras, Viscount Goschen, G C I E, C B I, *Governor* do Rs 10,000
Bombay, Maj-Gen Rt Hon Sir F H Sykes, P C, G C I I, G B E, K C B, C M G, *Governor* do Rs 10,000
Bengal, Lt-Col Hon Sir F Stanley Jackson, G C I I, *Governor* do Rs 10,000
United Provinces Sir William Malcolm Hailey, G C I I, K C S I, *Governor* do Rs 10,000
Punjab, Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey de Montmorency, K C S I, K C I E, K C V O, C B I, *Governor* do Rs 8,333
Burma, Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K C S I, C I E, *Governor* do Rs 8,333
Bihar and Orissa, Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K C I I, C S I, *Governor* do Rs 8,333
Central Provinces Sir M S D Butler, K C S I, C B, C I I, C V O, C B I, *Governor* do Rs 6,000
Assam, Sir E Laurie L Hammond, K C S I, C B E *Governor* do Rs 5,500
N W Frontier Province Sir Horatio N Bolton, K C I I, C S I, *Chief Commissioner* do Rs 4,000
Ajmer Merwara, Lt-Col S B A Patterson, C I E, *Chief Commissioner* do Rs 4,000
Coorg, S E Peal, C S I, C I I, *Chief Commissioner* do Rs 4,000
Baluchistan, Sir Frederick W Johnston, K C I I, C S I, *Chief Commissioner* do Rs 4,000
Delhi, E R Abbott, C I E, *Chief Commissioner* do Rs 3,000
Andamans and Nicobars, Lt Col M L Ferrar, C S I C I E, O B I, *Chief Commissioner* do Rs 3,000
Aden, *Lt-Col* Sir G S Symes, K.P L, C M G, D S O, *Political Resident* do Rs 3 000
Cyprus, Sir Ronald Storrs, C M G, C B I, *Governor* £3,500
Iraq (Mesopotamia), Sir H R C Dobbs, K C S I, K C M G, K C I I, *High Commissioner* £ —
Palestine and Transjordan, *Lt-Col* Sir John Robert Chancellor, G C M G, G C V O, D S O, *High Commissioner* £4,000
Ceylon, Sir Herbert James Stanley, K C M G, *Governor* £7,000
Straits Settlements, Sir Hugh Clifford, G C M G, G B E, *Governor* $60 000
Hong Kong, Sir Cecil Clementi, K C M G, *Governor* £6,000
Weihaiwei, W Russell Brown, *Administrator* £ —
North Borneo, J L. Humphreys, C M G, C B I, *Governor* $17,136

Africa—

Union of South Africa Earl of Athlone, K G, G C B, G C M G, G C V O, D S O, *Governor General* £10,000
Basutoland J C R Stanlock *Commissioner* £1,650
Bechuanaland Protectorate, Jules Ellenberger, C M G, I S O *Resident Commissioner* £1,350
Swaziland Protectorate, De S M G Honey, C M G, *Resident Commissioner* £ —
Southern Rhodesia, Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K C M G, *Governor* £4,000
● Northern Rhodesia, Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K B I, C M G, M D, *Governor* £3,000
Gambia, Sir Edward Brandis Denham K B E, C M G, *Governor* £2,500
Gold Coast Colony and Togoland, Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K C M G, C B L, *Governor* £4,500
Sierra Leone, *Brig Gen* Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, K C M G, K B I, C B, *Governor* £3,000
Nigeria and Cameroon, Sir Graeme Thomson, G C M G, K C B, *Governor General* £6,500
Sudan, Sir J L Maffey, K C V O, C S I, C I E, *Governor-General* £ —
Somaliland Protectorate, Sir H. B Kitteringham, K B E, C M G, *Governor* £1,800
Kenya, *Lt-Col* Sir E Grigg, K C M G, K C V O, D S O, M C, *Governor* £4,500
Uganda Protectorate, Sir W F Gowers, K C M G, *Governor* £3,000
Zanzibar Protectorate { Seyyed Khalifa bin Harub, K C M G, *Sultan* / Sir A C Hollis, K C M G, C B E, *British Resident* £2,000
Nyasaland Protectorate, Sir C C Bowring, K C M G, K B E, *Governor and Consul General* £2,500
Tanganyika, Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K C M G, K B I, *Governor* £4,000
Mauritius, Sir Herbert James Read, K C M G, C B, *Governor* Rs 75,000
Seychelles, de S M G Honey, C M G, *Governor* Rs 18,000
St Helena and Ascension, C H Harper, C M G, O B I, *Governor* £1,000

America—

Dominion of Canada, Viscount Willingdon, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G B E, *Governor-General* £10,000
Newfoundland, Sir John Middleton, K B I, C M G, *Governor* $15,000
Bermuda, *Lt-Gen* Sir Louis Jean Bols, K C B, K C M G, D S O, *Governor* £3,300
Jamaica, Sir R E Stubbs, G C M G, *Captain General* £5,000
Bahamas, *Maj* Sir C W J Orr, K C M G, *Governor* £2,500
Leeward Isles, *Lt Col*, Hon Sir E Ficmes, Bt, *Governor* £3,000
Windward Isles, Sir Frederick Seton James, K B I, C M G, *Governor* £2,500
Barbados, Sir W C F Robertson, K C M G *Governor* £3,000
Trinidad and Tobago Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K C M G, *Governor* £5,500
British Guiana, *Brig-Gen* Sir F G Guggisberg, K C M G D S O £4,000
British Honduras, *Maj* Sir J A Burdon, K B E, C M G, *Governor* $9,720
Falkland Islands, Arnold Wienholt Hodson, C M G, *Governor* £1,800

Oceania—

Commonwealth of Australia, Lord Stonehaven P C, G C M G, D S O, *Governor General* £10,000
New South Wales, Admiral Sir D R S De Chair, K C B, M V O, *Governor* £5,000
Victoria, Lt-Col Lord Somers, K C M G, D S O, M C, *Governor* £5,000
South Australia, Col Hon Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, V C, K C M G, C B., D S O, *Governor* £5,000
Queensland, Lt-Gen Sir T H J Goodwin, K C B, C M G, D S O, *Governor* £5,000
Tasmania, Sir James O'Grady, K C M G, *Governor* £2,750
Western Australia, Col Sir W R Campion, K C M G, D S O, *Governor* £4,000
North and Central Australia, Col R H Weddell, *Resident* £ 975
Papua, Sir H Murray, K C M G, *Lieutenant Governor* £1,800
Dominion of New Zealand, *Gen* Sir C Fergusson, Bt, G C M G, K C B, D S O, M V O, *Governor-General* £7,500
Fiji, Sir Eyre Hutson, K C M G, *Governor* £2,000
Pacific Islands, Sir Eyre Hutson, K C M G, *High Commissioner* £1,200

THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Province and Capital.	Sq miles	Pop 1921.
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	588,454
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	524,582
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	610,118
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	387,876
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	523,837
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	88,615
Quebec (Quebec)	594,434	2,361,199
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	757,510
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	4,157
North-West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1,309,682	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy		485
Total	3,547,230	8,788,483

THE STATES OF AUSTRALIA.

State and Capital	Sq miles	Pop 1921.
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,432	2,100,371
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,531,280
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	755,972
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	495,160
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	332,732
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	213,780
North Australia (Darwin)	287,227	3,867
Cent Australia (Alice Springs)	236,393	
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	2,572
Total	2,974,581	5,435,734

THE PROVINCES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Province and Capital	Sq miles	Pop 1921
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,966	2,782,719
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,284	1,429,398
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,450	2,087,636
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	49,647	628,827
South-West Protectorate	322,200	288,916
Total. (Whites, 1926, 1,700,775)	794,547	7,217,496

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Counties and Capital.	Acreage	Pop 1926.
Antrim (Belfast)	702,850	191,618
Belfast County Borough	14,797	415,007
Armagh (Armagh)	312,772	110,083
Down (Downpatrick)	608,859	209,179
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	427,912	57,985
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,495	94,511
Londonderry County Borough	2,198	45,164
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	132,775
Total, Northern Ireland	3,352,446	1,256,322

THE PROVINCES OF INDIA.

Province and Capital	Sq miles	Pop. 1921
Ajmer-Merwara (Ajmer)	2,711	495,271
Andamans and Nicobars (Port Blair)	3,143	27,086
Assam (Shillong)	53,015	7,606,230
Baluchistan (Quetlah)	54,228	420,648
Bengal (Calcutta)	76,843	46,695,536
Bihar and Orissa (Patna).	83,161	34,002,189
Bombay (Bombay)	123,621	19,348,219
Bombay	77,035	16,012,342
Sind	46,506	3,279,377
Aden	80	56,500
Burma (Rangoon)	233,707	13,212,192
Central Provinces and Berar (Nagpur)	99,876	13,912,760
Coorg (Merkara)	1,582	163,838
Delhi (Delhi)	557	488,188
Madras (Madras)	142,260	42,318,985
North-West Frontier Province (Peshawar)	13,419	2,251,340
Punjab (Lahore)	99,882	20,685,024
United Provinces (Allahabad)	106,295	45,375,787
Total Provinces.	1,094,300	247,003,293
States and Agencies.		
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	384,016
Baluchistan States	80,410	378,877
Baroda State	8,127	2,126,522
Bengal States	5,434	896,926
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	3,959,669
Bombay States.	63,453	7,409,429
Central India Agency	51,531	5,997,023
Central Provinces States	31,176	2,066,900
Gwalior State	26,357	3,186,075
Hyderabad State	82,698	12,471,770
Kashmir State	84,258	3,320,518
Madras States	10,696	5,460,312
Mysore State	29,475	5,978,892
North-West Frontier Agencies and Tribal Areas	25,500	2,825,136
Punjab States	37,959	4,416,036
Rajputana Agency	128,987	9,844,384
Sikkim	2,818	81,721
United Provinces States	5,949	1,134,881
Total, States and Agencies	711,032	71,939,187
TOTAL, INDIA	1,805,332	318,942,480

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Islands.	Sq. Miles	Pop. 1926.
North Island and Islets	44,131	831,813
South Island and Islets	58,120	511,942
Stewart Island and Islets	662	446
Chatham Islands	372	268
Auckland Islands	225	
Campbell Island	44	
Antipodes Islands	23	...
Bounty Islands	1	
Snares Islands	1	
Kermadec Islands	13	...
Cook Islands	250	13,877
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130	
Tokelau Islands	4	1,033
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,143	40,229
Maori Population	...	63,670
Total	105,005	1,463,278

LONDON REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

NOTE.—High Commissioners in London take precedence, on ceremonial occasions, immediately after British or Dominion Ministers, when the latter are present, and when no members of British or Dominion Cabinets are present, the High Commissioners take precedence immediately after that accorded by the Table of Precedence to Secretaries of State

Dominion.	*High Commissioner, &c*	*Address in London.*
Dominion of Canada	Hon. Peter Larkin, *High Commissioner*	The Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, S W. 1
Alberta	Hon Herbert Greenfield...	
British Columbia	Hon Frederick A. Pauline, *Agent-Gen*	1 Regent Street, S W 1
Nova Scotia	J Howard, *Agent-Gen*	31 Spring Gardens, S W. 1
Ontario	William C Noxon, *Agent-Gen.*	163 Strand, W C. 2
Quebec	Hon L J. Lemieux, *Agent-Gen*	38 Kingsway, W C 2.
Australian Commonwealth	Major-Gen Hon Sir G. de L Ryrie, K C M G , C.B , *High Commissioner*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales	Hon Sir G Fuller, K C M G , *Agent-Gen*	Australia House Strand, W C. 2
Queensland	Hon. J Huxham, *Agent-Gen*	409 Strand, W C 2
South Australia	Hon Sir H N. Barwell, K C M G , *Agent-Gen*	Australia House, Strand, W C 2.
Tasmania	Lt.-Col Hon R Eccles Snowden, V.D , *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C 2
Victoria	A H. Wright (*acting*), *Agent-Gen.*	Melbourne Place, Strand, W C 2
Western Australia	Hon. W C Angwin, *Agent-Gen*	Savoy House, Strand, W C 2.
New Zealand	Hon Sir Christopher James Parr, K C M G , *High Commissioner*	413 Strand, W C 2
Union of South Africa	Hon J. S. Smit, *High Commissioner*	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W C 2
Newfoundland	Hon Sir John R Bennett, K B E., *High Commissioner.*	58 Victoria Street, S.W 1.
British India	Sir A C. Chatterjee, K C I E , *High Commissioner.*	42 Grosvenor Gardens, S W. 1.
Irish Free State	*High Commissioner*	York House, Regent St , S W. 1.
Southern Rhodesia	Sir F. J Newton, K C M C , C V O , *High Commissioner.*	Crown House, Aldwych, W C 2
British North Borneo	The Secretary, Court of Directors	17 St Helen's Place, E C 3
Malay States	Malay States Agency	57 Charing Cross, S W. 1
Sarawak	Advisory Council	Millbank House S W 1
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt. Agency	Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S W 1
Colonies & Protectorates	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank, Westminster S W 1.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.

CANADA.—Montreal, F W. Field (*Trade Commr Grade I*), T C. Fulton (*Chief Clerk*)	1,111 Beaver Hall Hill, *Montreal.*
Toronto, A M. Wiseman, M.C (*Trade Commr. Grade II*), H F Gurney (*Chief Clerk*)	901–902 Bank of Hamilton Building, 61–67 Yonge St , *Toronto*
Vancouver, A. E Pollard (*Trade Commr Grade II*)	850 Hastings St , W., *Vancouver.*
Winnipeg (vacant)	703 Royal Bank Bldg., *Winnipeg.*
NEWFOUNDLAND.—F. W Field (*see* Montreal).	
AUSTRALIA.—Sydney, R W. Dalton, C M G. (*Trade Commr Grade I*), J R Adams (*Chief Clerk*)	Herald Bldg , 89 Pitt St , *Sydney*
Melbourne, H L. Setchell (*Trade Commr. Grade II*), F W Colman (*Chief Clerk*).	Henty House, Little Collins St , *Melbourne*, C 1
NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington, L B Beale (*Trade Commr Grade I*); W D. Lambe (*Chief Clerk*).	(P O. Box 369) T. & G. Building, Grey Street, *Wellington*
SOUTH AFRICA.—Capetown, N. Elmslie (*Trade Commr Grade I*), Maj. A V. Langton (*Chief Clerk*).	(P.O Box 1346) Norwich Union Buildings, St George's Street, *Cape Town.*
Johannesburg, J. W. Bugden (*Trade Commr Grade II*)	(P O Box 839) Goldfields Buildings, Eloff St , *Johannesburg*
INDIA AND CEYLON.—Calcutta, T. M Ainscough, C B E. (*Trade Commr Grade I*), W D. Montgomery Clarke (*Trade Commr Grade II*); R B Willmot (*Chief Clerk*)	(P O Box 683) Fairlie House, Fairlie Place, *Calcutta*
Bombay, Major R W. Clarke (*Trade Commr Grade II.*); W. Harris (*Chief Clerk*)	(P.O. Box 815) Exchange Bldgs., Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, *Bombay.*
EAST AFRICA.—Nairobi, Col. W. H. Franklin, C B E , D.S O. (*Trade Commr. Grade II., with local rank of Trade Commr. Grade I.*); C. Kemp (*Chief Clerk*)	(P O Box 220) Memorial Hall, Sixth Avenue, *Nairobi, Kenya.*
BRITISH WEST INDIES.—Trinidad, J L. Wilson Goode (*Trade Commr. Grade II.*); J Paterson (*Chief Clerk*).	(P.O. Box 225) 5 Abercromby St , *Port of Spain, Trinidad*

NOTE.—The Salaries of H.M Trade Commissioners *Grade I.* are £1,200 to £1,500 per annum (except Calcutta, £1,700 fixed); *Grade II.*, £800 to £1,000. There are, in addition, Imperial Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, and in most Colonies and Protectorates

Embassies.	*Ambassadors.*	*Address of Embassy*
Argentina....	Rt Hon. Sir Malcolm A. Robertson, K.B.E (1927)	314 Reconquista, *Buenos Aires*
Belgium	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (1928)	2, Rue de Spa, *Brussels.*
Brazil	Rt Hon. Sir Beilby F Alston, K.C.M.G. (1925)	72, Rua Real Grandeza, *Rio de Janeiro*
France	Rt. Hon Sir W Tyrrell, G.C.M.G. (1928)	39, Faubourg St. Honoré, *Paris*, VIII
Germany	Rt Hon. Sir H Rumbold, Bt , G.C.M.G (1928) .	70, Wilhelmstrasse, *Berlin.*
Italy .	Rt Hon Sir R W Graham, G.C.M.G (1921). . .	84, Via Venti Settembre, *Rome*
Japan . .	Rt Hon Sir J A C Tilley, G.C.M.G (1926) .	No 1 Goban-cho Kojimachi-Ku, *Tokio.*
Portugal ...	Rt Hon Sir Colville Barclay, K.C.M.G. (1928) ..	63, Rua Francisco de Borja, *Lisbon.*
Russia		
Spain ..	Rt Hon Sir George D Grahame, G.C.V.O. (1928) . ..	16, Calle Fernando el Santo, *Madrid.*
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G (1926)	Pera, *Constantinople.*
United States	Rt Hon. Sir Esme Howard, G.C.B. (1924)	1301, 19th Street, N.W., *Washington, D.C.*
	E.P., *Envoy Extraordinary*, M.-P., *Minister Plenipotentiary*, Ch. d'Aff., *Chargé d'Affaires*, C.G., *Consul General*	
Legations		*Address of Legation.*
Abyssinia	S P P Waterlow C.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1928)	*Addis Ababa*
Afghanistan	Lt. Col Sir F H. Humphrys, G.C.V.O (*E.-E & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Kabul* (*via* Peshawar).
Albania	Sir R MeL Hodgson, K.B.E (*E.-E & M.-P & C.-G*, 1928)	Ruga Tomorica, *Durazzo.* [III.
Austria .	Sir Eric Phipps, K.C.M.G (*E.-E & M.-P. & C.-G*, 1928)	6, Metternichgasse, *Vienna*,
Bolivia .	Robert C Michell (*E.-E & M.-P & C.-G*, 1926)	202, Avenida, 6, de Agosto Sopocachi, *La Paz.*
Bulgaria ..	R A C Sperling, C.B. (*E.-E & M.-P & C.-G*, 1928) ..	Boulevard Christo Botieff 79, *Sofia.*
Chile . .	A. J Clark-Kerr (*E.-E & M.-P.*, 1928) . . .	Alonso Ovalle No. 1637, *Santiago.*
China	Sir M. W Lampson, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1926) .	*Peking* [*Viago.*
Colombia .	E St J. D Monson (*E.-E & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1926) .. .	Apartado de Correo No. 17,
Costa Rica .	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1923)	*See* Panama. [*Bogotá.*
Cuba	T J. Morris (*Chargé d'Affaires & C.-G.*, 1924)	San Pedro No. 4, *Havana*
Czechoslovakia	Sir J. W. R. Macleay, K.C.M.G (*E.-E & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1927)	Thunovská 12, *Prague*, III.
Denmark .	Sir T. B Hohler, K.C.M.G (*E.-E & M.-P.*, 1928) .. .	Bredgade 26, *Copenhagen*
Dominica	E. A. de Comeau (*Chargé d'Affaires*, 1927)	94, Calle Arzobispo Merino,
Ecuador	Lord Herbert Hervey (*E.-E & M.-P*, 1923)	*See* Peru. [*Santo Domingo.*
Egypt..... .	Rt Hon. Lord Lloyd, G.C.S.I (1925) (*High Commissioner*)	Res ,Kasr el Doubara, *Cairo.*
Estonia . ..	Joseph Addison, C.M.G. (*E.-E & M.-P.*, 1928)	Lai Tanav 17, *Tallinn* (*Reval*).
Finland..... .	Sir E A. Rennie, K.C.M.G (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	Norra Kajen, 4, *Helsingfors.*
Greece .	Sir P L Loraine, Bart , K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1926) .	8, Odos Dragatsaniou, *Athens.*
Guatemala ...	H. A. Grant Watson (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G*, 1928)	11A, Calle Ponente, No. 240, *Guatemala.* [*Prince.*
Haiti	R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O (*Chargé d'Affaires*, 1926)	Place Geffrard, *Port au*
Honduras .	H A Grant Watson (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G* , 1928).	*See* Guatemala. [*pest* x.
Hungary . .	Viscount Chilston, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1928)	Verbocsy Utcza 1, *Buda-*
Latvia	Joseph Addison, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1928).....	7a, Valdemara iela, *Riga.*
Liberia	F. Gordon Rule (*Cons.-Gen. & Chargé d'Affaires*, 1927)	*Monrovia.* (*Kovno*).
Lithuania. ...	Joseph Addison, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1928)	-Keistuchia gatve, 29, *Kaunas*
Luxemburg .	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1928)	*See* Belgium. [*Mexico.*
Mexico	E. Ovey, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1925)	4A, Calle de Lerma, No 72,
Netherlands	Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E & M.-P.*, 1928)...	12, Hooge Westeinde, *The*
Nicaragua.	H A Grant Watson (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1928).....	*See* Guatemala. [*Hague.*
Norway	Hon. Sir F. O. Lindley, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923)	Drammeneveien, 79, *Oslo.*
Panama . . .	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (*E.-E & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1923)	*Panama.*
Paraguay	*See* Argentina.	
Persia.....	Sir R. H. Clive, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1926)	*Tehran.*
Peru	Charles H. Bentinck, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1928) . . .	*Lima.*
Poland	Hon. Sir W.A. F Eiskine, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E.& M.-P.*, 1927)	18, Nowy Swiat, *Warsaw.*
Rhineland ...	W. Seeds (*High Commissioner*, 1928)....	
Rumania	Robert Hyde Greg (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1926)	24 Strada Jules Michelet, *Bucharest.*
Salvador	H. A. Grant Watson (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1928)... .	*See* Guatemala.
Siam	(Vacant) (*E.-E. & M.-P.*,)	*Bangkok.* [*holm.*
Sweden .. .	Sir J. C T. Vaughan, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1927) ..	Laboratoriegatan, 8, *Stock-*
Switzerland	C. F. W. Russell (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1927).....	48, Thunstrasse, *Berne.*
Urugnay	Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1925)	1282 Calle Treinta y Tres, *Monte Video.*
Vatican.....	Henry Getty Chilton, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1928).....	Via San Nicola de Tolentino, 67, *Rome*, 5. [*Caracas.*
Venezuela ...	W. E. O'Reilly (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1926).....	Quinta Prosperi El Paraiso,
Yugoslavia ...	H. W. Kennard, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1925)	Zrinskoga ulica 44, *Belgrade.*

Embassies:	*Ambassadors and Embassies.*	*Consulate-General.*
American	Mr. A. B Houghton, 4, Grosvenor Gdns , S W. 1	18, Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Argentine	Señor Don Evaristo Uriburu, 30, Grosvenor Gdns., S W 1.	7, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Belgian	Baron E de Cartier de Marchienne, 10, Lowndes Square, S W 1.	10, Lowndes Square, S W 1
Brazilian . .	Senhor Dr. Regis de Oliveira, 19, Up. Brook St., W 1	Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C 2.
French	Monsieur de Fleuriau, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W 2 [S.W 1	51, Bedford Square, W C 1.
German	Dr Friedrich Sthamer, 9, Carlton House Terrace,	9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1
Italian	Signor Antonio Charamonte Bordonaro 20, Grosvenor Sq , W 1.	68, Portland Place W. 1
Japanese	Baron Keishiro Matsui, 37, Portman Square, W 1	1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Portuguese .	General Thomas A. G Rosado, K C.M G , 12,	40, Woburn Square, W.C. 1.
Russian .	(Vacant) [Gloucester Place, W 1	
Spanish	Marques de Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1.	47, Bloomsbury Square, W C. 2.
Turkish .. .	His Excellency Ferid Bey, 69, Portland Pl , W. 1	69, Portland Place W. 1.
Legations.	*Ministers &c , and Legations*	
Abyssinian	(None)	(None)
Afghan . . .	Shuja Ud Dowla Khan, 31, Princes Gate, S W. 1	(None)
Albanian .	*Charge d'Affaires*, 16, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W 2	(None.)
Austrian . ..	Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18, Belgrave Square, S W 1. [W 1	48, Hans Mansions, S W. 3
Bolivian . .	Señor Don Carlos Aramayo, 16, Grosvenor Place	16, Grosvenor Place, W. 1.
Bulgarian .	Monsieur H Micheff, 24, Queen's Gate Gdns , S.W. 7	(None)
Chilean ...	Señor Antonio Huneeus, 3, Hamilton Place, W 1	3, Hamilton Place, W 1.
Chinese . .	(Vacant), 49, Portland Place, W. 1 .. .	49, Portland Place, W 1
Colombian .	(Vacant)	7, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row W C 1
Costa Rican .	(P G Harrison, *Consul-General*)..	7, Crosby Square, E C. 3.
Cuban .	Don Guillermo Patterson, 30, York Terrace, N W 1	46, Kingsway, W.C 2
Czechoslovak	M Jan Masaryk, C B E, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W 1	18, Bedford Square, W C 1
Danish . .	Count Preben Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, 29, Pont Street,	7, Norfolk Street, Strand, W C. 2.
Dominican	Señor Don C. H. Lamarche, *Cons -Gen.* [S.W. 1	19, St Dunstan's Hill, E C. 3
Ecuadorian	Señor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide . .	23, College Hill, Cannon St , E.C 4.
Egyptian	(Vacant). 75, South Audley Street; W. 1	(None)
Estonian .	Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167, Queen's Gate, S W 7 ..	167, Queen's Gate, S W 7
Finnish	Monsieur A. H. Saastamoinen, 2, Moreton Gdns , S.W. 5.	57, Gordon Square, W.C 1.
Greek	Monsieur D Caclamanos 5x, Up. Brook St., W. 1	131, Gower Street, W.C 1
Guatemalan ...	Señor Dr Don José Matos	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Haitian	M. Charles Fombrun	76, Victoria Street, S W. 1.
Honduras	(Señor Don H. Blanco Fombona, *Consul-General*)	9, Oxford Street, W. 1.
Hungarian ..	Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy, 35B, Eaton Pl , S W 1	35B, Eaton Place, S W 1.
Iraq	Ja'far Pasha al Askari, C M.G., 51, Queen's Gate Gdns, S W 7.	(None)
Latvian	M Fridricks Vesmans, 87, Eaton Place, S W. 1 . .	103, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Liberian	Hon C W. Dresselhuys, 9, Gloucester Square, W. 2	10, Idol Lane, E C. 3
Lithuanian ...	M. K. Bizauskas, 10, Palace Gate, W. 8	15, Endsleigh Street, W C 1.
Luxembung . .	H.E The Minister for the Netherlands, *Ch. d'Aff.*	7, Tavistock Place, W C. 1
Mexican	Señor Don G. Valenzuela, 48, Belgrave Sq., S W. 1	Bush House, Aldwych, W.C 2.
Monaco . . .	C Nuthall Foreman, *Cons -Gen.*.....	37, Conduit Street, W. 1.
Netherlands . .	Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 21, Portman Sq , W 1.	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Nicaraguan .	Señor Don E. Perez-Triana, 4, Moorgate, E.C. 2 ...	4, Moorgate, E.C 2.
Norwegian .. .	M. P B Vogt, Norway H'se, Cockspur St., S W. 1.	36, King Street, E.C. 2.
Panama	Señor Don Octavio M. Pereira, 232, Finsbury	232, Finsbury Pavement H'se, E.C. 2.
Paraguayan ..	(Vacant).... . .....[Pavement House, E C. 2	12, Russell Sq., W.C 1
Persian	Hovhannès Khan Mossaed, 47, Bramham Gdns , S.W. 5. [W C. 1	4, Broad Street Place, E C 2.
Peruvian... . .	Señor Don M de Freyre, Southampton Row,	36-37, Queen St , Cheapside, E C 4.
Polish	Monsieur Konstanty Skirmunt. 47, Portland Place, W 1.	2, Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1.
Rumanian	M N. M Titulescu, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7 ..	4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Salvadorean ...	Dr. Antonio Reyes-Guerra, 95-99 Lancaster Gate.	7, Union Court, E.C. 2.
San Marino .	(Grand Uff M. A Jamieson, *Cons -Gen*)	42, Pall Mall, S.W 1.
Siamese	H.S.H Prince Varnvaidya, 23, Ashburn Pl., S W. 7.	23, Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.
Swedish	Baron E. K Palmstierna, 27, Portland Pl., W 1.	329, High Holborn, W.C 1.
Swiss	Monsieur C.R. Paravicini, 32, Queen Anne St , W.1.	32, Queen Anne Street, W. 1
Uruguayan.....	Señor Don Antonio Bachini, 3, Elvaston Place, S Kensington, S.W. 7 [W C 2	82, High Holborn, W C. 2.
Venezuelan ...	Señor Dr Don Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel	104, High Holborn, W.C 1.
Yugoslavian ...	Monsieur G. Diouritch, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	195, Queen's Gate, S W. 7.

English Kings and Queens, A.D. 827 to 1603.

Name	DYNASTY	Access	Died	Age	Reign
	Saxons and Danes				
ECGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor.	1066	1066	44	0
	The House of Normandy				
WILLIAM I	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
HENRY II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I., his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred the Great and of Egbert	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I	Eldest son of Henry III	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II	Son of the Black Prince, eld son of Edw III.	1377	Dep 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster				
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V (died 1471)	1422	Dep 1461	49	39
	The House of York				
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III., and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw III	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	33	2
	The House of Tudor				
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V., his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

Scottish Kings and Queens, A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names	Began to Reign.
Malcolm Ceann-mōr	Apr, 1057
Donald Bàn	Nov, 1093
Duncan	May, 1094
Donald Bàn (restored)	Nov, 1095
Edgar	Sept., 1097
Alexander I.	Jan 8, 1107
David I.	April 27, 1124
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	May 24, 1153
William (*The Lion*)	Dec 9, 1165
Alexander II.	Dec. 4, 1214
Alexander III.	July 8, 1249
Margaret of Norway	Mar 19, 1286
John Baliol	Nov. 17, 1292
Robert I (Bruce)	Mar. 27, 1306
David II	June 7, 1329
Robert II (Stewart)	Feb 22, 1371
Robert III.	April 12, 1390
James I.	April 4, 1406
James II	Feb. 20, 1437
James III.	Aug. 3, 1460
James IV.	June 11, 1488
James V.	Sept. 9, 1513
Mary	Dec. 16, 1542
Francis and Mary	Apr. 24, 1558
Mary	Dec. 5, 1560
Henry and Mary	July 29, 1565
Mary	Feb. 10, 1567
James VI (Ascended English throne as James I., March 24, 1603.)	July 29, 1567

British Kings and Queens from 1603.

Name	DYNASTY	Access	Died	Age	Rgnd
	The House of Stuart				
JAMES I. (VI of Scot)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddau of James IV and Margaret, dau of Hen VII	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649				
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9				
CHARLES II	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII of Scot)	Second son of Charles I (died Sept. 16, 1701) (Interregnum, Dec 11, 1688—Feb 13 1689)	1685	Dep 1688 Dec 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. / Eldest daughter of James II.	1689	1702 / 1694	51 / 33	13 / 6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II	Only son of George I	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III. (Regent from February 5, 1811)	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg.				
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
	The House of Windsor.				
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Egbert, King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror, also from the Emperor Charlemagne (*b.* 742, *d* 814), Rodrigo the Cid (*b* 1030, *d* 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (*b.* 1123, *d* 1190) and St Louis, King of France (*b.* 1215, *d.* 1270).

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 to 1282.	
Rhodri the Great	844–878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri	878–916
Hywel Dda, the Good	916–950
Iago and Idwal (or Ieuaf)	950–979
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad	979–985
Cadwallon, his brother	985, 986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda	986–999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf	999–1008
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhlt	1018–1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig	1023–1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll	1039–1063
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	1063–1075
Trahaern ap Caradog	1075–1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago	1081–1137
Owain Gwynedd	1137–1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd	1170–1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great	1194–1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn	1240–1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn	1246–1282

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301.	
Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George (George V.)	1901
Edward	1910

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg). His Majesty was *born* at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; *succeeded* to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; *married* Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz); and was *crowned* with her on Sept 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III. *died* at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being:—

1 GEORGE IV. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline of Brunswick, succeeded to the Throne, Jan 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue June 26, 1830

2 Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica of Prussia, was for many years Commander-in Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan 5, 1827

3 WILLIAM IV. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug 21, 1765, was Lord High Admiral of England, married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Throne, June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837

4 Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of Wurttemberg, and died without issue

5 Edward, *Duke of Kent*, born Nov 2, 1767, married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen), died Jan 23, 1820 Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter, Princess Victoria, born May 24, 1819, who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan 10, 1840

8 KING OF HANOVER Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz), succeeded as King of Hanover June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV, owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov. 28, 1851

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), *see* below.

11 Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William Frederick, *Duke of Gloucester*, died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848

13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783

14. Alfred, born Sept 22, 1780, died Aug. 26, 1782.

15 Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov. 2, 1810

DESCENDANTS OF H R H. ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, born Feb 24, 1774, died July 8, 1850.

1. H R H. Prince George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1856–1895, died without succession March 17, 1904.

2. H.R.H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz; died 1904.

3 H R H Princess Marie Adelaide, born Nov 27, 1833, married H H. Francis, Duke of Teck, died Oct 27, 1897, her issue being —

(1) H S H Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), Col-in-Ch 13th/18th Hrs, born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, H.R H Prince George of Wales, *Duke of York*, who succeeded to the Throne, May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V (*see* "House of Windsor"), crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911

(2) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G C B, G C V O C M G, born Aug 13, 1868, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster; died Oct 24, 1927, leaving issue: (*a*) George Francis Hugh Cambridge, 2nd *Marquess of Cambridge*, K C V O, born 1895, married (1923) Miss Dorothy Hastings; (*b*) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1897, married (1923) the Duke of Beaufort; (*c*) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899, married (1919) Lt.-Col J. E Gibbs, M C, (*d*) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, born 1907.

(3) H S H. Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870, died Oct 22, 1910

(4) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, *Earl of Athlone*, K G, G C B, G C M G, G C V O, D S O, Col 7th Hussars, *Governor-General of the Union of South Africa*, born April 14, 1874, married H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (*see* "Queen Victoria's Family"), their issue being (*a*) Lady May Helen Emma Cambridge, born 1906, (*b*) Rupert Alexander George Augustus Cambridge, *Viscount Trematon*, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

CHILDREN OF H M KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK,
born April 8, 1818, died Jan 29, 1906.

1. H M KING FREDERICK VIII OF DENMARK, born June 3, 1843, married H.R.H Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912.

2 H R H PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), Col-in-Ch. 15th/19th Hrs., born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, H R H the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), crowned with King Edward VII. at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902; died Nov. 20, 1925

3 H.R.H. PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I., KING OF THE HELLENES, from June 6, 1863), born Dec. 24, 1845, married Oct 27, 1867, H.R & I H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died at Salonika, March 18, 1913.

4 H.R.H. PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK, born Nov 26, 1847, married Nov 9, 1866, Alexander III, *Emperor of All the Russias*.

5. H R.H. PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK, born Sept. 23, 1853, married Dec. 21, 1878, the *Duke of Cumberland*.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE VLADEMAR OF DENMARK, born Oct 27, 1858, married Oct. 20, 1885, Princess Marie of Orleans.

QUEEN VICTORIA, the only child of H R.H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was *born* May 24, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne June 20, 1837; *crowned* June 28, 1838; *married* Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (*born* Aug. 26, 1819, *died* Dec. 14, 1861); *died* Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue.—

1. H R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor, died Aug 5, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII, *q.v.*

3. H R H Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec 14, 1878. Issue —

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven, P.C., G C B (*m.* and *c*), G C V O, K.C M G, Personal A D C. to King George V. (died Sept. 11, 1921); having issue.—

(*a*) Alice (*Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb 25, 1885;

(*b*) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (*Crown Princess of Sweden*, born July 13, 1889, married Nov 3, 1923, H.R H The Crown Prince of Sweden

(*c*) George, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, K C V.O, born Nov. 6, 1892, Commander, R N (*see* p. 112);

(*d*) Lord Louis Mountbatten. K C V.O, born June 25, 1900, Lieut.-Com, R N, married July 18, 1922 Edwina Cynthia Annette, daughter of Lt.-Col Rt. Hon. Wilfrid Ashley, M P. (and has issue a daughter, born Feb 14, 1924)

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov 1, 1864, died 1918

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov 25, 1868

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, died July 16, 1918.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878

4. Admiral of the Fleet, H R.H Prince Alfred, *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug 6, 1844, married Jan 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II, Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug 22, 1893, died July 30, 1900.

5. H R.H. Princess Helena Victoria, G B E., born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H R H *Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein* (died Oct. 28, 1917), died June 9, 1923. Issue —

(i) H H Prince Christian Victor, G C B., C.C V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct 29, 1900.

(ii) H H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869

(iii) H H. Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870.

(iv) H H Princess Marie Louise Augusta, born Aug 12, 1872

(v) H.H Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876

6 H R H PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K G

7. Field-Marshal H R H. Prince Arthur, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K G, P C, K.T, K P, G M B, G C S I, G C M.G, G C I E, G C V O (*see also* p. 286), born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H R H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917). Issue —

(i) H R H Princess Margaret (born Jan 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920), married H R H the *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G C B, G C V O, leaving issue

(ii) Major-Gen H R H Prince Arthur, K G, P C, K T, G.C M G, G C V O, C B, Personal A D C to King George V., born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct 15, 1913, H H the Duchess of Fife, having issue *Earl of Macduff*, born Aug 9, 1914

(iii) H.R H Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), born March 17, 1886, married Feb 27, 1919, Capt Hon Alexander Ramsay, D S O, R N, having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec 21, 1919

8 H R H Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY, K G, P C, K T, &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept 1, 1922), died March 28, 1884 Issue :—

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb 25, 1883, married Feb 10 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*Earl of Athlone*), K.G, G C B, G C M G., G.C V O, D S O (*see* p 104)

(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*, born July 19, 1884.

9 H.R H PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H R H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P C (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896) Issue —

(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke*, G C B., G C V O born Nov 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M Alfonso XIII, KING OF SPAIN.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten G C V O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891, died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII.

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, *born* November 9, 1841; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, *born* December 1, 1844 (died Nov. 20, 1925), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; *died* May 6, 1910. Issue :—

1. H R.H Prince ALBERT VICTOR, *Duke of Clarence*, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, Col.-in-Ch. 4th–7th D G, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, 1st *Duke of Fife* (died Jan. 29, 1912). Issue .—

(i) H H Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (*H R H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), born May 17, 1891; married Oct 25, 1913, to H R H Prince Arthur (*see above*).

(ii) H H Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893, married Nov 22 1923 Lord Carnegie, K C V O (*see* Earl of Southesk, p 127)

4 H.R H Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868

5 H.R H Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H M. Queen of Norway*), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY Issue :—

H R H Olav, *Crown Prince of Norway*, born July 2, 1903

6 H R.H. Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871

The House of Windsor.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth,** by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House*, June 3, 1865; *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, QUEEN MARY, *born* May 26, 1867 (*see* "Family of King George III.," p. 104); *succeeded* to the Throne May 6, 1910; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

(1) The Prince of Wales.

1 H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.M.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Col. Welsh Guards, and P.O.W. Vols. (S. Lancs. Regt.), Col.-in-Chief 12th Lancers, Middlesex Regt., D.C.L.I., Seaforth Highrs., R. Scots. Fus., S. Wales Borderers, Leinster Regt., Royal Wilts. Yeomanry, and Cadet Corps of U.K., Captain R.N., Group Captain, Royal Air Force, Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, *born* June 23, 1894.

(2) The Duke of York.

2 H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK (ALBERT Frederick Arthur George), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Col.-in-Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L.I., East Yorks Regt. and R.A.O.C., Hon. Col. 4th Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Captain R.N. and Group Captain R.A.F., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, *born* Dec. 14, 1895, *married* April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York, G.B.E., *born* Aug. 4, 1900), Col.-in-Chief K.O.Y.L.I., and has issue:—

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, *b* April 21, 1926.

(3) The Princess Mary.

3 H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES, G.B.E., Col.-in-Chief Royal Scots, *born* April 25, 1897, *married* Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., and has issue—

(1) Hon. George Henry Hubert Lascelles, *b* Feb. 7, 1923.
(2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, *b* Aug. 21, 1924.

(4) The Duke of Gloucester.

4. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (Henry William Frederick Albert), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Capt. 10th Hussars, *born* March 31, 1900.

(5) The Prince George.

5 H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE (George Edward Alexander Edmund), K.G., G.C.V.O., Lieut., R.N., *born* Dec. 20, 1902.

(6) The Prince John.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, *born* July 12, 1905, *died* Jan. 18, 1919.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons. These recommendations, as modified by subsequent events, are as under:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000
Salaries of Household	125,800
Expenses of Household	193,000
Works	20,000
Royal Bounty	13,200
Unappropriated	8,000
	£470,000

Duke of York	£25,000
Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Princess Beatrice	6,000
King Edward VII.'s Daughters	18,000
His Majesty's Younger Children	26,000
	£106,000

The King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain, Rt Hon the Earl of Cromer, G C I E, G.C V O.
The Lord Steward, Rt Hon the Earl of Shaftesbury, K P, G C V O, C B E.
The Master of the Horse, Rt Hon the Earl of Granard, K P, G C V O
The Treasurer of the Household, Major Sir G R J Hennessy, Bt, O.B E, M P.
The Comptroller of the Household, Major Sir William Cope, Bt, T D, M P.
The Vice-Chamberlain, F C Thomson, K.C, M P

Gold Stick Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, G C B, G C M G
Do, Major-General Hon Sir Cecil Bingham, G C V O, K C M G, C B
Do, Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, Bt, G C B, G C M G, K C V O, D S O
Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, G C B, G C V O
Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Hon Sir Stanley Colville, G C B G C M G, G C V O
First and Principal Naval Aide-de Camp, Admiral Sir Richard F Phillimore, K C B, K C M G, M V O
Aides-de-Camp General, General Sir Alexander Godley, G C B., K C M G; General Sir John Du Cane, G C B, General Sir Walter Braithwaite, K C B, General Sir Philip Chetwode, Bt, K C B, K C M G, D S O, General Sir Alexander S Cobbe, V C, G C B, K C S I, D S O, Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Skeen, K.C.B, K C I E, C M G
Principal Air Aide-de-Camp, Air-Marshal Sir John Salmond, K C.B, C.M G, C V O, D S O

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt. Hon Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G C B, G C V O.

Privy Purse Office.

Secretary of the Privy Purse, Paymaster-Rear-Admiral P J. H L Row, C B
Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse, Clifford Longden, M V O
Clerks, Hugh K. Punshon, M V.O, Alfred V. Marten, M V O
H.M. Commissioner, Balmoral, Major D. W. A. D. Mackenzie, D S O
Land Steward, Windsor, M Conacher
Agent, Sandringham, Arthur C Beck, M V O
Consulting Engineer, E W. Monkhouse, M.A, M.Inst C E.

Treasurer's Office.

Deputy Treasurer to the King, Ralph E Harwood, C B, C V O., C B E
Comptroller of Supply, J M C Baileim, M V O.
Accountant, Master of the Household's Dept, Lord Chamberlain's Office, and Royal Mews, G. W. Green
Accountant, Crown Equerry's Dept, Capt. R. Harwood
Accountant, Pay Office, G D Field, M V O.
Store Clerk, H. Mercer.
Clerk of the Wine Cellars, C Luxon
Establishment Clerk, Miss V Stewart-Richardson
Clerk to Deputy Treasurer, A G Smalley

Royal Almonry,

Queen Anne's Gate, S W. 1

Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter, C M.G.
High Almoner, Very Rev the Dean of Wells
Sub-Almoner, Rev Preb L J Percival, C V O., M A
Secretary, Lawrence E. Tanner, M A, F S A
Assistant do, E E Ratcliffe

Private Secretary's Office.

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Secretary of the Private Secretary's Office, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C V O, C B E., I S O
Press Secretary, F H Mitchell, C B E, M V O
Principal Clerk, Miss H. M. Milsom, O B E
Clerks, Miss M. L. Alcock, O B E, Miss C Howland, Miss V Whishaw, Miss C. E. King.

The King's Archives.

Keeper of the King's Archives, Lieut.-Col Lord Stamfordham, G C B, G C.I.E, G C V O, K C S I, K C M G., I S O
Assistant Keeper, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C V O., C B E, I S O
Recorder, Rev Albert Lee M V O, B Sc., Ph B, F.R.G S.
Recorder's Assistants, Miss M Mackenzie, M A; Miss L. Smith, B A. LL B

Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Buckingham Palace.

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Extra Groom in Waiting, Hon Montague C. Eliot, C.V.O, O B E.
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Col Willord N. Lloyd, C B, C.V.O. *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig -Gen. A. F. Home, C B, C M G, D S O ; *Harbinger*, Lt -Col. W. A. Scott, C V.O. *Maj -Gen*, B R. Mitford, C B., C M G, D S O *Brig -Gens*, Maisdin Newton, Sir E. F O. Gascoigne, K.C.V O, C M G, D S O ; B T. Buckley, C B, C M.G. ; R H. Kearsley, C.M.G., D S O ; L L Wheatley, C M G, D S O *Colonels*, Walter Kelsey, M V O ; Kenyon Mitford, C M.G, A D C, Sir Charles Forbes-Leith, Bt., O B E, A D C, ; Alwyn de B Paget; Earl of Lauderdale, O B.E, Quentin Agnew, D S O, M V O., W S Fergusson, C M.G., Ulric Thynne C M G., D S O., T D, Stanley Leonard Barty, C M G, C B.E, D S O, M V O ; C de W Crookshank, M P ; Alan T. Paley, C M.G., D S O ; Hon Maurice A. Wingfield, C M G, D S O, *Lieut.-Colonels*, C Mansel-Jones, V C, C M G., D S O, J MacRae-Gilstrap; Chas. H. Villiers, Raymond Webber, H N. Schofield, V C, Rupert Stewart, M.V O ; A. G Maxwell, O B E, S H Pollen, C M G, G H. J Skettington-Smith, D S O., B Granville, D S.O ; Lord Herbert Scott, C M G, D.S O, Hon O E Vesey, C B E ; H M. Pryce-Jones, D S O, M V.O, M C, G H. Barnett, C M G, D S.O, V. Vivian, C M G, D S O, M V O., M E. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland D.S O *Majors*, Harry W Ricardo, Edwd Milner; Cyril Potter, O.B.E. *Captains*, Hampden Waller, C V.O. ; Sir E B. Towse, V C, K C V O., C B E.

Yeomen of the Guard: *Captain*, The Lord Desborough, K.G., G C.V O. *Lieutenant*, Capt. Sir Houston French, C V.O. *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig -Gen J C Wray, C B, C.M.G., C V O *Ensign*, Maj Colin William MacRae, C B E. *Exons*, Lt.-Col G R Lascelles, O B.E, Brig -Gen. R C A. McCalmont, D.S O, Lt -Col E. B. Frederick; Lt.-Col William Gibbs

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj -Gen. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, G.C.V.O, K C B., C M G.

Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Sir Hubert Montgomery, K C M G., C B, C V O

Constable & Govr. of Windsor Castle, The Viscount Esher, G.C B, G C V O.

Deputy do, Rt. Hon Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C B., G.C V O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj -Gen Sir G Younghusband, K.C M G., K.C.I.E, C.B.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Sir Reginald H. Brade, G.C.B.

Groom of the Robes, Hon. Montague C. Eliot, C V.O., O B.E.

Surveyor of the King's Pictures, Charles Henry Collins Baker.

Surveyor of the Works of Art, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, C V O

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Owen Frederick Morshead, D S.O., M.C., M.A.

Master of the King's Music, Sir Edward Elgar, O.M, K.C V O., Mus.Doc.

Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D Litt.

Ecclesiastical Household.

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Oxford.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C V O, C.M.G., M.A.

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Precentor of the Chapels Royal, Rev. Preb L. J. Percival, C V O., M A

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Deputy Priest, Rev M. F Foxell, M A.

Honorary Priests, Rev. Canon H G. Daniell-Bainbridge M A ; Rev. W. P. Besley, M.V.O., M A.

Organist & Composer, Edgar Stanley Roper, Mus.D.

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Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, C.V.O., D D. (Dean of Windsor); Rev. Canon J. N Dalton, K C.V.O., C.M G., M A.

Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. R. Fuller, M.A.

Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. W. K. Firminger, D.D.

Organist, do.—Basil H Philpott, M.V.O.

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Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., Sir E. Farquhar Buzzard, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Physician to Household, Herbert French, C.B.E., M.D., F.R C P.

Serjeant Surgeon, Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F R C.S.

Honorary Serjeant Surgeon, Sir R. H. Charles, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S I.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir A. A. Bowlby, K C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. ; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C B, F.R.S. ; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S; Wilfred Trotter, M.D., F.R C.S.

Surgeon to the Household, Thomas Peel Dunhill, C.M.G , M.D.

Surgeon Apothecary to his Majesty and Surgeon Apothecary to the Household, Sir F. S. Hewett, K.C.V.O., K B.E., M.D.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, H L Martyn, C V O., M.B., F R C.S.
Honorary Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, Sir William Fairbank, K C.V O , O B.E , M R C S
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, F Jeune Willans, C V.O., M R.C S , L.R C P
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Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Col. Sir W. Lister, K C M G , M B , F R C S
Laryngologist to the Household, Sir Milsom Rees, K C V O , F.R C S Ed.
Surgeon Dentist, Guy Capper Bitt, M R C S , L R C P
Honorary Surgeon Dentist, Sir Harry Baldwin, C V.O , M R C S , L D S.
Surgeon Dentist to the Household, Francis D. Donovan, L.D S , R C S
Honorary Anæsthetist, Harold Low, M A , M B.

Coroner of the King's Household, A. W. Mills

Master of the Household's Department.
(Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace)
Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G C V O , C M G , C I E
Clerk to the Master of the Household, A E Hurley
Inspector, Buckingham Palace, T D Williams, D C M
Inspector, Windsor Castle, W. March
Palace Steward, E G Smissen
Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. Moore
Do. Windsor Castle, Mrs Amelia Rawlings

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Assistant Comptroller, Maj Colin Lindsay Gordon
Chief Clerk, Austin Hettslet, M V O
State Invitation Assistant, Sir G. Montague Critchett, Bt
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Keeper of the Swans, F T. Turk
Caretaker, St James's Palace, G Grove.
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Sergeants-at-Arms, Maj. Evan Martin C V.O., D S O., Capt Sir Ernest B. Towse, K C, K C V.O., C B E , Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C V.O., C B E , I S O , Clifford Longden, M V O
Housekeepers, Mrs J Keating (*Kensington Palace*), Miss A. Symonds (*Hampton Court Palace*)

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Crown Equerry, Col Arthur Edward Erskine, C V.O D S O
Extra Equerries, Adm Hon Sir Hubert Brand, K C B , K C M G , K C V O. , the Earl of Cromer, G C I E , G C V O ; Brig.-Gen Sir Douglas Dawson, G C V O , K C B , C M G , Maj F. H W. Fetherstonhaugh; Capt Hon Sir Seymour Fortescue K C V O , C M G., R N. ; Maj.-Gen Lord Edward Gleichen, K C V O , C B , C M G , D S O , Lt.-Col. Hon. Alwyne Greville, C V O., Sir Edward Henry, Bt , G C V O , K C B , C S I , Adm Sir Colin Keppel, K C.I E , K C V O., C B , D.S O ; Hon Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O , C M G., C I.E , Adm. of the Fleet Hon Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C B., K C V.O , Adm Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt , G C V O , K C B , Rt Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G C B , G C.V O , Lt.-Col Lord Stamfordham, G.C B , G C I E., G.C V O , K.C S I., K C M G., I S.O , Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, G C.V O , C B , C M G.; Maj Hon Sir John Ward, K C V O ; Maj.-Gen Sir H D Watson, K B E , C B , C M.G , C I E., M V O , Adm. of the Fleet Lord Wester Wemyss, G C.B., C M.G., M.V O
Supt Royal Mews, London, Capt A Benbow, M V.O.
Do do. Windsor, Ernest H Lucking.
Storekeeper, James H. Jones, M.C., D C M
Clerk, Ralph C Isard.
Hon Veterinary Surgeons, Major F Hobday, C.M.G , F.R.C.V S , F R.S.E. ; J. Willett.

CENTRAL CHANCERY
OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,
St James's Palace, S.W 1

Secretary, Col. Hon. Sir George Crichton, K C V.O.
Registrar, Maj. H H. F. Stockley, M.V.O., O B E
Clerk, A C Michils.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, The Marquess of Anglesey, G C V O.
Treasurer, Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V O., C.M.G.
Private Secretary, Sir Harry L. Verney. K C.V.O.
Assistant Private Secretary, Hon. Gerald H. C. Chichester.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Minto, C I ; The Lady Ampthill, G.B.E , C I ; The Dowager Countess of Airlie, G.B.E. ; The Lady Desborough.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Bradford, The Lady Lamington; The Countess of Shaftesbury; The Countess Fortescue, C B E.
Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale, The Lady Bertha Dawkins; The Lady Joan Verney; The Lady Cynthia Colville; The Lady Elizabeth Motion; The Lady Katharine Hamilton.
Maid of Honour, Hon. Jean Bruce.
Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P. (Duke of Rothesay)
Hereditary High Constable, The Earl of Erroll
Hereditary Master of Household, The Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn
Hereditary Armour-Bearer (claimed by), Sir Douglas Archibald Seaton-Steuart, Bart.
Hereditary Carver (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Hereditary Usher of the White Rod, The Walker Trustees
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon
Hereditary Keeper of Falkland and Rothesay, The Marquess of Bute, K.T.
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carnock, The Duke of Argyll
Hereditary Keeper of Stirling Castle, The Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.
Keeper of Dumbarton Castle, Col. Sir George Murray Home Stirling, Bart., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, M.A.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, M.V.O., B.D.; Rev. Robert H. Fisher, D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. W. P. Paterson, D.D., Very Rev. John White, D.D.; Rev. Prof. Archibald Main, D.D.; Very Rev. Norman MacLean, D.D., Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, M.A. (*extra*)
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. John Stirton, M.V.O., B.D.
Historiographer, Prof. R. Sangster Rait, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D. £184
Botanist, William Wright Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.
Painter and Limner, Robert Gibb, R.S.A. £97
Sculptor, J. Pittendrigh MacGillivray, R.S.A., LL.D.
Honorary Physicians, Sir R. W. Philip, M.D.; John Cowan, M.D.; Ashley W. Mackintosh, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.
Honorary Surgeons, Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir H. J. Stiles, K.B.E., M.D.; Sir John Marnoch, K.C.V.O., C.M., M.B., John Fraser, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral, A. Hendry, C.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary, Holyrood, Lt.-Col. D. J. Graham, O.B.E., M.D.
Honorary Surgeon Dentist, John Herbert Gibbs, F.R.C.S.Ed.
Honorary Surgeon Oculists, Sir Geo. A. Berry, M.B., M.P.; Arthur Havens Sinclair, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.Ed.
THE KING'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND, *The Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh*
Capt. General, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Adjutant, Lt.-Col. N. V. C. Dalrymple-Hamilton, M.V.O.
President of the Council, Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.
Vice-Pres., Hon. Hew H. Dalrymple.
Secretary, R. W. Dundas, W.S.
Treasurer, John M. Howden, C.A.
Chaplain, Rev. William Edie, D.D.
Surgeon, Robert A. Fleming, M.D.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey J. V. Thomas, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Groom in Waiting, Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Assistant Private Sec., A. F. Lascelles, M.V.O., M.C.
Equerries, Maj. Hon. Piers W. Legh, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., O.B.E.; Lieut. Hon. Bruce A. A. Ogilvy, M.V.O., M.C., Lieut. W. D. C. Greenacre, M.V.O. (*temp.*), Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Extra Equerries, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.; Capt. Dudley North, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N.
Physicians in Ordinary, The Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Sir Thomas Horder, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; John Weir, C.V.O., M.B.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Hugh Rigby, K.C.V.O., M.B.
Surgeon Apothecary, Sir Stanley Hewett, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.
Surgeon Dentist, Victor Smith
Clerk Comptroller, Thomas H. Carter
Clerks, Frank H. Evans, Charles R. Warren

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Equerry, Rear-Adm. Basil Vernon Brooke, C.V.O., R.N.
Extra Equerry, Maj. T. E. G. Nugent, M.V.O., M.C.
Lady in Waiting, The Lady Helen Graham.
Private Secretary, P. K. Hodgson, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY

(Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).
Comptroller and Private Secretary, George Arthur Ponsonby, M.V.O.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD.

The Equerry, Col. B. W. L. McMahon, C.M.G., C.V.O.
Hon. Lady in Waiting, Miss. Holden.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Equerry, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Granville C. D. Gordon, C.V.O., D.S.O.
Extra Equerries, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Bertram Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett, C.V.O.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Alfred D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Physicians in Ordinary, Col. Sir John Atkins, K.C.M.G., M.B.; M. A. J. de Lavis Trafford, O.B.E., M.D.
Secretary, Bertram Pearson Murray.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Equerry, Maj. John C. Wickham, D.S.O.
Extra Equerry, Capt. Master of Sinclair.

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Treasurer, Sir Victor S. Corkran, K.C.V.O.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. F. E. Packe, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane, Miss Bulteel; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (*extra*); Hon. Lady Corkran (*extra*).
Physician in Ordinary, Charles Gordon Moore, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon in Ordinary, D. C. Rice Oxley, M.C., M.B.

In a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with that of the House of Lords, although there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House or Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland. But there are about an equal number of Peers of Scotland and Ireland who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the House of Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed · a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE"

Contractions—*S* or *I* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl*, *Brit.*, or *U K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation A † appended to *S.* or *I.* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords For the mark ~ see heading to Marquesses, *b*, signifies born; *s*, succeeded; *m*, married, *w*, widower or widow; *M.*, minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

ROYAL DUKES (4)—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness

1337 *Cornwall*, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337), Scottish Duke of Rothesay (1398), K.G., P.C., *b* 1894, *s* 1910.
1920 *York*, Albert, Duke of York, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1895, *m*
1928 *Gloucester*, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1900.
1874 *Connaught & Strathearn*, Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., P.C., *Field Marshal*, *b* 1850, *w.*

ARCHBISHOPS—*Style*, The Most Rev His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Trans.
1928 *Canterbury*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C. (Royal Victorian Chain), D.D., *b* 1864 *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901, *translated to York* 1909
1928 *York*, William Temple, D.D., *b* 1881 *Consecrated Bishop of Manchester* 1921

DUKES—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of —— *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 I.*	*Abercorn*, James Albert Edward Hamilton, K.G., K.P. (*Brit. Marq.* and *Scott Earl*, both *Abercorn*), *b* 1869, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1904
1701 S. 1892*	*Argyll*, Niall Diarmaid Campbell (*U K. Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1872, *s* 1914	Ian Douglas *C.*, *b.* 1903
1703 S *	*Atholl*, John George Stewart-Murray, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O (*Brit. Earl, Strange*). *b.* 1871, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord James *S.-M.*, *b.* 1879
1682	*Beaufort*, Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1924, *m*	Lord Henry *S*, P.C., *b* 1849
1694	*Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., *b* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Marq of Tavistock, *b* 1888
1711	*Brandon* See "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below	(As Scottish)
1663 S *	*Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), *b.* 1864, *s* 1914, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., *b.* 1894
1694	*Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1868, *s* 1908, *m.*	Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1895
1675	*Grafton*, Alfred William Maitland FitzRoy, *b* 1850, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1914
1643 S. *	*Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), *b* 1862, *s* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, *b.* 1903
1694	*Leeds*, John Francis Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b* 1901, *s* 1927	Francis D'Arcy G. O, *b.* 1884
1766 I *	*Leinster*, Edward FitzGerald (*Brit. Visct. Leinster*) *b* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Marquess of Kildare, *b.* '14
1675 S. *	*Lennox*. *See* "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below	(As English)
1719	*Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b* 1902
1702	*Marlborough*, Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., T.D., *b.* 1871, *s* 1892, *m.*	Marquess of Blandford, *b.* 1897
1707 S. *	*Montrose*, James Graham, C.B., C.V.O. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Marquess of Graham, *b.* 1907
1756	*Newcastle* (*under Lyme*), Henry Francis Pelham-Clinton-Hope, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Earl of Lincoln, *b.* 1907.
1483	*Norfolk*, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, *b* 1908, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Visct. FitzAlan of Derwent, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* '55
1766	*Northumberland*, Alan Ian Percy, K.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* '80, *s.* 1918, *m*	Earl Percy, *b.* 1912
1716	*Portland*, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b* 1857, *s.* 1879, *m*	Marq of Titchfield, M.P., *b.* 1893
1675	*Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1870, *s* 1928, *m.*	Earl of March, *b.* 1904.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1707 S.	**Roxburghe*, Henry John Innes-Ker, K T, M V O (*U K. Earl, Innes*), *b.* 1876, *s* 1892, *m*	Marq of Bowmont, *b.* 1913
1703	*Rutland*, John Henry Montagu Manners, *b* 1886, *s.* 1925, *m*	Marq of Granby, *b* 1919
1684	*St Albans*, Chas Victor A A de Vere Beauclerk, *b* 1870, *s* '98	Lord Osborne *B*, *b.* 1874
1547	*Somerset*, Edward H Seymour, K B E, C B, *b* 1860, *s* 1923, *m*	Lt-Col Lord Seymour, D S O, O B E, *b* 1882
1833	*Sutherland*, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, (*Scott Earl, Sutherland*), *b* 1888, *s* 1913, *m*	Fredk. N. *S-L-G*, *b* 1874
1814	*Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K G, G C V O (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1849, *s* 1900, *m*	Marquess Douro, *b* 1876
1874	*Westminster*, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G C V O, D S O, *b.* 1879, *s* 1899	Lord Arthur *G*, *b* 1860

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT

1900	*Fife*, Alexandra, Duchess (*H R H Princess Arthur of Connaught*), *b.* 1891, *s* 1912, *m*	Earl of Macduff, *b* 1914

Addressed as, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used		
1790	*Abercorn* See "Abercorn." *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1915	*Aberdeen and Temair*, John Campbell Gordon, P C, K T, G C M G, G C V O (*Scott Earl, Aberdeen*), *b* 1847, 1st Marquess, *m*	Earl of Haddo, C B E., *b.* 1879
1876	*Abergavenny*, Henry Gilbert Ralph Nevill, *b* 1854, *s.* 1927, *m*	Maj Guy T M. *Lanmach-Nevill*, *b.* 1883
1821	*Ailesbury*, George W J C Brudenell-Bruce, D S O, T D, *b* 1873, *s* 1911, *m*	Earl of Cardigan, *b* 1904
1831	*Ailsa*, Arch Kennedy (*Scott Earl, Cassillis*), *b* 1847, *s* 1870, *m*	Earl of Cassillis, *b* 1872
1815	*Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex Paget, G C V O, *b* 1885, *s* 1905, *m.*	Earl of Uxbridge, *b* 1922
1789	*Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., P.C C B, *b* 1862, *s* 1896, *m*	Visct. Weymouth, *b.* 1905
1826	*Bristol*, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V O, *b* 1863, *s* 1907, *m*	Lord Walter *H*, *b.* 1865
1796	*Bute*, John Crichton-Stuart, K T (*Scott. Earl, Dumfries*), *b* 1881, *s* 1900, *m*	Earl of Dumfries, *b* 1907
1917	*Cambridge*, George Francis Hugh Cambridge, K C V O, *o* 1895, *s* 1927, *m* (*see p.* 104)	Lord Frederic C. E *C*, *b.* 1907
1812	°*Camden*, John Charles Pratt, *b* & *s* 1872, *m*	Earl of Brecknock, *b* 1899
1917	*Carisbrooke*, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G C B, G.C.V O, *b* 1886, 1st Marquess, *m* (*see* p 105)	(None)
1815	*Cholmondeley*, George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b* 1883, *s* 1923, *m*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b* 1919
1816 I.	°*Conyngham*, Frederick William Burton Conyngham (*U K Baron, Minster*), *b* 1890, *s* 1918, *m*	Earl of Mount Charles, *b.* 1924
1911	*Crewe*, Robt Offley A Crewe-Milnes, K G, P C, G.C V.O. (and Cham), *b* 1858, 1st Marquess *m*	(None)
1791 I.	**Donegall*, Edward Arthur Donald St George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit Baron, Fisherwick*), *b.* 1903, *s* 1904	Severne E. S. FitzW. *C.*, *b.* 1861
1789 I.	**Downshire*, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (*Brit Earl, Hillsborough*), *b* 1894, *s* 1918	Lord Arthur F Hy. *H.*, *b.* 1895
1888	*Dufferin & Ava*, Frederick Temple Thomas Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, P.C, D S O. (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye*), *b.* 1875, *s* 1918, *m*	Earl of Ava, *b.* 1909
1800 I.	**Ely*, George Herbert Loftus (*U K. Baron, Loftus*), *b* 1854, *s* 1925, *m.*	Viscount Loftus, *b.* 1903
1801	*Exeter*, William T Brownlow Cecil, C M G., *b.* 1876, *s* 1898, *m*	Lord Burghley, *b.* 1905
1800 I.	**Headfort*, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (*U K Baron, Kenlis*), *b.* '78 *s* 1894, *m*	Earl of Bective, *b.* 1902
1793	*Hertford*, George Francis Alexander Seymour (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b* 1871, *s* 1912	Lt.-Col Lord Henry *S.*, D.S O., *b.* 1878
1599 S.	**Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P C. (*U K. Baron, Meldrum*), *b* 1847, *s* 1863, *m*	Lieut.-Col Douglas *G.*, C.V.O., D.S O., *b.* 1883
1784	*Lansdowne*, Henry William Edmond Petty-Fitzmaurice, D.S O, M V O (*Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott Baron, Nairne*), *b.* 1872, *s* 1927, *m*	Earl of Kerry, *b.* 1913
1902	*Linlithgow*, Victor Alexander John Hope, K T, O.B.E. (*Scott. Earl, Hopetoun*), *b* 1887, *s.* 1908, *m*	Earl of Hopetoun, *b.* 1912
1816 I.	**Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P C., M V O (*U.K. Earl, Vane*), *b* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m*	Visct Castlereagh, *b.* 1902
1701 S.	**Lothian*, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (*U.K Baron, Ker*), *b* '74, *s.* '00	Philip Henry *K.*, C H., *b.* '82
1917	*Milford Haven*, George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mountbatten, K.C.V O, *b* 1892, *s.* 1921, *m.* (*see p.* 105)	Earl of Medina, *b* 1919
1838	*Normanby*, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1846, *s* 1890, *m.*	Earl of Mulgrave, *b* 1912
1812	*Northampton*, William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, D.S.O., *b.* 1885, *s* 1913, *m*	Edward Robt. Compton, *b.* 1891

Created	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1825 I	**Ormonde*, James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (*U K Baron, Ormonde*), *b.* 1849, *s* 1919, *m*	Earl of Ossory, *b* 1890
1682 S	†*Queensberry*, Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, *b* 1896, *s* 1920, *m*	Lord Cecil C *D b* 1838
1926	*Reading*, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P C, G C B, G C S I, G C I E, G C V O, *b.* 1860, 1st Marquess, *m*	Visct Erleigh M C, *b* 1889
1789	*Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, K G, P C, G C V O, C B, T D, *b* 1861, *s* 1903, *m*	Viscount Cranborne, *b* 93
1800 I	**Sligo*, George Ulick Browne (*U K Baron, Mont Eagle*), *b* 1856, *s* 1913, *m*	Earl of Altamont, *b* 1858
1787	°*Townshend*, G J Patrick Dominic Townshend, *b* 1916, *s* 1921, *M*	George Ferrars T., *b* 1854
1694 S	**Tweeddale*, Wm George Montagu Hay (*U K Baron, Tweeddale*), *b* 1884, *s* 1911, *m*	Lord Edward *H.*, *b* 1888
1789 I.	**Waterford*, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (*Brit Baron Tyrone*), *b* 1901, *s* 1911	Lord William de la P *B*, *b* 1905 [*b.* 1873
1551	*Winchester*, Henry William Montagu Paulet, *b* 1862, *s* 1899, *m*	Maj Charles S *P*, M.V.O.
1892	*Zetland*, Lawrence Dundas, P C, K T, *b* 1844, 1st Marq., *m*	Rt Hon Earl of Ronaldshay, P C, G C S I, G C I E, *b* 1876

EARLS—*Style* (*see* footnote, p. 134). The Right Hon the Earl of —— *Addressed as*, My Lord The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title; the younger sons being styled the Hon, the daughters Lady the "of" is not used

Where marked °

1606 S.	**Abercorn* *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1682 S.	*Aberdeen* *See* "Aberdeen and Temair" (*U.K. Marq*)	Earl of Haddo, *b* 1879
1682	*Abingdon*, Montagu Henry Edmund Cecil Bertie, *b* 1887, *s* 1928	Hon Arthur *B*, M C *b* 1886
1639 S	†*Airlie*, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, M C, *b* '93, *s* 1900, *m*	Lord Ogilvie, *b* 1926
1697	*Albemarle*, Arnold A C Keppel, K C V O, C B, V D, *b* '58, *s* '94, *m*	Visct Bury, M C, *b.* 1882
1826	°*Amherst*, Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M C, *b* 1896, *s* 1927	Hon Humphrey J, *b* 1903
1892	*Ancaster*, Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T D, *b* 1867, *s.* 1910, *m*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *b* 1907
1789 I	°*Annesley*, Walter Beresford Annesley, *b* 1861, *s* 1914, *a*	Visct Glenawly, *b* 1894
1785 I	*Antrim*, Randal Mark Kerr McDonnell, *b* 1878, *s* 1918, *m*	Viscount Dunluce, *b* 1911
1762 I.	**Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P C., K P (*U K Baron, Sudley*), *b* 1868, *s* 1901, *a*	Viscount Sudley *b* 1903
1917	*Athlone*, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, K G., G C B, G C M G., G C V O, D S O (*Governor General of the Union of South Africa*), *b* 1874, 1st Earl, *m* (*see* p 104)	(None)
1714	*Aylesford*, Heneage Michael Charles Finch, *b* 1908, *s* 1924, *M*	Hon C D *Finch-Knatchbull*, *b* 1886
1922	*Balfour*, Arthur James Balfour K.G., P C, O.M, *b* 1848, 1st Earl	Rt Hon G W *B*, *b* 1853
1800 I	*Bandon*, Percy R. G. Bernard, *b* 1904, *s* 1924	Hon Charles B A *B b.* 1904
1772	°*Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C M G, *b* 1864, *s* 1892, *m*	Lord Apsley, D S O., M C., M P, *b* 1895
1919	°*Beatty*, David Beatty, P C, G C B., O M, G C V O, D S O, *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1871, 1st Earl, *m*	Viscount Borodale, *b* 1905
1815	°*Beauchamp*, William Lygon, K G, P C, K C M G, *b* 1872, *s* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Elmley, *b* 1903
1797 I	*Belmore*, Armar Lowry-Corry, *b* 1870, *s* 1913	Hon Cecil *L C*, *b* 1873
1679	*Berkeley*, Randal Thos Mowbray Berkeley, *b* 1865, *s* 1888, *m*	(None)
1739 I	**Bessborough*, Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, C M G (*Brit Baron, Ponsonby*), *b* 1880, *s* 1920, *m*	Viscount Duncannon, *b* 1913
1922	*Birkenhead*, Fredk Edwin Smith, P C., G C S I, *b.* 1872, 1st Earl *m*	Visct. Furneaux, *b* 1907
1815	*Bradford*, Orlando Bridgeman, *b* 1873, *s* 1915, *m*	Viscount Newport, *b* 1911
1677 S	†*Breadalbane and Holland* Charles William Campbell, M C, *b*	Lord Glenorchy *b* 1919
1746	*Brooke* *See* "Warwick" [1889, *s* 1923, *m*	
1469 S.	*Buchan*, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, *b* 1850, *s* 1898, *m*	Lord Cardross, *b* 1878
1746	*Buckinghamshire*, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, O B E, *b* 1860, *s* 1885, *m*	Lord Hobart, *b.* 1906
1920	°*Buxton*, Sydney Charles Buxton, P C., G C M G, *b* 1853, 1st Earl, *m.*	(None)
1800	°*Cadogan*, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, C B E., *b* 1869, *s* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Chelsea, *b* 1914
1878	°*Cairns*, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M G, *b* 1865, *s* 1905, *m.*	Visct Garmoyle, *b* 1907
1543 S	†*Caithness*, Norman Macleod Buchan, C B E, *b* 1862, *s.* 1914, *m*	Rev Hon Chas *Sinclair*, *b.* '65
1801 I.	*Caledon*, Erik Jas Desmond Alexander, *b* 1885, *s* 1898	Lt-Col. Hon Berkrand A., D S O., M C, *b* 1888
1831	*Camperdown*, George Alexander Philips Haldane-Duncan, *b* 1845, *s* 1918, *a*	(None)
1661	*Carlisle*, George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, *b* 1895, *s* 1912, *m*	Viscount Morpeth, *b.* 1923
1793	*Carnarvon*, Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, *b* 1898, *s* 1923, *m.*	Lord Porchester, *b.* 1924
1639 S	*Carnwath*, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, *b.* 1883, *s* 1910, *m*	Brig.-Gen Hon A E *D.*, C.B, *b.* 1852
1748 I	**Carrick*, Charles E. A. F. Somerset Butler, O.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Butler*), *b* 1873, *s* 1909, *m.*	Viscount Ikerrin, *b* 1903
1509 S	**Cassillis* *See* "Ailsa," *U K Marquess*	(As U K)
1800 I	*Castlestewart*, Arthur Stuart, M C., *b* 1889, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Stuart, *b* 1921
1814	°*Cathcart*, Alan Cathcart (*Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), *b* 1919, *s.* 1927, *M.*	Hon. Archibald H *C.*, *b* 1873
1647 I.	†*Cavan*, General Frederick Rudolph Lambart, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., *b* 1865, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Capt. Hon Lionel *L.*, D S O, R N., *b* 1873
1827	°*Cawdor*, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, *b.* 1900, *s* 1914	Hon. Andrew C. *C.*, *b.* 1907

Created.	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1628	*Chesterfield*, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.-S.*, *b* 1855
1801	*Chichester*, John Buxton Pelham, *b.* 1912, *s* 1926, *M.*	Hon Henry *P.*, *b.* 1875
1803 I.	**Clancarty*, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (*U K. Viset , Clancarty*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilconnel, *b* 1891
1776 I.	**Clanwilliam*, Arthur Vesey Meade (*U.K Baron, Clanwilliam*), M C , *b* 1873, *s* 1907, *m*	Lord Gilford, *b.* 1914
1776	*Clarendon*, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1906
1793 I.	*Clonmel*, Dudley A C. Scott, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1928, *m*	(None)
1620 I.	**Cork & Orrery* (1660), Robert John Lascelles Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Boyle*), *b* 1864, *s* 1925, *m.*	[C B., *b.* 1873 Vice-Adm. W H D. *B*,
1850	*Cottenham*, Mark Everard Pepys, *b* 1903, *s* 1922, *m.*	Hon John *P.*, *b* 1907
1762 I.	**Courtown*, James Walter Milles Stopford (*Brit. Baron, Saltersford*), *b* 1853, *s* 1914, *m*	Viscount Stopford, O.B.E., *b* 1877
1697	*Coventry*, George William Coventry, P C., *b* 1838, *s* 1843, *m*	Visct Deerhurst, *b.* 1900
1857	°*Cowley*, Christian Arthur Wellesley, *b* 1890, *s* 1919, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1921
1892	*Cranbrook*, John David Gathorne-Hardy, *b* 1900, *s.* 1915, *m*	Hon Ralph *G.-H*, *b* 1901
1801	*Craven*, William George Bradley Craven, *b* 1897, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Visct. Uffington, *b.* 1917
1398 S.	**Crawford*, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P.C , K T. (*U.K Baron, Wigan*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Balniel, M P., *b.* 1900
1901	*Cromer*, Rowland Thos Baring, P C , G C I E., G C V O., *b* '77, *s* '17, *m.*	Visct. Errington, *b* 1918
1633 S.	**Dalhousie*, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (*U.K. Baron, Ramsay*), *b* 1878, *s* 1887, *m*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1904
1725 I.	*Darnley*, Esme Ivo Bligh, *b.* 1886, *s* 1927, *m.*	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1915
1711	*Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, P C , G.C.V O , K.C B., V.D. *b* 1851, *s* 1891, *m*	Visct. Lewisham, *b.* 1881
1866	*Dartrey*, Anthony Lucius Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b* 1855, *s* 1920, *m*	(None to Earldom)
1761	°*De La Warr*, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, *b.* 1900, *s* 1915, *m*	Lord Buckhurst, *b.* 1921
1622	*Denbigh*, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, K C V O (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b* 1859, *s* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Feilding, C.M.G., D S.O , *b.* 1885
1485	*Derby*, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K G., P.C., G.C B , G.C.V.O , *b* 1865, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1894
1793 I	*Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, P.C , K.P., K C B. (*U K , Baron, Desart*), *b* 1848, *s* 1898, *w.*	(None)
1622 I.	**Desmond. See* "Denbigh," *Eng. Earl* ("Denbigh and Desmond")	(As English, above)
1553	*Devon*, Rev Henry Hugh Courtenay, *b.* 1872, *s* 1927	Rev. Hon. Fredk. C , *b.* 1875
1663	*Doncaster. See* "Buccleuch and Q.," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1800 I.	**Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., P.C. (*U K. Viset , Hutchinson*), *b* 1875, *s* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b* 1902
1661 I.	†*Drogheda*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, C.M.G., *b* 1884, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Moore, *b.* 1910
1837	*Ducie*, Capel Henry Berkeley Moreton, *b* 1875, *s* 1924, *m*	Hon. Algernon H. *M*, *b.* [1880
1860	*Dudley*, William Humble Ward, P C , G C B., G C M G., G C.V.O., T D , *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Visct. Ednam, M.C., *b.* 1894
1633 S.	**Dumfries & Bute* (1703). *See* "Bute," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1669 S.	†*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K C B., K.C V O , *b* 1852, *s* 1885, *w*	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1686 S.	**Dunmore*, Alexander Edward Murray, K C., D S O., M.V.O. (*U K. Baron, Dunmore*), *b* 1871, *s* 1907, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1908
1822 I.	*Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, C.B , D S.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Viscount Adare, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1887
1833	*Durham*, Frederick William Lambton, *b* 1855, *s.* 1928, *m*	Viscount Lambton, *b.* 1884
1643 S.	*Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, *b* 1859, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Mrs Owain *Greaves*, *b.* 1889
1837	*Effingham*, Gordon Frederick Henry Charles Howard, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Lord Howard of Effingham, *b.* 1905
1508 S.	**Eglinton & Winton* (1600), Archibald Seton Montgomerie (*U.K. Earl Winton*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1919, *m*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1914
1733 I.	**Egmont*, Charles John Perceval (*Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1910, *m*	Fredk. J. T. *P.*, *b.* 1873
1821	*Eldon*, John Scott, *b* 1899, *s* 1926	Hon. Michael *S*, *b.* 1900
1633 S.	**Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Edward James Bruce, C.M.G. (*U K. Baron, Elgin*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1924
1846	*Ellesmere*, John Francis S. Granville Egerton, M.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914, *m*	Viset. Brackley, *b.* 1915
1789 I.	**Enniskillen*, John Henry Michael Cole, C M.G (*U.K. Baron, Grinstead*), *b.* 1876, *s* 1924, *m*	Viscount Cole, *b.* 1921
1789 I.	**Erne*, John Henry George Crichton (*U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*), *b.* 1907, *s.* 1914	Col. Hon. Sir George *C.*, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1874
1453 S.	**Erroll*, Josslyn Victor Hay (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1928, *m*	Hon. Gilbert *H.*, *b.* 1903
1661	*Essex*, Algernon George de Vere Capell, *b.* 1884, *s* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Maldon, *b.* 1906
1711	°*Ferrers*, Walter Knight Shirley, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Visct. Tamworth, *b.* 1894
1868	*Feversham*, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1916	(None to Earldom)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1628 I	**Fingall*, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P C (*U K. Baron, Fingall*), *b* 1850 *s* 1881, *m*	Lord Killeen, M.C , *b.* 1896
1716 I 1746 *	°*Fitzwilliam*, Wm. Chas De Meuion Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K C V O , C B E , D S O (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*) *b* 1872, *s* 1902, *m*	Viscount Milton, *b* 1910
1789	°*Fortescue*, Hugh Fortescue, K C B , A D C , *b* '54, *s* 1905, *m*	Viscount Ebrington, M C., *b* 1888
1841	*Gainsborough*, Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, *b* 1923, *s* 1927, *M.*	Hon Gerard E *N*., *b* 1926
1623 S.*	*Galloway*, Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (*Brt Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), *b* 1892, *s* 1920, *m*	Lord Garlies, *b* 1928
1703 S.*	*Glasgow*, Patrick James Boyle, D S O (*U K Baron, Fairlie*), *b* 1874, *s* 1915, *m*	Viscount Kelburn, *b.* 1910
1806 I.*	*Gosford*, Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson, M C (*U K Baron, Worlingham*), *b* 1877, *s* 1922	Viscount Acheson, *b* 1911 (As Scottish)
1722	°*Graham*. *See* "Montrose," *Scott Duke*	
1684 I.*	*Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P C , K P., G C V.O (*U K Baron, Granard*), *b* 1874, *s* 1889, *m*	Visct Forbes, *b* 1915
1833	°*Granville*, Granville G Leveson-Gower, P C , G C V O , K C M G , *b* 1872, *s* 1891, *m*	Capt. Hon. W *L-G*, D S O R N., *b* 1880
1806	°*Grey*, Charles Robert Grey, *b* 1879, *s* 1917, *m*	Francis Wm *G*., *b* 1860
1752	*Guilford*, Frederick George North, *b* 1876, *s* 1885, *m*	Lord North, *b* 1902
1619 S.	†*Haddington*, George Baillie-Hamilton, M C , *b* 1894, *s* 1917 *m*	Hon Chas Wm *B-H*, *b* '00
1919	°*Haig*, George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig, *b* 1918 *s* 1928, *M*	(None)
1898	*Halsbury*, Hardinge Goulburn Giffard, K C , *b* 1880, *s* 1921, *m*	Viscount Tiverton, *b* 1908
1754	*Hardwicke*, Charles Alexander Yorke, *b* 1869, *s* 1909	Philip G *Y*., *b.* 1906
1812	*Harewood*, Henry Ulick Lascelles, G.C V.O , T.D , *b* 1846, *s.* 1892, *m*	Viscount Lascelles, K G , D S O , *b* 1882
1742	*Harrington*, Charles Joseph Leicester Stanhope M C , *b* 1887 *s* 1928, *m*	Visct Petersham, *b* 1922
1809	*Harrowby*, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, *b* 1864, *s* 1900, *m*	Viscount Sandon, M P *b.* (As Irish) [1892
1772	*Hillsborough*. *See* "Downshire," *Irish Marq*	
1605 S.*	*Home*, Chas. Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home (*U K Baron, Douglas*), *b* 1873, *s* 1918, *m*	Lord Dunglass, *b* 1903 (As U K)
1703 S.*	*Hopetoun*. *See* "Linlithgow," *U K Marq*	
1821	°*Howe*, Richard G P Curzon, G C V O. (and Cham), T D , *b* 1861 *s* 1900, *m*	Visct Curzon, C B E , M P , *b* 1884
1529	*Huntingdon*, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, *b* 1868, *s* 1885, *m*	Viscount Hastings, *b* 1901
1885	*Iddesleigh*, Henry Stafford Northcote, *b* 1901, *s* 1927	Rev Hon Arthur F *N*., *b* 1852
1756	*Ilchester*, Giles S Holland Fox-Strangways, O B E , *b* '74, *s* '05, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1905
1837	°*Innes*. *See* "Roxburghe," *Scott Duke*	(As Scottish)
1920	*Inverness*. *See* "York," Royal Duke	
1919	*Iveagh*, Rupert Edward Cecil Lee Guinness, C B , C M.G , *b* 1874, *s* 1927, *m*	Viscount Elveden, *b.* 1912
1925	*Jellicoe*, John Rushworth Jellicoe, G C B , O M , G C V O , *b* 1859, 1st Earl, *Admiral of the Fleet*, *m*	Viscount Brocas, *b* 1918
1697	*Jersey*, George Francis Child-Villiers (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1923, *M*	Hon Edward M. *C-V*., *b.* 1913
1801 I *	*Kenmare*, Valentine Charles Browne, C V.O (*U K Baron, Kenmare*), *b* 1860, *s.* 1905, *m*	Visct Castlerosse, *b* 1891 (As British)
1723 I *	*Kerry & Shelburne* (1753) *See* "Lansdowne," *Brt Marq*, p 112	
1822 I	†*Kilmorey*, Francis Chas Adelbert Henry Needham, *b* 1883, *s* 1915, *m*	Capt Hon Francis Edward *N*., M V O , *b* 1886
1866	*Kimberley*, John Wodehouse, *b.* 1848, *s* 1902, *m*	Lord Wodehouse, C B E , M C , *b* 1883 [1897
1768 I	†*Kingston*, Henry Edwyn King-Temson, *b* 1874, *s* 1896, *m*	Visct Kingsborough, *b*
1633 S.*	*Kinnoull*, Geo Harley Hay (*Brt Baron, Hay*), *b.* 1902, *s* 1916	Hon Alistair G *H*., *b.* 1861
1677 S.*	*Kintore*, Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P C , K T , G C M G (*U K. Baron, Kintore*), *b.* 1852, *s* 1880, *m*	Lord Falconer, *b* 1879
1914	°*Kitchener of Khartoum*, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, *b.* 1846, *s* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Broome, *b* 1919
1756 I.	†*Lanesborough*, Chas John Brmsley Butler, M V.O , *b* '65, *s* 1905, *m*	Hon Hy Cavendish *B*., *b.*
1880	*Lathom*, Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, *b* 1895, *s* 1910, *m*	(None to Earldom) [1868
1624 S.	*Lauderdale*, Frederick Colin Maitland, O.B E , *b* 1868, *s* 1924, *m*	Lord Thirlestane, *b.* 1891
1837	*Leicester*, Thomas Wm Coke, G C V O , C M G , *b* 1848, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b* 1880
1795 I.*	*Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*U.K. Baron, Clements*), *b* 1879, *s.* 1892, *m*	(None)
1641 S.	†*Leven & Melville* (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, *b* 1890, *s* 1913, *m*	Lord Balgonie, *b* 1924
1831	*Lichfield*, Thomas Edward Anson, *b.* 1883, *s* 1918, *m*	Viscount Anson, *b* 1913
1803 I.*	*Limerick*, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheafte Pery (*U.K. Baron, Foxford*), *b* 1863, *s* 1896, *m.*	Hon Edmund *P*., *b* 1888
1633 S.	†*Lindsay*, Reginald Lindesay-Bethune, *b* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m*	Hon. Archibald *B*., *b.* 1872
1626	*Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A Bertie, *b.* 1861, *s* 1899, *m.*	Earl of Abingdon, *b* 1887

Created.	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1776 I.	*Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd H Malet Vaughan, *b* 1892, *s* 1899, *m.*	Viscount Vaughan, *b.* 1918
1822 I.	**Listowel*, Richard Granville Hare (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), *b* '66, *s* '24, *m*	Visct Ennismore, *b* 1906
1905	*Liverpool* Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., *b* 1870, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon Gerald *F.*, D.S.O., *b* 1878 (None to Earldom)
1887	*Londesborough*, Hugo William Cecil Denison, *b* 1894, *s* 1920 ...	
1785 I.	**Longford*, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), *b* 1902, *s.* 1915, *m*	Hon Francis A. *P*, *b* 1905
1807	*Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, K.G., G.C.V.O., *b* 1857, *s* 1882, *m*	Hon Lancelot *L*, O.B.E., *b* 1867
1838	*Lovelace*, Lionel Fortescue King, D.S.O., *b.* 1865, *s* 1906, *m* ..	Viscount Ockham, *b.* 1905
1795 I.	†*Lucan*, George Charles Bingham, K.B.E., C.B., *b* 1860, *s* 1914, *m*	Lord Bingham, M.C., *b* 1898
1880	*Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo Robert Lytton, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b* 1876. *s* 1891, *m*	Viscount Knebworth, *b.* '03
1721	*Macclesfield*, George Loveden Wm Hy Parker, *b* 1888 *s* 1896, *m*	Viscount Parker, *b* 1914
1800	*Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris, *b* 1872, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount FitzHarris, *b* 1907
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott Visct., Stormont*), *b.* 1864, *s* 1906, *m.*	Lord Scone, *b* 1900
1806	°*Manvers*, Evelyn Robert Pierrepont, *b* 1888, *s.* 1926	Gervase E *P*, M.C., *b* 1881
1405 S.	*Mar*, John Fras Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, *b* 1836, *s* 1866, *m*	Lord Garioch, *b* 1868
1565 S.	†*Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John F Erskine, K.T., *b* '65, *s* '88, *m*	Lord Erskine, M.P., *b* 1895
1785 I.	*Mayo*, Walter Longley Bourke, *b* 1859, *s* 1927, *m*	Lord Naas, *b* 1890
1627 I.	**Meath*, Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Chaworth*), *b* 1841, *s.* 1887, *m*	Lord Ardee, C.B., C.B.E., *b.* 1869
1766 I.	*Medhourne*, John Henry Savile, *b* 1868, *s* 1916, *m*	Visct. Pollington, *b.* 1906
1920	*Midleton*, William St John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1856, 1st Earl, *m*	Viscount Dunsford, M.C., *b.* 1888
1911	*Midlothian. See Rosebery*, below	
1813	*Minto*, Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, *b* 1891, *s* 1914, *m*	Viscount Melgund, *b.* 1928
1562 S.	**Moray*, Morton Gray Stuart (*Brit Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), *b* 1855, *s* 1909, *m*	Lord Doune, *b* 1892
1815	*Morley*, Edmund Robert Parker *b* 1877, *s* 1905	Hon Montagu *P.*, *b* 1878 (As U.K.)
1760 I.	**Mornington*. *See* "Wellington," *U.K Duke*	
1458 S.	†*Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s* 1884, *m* .	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1907 J'43
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe*, Piers A Hamilton Edgcumbe, *b.* '65, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Richd. John F *E.*, M.V.O., *b.*
1831	*Munster*, Geoffrey W R H. Fitzclarence, *b* 1906, *s* 1928 . .	Edward C *Fitzcl*, *b* 1899
1805	°*Nelson*, Thomas Horatio Nelson, *b* 1857, *s* 1913	Hon Edward *N*, *b.* 1860
1660 S.	*Newburgh*, Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1862, *s* 1908, *m.* .. .	Lady Maria Sofia *G.-B.*, *b.*
1827 I.	*Norbury*, Wm Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, *b* '62, *s.* '73, *m*	Otway S *G.-T.*, *b.* 1886 J'89
1806 I.	**Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K Baron, Somerton*), *b.* '65, *s.* '96, M.	Visct Somerton, *b.* 1910
1876	*Northbrook*, Francis George Baring, *b* 1850. *s* 1904, *m.*	Fras *B.* (to Bny.), *b.* 1882
1647 S.	*Northesk*, David L G H. Carnegie, *b* 1901, *s.* 1921	Hon. Douglas C., *b.* 1870
1801	*Onslow*, Richard William Alan Onslow, P.C., O.B.E., *b.* 1876, *s* 1911, *m*	Visct Cranley, *b.* 1913
1806	*Orford*, Robert Horace Walpole, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Robert Hy. *W.*, *b.* 1913 (to Bny only)
1696 S.	*Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lady Mary *Godfrey*, *b.* 1903
1925	*Oxford & Asquith*, Julian Edward Geo. Asquith, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon Herbert *A.*, *b.* 1880.
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m*	Lord Herbert, *b.* 1906
1605 S.	*Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, *b.* 1871, *s* 1902, *m*	Hon. Sir Eric *D.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1905	*Plymouth*, Ivor Miles Windsor-Clive (*Eng. Baron, Windsor*,) *b.* 1889, *s* 1923, *m.*	Visct Windsor, *b* 1923
1785 I.	*Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b* 1883, *s* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Carlow, *b.* 1907
1743	*Portsmouth*, Oliver Henry Wallop, *b* 1861, *s* 1925, *m.*	Visct Lymington, *b.* 1898
1706	°*Poulett*, George Amias Fitzwarine Poulett, *b* 1909, *s.* 1918 *M.* ..	(None)
1804	*Powis*, George C Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b* 1862, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1904
1765	*Radnor*, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, C.I.E., C.B.E., *b.* '68, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Visct. Folkestone, *b.* 1895
1831 I.	**Ranfurly*, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Viscount Northland, *b.* 1913
1771 I.	†*Roden*, Robert Soame Jocelyn, *b* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Jocelyn, *b.* 1909
1801	*Romney*, Charles Marsham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m*	Viscount Marsham, *b.* 1892
1703 S.	**Rosebery*, Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C., Roy. Victorian Chain, V.D. (*U.K. Earl of Midlothian*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Lord Dalmeny, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1882
1806 I.	*Rosse*, Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1918.	Hon. Desmond E. *P.*, *b.* '10
1801	*Rosslyn*, James Fras H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1890, *m.* ..	Lord Loughborough, *b.* '92
1458 S.	*Rothes*, Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Lady Jean *L.*, *b.* 1927
1861	°*Russell*, John Francis Stanley Russell, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Bertrand *R.*, *b.* 1872
1915	*St. Aldwyn*, Michael John Hicks-Beach, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1916, *M.*	(None)
1815	*St. Germans*, Granville John Eliot, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1922.....	Montague C. *E.*, C.V.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1870
1660	*Sandwich*, George Charles Montagu, *b* 1874, *s.* 1916, *m.*	...Visct. Hinchingbrooke, *b.* 1906
1690	*Scarbrough*, Maj.-Gen Aldred Frederick Geo Beresford Lumley, G.B.E., K.C.B. (*Irish Visct, Lumley*), *b* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Roger *L.*, M.P., *b.* 1896.

Created	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir,*
1771 I	**Sefton*, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P C, G C.V O (*U.K. Baron, Sefton*), *b* 1871, *s* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Molyneux, *b* 1898
1882	*Selborne*, Wm Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P C, G C M G, *b* '59, *s.* '95, *m*	Visct. Wolmer, M.P, *b.* 1887
1672	*Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, P C, K P, G C.V.O, C.B.E, *b* 1869, *s* 1886, *m*	Lord Ashley, *b.* 1900
1756 I	**Shannon*, Robt Hy. Boyle (*Brit Bn., Carleton*), *b* 1900, *s.* 1917, *m*	Viset Boyle, *b.* 1924
1442	*Shrewsbury & Talbot* (1784). John George C H A. Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b* 1914, *s.* 1921, *M*	Maj.-Gen Hon. Sir Reginald A J. Talbot, K C.B., *b* 1841 [*b.* 1867
1880	*Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Milles, *b* 1866, *s* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hy Aug Milles-Lade
1633 S	**Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U K. Baron, Balinhard*), *b* 1854, *s* 1905, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, K C V.O., *b* '93
1765	*Spencer*, Albert Edward John Spencer, *b* 1892, *s* 1922, *m*	Viset Althorp, *b.* 1924
1703 S	**Stair*, John James Dalrymple, D S O (*U K Baron, Oxenfoord*), *b* 1879, *s* 1914, *m*	Viset Dalrymple, *b.* 1906
1628	*Stamford* Roger Grey, *b* 1896, *s* 1910	(None)
1718	*Stanhope*, James Richd Stanhope, D S O, M C, *b* 1880, *s* 1905, *m*	Hon Henry A. *S.*, *b.* 1845
1821	*Strathbroke* Geo E J Mowbray Rous, K C M G, C B, C.V O, C B E, V D, *b* 1862, *s* 1886, *m*	Viscount Dunwich, *b* 1903
1847	*Stanford*, Edmund Henry Byng, *b* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m*	Hon Ivo Francis *B.*, *b.* '74
1786	*Strange See* "Atholl," *Scott Duke*	(As Scottish)
1677 S	**Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo Bowes-Lyon, K T, G C V O, T D (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), *b* 1855, *s* 1904, *m*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1884
1603	*Suffolk & Berkshire* (1626), Charles Henry George Howard, *b* 1906, *s* 1917	Hon Greville R *H.*, *b.* 1909
1230 S.	**Sutherland. See* "Sutherland," *U K. Duke*	Elizabeth M. *S.-L.-G.*, *b* 1921
1714	*Tankerville*, George Montagu Bennet, *b* 1852, *s* 1899, *m.*	Lord Ossulston, *b* 1897
1822	*Temple of Stowe*, Algernon W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, *b* 1871, *s* 1902, *m*	Chandos G. *T.-G.-L.*, *b.* 1909
1823	*Vane See* "Londonderry," *Irish Marq*	(As Irish)
1815	*Verulam*, James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct, Grimston; Scott. Baron, Forrester*), *b* 1880, *s* 1924, *m*	Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1910
1729	*Waldegrave* Wm Fredk Waldegrave, P C, V D, *b* 1851, *s* '59, *m*	Viscount Chewton, *b* 1882
1759	*Warwick & Brooke* (1746), Charles Guy Fulke Greville, *b.* 1911, *s* 1928, *M.*	Hon. Richard F M. *G.*, *b* 1913
1446 I	**Waterford See* "Shrewsbury and T.," *Engl Earl*, above	(As English)
1633 S	**Wemyss & March* (1697), Hugo Richard Charteris (*U K. Baron, Wemyss*), *b* 1857, *s* 1914, *m.*	Lord Elcho, *b* 1912
1621 I	*†Westmeath*, Anthony Francis Nugent, P C, *b.* 1870, *s* 1883	Hon Gilbert C. V, *b.* 1880
1624	*Westmorland*, Vere Anthony Francis Fane, *b.* 1893, *s* 1922, *m.*	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1924
1876	*Wharncliffe*, Archibald Ralph Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1892, *s* 1926, *m.*	Maj.-Gen Hon. E J. *Montagu-Stuart-Wortley*, C B., C M G., D S O., M.V.O., *b* 1857
1793 I	*†Wicklow*, Ralph Francis Forward-Howard, *b* 1877, *s* 1891, *w*	Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1902
1801	*Wilton*, Seymour Wm Arthur John Egerton, *b* 1921, *s* 1927, *M.*	Hon Geo Arthur *E*, *b.* 1898
1628	*Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Guy Montagu George Finch-Hatton, O B.E., D S C, *b.* 1885, *s* 1927, *m.*	Viset. Maidstone, *b.* 1911
1766 I	*°Winterton*, Edward Turnour, P.C, M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon Keith *Turnour-Fetherstonhaugh*, *b.* 1848
1859	*Wynton. See* "Eglinton and W.," *Scott Earl*, above	(As Scottish)
1837	*Yarborough*, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P C, *b.* 1859, *s* 1875, *w.*	Lord Conyers, M.C., *b.* 1888
1921	*Ypres*, John Richard Lowndes French, *b.* 1881, *s* 1925, *m.*	Viscount French, *b.* 1921

COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—*Style*, The Countess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1928	*Care*, Anne Estella Sarah Penfold Cave, 1st Countess	(None)
1861	*Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, *b.* 1878, *s* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Tarbat, *b* 1904
1633 S	*Loudoun*, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, *b* 1883, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Mauchline, *b.* 1918
1688 S.	*Melfort*, Lady Edith Drummond, *b.* 1854. *Title of Countess not used*	Francis M. *D.*, *b.* 1839
1901	*°Roberts of Kandahar*, Aileen Mary Roberts, D B E, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1914	Lady Edwina *Lewin*, *b* 1875
1701 S.	*Seaforth*, Nina Caroline Grant, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1915	Lord Strathspey, *q.v.* Baron

VISCOUNTS.—*Style* (*see* footnote, p. 134), The Right Hon the Viscount ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title, they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1919	*Allenby*, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, G.C.B, G.C.M.G., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1861, 1st Viscount, *m*	Capt. Fredk Claude H. *A.*, C.B.E., R N., *b* 1864
1911	*Allendale*, Wentworth H C. Beaumont, M C, *b* 1890, *s* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Wentworth *B*, *b.* 1922
1641 S	*Arbuthnott*, John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, *b* 1882, *s* 1920, *m.*	Hon Robin *A*, *b.* 1884
1751 I	*Ashbrook*, Llowarch Robert Flower, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Desmond *F.*, *b.* 1905
1917	*Astor*, Waldorf Astor, *b* 1879, *s.* 1919, *m*	Hon. W. Waldorf *A.*, *b.* 1907

Created.	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1781 I	†*Bangor*, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, O.B.E., *b* 1868, *s* 1911, *m*	Hon Edward W., *b* 1905
1720 I	**Barrington*, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), *b* 1848, *s* 1901, *m*	Hon William B., *b.* 1873
1925	*Bearsted*, Walter Horace Samuel, M.C., *b* 1882, *s.* 1927, *m*	Hon Marcus R. *S.*, *b.* 1909
1918	*Bertie of Thame*, Vere Frederick Bertie, *b.* 1878, *s* 1919, *m*	(None)
1712	*Bolingbroke & St John* (1716), Vernon H. St John, *b* 1896, *s* 1899	Geoffrey R. *St J.*, M.C., *b* '89
1717 I	**Boyne*, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), *b* 1864, *s* 1907, *m*	Hon Gustavus L. *H-R*, *b.* 1907
1868	*Bridport*, Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b* 1911, *s* 1924, *M*	Hon Sir Alex. *N.H.*, K.C.V.O., *b* 1854
1919	*Burnham*, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, G.C.M.G., C.H., T.D., *b* 1862, 1st Viscount, *m*	(None to Viscounty)
1926	*Byng of Vimy*, Julian Hedworth George Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1862, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1835	*Canterbury*, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, *b* 1872, *s* 1918 *m*	(None)
1924	*Cecil of Chelwood*, Edgar Algernon Robt Gascoyne Cecil, P.C., K.C., *b* 1864, 1st Visct, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Chaplin*, Eric Chaplin, *b* 1877, *s* 1923, *m*	Hon. Anthony, *C.*, *b* 1906
1665 I.	†*Charlemont*, James Edward G. Caulfeild, *b* 1880, *s* 1913, *m*	Chas Edw St. *G. C.*, *b.* 1887
1921	*Chelmsford*, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b* 1868, 1st Viscount, *m*	Hon. Andrew *T.*, *b* 1903
1717 I	*Chetwynd*, Godfrey John Boyle Chetwynd, C.B., *b* 1863, *s* 1911, *m*	Hon Adam D. *C.*, *b* 1904
1911	*Chilston*, Aretas Akers-Douglas, K.C.M.G., *b* 1876, *s* 1926, *m*	Hon Aretas *A.-D.*, *b* 1905
1661 I	**Cholmondeley* *See* "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq*	(As U.K.)
1902	*Churchill*, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., *b* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m*	Hon. Victor *S.*, *b.* 1890
1823	*Clancarty* *See* "Clancarty," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1781 I.	**Clifden*, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (*Brit. Baron, Mendip*), *b* 1844, *s* 1899, *m*	Hon Francis *A.-R.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1883
1718	*Cobham*, John Cavendish Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b* 1881, *s* 1922, *m*	Hon. Chas *I. L.*, *b* 1909
1902	*Colville of Culross*, Charles Alexander Colville (*Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1888, *s* 1928	Hon. John *G. C.*, *b.* 1892
1827	*Combermere*, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b* 1887, *s* 1898	Vice-Adm. R. *S. C.*, C.B., *b* 1873
1917	*Cowdray*, Weetman Harold Miller Pearson, *b* 1882, *s* 1927, *m*	Hon Weetman *P.*, *b.* 1910
1927	*Craigavon*, James Craig, P.C., *b* 1871, 1st Viscount, *m*	Hon James *C.*, *b.* 1906
1886	*Cross*, Richard Assheton Cross, *b* 1882, *s* 1914, *m.*	Hon Assheton Hy. *C.*, *b* '20
1926	*D'Abernon*, Edgar Vincent, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b* '57, 1st Viset., *m*	(None) [*b* 1884
1767 I	†*De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, *b* 1881, *s* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Osbert E. *V.*, C.B.E.,
1917	*Devonport*, Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, P.C., *b* 1856, 1st Visct, *m.*	Hon. Gerald, *K.*, *b* 1890
1622 I	*Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, C.H., *b* 1844, *s* 1892, *m*	Maj. Arthur H. *D.*, *b.* 1875
1785 I	*Donegall*, Edward St. Leger, *b* 1866, *s* 1891	Hon. Hugh *St. L.*, *b* 1869
1680 I	**Downe*, John Dawnay, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Dawnay*), *b* 1872, *s.* 1924, *m*	Hon Richard *D.*, *b.* 1903
1675 S.	**Dunblane* *See* "Leeds," *Engl. Duke*	(As English)
1926	*Dunedin*, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b* '49, 1st V., *m*	Hon. Ronald *M.*, *b.* 1875
1911	*Elibank*, Charles Gideon Murray (*Scott. Bn., Elibank*), *b* 1877, *s.* 1927, *m*	Hon Arthur *C. M.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b* 1879
1897	*Esher*, Reginald Baliol Brett, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b* 1852, *s* 1899, *m*	Hon Oliver *B.*, M.B.E., *b.* 1881
1816	*Exmouth*, Charles Ernest Pellew, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1923, *m*	Edward *P. P.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1868
1620 S.	†*Falkland*, Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., *b* 1880, *s* 1922, *m.*	Master of Falkland, *b* 1905
1720	*Falmouth*, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, *b.* 1887, *s* 1918, *m*	Hon Evelyn F. V. *B.*, *b.* 1916
1919	*Finlay*, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b* 1842, 1st Viscount, *m*	Hon Sir William *F.*, K.B.E., K.C., *b.* 1875
1921	*FitzAlan of Derwent*, Edmund Bernard Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Hy. E. *F.-A.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Furness*, Marmaduke Furness, *b* 1883, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *F.*, *b.* 1912
1720 I.	**Gage*, Henry Ramald Gage (*Brit. Baron. Gage*), *b.* 1805, *s* 1912	Wm. H. St. Q. *G.*, *b* 1880
1727 I.	**Galway*, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B., T.D (*U.K. Baron, Monckton*), *b* 1844, *s.* 1876, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon George *M.-A.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b* 1882
1910	*Gladstone*, Herbert John Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1478 I.	**Gormanston*, Jenico William Richard Preston, (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1925, *M.*	Hon. Robert F. H. *P.*, *b.* 1915
1816 I	*Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, V.C., C.B.E., D.S.O. (2 Bars), M.V.O., M.C., *b* 1886, *s.* 1902	Hon. Charles S. *V.*, *b.* 1912
1900	*Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m*	Hon. Sir W.H. *G.*, K.B.E., *b.* 1870
1849	*Gough*, Hugh William Gough, M.C., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1919	Capt. Guy V. Hugh *G.*, *b.* '87
1620 I.	**Grandison*. *See* "Jersey," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1916	*Grey of Fallodon*, Edward Grey, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1862, 1st Visct., *w.*	(None)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1719 I	**Grimston. See* "Verulam," *U.K. Earl*	(As U K.)
1831 I.	*Guillamore*, Hugh Hamon Massy O'Grady, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Richard *O'G*, *b.* 1867
1866	*Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s* 1885, *w.*	Lord Irwin, P C., *b* 1881
1891	*Hambleden*, William Henry Smith, T.D, *b.* 1903, *s* 1928, *m*	Hon James F A. S., *b* 1906
1884	*Hampden*, Thomas Walter Bland, K C B, C.M.G, *b* 1869, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Thomas H. *B.*, *b.* 1900
1791 I.	*Harberton*, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, *b* 1867, *s* 1912	Maj Hon. Ralph *P.*, O.B E.,
1917	*Harcourt*, William Edward Harcourt, *b* 1908, *s.* 1922, *M.*	(None) [*b* 1869
1846	*Hardinge*, Caryl N. Charles Hardinge, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1924, *m*	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, *q.v.* [1926
1793 I.	*Hawarden*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, *b* 1877, *s* 1914, *m*	Hon. Robert L. E *M.*, *b.*
1550	*Hereford*, Robert Devereux, *b* 1843, *s* 1855, *w*	Hon Robert C *D.*, *b.* 1885
1842	*Hill*, Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, D S O, *b.* 1876, *s* 1924, *m*	Hon. Gerald *C.-H.*, *b.* 1904
1796	*Hood* Grosvenor A. A. Hood, C B E (*Ir Baron, Hood*), *b* 1868, *s* '07, *m*	Samuel *H.*, *b.* 1910
1821	*Hutchinson. See* "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1924	*Inchcape*, James Lyle Mackay, G C S.I, G C.M G, K C I E, *b* 1852, 1st Viscount, *m*	Hon Kenneth *M.*, *b* 1887
1911	*Knollys*, Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, M B E, D F C, *b.* 1895, *s* 1924, *m*	(None)
1895	*Knutsford*, Sydney George Holland *b.* 1855, *s* 1914, *m*	Hon Arth. *Holland-Hibbert*, *b.* 1855
1922	*Lee of Fareham*, Arthur Hamilton Lee, P C, G C S.I, G B E, K.C B., *b.* 1868, 1st Viscount, *m*	(None)
1747	*Leinster. See* "Leinster," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1922	*Leverhulme*, William Hulme Lever, *b* 1888, *s* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Philip *L.*, *b.* 1915
1781 I.	*Lifford*, Evelyn James Hewitt, D S O., *b* 1880, *s* 1925	Hon. Edward *H.*, *b.* 1848
1921	*Long of Wraxall*, Francis David Long, *b.* 1911, *s* 1924, *M*	Hon R Eric *L*, M.P., *b*
1628 I.	**Lumley. See* "Scarbrough," *Engl Earl*	(As English) [1892
1660 I	**Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm John Clotworthy Skeffington, D S O (*U K Baron, Oriel*), *b* 1873, *s* 1905, *m*	Hon John *S.*, *b.* 1914
1802	*Melville*, Henry Charles Clement Dundas, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1926, *m*	Hon Henry C P B. *D.*, *b.* '09
1916	*Mersey*, John Charles Bigham, P C, *b* 1840, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Lt Col Hon Clive *B*, C M G.,
1717 I	**Midleton. See* "Midleton," English Earl	(As English) [C.B E, *b.* '72
1716 I.	*Molesworth*, George Bagot Molesworth, *b* 1867, *s* 1906, *m*	Hon Charles R *M*, *b.* 1869
1801 I.	**Monck*, Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck (*U K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* 1905, *s.* 1927	Brig.-Gen Cecil S O. *M.*, *b.* 1863
1550 I	*Mountgarret*, Piers Henry Augustine Butler (*U.K. Baron, Mountgarret*), *b* 1903, *s* 1918	Major Walter T. *B*, *b* 1853
1763 I	*Mountmorres*, Rev William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b* 1872, *s.* 1880, *m*	Rev Arthur *de M.*, *b.* 1879
1920	*Novar*, Ronald Cranford Munro-Ferguson, P.C., K.T., G.C M.G., *b* 1860, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1895	*Peel*, Wm Robt Wellesley Peel, P.C, G B E., *b* 1867, *suc* 1912, *m.*	Hon Arthur *P.*, *b.* 1907
1873	*Portman*, Claud Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Edward *P.*, *b.* 1898
1744 I.	**Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K P, M.V O. (*U K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b* 1880, *s* 1904, *m.*	Hon Mervyn *W.*, *b.* 1905
1900	*Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley, *b* 1902, *s.* 1916, *m*	Hon Matthew W. *R.*, *b* 1925
1919	*Rothermere*, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, P C, *b* 1868, 1st Visc, *m.*	Hon Esmond *H*, M.P., *b* '98
1918	*St Davids*, John Wynford Philipps, P C, G B.E, *b* 1860, 1st Visc, *m.*	Hon Jestyn R. A. P. *P.*, *b.* '17
1801	*St Vincent*, Ronald Charges Jervis, *b* 1859, *s.* 1908, *w.*	Hon. John C. C. *J.*, *b.* 1898
1911	*Scarsdale*, Richard Nathaniel Curzon, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1925, *m*	Hon. Francis N *C*, *b.* 1865
1905	*Selby*, Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, *b* 1911, *s* 1923, *M*	Hon Edwd. *G*, C B., *b.* 1870
1805	*Sidmouth*, Gerald William Addington, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1925, *m*	Hon Raymond *A*, *b* 1887
1776 I.	*Southwell*, Arthur Robert Pyers J M. Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon Robert *S*, *b.* 1898
1621 S.	**Stormont. See* "Mansfield, *Brit Earl*	(As British)
1927	*Sumner*, John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., G.C B (*Lord of Appeal*), *b* 1859, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1806 I	†*Templetown*, Henry Edward M.D, Clotworthy Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon Hy. Aug. *U.*, *b.* 1894
1721	*Torrington*, George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889	Lt.-Col. Arthur S. *B.*, *b.*
1926	*Tredegar*, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, C.B.E., *b.* 1867, 1st Viscount, *m.*	[1876 Hon. Evan *M.*, *b* 1893
1921	*Ullswater*, James William Lowther, P.C., G.C.B., *b* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Christopher *L.*, [*b.* 1887
1622 I	**Valentia*, Caryl Arthur James Annesley, C V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Annesley*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1927	Rev Wm. M. *A.* *b.* 1875
1924	*Willingdon*, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G C.S.I., G.C.M G., G.C.I.E, G.B E., *b.* 1866, 1st Viscount, *m.* (*Governor-General of Canada*)	Hon. Inigo *F-T.*, *b.* 1899
1918	*Wemboine*, Ivor Churchill Guest, P C, *b* 1873, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Ivor *G.*, *b.* 1903
1908	*Wolverhampton*, Henry Ernest Fowler, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1911	(None) [D.S.O., *b.* 1880
1923	*Younger of Leckie*, George Younger, *b.* 1851, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. James *Y.*,

VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Viscountess ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1918	*Rhondda*, Margaret Haig Mackworth, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918	(None)
1885	*Wolseley*, Frances Garnet Wolseley, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913	(None)

BISHOPS (24) —*Style*, The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord
[Those marked * always sit—21 others, except §Sodor and Man, by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses)]

Apptd		*Entd Lords*
1921	*Bath & Wells* (71st), St John Basil Wynne Willson, D D , *b.* 1868, *cons* 1921 . .	1927
1924	*Birmingham* (3rd), Ernest William Barnes, Sc D , F R S , *b.* 1874, *cons* 1924 ..	(6)
1927	*Blackburn* (1st), Percy Mark Herbert, D D , *b* 1885, *cons* 1922, *trans* 1927 . .	(8)
1920	*Bradford* (1st). Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D D , *b* 1867, *cons* 1920 . .	1923
1914	*Bristol* (49th), George Nickson, D.D , *b* 1864, *cons* 1906, *trans* 1914	1920
1920	*Carlisle* (61st), Henry Herbert Williams, D D , *b* 1872, *cons* 1920	1924
1928	*Chelmsford* (3rd), Henry Albert Wilson, M A , *b* 1876, *cons* 1928	(16)
1919	*Chester* (34th), Henry Luke Paget, D D , *b.* 1853, *cons* 1906	1921
1919	*Chichester* (96th), Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D D , *b.* 1858, *cons* 1912, *trans* 1919	1919
1922	*Coventry* (2nd), Charles Lisle Carr, D.D , *b* 1871, *cons* 1922	1928
1927	*Derby* (1st), Edmund Courtenay Pearce, D D , *b* 1871, *cons* 1927 . . .	(13)
1920	**Durham* (86th), Herbert Hensley Henson, D D , *b* 1863, *cons* 1918, *trans* 1920	1920
1924	*Ely* (61st), Leonard Jauncey White-Thomson, D D , *b* 1863, *cons* 1924 . .	(5)
1916	*Exeter* (65th), Lord William Cecil, D D , *b* 1863, *cons* 1916 .	1921
1923	*Gloucester* (33rd), Arthur Cayley Headlam, D D , C H , *b.* 1862, *cons* 1923 . .	(1)
1927	*Guildford* (1st), John Harold Greig, D D , b. 1865, *cons.* 1921, *trans* 1927	(10)
1920	*Hereford* (98th), Martin Linton Smith, D S O., D D , *b* 1868, *cons.* 1918, *trans* 1920	1924
1926	*Leicester* (1st), Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D D , *b* 1870, *cons* 1923 . .	(4)
1913	*Lichfield* (93rd), John Augustine Kempthorne, D D , *b* 1864, *cons* 1910, *trans* 1913 .	1919
1920	*Lincoln* (90th), William Shuckburgh Swayne, D D , *b* 1860, *cons* 1920 .	1923
1923	*Liverpool* (3rd), Albert Augustus David, D D , *b.* 1867, *cons* 1921, *trans* 1923	1926
1901	**London* (110th), Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, P C , K.C.V.O , D D , *b.* 1858, *cons* 1897, *trans* 1901	1901
1928	*Manchester* (6th) Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, D D , *b* 1872, *cons.* 1919, *trans* 1928 .	1921
1927	*Newcastle* (6th), Harold Ernest Bilbrough, D D , *b.* 1867, *cons* 1915, *trans* 1927	(12)
1910	*Norwich* (90th), Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O , D D , *b* 1863, *cons* 1910	1916
1925	*Oxford* (36th), Thomas Banks Strong, G B E , D.D , *b.* 1861, *cons* 1920, *trans* 1925 . .	1923
1927	*Peterborough* (31st), Claude Martin Blagden, D D , *b* 1874, *cons* 1927	(9)
1927	*Portsmouth* (1st), Ernest Neville Lovett, C B E , D D , *b.* 1869, *cons* 1927	(11)
1926	*Ripon* (6th), Edward Arthur Burroughs, D D , *b* 1882, *cons* 1926	(7)
1905	*Rochester* (102st), John Reginald Harmer, D D , *b* 1857, *cons* 1895, *trans.* 1905 . .	* 1911
1920	*St Albans* (4th), Michael Bolton Furse, D D , *b* 1872, *cons.* 1909, *trans* 1920 .. .	1923
1923	*St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich* (3rd), Walter Godfrey Whittingham, D.D , *b* 1861, *cons* 1923	(3)
1921	*Salisbury* (95th), St Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D D , *b* 1863, *cons* 1904, *trans.* 1921	1928
1913	*Sheffield* (1st). Leonard Hedley Burrows, D D , *b* 1857, *cons* 1909, *trans.* 1913	1919
1928	§*Sodor & Man* (73rd), William Stanton-Jones, B A , *b* 1866, *cons* 1928	
1919	*Southwark* (3rd), Cyril Forster Garbett, D D , *b* 1875, *cons* 1919	1922
1928	*Southwell* (4th), Henry Mosley, M A , *b* 1868, *cons* 1919, *trans* 1928 . . .	(14)
1923	*Truro* (7th), Walter Howard Frere, D.D , *b.* 1863, *cons* 1923	(2)
1928	*Wakefield* (3rd), James Buchanan Seaton, M.A , *b* 1868, *cons* 1928	(15)
1923	**Winchester* (89th), Frank Theodore Woods, D D., *b* 1874, *cons* 1916, *trans.* 1923 ...	1920
1918	*Worcester* (106th) Ernest Harold Pearce, C.B E , D D , *b.* 1865, *cons.* 1918	1921

BARONS —*Style* (see footnote, p. 134), The Right Hon. Lord ——
Addressed as, My Lord.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1911	*Aberconway*, Chas Benj Bright McLaren, P C , K C., *b* 1850, 1st B , *m*	Hon H. D. *McL* , C B E., *b.* 1879
1873	*Aberdare*. Henry Campbell Bruce, V.D , *b.* 1851, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Clarence *B.*, *b.* 1885
1835	*Abinger*, Hugh Richard Scarlett, D S O., *b* 1878, *s* 1927, *m.*	Hon. James R. *S.*, *b* 1914
1869	*Acton*, John E H. Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1924	Hon. Richd. *L.-D.-A.*, *b.* 1909
1887	*Addington*, John Gellibrand Hubbard, O B E , *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915 ...	Hon. Raymond *H* , *b.* 1884
1921	*Ailwyn*, Ronald Townshend Fellowes, D.S.O., M.C., *b* 1886, *s.* 1924, *m*	Com Hon Eric W E. *F.*, R.N., *b* 1887
1907	*Airedale*, Albert Ernest Kitson, *b* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. James *C. K* , *b* 1864
1896	*Aldenham*, Alban George Henry Gibbs, *b.* 1846, *s* 1907, *m*	Hon. Gerald *G* , *b.* 1879
1876	*Alington*, Napier George Henry Sturt, *b* 1896, *s* 1919	(None)
1902	*Allerton*, George William Lawies Jackson, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1925, *m.* ..	Hon Edward L. *J* , *b* 1908
1892	*Amherst of Hackney*, Wm Alexander Evering Cecil, *b* 1912, *s* 19, *M.*	Hon. Henry K. A. *C.*, *b.* 1914
1881	*Ampthill*, Oliver A Villiers Russell, G C.S.I , G C I E , *b* '69, *s* '84, *m.*	Hon. J. Hugo *R.*, *b.* 1896
1863	*Annaly*, Luke Henry White, M C , *b* 1885, *s* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Luke R *W.*, *b.* 1927
1917	*Annesley* See "Valentia," *Irish Viscount*	(None to Barony)
1916	*Anslow*, Tounan Mosley, C B , *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1903	*Armstrong*, William Hy Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T D , *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon Wm. J. M. *W.-A.*, *b.* 1892
1924	*Arnold*, Sydney Arnold, *b* 1878, 1st Baron	(None)
1605	*Arundell of Wardour*, Gerald Arthur Arundell, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon John F. *A.*, *b.* 1907
1885	*Ashbourne*, William Gibson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lt. Edward *G* , R N., *b.* 1901
1835	*Ashburton*, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *m* ...	Hon. Alexander *B.*, *b.* 1898
1892	*Ashcombe*, Henry Cubitt, C.B., *b.* 1867, *s* 1917, *m*..	Hon. Roland *C. C.*, *b.* 1899
1920	*Ashfield*, Albert Henry Stanley, P.C., *b.* 1875, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1895	*Ashton*, James Williamson, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1911	*Ashton of Hyde*, Thomas Gair Ashton, *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *m.* . . .	Hon. Thos R *A*, *b.* 1901
1800 I.	*Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench *b* 1868, *s* 1880, *m.*	Hon Robert *T*, *b.* 1897
1919	*Askwith*, George Ranken Askwith, K.C B , *b* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1863 I *	*Athlumney*, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (*U.K. Baron, Meredyth*), *b* 1865, *s* 1873, *m*.	(None to peerage)
1917	*Atholstan*, Hugh Graham, *b.* 1848, 1st Baron. *m*	(None)
1928	*Atkin*, James Richard Atkin, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1867, *m* . .	(Life Peerage)
1905	*Atkinson*, John Atkinson, P C , *b* 1844, *w.*	(Life Peerage)
1789 I 1793*	*Auckland*, {Frederick Colvin George Eden (*Brt Baron Auckland*), *b* 1895, *s* 1917, *m.*	Hon George *E*, *b* 1861
1900	*Avebury*, John Birkbeck Lubbock, *b* 1858, *s* 1913 .	John *L*, *b.* 1915
1718 I.	*Aylmer*, John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, *b* 1880, *s* 1923 .	Hon Kenneth A *A*, *b* 1883
1780	*Bagot*, William Bagot, *b.* 1857, *s* 1887, *m.*	Hon Walter *B*, D S O, *b.* '64
1607 S †	*Balfour of Burleigh*, George John Gordon Bruce, *b* 1883. *s.* 1921, *m.*	Master of Burleigh, *b.* 1927
1869	*Balinhard* *See* "Southesk," *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1924	*Banbury*, Frederick George Banbury, P C , *b* 1850, 1st Baron, *m*	Chas Wm *B*, *b* 1915
1698	*Barnard*, Christopher William Vane, M C , *b* 1888, *s* 1918, *m* .	Hon Harry J N *V.*, *b* 1923
1922	*Barnby*, Francis Willey, *b* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon F Vernon *W.*, C M G, C B E, M V O , *b* 1884
1887	*Basing*, John Lumley Robert Sclater-Booth, *b* 1890, *s* 1919, *m.*	Hon Charles *S-B*, *b* 1862
1837	*Bateman*, William S Bateman-Hanbury, *b* 1856, *s* 1901, *m.* ..	Hon Charles *B-H*, *b* 1877
1447	*Beauchamp*, *Barony claimed by* Ulric Oliver Thynne.	
1917	*Beaverbrook*, William Maxwell Aitken, P.C , *b* 1879, 1st Baron, *w*	Hon J W Maxwell *A*, *b* '10
1647 S †	*Belhaven & Stenton*, Lt.-Col Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, C I E , *b* 1871, *s* 1920, *m*	Master of Belhaven, *b.* 1903
1848 I †	*Bellew*, George Leopold Bryan, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon Richd E *Bellew*, *b* 1858
1856	*Belper*, Algernon Henry Strutt, *b.* 1883, *s* 1914, *m*	Hon Alexander *S*, *b* 1912
1455	*Berners*, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, *b.* 1883 *s* 1918 . . .	Hon Clement *T.*, *b* 1857
1784	*Berwick*, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, *b* 1877, *s* 1897, *m* . . .	Chas M W. A *-H*, *b* 1897
1922	*Bethell*, John Henry Bethell, *b* 1861, 1st Baron, *m* .	Hon John R *B*, *b* '902
1903	*Biddulph*, John Michael Gordon Biddulph, *b* 1869, *s* 1923, *m*	Hon Michael *B.*, *b* 1898
1923	*Blanesburgh*, Robert Younger, P C , G B E , *b* 1861 (*Ld of Appeal*)	(Life Peerage)
1918	*Bledisloe*, Charles Bathurst, P C , K B E , *b* 1867, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Benjamin L *B*, *b* '99
1907	*Blyth*, Herbert William Blyth, *b* 1868, *s* 1925, *m*	Ian A. J *B*, *b* 1905
1892	*Blythswood*, Archibald Douglas-Campbell, K C V O., *b* 1870, *s* 1918, *m*	Hon. Barrington S *D-C.*, *b* 1877
1797 *	*Bolton*, William George Algar Orde-Powlett, *b* 1869, *s* 1922, *m*	Hon Nigel A *O-P*, *b* 1900
1922	*Borwick*, Robert Hudson Borwick, *b* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. George *B*, *b* 1880.
1761	*Boston*, George Florance Irby, *b* 1860, *s* 1877, *m.*	Hon Cecil S. *I*, *b* 1862
1887	*Bowes* *See* "Strathmore and K.," *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1711	*Boyle* *See* "Cork and Orrery," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Braboume*, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b* 1863, *s.* 15, *w*	Hon Michael *Knatchbull*, *b* 1895
1925	*Bradbury*, John Swanwick Bradbury, G C B , *b* 1872, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon John *B*, *b* 1914.
1866	*Brancepeth* *See* "Boyne," *Irish Visct*	(As Irish)
1788	*Braybrooke*, Henry Neville, *b* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m*	Hon Richd H. C. *N*, *b* '18
1529	*Braye*, Adrian Verney Verney-Cave, *b* 1874, *s.* 1928, *m* . . .	Hon Thos A *V-C*, *b.* 1902
1794 I *	*Bridport*. *See* "Bridport," *U K. Viset.*	(As U K)
1860	*Brougham & Vaux*, Victor Henry Peter Brougham, *b.* 1909, *s* 1927, *M.*	Hon Anthony C *B*, *b* 1915
1776	*Brownlow*, Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, *b.* 1899, *s* 1927, *m.*	Robert H H. *C*, *b* 1861
1915	*Buckmaster*, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C., *b.* '61, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Owen Stanley *B*, *b.* '90
1529	*Burgh*, Alexander Leigh Henry Leith, *b.* 1906, *s* 1926	Hon. John D *L*, *b* 1909
1912	*Butler* *See* "Carrick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1643	*Byron*, Rev. Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, *b* 1861, *s* 1917 *m.*	Capt Augustus Wm *B*, *b* 1856
1796	*Calthorpe*, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, *b* '62, *s* 1912, *m*	Hon Frederick *G-C.*, *b* 1892
1383	*Camoys*, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s* 1897, *m.* . . .	Hon Ralph *S*, *b* 1913
1715 I	*Carbery*, John Evans-Freke, *b* 1892, *s* 1898, *w*	Hon Ralfe *E-F*, *b.* 1897
1834 I 1838*	*Carew*, {William Francis Carew (*U.K. Baron, Carew*), *b* 1905, *s.* 1927	Hon. Gavin G *C.*, *b* 1906
1786	*Carleton* *See* "Shannon," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1916	*Carnock*, Frederick Archibald Nicolson, M C., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1928 .	Com. Hon. Erskine A *N.*,
1796 I. 1797*	*Carrington*, Rupert Clement George Carington, C V.O , D.S O , *b.* 1852, *s* 1928, *w*	[D S O., *b* 1884 Capt Hon Rupert *C.*, *b* 1891
1921	*Carson*, Edward Henry Carson, P C (*Lord of Appeal*), *b* 1854, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1812 I. †	*Castlemaine*, Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, *m.* . . .	Hon. Robert *H.*, *b.* 1864
1869	*Castletown*, Bern. E B Fitz Patrick, P.C , K.P , C M.G., *b.* '48, *s* 83, *w*	(None)
1460 S *	*Cathcart*. *See* "Cathcart," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K)
1918	*Cawley*, Frederick Cawley, P.C., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w*	Hon Robt. Hugh *C.*, *b.* '77
1919	*Chalmers*, Robert Chalmers, P.C., G.C B , *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *w.* ..	(None)
1911	*Charnwood*, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.* ...	Hon. John R. *B*, *b.* 1901
1831	*Chaworth*. *See* "Meath," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1858	*Chesham*, John Compton Cavendish, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s* 1907, *m.* . . .	Hon. John Chas C *C.*, *b.* 1916

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir.
1887	*Cheylesmore*, Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D S.O., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Herbert *E., b* 1895
1858	*Churston*, John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, M V O , *b.* '73, *s* 1910	Hon Richard *Y.-B., b.* 1910
1800 I.	*Clanmorris*, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, *b* 1879, *s.* 1916, *m*	Hon. John Michael *B., b.*
1828	*Clanwilliam. See* "Clanwilliam," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [1908
1800 I	*Clarina*, Eyre Nathaniel Massey, *b.* 1880, *s* 1922, *m.*	(None)
1831	*Clements See* "Leitrim," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh*, Wilham Hugh Clifford, *b* 1858, *s* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas O Hugh *C ,b.* '87
1299	*Clinton*, Chas J R Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b* '63, *s.* '04, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1762 I.	**Clive. See* "Powis," *U K. Earl*	(As U K)
1789 I. 1831*	*Cloncurry*, {Frederick Lawless (*U K. Baron, Cloncurry*), *b* 1847, *s.* 1928, *w.*	(None)
1919	*Clwyd*, John Herbert Roberts, *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon. John Trevor *R., b* 1900
1313	*Cobham*, Gervase Disney Alexander, *b* 1880, *claim established* 1916	(None)
1919	*Cochrane of Cults*, Thos Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, *b* 1857, 1st Baron, *m*	Maj. Hon Thos G. F. *C*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883
1906	*Colebrooke*, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P C., G.C.V O., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1874	*Coleridge*, Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, *b* 1877, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon Richard D *C., b.* 1905
1604 S	**Colville of Culross. See* "Colville," *U.K. Visct.*	(As U K)
1917	*Colwyn*, Frederick Henry Smith, P C., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m* .. .	Hon Frederick *S., b.* 1887
1841	*Congleton*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1914, *m*	Hon Wm *J., P., b* 1925
1712 I.	**Conway. See* "Hertford," *Brit. Marq*	(As British)
1509	*Conyers*, Sackville George Pelham, M C , *b.* 1888, *s* 1926, *m* .	Two co-heiresses
1927	*Cornwallis*, Fiennes Stanley Wykeham Cornwallis, C B E., T D , *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m*	Capt. Hon Wykeham S. *C*, M.C , *b.* 1892
1874	*Cottesloe*, Thomas Francis Fremantle, C B , *b* 1862, *s* 1918, *m* .	Hon. John W H *F., b* '00
1914	*Cozens-Hardy*, Edward Herbert Cozens-Hardy, *b* 1873, *s* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Herbert *A C.-H., b.* '07
1899	*Cranworth*, Bertram Francis Gurdon, M.C., *b* 1877, *s.* 1902, *m.*...	Hon Robert *G*, *b.* 1904
1892	*Crawshaw*, William Brooks, *b* 1853, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon Gerald *B., b* 1884
1797 I.	**Cremorne. See* "Dartrey," *U K. Earl*	{Maj.-Gen Vesey J. Dawson, C V O., *b.* 1853
1797 I.	†*Crofton*, Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, *b* 1866, *s* 1912, *w.*	Hon Edw. Chas. *C., b.* 1896
1490	*Cromwell*, Robert Godfrey Wolseley Bewicke-Copley, M C., *b* 1893, *s* 1923, *m*	Hon. Philippa S *B.-C., b.* 1925
1920	*Cullen of Ashbourne*, Brien Ibrican Cokayne, K.B E , *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles B. M. *C , b* 1912
1914	*Cunliffe*, Rolt Cunliffe, *b* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *C , b.* 1903
1927	*Cushendun*, Ronald John McNeill, P.C , *b* 1861, 1st Baron, *w.*...	(None)
1921	*Dalziel of Kirkcaldy*, James Henry Dalziel, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1924	*Danesfort*, John George Butcher, K.C., *b* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.* ...	(None)
1927	*Daresbury*, Gilbert Greenall, C.V.O , *b* 1867, 1st Baron, *m* .. .	Hon Edward *G., b.* 1902
1924	*Darling*, Charles John Darling, P C , *b* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	{Maj. Hon. John C. *D.*, D.S O , *b.* 1888
1923	*Darrington*, Herbert Pike Pease, P C , *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon. Jocelyn A. *P., b.* 1908
1897	*Dawnay. See* "Downe," *Irish Visct*	(As Irish)
1920	*Dawson of Penn*, Bertrand Edward Dawson, G.C.V.O., K C B., K.C M.G., M.D., F.R C P., *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1928	*Davidson of Lambeth*, Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C , G.C.V.O., *b* 1848, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1812 I	†*Decies*, John Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, P C., D S.O., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Arthur M. *H.-B., b.* 1915
1299	*De Clifford*, Edward Southwell Russell, *b* 1907, *s.* 1909.....	Hon. John *R., b.* 1928
1851	*De Freyne*, Francis Charles French, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1915, *m*	Hon. Francis *A.J. F., b.* '27
1821	*Delamere*, Hugh Cholmondeley, *b* 1870, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Hon Thomas *C., b.* 1900
1835	*De L'Isle & Dudley*, Algernon Sidney, *b* 1854, *s.* 1922, ...	Hon. William *S., b.* 1859
1838	*De Manley*, Rev. Maurice John George Ponsonby, *b* 1846, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Hubert Wm. *P., b.* 1878
1834	*Denman*, Thomas Denman, P C., G.C M G., K.C.V.O , *b.* '74, *s* '94, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *D., b.* 1905
1885	*Deramore*, Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. George *de-Y.-B., b.* '70
1887	*De Ramsey*, Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1925, *M.*	John D. *C. F., b.* 1915
1881	*Derwent*, Francis V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Geo. Harcourt *J., b* 1899
1909	*Desart. See* "Desart," *Irish Earl*	(None to U.K. Barony)
1831	*De Saumarez*, James St Vincent Saumarez, *b* 1843, *s* 1891, *m.* ...	Hon. James B. *S., b.* 1889
1905	*Desborough*, Wm. Henry Grenfell, K.G., G C.V.O., *b.* 55, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1910	*De Villiers*, Charles Percy De Villiers, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. *De V., b.* 1911
1919	*Dewar*, Thomas Robert Dewar, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron	(None)
1620 I 1765*	*Digby*, {Edward Kenelm Digby, D S.O., M.C. (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920, *m*	Hon. Edward H. K. *D., b.* 1924
1899	*Dorchester*, Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O B E., *b.* '76, *s.* 1925, *m*	(None)
1615	*Dormer*, Charles Walter James Dormer, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1922	Hon. Joseph *D., b* 1914
1875	*Douglas. See* "Home," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1917	*Doverdale*, Oswald Partington, *b* 1872, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Edward A. *P., b.* 1904
1439	*Dudley*, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Smith, *b.* 1872, *claim established* 1916, *m.*.....	Hon. Ferdinando D. H. *L.-S., b.* 1910
1800 I.	**Dufferin & Claneboye. See* "Dufferin and A.," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1800 I	†*Dunalley*, Henry Cornelius O'Callaghan Prittie, D S O., *b* 1877, *s* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Henry D G *P*, *b.*1912
1541 I	*Dunboyne*, FitzWalter George Probyn Butler, *b* 1874, *s* 1913, *m*	Hon Patrick *B*, *b* 1917
1892	*Dunleath*, Henry Lyle Mulholland *b* 1854, *s* 1895 *m.*	Capt Hon Chas Hy Geo. *M*, C B E, D S O, *b* 1886
1831	*Dunmore* *See* "Dunmore," *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1869	*Dunning* *See* "Rollo," *Scott Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1462 I.	*Dunsany*, Edward John M Drax Plunkett, *b* 1878, *s* 1899, *m*	Hon. Randal *P*, *b* 1906
1780	*Dynevor*, Walter FitzUryan Rhys, *b.* 1873, *s* 1911, *m*	Hon. Charles *R.*, M C, M P, *b* 1899
1928	*Ebbisham*, George Rowland Blades, G B E, *b* 1868, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Rowland *B*, *b* 1912
1857	*Ebury*, Francis Egerton Grosvenor, D S O, M C, *b* 1883, *s* 1921, *m*	Hon Robert Egerton *G*, *b*
1859	*Egerton of Tatton*, Maurice Egerton, *b* 1874, *s* 1920	(None) [1914
1849	*Elgin* *See* "Elgin and K.," *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1643 S	*Elibank*, *See* "Elibank," *U K Viscount*	(As U K title)
1802	*Ellenborough*, Cecil Henry Law, C B, *b* 1849, *s* 1915, *w*	Maj Hon Henry Astell *L*, M C, *b* 1889
1510 S 1885*	*Elphinstone*, (Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U K Baron, Elphinstone*), K T, *b* 1869 *s* 1893, *m*	Master of Elphinstone, *b* 1914
1874	*Emly*, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b* 1858, *s* 1894, *w*	(None)
1919	*Ernle*, Rowland Edmund Prothero, P C, M V O, *b* 1852, 1st Bn, *m*	(None)
1806	*Erskine*, Montagu Erskine, *b* 1865, *s* 1913, *m.*	Hon Donald *E*, *b* 1899
1872	*Ettrick* *See* "Napier," *Scott Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1627 S.	†*Fairfax*, Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b* 1870, *s* 1900, *m*	Hon Thos B McK, *b* 1923
1897	*Fairlie* *See* "Glasgow," *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Faringdon*, Alexander Henderson, C.H., *b* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*	Alex Gavin *H*, *b* 1902
1756 I.	†*Farnham*, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D S O, *b* 1879, *s* 1900, *m*	Hon Somerset *M*, *b* 1905
1893	*Farrer*, Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1859, *s* 1899, *m.*	Hon Cecil *F*, *b* 1893
1876	*Fermanagh* *See* "Erne," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1856 I	*Fermoy*, Edmund Maurice Roche, M P, *b* 1885, *s* 1920	Hon Fras G *R*, *b* 1885
1798 I.	*Ffrench*, Charles Austin Thos R J J Ffrench, *b* '68, *s* 93, *m*	Hon John *F*, *b* 1872
1831	*Fingall* *See* "Fingall," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1909	*Fisher*, Cecil Vavasseur-Fisher, *b* 1868, *s* 1920, *m*	Hon John V.-*F*, *b* 1921
1790	*Fisherwick* *See* "Donegall," *Irish Marq*	(As Irish)
1906	*Fitzmaurice*, Edmond Geo Petty-Fitzmaurice, P C, *b* '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1295	*FitzWalter*, Henry FitzWalter Plumptre, *b* 1860, *called out of abeyance*, 1924, *m*	(None)
1776	*Foley*, Adrian Gerald Foley, *b* 1923, *s* 1927, *M*	Lt.-Col Cyril P *F*, *b* 1868
1445 S.	*Forbes*, Atholl Laurence Cuuyngham Forbes, *b* 1882, *s* 1916, *m*	Master of Forbes, *b* 1918
1821	*Forester*, George C Beaumont Weld-Forester, *b* 1867, *s* 1917, *m*	Hon Cecil *G. W.-F.*, *b* 1899
1922	*Forres*, Archibald Williamson, P C, *b* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stephen K *G. W.*,
1633 S	*Forrester* *See* "Verulam," *Engl. Earl*	(As English) [*b* 1888
1920	*Forster*, Henry William Forster, P C, G.C M G, *b* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Forteviot*, John Alexander Dewar, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m*	Capt. Hon. John *D*, M.C.,
1815	*Forford* *See* "Limerick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [*b.* 1885
1790	*Gage*. *See* "Gage," *Irish Visct*	(As Irish)
1917	*Gainford*, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *P*, *b* 1889
1800 I 1806*	*Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1818 I.	*Garvagh*, Leopold E Stratford Geo. Canning, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Leopold *C*, *b.* 1920
1876	*Gerard*, Frederic John Gerard, *b* 1883, *s* 1902, *m*	Hon. Robt Wm *G*. *b.* 1918
1824	*Gifford*, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, *b* 1857, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Charles *G.*, *b* 1899
1917	*Gisborough*, Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, *b* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos W P L *C*, *b.*1889
1918	*Glanely*, William James Tatem, *b* 1868, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1899	*Glanusk*, Wilfrid Russell Bailey, D S O, *b.* 1891, *s* 1928, *m.*	Hon William *B*, *b.* 1867
1918	*Glenarthur*, (James) Cecil Arthur, *b.* 1883, *s* 1928, *m.*	Hon. Matthew *A.*, *b* 1909
1921	*Glenary*, James Henry Mussen Campbell, P C, *b.* '51, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Chas. H. *G. C.*, *b.* 1885
1911	*Glenconner*, Christopher Grey Tennant, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m*	Hon. Colin C P. *T.*, *b.* 1926
1922	*Glendyne*, Robert Nivison, *b* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. John *N.*, *b.* 1878
1916	*Glentanar*, Thomas Coats, *b.* 1894, *s* 1918, *m.*	(None)
1909	*Gorell*, Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B E, M C., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1917, *m*	Hon Timothy R. *B*, *b.*1927
1868	*Gormanston*. *See* "Gormanston," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1806	*Granard* *See* "Granard," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1782	*Grantley*, John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b* 1855, *s* 1877, *m*	Hon. Richard *N*, *b.* 1892
1794 I	*Graves*, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, *b* 1871, *s* 1914, *m.*	Henry A. C. *G.*, *b.* 1877
1927	*Greenway*, Charles Greenway, *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon C K. *G.*, *b.* 1888
1902	*Grenfell*, Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell *b* 1905, *s.* 1925	Hon. Arthur B J *G.*, *b.*1908
1869	*Greville*, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, O B E, *b* 1871, *s* 1909, *m*	Hon Ronald *G*, *b.* 1912
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn*, Cecil Talbot Clifton, *b* 1862, *s.* 1912	(Co-heirs)
1886	*Grimthorpe*, Ralph William Ernest Beckett, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon Christopher *B.*, *b.*1915
1815	*Grinstead*. *See* "Enniskillen," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1928	*Hailsham*, Douglas M'Garel Hogg, P.C. (*Lord High Chancellor*), *b* 1872, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon Quintin *H* *b.* 1907

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1880	*Haldon*, Lawrence William Palk, *b.* 1869, *s* 1903, *m*.....	Hon. Laurence *P.*, *b* 1896
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell*, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1900, *m*	John *H.*, *b.* 1911
1874	*Hampton*, Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., *b* 1883, *s.* 1906	Hon. Humphrey *P.*, R.N., *b.*'88
1926	*Hanworth*, Ernest Murray Pollock, P.C., K.B.E. (*Master of the Rolls*), *b* 1861, 1st Baron, *m*	David Bertram, *P. b* 1916
1910	*Hardinge of Penshurst*, Charles Hardinge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (Chan), L.S.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *w*	Hon. Alexander H. L. *H.*, M.C., *b.* 1894
1869	*Hare.* *See* "Listowel," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1876	*Harlech*, Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, C.B., T.D., *b* 1855, *s* 1904, *m*	Rt. Hon. Wm. G. A. *O.-G.*, P.C., M.P., *b.* 1885
1815	*Harris*, George R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1851, *s* 1872, *m*	Capt. Hon. Geo. St. V. *H.*, M.C., *b* 1889
1866	*Harrowmere.* *See* "Henniker," *Irish Baron*, below	(As Irish)
1295	*Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b* 1882, *s.* 1904, *m*	Hon. Edward *A.*, *b.* 1912
1835	*Hatherton*, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842, *s* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1868
1776	*Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke, *b* 1860. *s* 1887, *m*	Adm. Hon. Stanhope *H.*,
1711	*Hay.* *See* "Kinnoull," *Scott. Earl*.	(As Scottish) *b.* 1863
1927	*Hayter*, George Hayter Chubb, *b* 1848, 1st Baron, *m*.....	Hon. Charles A. *C.*, *b* 1871
1797 I	*Headley*, Rowland George Allanson-Winn, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *m*	Hon. Rowland *A.-W.*, *b* 1901
1906	*Hemphill*, Fitzroy Hemphill, *b* 1860, *s.* 1919, *m*	Hon. Martyn *H.*, *b.* 1901
1896	*Heneage*, George Edward Heneage, O.B.E., *b* 1866, *s.* 1922	Hon. Hy. G. *H.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1868
1799 I	**Henley*, Francis Robert Eden (*U.K. Baron, Northington*), *b* 1877, *s* 1925, *m*.....	Hon. Michael Francis *E.*, *b* 1914
1800 I	**Henniker*, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (*U.K. Baron, Harrowmere*), *b.* 1872, *s* 1902	Hon. Gerald *H.-M.*, *b.* 1872
1886	*Herschell*, Richard Farrer Herschell, G.C.V.O., *b* 1878, *s* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Roguvald *H.*, *b* 1923
1922	*Hewart*, Gordon Hewart, P.C. (*Lord Chief Justice of England*), *b* 1870, 1st Baron, *m*.	Hon. Hugh V. *H.*, *b.* 1896
1828	*Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes à Court, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903, *m.* .	Hon. William *H.*, *b.* '06
1886	*Hillingdon*. Arthur Robert Mills, *b* 1891, *s* 1919, *m*.	Hon. Charles H. *M.*, *b.* 1922
1886	*Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp, O.B.E., *b* 1877, *s* 1897, *m*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1906
1908	*Holden*, Ernest Illingworth Holden, *b* 1867, *s* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Angus *H.*, *b.* 1898
1912	*Hollenden*, Samuel Hope Morley, *b* 1845, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon. Geoffrey *M.*, *b.* 1885
1897	*Holm Patrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., *b* 1886, *s.* 1898, *m*.....	(None)
1782 I.	**Hood.* *See* "Hood," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1919	*Horne*, Henry Sinclair Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., *General*, *b.* 1861, 1st Bn., *m*.	(None)
1797 I.	*Hotham*, Henry Frederick Hotham, *b* 1899, *s.* 1923	Hon. Peter *H.*, *b.* 1904
1881	*Hothfield*, John Sackville Richard Tufton, D.S.O. *b.* 1873, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Hy. H. S. *T.*, *b.* 1897
1597	*Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1899, *m*	Hon. John *S.-E.*, *b.* 1912
1869	*Howard of Glossop*, Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1924, *m*	Hon. Miles *F.-H.*, *b.* 1915
1923	*Hunsdon*, Herbert Cokayne Gibbs, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon. Walter D. *G.*, *b.* 1888
1796 I.	*Huntingfield*, Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, M.P., *b* 1883, *s* 1915, *m.*	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne *V.*, *b.* 1915
1866	*Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m*.....	Hon. William *J.*, *b.* 1898
1910	*Ikeston*, Balthazar Stephen Sargant Foster, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Illingworth*, Albert Holden Illingworth, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron .	(None)
1541 I.	†*Inchiquin*, Lucius William O'Brien, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m*.	Hon. Donough *O'B.*, *b.* 1897
1897	*Inverclyde*, John Alan Burns, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1919, *m*.	(None)
1919	*Inverforth*, Andrew Weir, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m*.....	Hon. Andrew *W.*, *b.* 1897
1921	*Invernairn*, William Beaudmore, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1925	*Irwin*, Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. (*Viceroy of India*), *b.* 1881, 1st Baron, *m*.....	Hon. Charles I. *W.*, *b.* 1912
1910	*Islington*, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1924	*Jessel*, Herbert Merton Jessel, G.B.E., C.M.G., T.D., *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. *J.*, *b.* 1904
1906	*Joicey*, James Joicey, *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m*.	Hon. Arthur *J.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Kenlis.* *See* "Headfort," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1856	*Kenmare.* *See* "Kenmare," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1776 I. 1886*	*Kensington*, Hugh Edwardes, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kensington*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. William *E.*, *b.* 1904
1788	*Kenyon*, Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, *b.* 1917, *s* 1927, *M.*	Rev. Hon. Wm. T. *K.*, *b.* 1847
1821	*Ker.* *See* "Lothian," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1909	*Kilbracken*, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, K.C., *b.* 1877
1900	*Killanin*, Michael Morris, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1927, *M.*	(None)
1789 I.	†*Kilmaine*, John Edward Deane Browne, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. John F. A. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1831	*Kilmarnock.* *See* "Erroll," *Scott. Earl*.....	(As Scottish)
1917 I.	*Kingsale*, Michael Constantine de Courcy, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *w.* ...	Lt.-Col. Hon. Michael *de C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1882
1768 S. 1880*	*Kinnaird*, Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923, *m*.	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1912

Created	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1902	*Kinross*, Patrick Balfour, *b* 1870, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1904
1838	*Kintore* *See* "Kintore," *Scott. Earl*...	(As Scottish)
1905	*Knaresborough*, Hy. MeyseyMeysey-Thompson, *b* 1845, 1st Bn., *w.*	(None)
1923	*Kylsant*, Owen Cosby Philipps, G C M G , *b* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*...	(None)
1917	*Lambourne*, Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, P C , G C V O , *b* 1847, 1st Baron, *w*	(None)
1880	*Lamington*, Charles Waallce Alex Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G C M.G , G C I E , T D., *b* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon Victor *C.-B* , M C., *b* 1896
1800 I.	*Langford*, William Chambre Rowley, *b* 1849, *s.* 1922, *m* . . .	Clotworthy *R.*, *b* 1885
1431	*Latymer*, Hugh Burdett Money-Coutts, *b* 1876, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon Thos B *M.-C* , *b* 1901
1869	*Lawrence*, Alexander Graham Lawrence, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1913, *m* .	Hon. John *L* , *b* 1908
1859	*Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham, *b* 1872, *s* 1901, *m*	Hon Hugh A *W* , *b* 1877
1839	*Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, *b* 1855, *s* 1905, *m* . . .	Rupert W D. *L* , *b.* 1908
1797	*Lilford*, John Powys, *b* 1863, *s* 1896, *m*	Hon Stephen *P* , *b* 1869
1758 I.	*Lisle*, John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, *b* 1903, *s* 1919	Hon Horace *L* , *b.* 1908
1925	*Lloyd*, George Ambrose Lloyd, P.C , G C.S I , G C I E , D.S O , *b* 1879, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Alex *L.*, *b* 1912
1895	*Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, C B., C M.G., D S O., M V O , *b* 1873, *s* 1900, *m*	Hon Geo. Hy C. *L* , *b* 1916
1801	*Loftus* *See* "Ely," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1541 I.	*Louth*, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, *b* 1868, *s* 1883, *m* . .	Hon. Otway *P.*, *b* 1892
1464 S. 1837 I.	*Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser, K T., K.C.M G., K C V.O , C B., D S O (*U.K. Baron, Lovat*), *b.* 1871, *s* 1887, *m*	Master of Lovat, *b* 1911
1762	*Lovel & Holland* *See* "Egmont," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1928	*Lugard*, Frederick John Dealtry Lugard. P C , G C M G , C B., D.S.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m*..	(None)
1839	*Lurgan*, William Brownlow, K C V.O , *b* 1858, *s* 1882, *w.* . .	Hon William *B.*, *b.* 1902
1914	*Lyell*, Charles Antony Lyell, *b* 1913, *s* 1926, *M*	(None)
1859	*Lyveden*, Robert FitzPatrick Courtenay Vernon, *b* 1892, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Cecil S. A *V.*, *b* 1862
1776 I	*Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *w* ..	Alex Godfrey *M* , *b* 1909
1922	*Maclay*, James Paton Maclay, P.C , *b* 1857, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Joseph P. *M.*, *b* 1899
1887	*Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *b* 1863, *s* 1903 ..	Hon Ronald *M'G.-H* , *b* '65
1807	*Manners*, Francis Henry Manners, M C , *b* 1897 *s* 1927, *m.* .	Hon John R C *M.*, *b* 1923
1922	*Manton*, George Miles Watson, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1922, *m*	Hon Joseph *W.*, *b* 1924
1908	*Marchamley*, William Tattersall Whiteley, *b* 1886, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. John W T. *W.*, *b* 1922
1921	*Marshall of Chipstead*, Horace Brooks Marshall P C , K C V O , *b* 1865, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None) *b* 1921
1776 I	*Massy*, Hugh Hamon Charles George Massy, *b* 1894, *s.* 1926, *m.* ..	Hon Hugh Hamon J S. *M* ,
1928	*Melchett*, Alfred Moritz Mond, P C., *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Henry L. *M.*, *b* 1898
1815	*Meldrum.* *See* "Huntly," *Scott. Marq*	(As Scottish)
1794	*Mendip.* *See* "Clifden," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Meredith.* *See* "Athlumney," *Irish Baron*, above	(None to peerage)
1926	*Merewerth.* *See* "Oranmore & Browne" Irish Baron	
1925	*Merrivale*, Henry Edward Duke, P C , *b* 1855, 1st Baron, *w*	Hon Edward *D.*, O.B.E., *b* 1882
1911	*Merthyr*, Herbert Clark Lewis, *b* 1866, *s* 1914, *w*	Hon William *L* , *b* 1901
1919	*Meston*, James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S I , *b* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*...	Hon Dougall *M* , *b.* 1894
1838	*Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, G C.B , G C M.G., G C.V.O., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m*....	Hon. Paul *M* , *b* 1886
1905	*Michelham*, Herman Alfred Stern, *b* 1899, *s* 1919, *m.*	Hon Jacque H. *S* , *b.* 1903
1712	*Middleton*, Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, M C , *b.* 1887, *s.* 1924, *m*	Hon. Digby M. G J. *W.*,
1922	*Mildmay of Flete*, Francis Bingham Mildmay, P C., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m*	[*b.* 1921 Hon Anthony B *M* , *b.* 1909
1821	*Minster.* *See* "Conyngham," *Irish Marq*.....	(As Irish)
1866	*Monck* *See* "Monck," *Irish Visct.*.	(As Irish)
1887	*Monckton* *See* "Galway," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1874	*Moncreiff*, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, *b* 1872, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Harry R. W. *M.*, *b.* 1915
1884	*Monk Bretton*, John William Dodson, C B. *b.* 1869, *s.* 1897	Hon. John Charles, *D.*, *b.* 1924
1885	*Monkswell*, Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Robt. D. *C* , *b.* 1926
1728	*Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire John Monson, *b.* 1868, *s* 1900, *m.*	Hon. John *M* , *b.* 1907
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu*, John Walter Edward Douglas-Scott-Montagu, K.C I.E , C.S.I., V.D , *b.* 1866, *s.* 1905, *m*..	Hon. Edward J.B. *D.-S.-M.*, *b* 1926
1806	*Mont Eagle.* *See* "Sligo," *Irish Marq*	(As Irish) [*b.* 1852
1839	*Montcagle*, Thomas Aubrey Rice, C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1926	Com. Hon. Francis *R.*, R N.,
1918	*Morris*, Edward Patrick Morris, P C., K.C.M.G, *b.* 1859, 1st Bn , *m.*	Hon. Michael W. *M.*, *b.* 1903
1831	*Mostyn*, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Edward *Ll.-M.*, *b.* 1885
1911	**Mountgarret.* *See* "Mountgarret," *Irish Viscount*	(None)
1283	*Mowbray, Segrave* (1283), *& Stourton* (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s* 1893, *m*	Capt. Hon. William *S.*, M.C., *b.* 1895
1915	*Muir Mackenzie*, Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, P.C., G C.B., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1767 I.	**Mulgrave.* *See* "Normanby," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1781 I.	†*Muskerry*, Hamilton M. T. F. Deane-Morgan, *b.* '54, *s* '68, *m.*	Hon. Robt *D.-M.*, *b.* 1874

Created	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1681 S	*Nairne *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit Marq*	(As British)
1868	*Napier of Magdala*, James Pearse Napier, *b* 1849, *s* 1921, *w* ..	Hon. Edward *N*, *b* 1861
1627 S	**Napier (of Merchistoun)*, Francis Edward Basil Napier (*U K Baron, Ettrick*), *b* 1876, *s* 1913, *m*	Master of Napier, *b.* 1900
1776 I.	*Newborough*, Thomas John Wynn, *b.* 1878, *s* 1916, *m.* .	Robt. Vaughan *W.*, *b* 1877
1898	*Newlands*, James Henry Cecil Hozier, *b* 1851, *s* 1906, *m* .	(None)
1892	*Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P C., *b* 1857, *s* 1898, *m*	Hon Richard *L.*, *b* 1888
1554	*North*, Wilham Henry John North, T D , *b* 1836, *s* 1884, *m.*	Hon Wm. F J *N.*, *b* 1860
1884	*Northbourne*, Walter John James, *b.* 1869, *s* 1923, *m* ..	Hon Walter E C *J* , *b* 1896
1885	*Northington*. *See* "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1878	*Norton*, Ralph Bowyer Adderley, *b* 1872, *s* 1926, *m* ..	Hon. Ronald W F *A.*, *b*
1906	*Numburnholme* Charles John Wilson, *b* 1904, *s* 1924, *m* .	Hon — *W*, *b* 1928 [1885
1870	*O'Hagan*, Maurice Hbt T Towneley-O'Hagan, *b* 1882, *s* 1900. *m*	Hon Thos A E *T-O'H* , *b* '17
1924	*Olivier*, Sydney Olivier, P C , K C M G , C B , *b* 1859, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1868	*O Neill* Shane Edward Robert O'Neill, *b* 1907, *s.* 1928 ..	Brian Arthur *O N*, *b.* 1911
1836 I.	*Oranmore & Browne*, Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (*U K Baron Mereworth*), *b* 1901, *s* 1927 *m* . . .	Hon Geoffrey C M *B* ,*b* 1912
1821	*Oriel* *See* "Massereene and F," *Irish Visct.* .	(As Irish)
1868	*Ormathwaite*, Arthur Henry John Walsh, G C V O , *b* 1859, *s.* 1920, *w.*	Hon William *W*, M V O., *b* 1863
1821	*Ormonde* *See* "Ormonde," *Irish Marq*	(As Irish)
1841	*Oxenfoord*. *See* "Stair," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1914	*Parmoor*, Charles Alfred Cripps, P C., K C V O , *b* '52, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. A H Seddon *C* ,*b* 1882
1866	*Penrhyn*, Hugh Napier Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1834, *s* 1927, *m*	Lt -Col Frank *D.-P.*,*b* 1865
1909	*Pentland*, Henry John Sinclair, *b* 1907, *s* 1925	(None)
1603	*Petre*, Joseph William Lionel Petre, *b* 1914, *s* 1915, *M.* . . .	Francis William *P* , *b* 1849
1918	*Phillimore*, Walter G F. Phillimore, P C ,G B E ,*b* 1845, 1st Bn., *m*	Hon. Godfrey W. *P* , *b* '77
1892	*Playfair*, George James Playfair, C V O , *b* 1849, *s* 1898, *m*	(None)
1919	*Plumer*, Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, G C B , G C M G , G.C.V.O , G B E , *Field Marshal*, *b* 1857, 1st Baron. *m*	Capt. Hon Thos Hall Rokeby *P* , M.C., *b.* 1890
1827	*Plunket*, Terence Conyingham Plunket, *b* 1899, *s* 1920. *m* .	Hon Patrick *T. P.*, *b* 1923
1831	*Poltimore*, George Wentworth Warwick Bamptylde, *b* '82, *s* '18, *m.*	Hon Copleston W *B.*,*b* '14
1690 S	*Polwarth*, Walter G Hepburne-Scott, C B E , V D , *b* '64, *s* 1920, *m*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1890
1749	*Ponsonby* *See* "Bessborough," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1885	*Powerscourt*. *See* "Powerscourt," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1918	*Queenborough*, Almeric Hugh Paget, G B E., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1800 I.	*Radstock*, Granville George Waldegrave, C B E , *b* 1859, *s.* 1913 .	Hon Montagu *W.*, *b.* 1867
1852	*Raglan*, FitzRoy Richard Somerset, *b* 1885, *s.* 1921, *m*	Hon. FitzRoy *S* , *b* 1927
1875	*Ramsay*. *See* "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl*...	(As Scottish)
1826	*Ranfurly* *See* "Ranfurly," *Irish Earl*.	(As Irish)
1916	*Rathcreedan*, Cecil William Norton, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Charles P *N.*, *b* 1905
1868 I.	†*Rathdonnell*, Thos Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b* 1848, *s.* '79, *w.*	(Capt. Hon. Thomas *McC.-B.*, M B.E., *b.* '81
1821	*Ravensworth*, Gerald Wellesley Liddell, *b* 1869, *s* 1919, *m.* . .	Hon. Robert *L.*, *b.* 1902
1821	*Rayleigh*, Robert John Strutt, *b* 1875, *s* 1919, *m*	Hon John A. *S*, *b* 1908
1628 S	*Reay*, Aeneas Alexander Mackay, *b* 1905, *s.* 1921	Baron Alexander *M* ,*b* 1907
1902	*Redesdale*, David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m*	Hon Thos David *F.-M.*, *b.* 1909
1928	*Rennant*, Jas. Farquharson Remnant, C B E , *b* 1863, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon John *R* , *b.* 1895
1806 I	*Rendlesham*, Frederick A Charles Thellusson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m*	Hon Percy *T* , *b.* 1874
1885	*Revelstoke*, John Baring, P.C., G C.V.O., *b* 1863, *s* 1897	Hon. Cecil *B.*, *b.* 1864
1920	*Riddell*, George Allardice Riddell, *b* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Ritchie of Dundee*, Charles Ritchie, *b.* 1866, *s* 1906, *m*	Hon. J. Kenneth *R* , *b.* '02
1913	*Rochdale*, George Kemp, *b* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon John D. *K.*, *b.* 1906
1782	*Rodney*, George B Hanley Guest Rodney, *b* 1891, *s.* 1909, *m.* . .	Hon. George W. *R.*, *b.* 1918
1651 S.	**Rollo*, William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C.B. (*U.K Baron, Dunmay*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1916, *m*	Hon. Eric Norman *R.*, *b.* 1865
1866	*Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s* 1905....	(None)
1896	*Rosmead*, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson. *b.* 1866, *s* 1897, *m.*	(None)
1796 I. 1838*	*Rossmore*, William Westenra (*U.K. Baron Rossmore*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Richard *W* , *b.* 1893
1910	*Rotherham*, Stuart Lund Holland, *b.* 1876, *s* 1927 *m*	(None)
1885	*Rothschild*, Lionel Walter Rothschild, *b.* 1868, *s* 1915	Nathaniel M. V. *R.*, *b.* 1910
1916	*Roundway*, Edward Murray Colston, C.M.G., D.S.O., M V.O., *b.* 1880, *s* 1925, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Rowallan*, Archibald Cameron Corbett, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m* ..	Hon Godfrey *C.*,M.C.,*b.* 1895
1919	*Russell of Liverpool*, Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M.C., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Langley G. H. J *R.*, *b.* 1922
1651 S. 1919*	*Ruthven* Walter Patrick Hore-Ruthven, C.B., C M.G., D.S.O., *Maj.-Gen.*, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1921, *m.*	(Gtss. of Carlisle, *b.* 1896 Brig-Gen. Hon. Sir Alex. *H.-R.*, P C, K.C.B ,C.M.G., D.S.O , *b.* 1872
1876	*Sackville*, Charles John Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G , *Maj.-Gen.*, *b.* 1870. *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon. Edward *C. S.-W.*, *b.* 1901

Created	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1911	*St Audries*, Alexander P. Fuller-Acland-Hood, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1917 .	Hon. Arth. *F.-A.-H.*, *b.* '06
1559	*St. John of Bletso*, Moubray St. A. Thornton St John, *b* 1877, *s.* 1920, *m*	Hon. John *St J*, *b* 1917
1852	*St. Leonards*, Frank Edward Sugden, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908 . .	Arthur H *S.*, *b.* 1863
1887	*St Levan*, John Townshend St Aubyn, C B, C V.O, *b* 1857, *s* 1908, *m.*	Francis Cecil *St. A.*, *b.* 1895
1885	*St Oswald*, Rowland George Winn, *b.* 1893, *s* 1919, *m.* .. .	Hon. Rowland *W.*, *b.* 1916
1796	*Saltersford* See "Courtown," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1445 S.	†*Saltoun*, Alexander Wm Fredk Fraser, C M.G., *b* 1851, *s* 1886, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, M C *b.* '86
1871	*Sandhurst*, John William Mansfield, *b* 1857, *s.* 1921, *m.* ...	{Capt Hon. Ralph Sheldon *M*, O.B E, *b* 1892
1802	*Sandys*, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m* ...	L.-Col A F.S. *Hill*, *b.* 1876
1888	*Savile*, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K C V O, *b.* 1854 *s* 1896, *m* ..	{Hon George H. *L.-S.*, *b.* 1919 [*b.* 1884
1603	*Saye & Sele*, Geoffrey C. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b* 1858, *s* 1907, *m.*	Hon Geoffrey *T.-W.-F.*,
1839	*Seaton*, John Regd. U Elliott-Drake-Colborne, *b* 1854, *s* 1888, *m*	Hon Jas. U.G R *C.*-Vivian,
1831	*Sefton*. *See* "Sefton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [*b* 1863
1489 S.	†*Sempill*, John Forbes-Sempill, *b* 1863, *s* 1905, *m*	Master of Sempill, *b* 1893
1918	*Shandon*, Ignatius John O'Brien, P C, *b* 1857, 1st Baron, *m*... .	(None)
1916	*Shaughnessy*, William James Shaughnessy, *b.* 1883, *s* 1923, *m.* .	Hon William G *S.*, *b.* 1922
1909	*Shaw*, Thomas Shaw, P C (*Lord of Appeal*), *b* 1850, *m*	(Life Peerage)
1783 I.	*Sheffield*. *See* "Stanley of Alderley," *U.K Baron*, below.	
1627 I.	*Sheland*, Robert Castel Sheland, *b* 1858, *s* 1924	Arthur W *S.*, *b.* 1860
1784	*Sherborne*, James Huntly Dutton, D S O, *b* 1873, *s* 1920	Hon Charles *D*, *b.* 1911
1880	*Shute* See "Barrington," *Irish Visct*	(As Irish)
1902	*Shuttleworth*, Ughtred J Kay-Shuttleworth, P C, *b* '44, 1st Bn., *w.*	Richard U P. *K.-S.*, *b* 1913
1821	*Sidmouth* See "Longford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1449 S.	†*Sinclair*, Archibald James Murray St Clair, M.V O, *b* 1875 *s* 1922, *m.*	Master of Sinclair, *b* 1914
1919	*Sinha*, Aroon Sinha, *b* 1887, *s.* 1928, *m.* . .	Hon Sudhandro *S.*, *b.* 1921
1916	*Somerleyton*, Savile Brunton Crossley, P C, G.C.V O, *b.* 1857 1st Baron, *m*	Maj. Hon Francis Savile *C*, M C, *b* 1889
1784	*Somers*, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, K C M G., D.S O, M C., *b* 1887, *s* 1899, *m* . .	Rev. Henry L. S. *C.*, *b* 1862
1873	*Somerton* See "Normanton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1780	*Southampton*, Charles Henry Fitzroy, O B E, *b* 1867, *s* 1872, *m*	Hon Charles *F*, *b* 1904
1917	*Southborough*, Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P C, G C B, G C M G, G C V O, K C S I, *b* 1860, 1st Baron, *m* . .	Hon Spencer *H*, *b* 1889
1910	*Southwark*, Richard Knight Causton, P C, *b* 1843, 1st Baron *m.*	(None) [1861
1840	*Stafford*, Francis Ed Fitzherbert-Stafford, D.S O, *b* 1859, *s* 1913 *m.*	Hon. Basil *Fitzherbert*, *b.*
1886	*Stalbridge*, Hugh Grosvenor, *b.* 1880, *s* 1912, *m* . .	Hon Hugh *G*, *b* 1904
1911	*Stamfordham*, Arthur John Bigge, P C, G C B, G.C I E, G C V.O., K C S I, K C M G, I S O, *b* 1849, 1st Baron, *w* .	(None)
1839	*Stanley of Alderley*, Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K C M.G. (*Irish Baron, Sheffield*), *b* 1875, *s.* 1925, *m*	Hon Edward *S*, *b.* 1907
1893	*Stanmore*, George A Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, C V.O., *b* 1871, *s.* 1912	(None)
1796	*Stewart of Garlies* See "Galloway," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1925	*Stonehaven*, John Lawrence Baird, P C, G.C.M.G, D S O, *b* 1874, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon James Ian *B*, *b* 1908
1328	*Strabolgi*. Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, *b.* 1853, *claim*} *established* 1916, *m*	Lt.-Com Hon. Joseph *K.*, R N, M P, *b* 1886
1911	*Strachie*, Edward Strachey, P.C, *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.* . . .	Hon Edward *S*, *b.* 1882
1900	*Strathcona & Mount Royal*, Donald Stirling Palmer Howard, *b* 1891, *s.* 1926, *m*	Hon. Donald *H.*, *b.* 1923
1836	*Strathcden & Campbell* (1841), Alastair Campbell, *b* 1899, *s* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Gavin *C*, *b* 1901
1884	*Strathspey*, Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, *b* 1879, *s.* 1915, *m.* . . .	Hon. Donald *G.*, *b* 1912
1928	*Strickland*, Gerald Strickland (*Count Della Catena*) G C.M G, *b* 1861, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart*. *See* "Moray," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1838	*Sudeley*, Wm Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, *b.* 1870, *s* 1922, *m.*	Rev. Hon Alfred *H.-T.*, *b.* '46
1884	*Sudley* See "Arran," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1786	*Suffield*, Victor A C. Harbord, *b.* 1897, *s* 1924, *m.*	Hon John *H.*, *b.* 1907
1893	*Swansea*, Odo Richard Vivian, D.S.O, M.V.O, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. John H H *V.*, *b.* 1925
1907	*Swaythling*, Stuart Albert Samuel Samuel-Montagu, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. — *S.-M.*, *b.* 1928
1919	*Swinfen*, Charles Swinfen Eady, *b.* 1904, *s* 1919	(None)
1913	*Sydenham of Combe*, George Sydenham Clarke, G C.S.I, G.C M G, C I E, G B.E., *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1831 I.	*Talbot of Malahide*} James Boswell Talbot, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1921, *m*	{Hon. Reginald *T.*, C.B.E.,
1856*	*Talbot de Malahide*}	*b.* 1849
1797 I.	*Teignmouth*, Hugh Aglionby Shore, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon Lionel *S.*, *b* 1918
1831	*Templemore*, Arthur Claud Spencer Chichester, D.S O., O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1924, *m*	{Hon. Arthur P S, *C*, *b.* 1914
1884	*Tennyson*, Hallam Tennyson, P C., G C M.G, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1892, *m.* ...	Hon. Lionel *T.*, *b.* 1889
1827	*Tenterden*, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b* 1865, *s.* 1882, *m*	(None)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1918	*Terrington*, Harold J Selborne Woodhouse, O B E, *b.* 1877, *s* 1921 *m*	Hon Horace *W.*, C B E, *b* 1888
1616	*Teynham*, Henry John P S Roper-Curzon, *b* 1867, *s* 1892, *m*	Hon Chris *R.-C.*, *b* 1896
1924	*Thomson*, Christopher Birdwood Thomson, P C, C B E, D S O, *b* 1875, 1st Baron	(None)
1792	*Thurlow*, Rev Charles Edward Cumming-Bruce, *b* '69, *s* 1916, *m*	Hon Charles *C.-B.*, *b* 1910
1876	*Tollemache*, Bentley Lyonel J Tollemache, *b* 1883, *s* 1904, *m*	Hon. Denis *T.*, D S O, *b* 1884
1564 S	*Torphichen*, John Gordon Sandilands, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1915, *m*	Master of Torphichen, *b.*
1917	*Treowen*, Ivor John C Herbert, C B, C M G, *b* 1851, 1st Baron, *m*	(None) [1917
1921	*Trevethan*, Alfred Tristram Lawrence, P C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Chas Trevor *L.*, D.S.O., *b* 1879
1880	*Trevor*, Charles Edward Hill-Trevor, *b* 1863, *s* 1923 *m*	Hon. Chas. E *H.-T.*, *b* 1928
1462 I	*Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b* 1861, *s* 1891, *w*	Hon Charles *B.*, *b.* 1899
1881	*Tweeddale* *See* "Tweeddale," *Scott Marq*	(As Scottish)
1881	*Tweedmouth*, Dudley C Marjoribanks, C M G, D S.O, M V O, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1909, *m*	Edward *M.*, *b* 1900
1786	*Tyrone* *See* "Waterford," *Irish Marq*	(As Irish)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*, Hubert Geo Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Three co-heiresses [1898
1800 I.	*Ventry*, Arthur William Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b* 1864, *s* 1923, *m*	Hon Arthur *E. de-M.*, *b.*
1762	*Vernon*, Francis W L Venables-Vernon, *b* 1889, *s* 1915, *m*	Hon. John L *V.*, *b.* 1923
1922	*Vestey*, William Vestey, *b* 1859, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Samuel *V.*, *b* 1882
1841	*Vivian*, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, D S O, *b* '78, *s* '93, *m.*	Hon. Anthony *V.*, *b.* 1906
1905	*Waleran*, William George Hood Walrond, *b* 1905, *s* 1925	John H *W.*, *b.* 1908
1780	*Walsingham*, John Augustus de Grey, *b* 1849, *s* 1919, *m*	Col Hon G. *de G.*, D S O, *b.*
1922	*Wargrave*, Edward Alfred Goulding, P C, *b* 1863, 1st Baron	(None) [1884
1922	*Waring*, Samuel James Waring, *b* 1860, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1926	*Warrington of Clyte*, T Rolls Warrington, P.C, *b* 1851, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1792 I.	*Waterpark*, Charles Frederick Cavendish, *b* 1883, *s* 1912	Henry S. H. *C.*, *b* 1876
1919	*Waverlee*, William Hall Walker, *b* 1856, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1918	*Weir*, William Douglas Weir, P C, *b.* 1877, 1st Baron, *m*	Hon Jas Kenneth *W.*, *b.* 1905
1821	*Wemyss* *See* "Wemyss and March," *Scott Earl*	(As Scottish)
1839	*Wenlock*, Rev. Algernon George Lawley, *b* 1857, *s.* 1918, *m*	Hon Sir A *L.*, G C S I, *b* 1860
1861	*Westbury*, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b* 1852, *s* '75, *m.*	Hon Richard *B.*, *b.* 1883
1776 I	*Westcote* *See* "Cobham," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1919	*Weston Wemyss*, Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, G C B, G M G, M.V O, *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b* 1864, 1st Baron, *m*	(None)
1548	*Wharton*, Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, *b* 1876, *claim established* 1916, *m*	Hon Chas. John *K.-T.*, *b.* 1908
1912	*Whitburgh*, Thomas Banks Borthwick, *b.* 1874, 1st Baron	(None)
1826	*Wigan* *See* "Crawford," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1491	*Willoughby de Broke*, John Henry Peyto Verney, M C, *b.* 1896, *s* 1923	Two co heiresses.
1529	*Windsor.* *See* Plymouth, Earl of (page 116)	
1918	*Wittenham*, George Denison Faber, C B., *b* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1869	*Wolverton*, Frederic Glyn, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Geo Carr *G.*, *b.* 1896
1922	*Woolavington*, James Buchanan, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w*	(None)
1835	*Woolmington.* *See* "Gosford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1928	*Wraxall*, George Abraham Gibbs, P C., T.D., *b.* 1873, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon Geo. R. L. *G.*, *b* 1928
1915	*Wrenbury*, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Bryan *B.*, *b.* 1890
1838	*Wrottesley*, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, *b.* 1873, *s* 1910	Hon Walter B. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1919	*Wyfold*, Robert Trotter Hermon-Hodge, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lt.-Col Hon. Roland *H.-H.*, D.S.O., M.V O, *b.* 1880
1829	*Wynford*, Philip George Best, D S O, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1904, *m*	Hon. Samuel J. *B.*, *b.* 1874
1921	*Ystwyth*, Matthew Lewis Vaughan-Davies, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)

BARONESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Baroness —. *Addressed as*, My Lady

1309	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine T Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Miles F. *F.-H.*, *b.*
1421	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, M.B.E, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Two co-heiresses [1915
1368	*Botreaux* (*See* "Loudoun," Countess of)	*See* Loudoun, Countess of
1897	*Burton*, Nellie Lisa Baillie, *b* 1873, *s* 1909, *m*	Hon. George E. M. *B.*, *b.* 1894
1608	*Clifton*, Elizabeth Adelme Mary Bligh, *b.* & *s.* 1900	Earl of Darnley, *q.v.*
1332	*Darcy de Knayth*, Violet (*Countess of Powis*), *b.* 1865, *m.*	*See* Powis, Earl of
1264	*De Ros*, Mary Frances (*Countess of Dartrey*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1907, *m*	Three co heiresses
1609 S	**Dingwall* *See* "Lucas," *Engl. Baroness* (Scott title the earlier)	(As English)
1295	*Furnivall*, Mary Frances Katherine Agar, *b* 1900, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1444 S	*Gray*, Ethel Eveleen Gray-Campbell, *b* 1866, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Master of Gray, *b.* 1894
1490 S.	*Herries.* Gwendolen (*Duchess of Norfolk*), *b.* 1877, *s* 1908, *w.*	Duke of Norfolk, *q.v.*
1602 S	*Kinloss*, Mary Morgan-Grenville, C I, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1889, *w.*	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1889
1663	*Lucas*, Nan Ino Cooper, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Anne R. *C.*, *b.* 1919
1911	*Ravensdale*, Mary Irene Curzon, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1925	Lady Cynthia Mosley, *b.* 1898
1299	*Strange of Knokin*, 1426 *Hungerford and* 1445 *De Moleyns*, Elizabeth (*Viscountess St. Davids*), *b.* 1884, title called out of abeyance 1921, *m.*	*See* St. Davids, Viscount
1529	*Wentworth*, Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, *b* 1873, *s.* 1917	Hon. Noel *L.*, *b.* 1900
1308	*Zouche of Harringworth*, Mary Cecil Frankland, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. *A. P.*, *b.* 1902

Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons of Dukes, &c.

From this list it will be seen that the "Marquess of Blandford" *is the heir to the* Dukedom of Marlborough, *that the* "Earl of Aboyne" *is the eldest son of the* Marquess of Huntly, *while* "Viscount Acheson" *is heir to the* Earldom of Gosford, *and* "Lord Aberdour" *to the* Earldom of Morton; * *the titles borne by second heirs are also given, e g* "Earl of Burlington," *eldest son of the* "Marquess of Hartington," *heir to the* Dukedom of Devonshire, "Viscount Malpas," *eldest son of the* "Earl of Rocksavage," *heir to the* Marquessate of Cholmondeley, *and* "Lord Dundas," *eldest son of the* "Earl of Ronaldshay," *heir to the* Marquessate of Zetland.

NOTE —In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used

Marquesses

Blandford—*Marlborough*
Bowmont—*Roxburghe*
Carmarthen—*Leeds*
Douglas & Clydesdale —*Hamilton*
°Douro—*Wellington*
Graham—*Montrose*
Granby—*Rutland*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hartington—*Devonshire*
Kildare—*Leinster*
Lorne—*Argyll*
Stafford—*Sutherland*
Tavistock—*Bedford*
Titchfield—*Portland*
Tullibardine—*Atholl*
Worcester—*Beaufort*

Earls.

Aboyne—*Huntly*
Altamont—*Sligo*
Arundel—*Norfolk*
Ava—*Dufferin and Ava*
Bective—*Headfort*
Belfast—*Donegall*
Brecknock—*Camden*
Bunford—*St Albans*
Burlington —**Hartington*
Cardigan—*Adlesbury[ton*
Cassillis—*Ailsa [ton*
°Compton — *Northampton*
Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*
Dumfries—*Bute*
Eltham—*Cambridge*
Euston—*Grafton [ster*
°Grosvenor — *Westminster*
Haddo—*Aberdeen*
Hillsborough — *Downshire*
Hopetoun—*Lanlithgow*
°Jermyn—*Bristol*
Kerry—*Lansdowne*
Lewes—*Abergavenny*
Lincoln—*Newcastle*
March—*Richmond*
Medina—*Milford Haven*
Mornington—**Douro*
Mount Charles — *Conyngham*
Mulgrave—*Normanby*
Ossory—*Ormonde*
°Percy — *Northumberland*
Rocksavage—*Cholm'ley*
Ronaldshay—*Zetland*
Sunderland—**Blandford*
Uxbridge—*Anglesey*
Yarmouth—*Hertford*

Viscounts.

Acheson—*Gosford*
Adare—*Dunraven*
Althorp—*Spencer*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Asquith—*Oxford & A.*
Borodale—*Beatty*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brackley—*Ellesmere*
Brocas—*Jellicoe*
Broome—*Kitchener*
Bury—*Albemarle*
Calne—*Kerry*
Campden—*Gainsboro'*
Carlow—*Portarlington*
Castlereagh—*Londond'y*
Castlerosse—*Kenmare*
Chelsea—*Cadogan*
Chewton—*Waldegrave*
Clive—*Powis*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Cranborne—*Salisbury*
Cranley—*Onslow*
Curzon—*Howe*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dangan—*Cowley*
Dawick—*Haig*
Deerhurst—*Coventry*
Drumlanrig — *Queensberry*
Duncannon—*Bessboro'*
Dunluce—*Antrim*
Dunsford—*Midleton*
Dunwich—*Stradbroke*
Ebrington—*Fortescue*
Ednam—*Dudley*
Elmley—*Beauchamp*
Elveden—*Iveagh*
Ennismore—*Listowel*
Erleigh—*Reading*
Errington—*Cromer*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fincastle—*Dunmore*
FitzHarris — *Malmesbury*
Folkestone—*Radnor*
Forbes—*Granard*
French—*Ypres*
Funeaux—*Birkenhead*
Garmoyle—*Cairns*
Glenawly—*Annesley*
Grey de Wilton—*Wilton*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Helmsley—*Feversham*
Hinchingbrooke—*Sandwich*
Hinton—*Poulett [wich*
Holmesdale—*Amherst*
Ikerrin—*Carrick*
Ingestre—*Shrewsbury*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Kelburn—*Glasgow*
Kilwarlin—*Downshire*
Kingsborough — *Kingston*
Knebworth—*Lytton*
Kynnaird—*Newburgh*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Lewisham—*Dartmouth*
Lottus—*Ely*
Lymington — *Portsmouth*
Maidstone—*Winchilsea*
Malden—*Essex*
Malpas—**Rocksavage*
Mandeville—*Manchester*
Marsham—*Romney*
Melgund—*Minto*
Milton—*Fitzwilliam*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Morpeth—*Carlisle*
Newport—*Bradford*
Northland—*Rainham*
Ockham—*Lovelace*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Petersham—*Harrington*
Pollington—*Mexboro'*
Raynham—*Townshend*
Sandon—*Harrowby*
Savernake—**Cardigan*
Somerton—*Normanton*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stuart—*Castlestewart*
Sudley—*Arran*
Sundale—*Donoughmore*
Tamworth—*Ferrers*
Tarbat—*Cromartie*
Thurles—**Ossory*
Tiverton—*Halsbury*
Trafalgar—*Nelson*
Uffington—*Craven*
Walpole—*Orford*
Weymouth—*Bath*
Windsor—*Plymouth*
Wolmer—*Selborne*

Barons (Lord —)

Aberdour—*Morton*
Apsley—*Bathurst*
Ardee—*Meath*
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
Balgonie—*Leven*
Balniel—*Crawford*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Brooke—*Warwick*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Buckhurst—*De La Warr*
Burgh'sh—*Westm'land*
Burghley—*Exeter*
Cardross—*Buchan*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Clifton—*Darnley*
Clonmore—*Wicklow*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Conyers—*Yarborough*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Dalmeny—*Rosebery*
Downe—*Morley*
Dundas—**Ronaldshay*
Dunglass—*Home*
Elcho—*Wemyss & March*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Eskdale—**Dalkeith*
Falconer—*Kintore*
Garioch—*Mar*
Garlies—*Galloway*
Gilford—*Clanwilliam*
Glamis—*Strathmore*
Glenorchy — *Breadalbane & H.*
Glerawly—*Annesley*
Greenock—*Cathcart*
Guernsey—*Aylesford*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Hobart — *Buckinghamshire*
Howard of Effingham—*Effingham*
Howland—**Tavistock*
Hyde—*Clarendon*
Jedburgh—*Lothian*
Kilconnel—*Clancarty*
Killeen—*Fingall*
Kilmarnock—*Erroll*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Loughborough—*Rosslyn*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Mauchline—*Loudoun*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Naas—*Mayo*
Newtown-Butler — *Lanesborough*
Norreys—*Abingdon*
North—*Guilford*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Ormelie—*Breadalbane*
Ossulston—*Tankerville*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Porchester—*Carnarvon*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Roos of Belvoir—**Granby*
Rosehill—*Northesk [by*
Scone—*Mansfield*
Settrington—**March*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stavordale—*Ilchester*
Thirlestane — *Lauderdale*
Thurles—**Ossory [dale*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Willoughby de Eresby —*Ancaster*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*

∴ *In addition to the above Titles of Courtesy the eldest son of Scottish Viscounts and Barons is usually styled* "The Master of ——" *e g* "The Master of Falkland," *eldest son of* Viscount Falkland; "The Master of Belhaven," *eldest son of* Lord Belhaven and Stenton.

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abbott—*Tenterden*
Abney Hastings—*Loudoun*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Adderley—*Norton*
Addington—*Sidmouth*
Agar—*Furnivall*
Agar—*Normanton*
Agar Robartes—*Clifden*
Aitken—*Beaverbrook*
Akers Douglas—*Chilston*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Alexander—*Cobham*
Allanson Winn—*Headley*
Allsopp—*Hindlip*
Annesley—*Valentia*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Arthur—*Glenarthur*
Ashley Cooper—*Shaftesbury*
Asquith—*Oxford & A*
Astley—*Hastings*
Bailey—*Glanusk*
Baillie—*Burton*
Baillie Hamilton—*Haddington*
Baird—*Stonehaven*
Balfour—*Kinross*
Bampfylde—*Poltimore*
Baring—*Ashburton*
Baring—*Cromer*
Baring—*Northbrook*
Baring—*Revelstoke*
Barnes—*Gorell*
Barnewall — *Trimlestown*
Bateman Hanbury — *Bateman*
Bathurst—*Bledisloe*
Beaumore—*Invernairn*
Beauclerk—*St Albans*
Beaumont—*Allendale*
Beckett—*Grimthorpe*
Bennet—*Tankerville*
Benson—*Charnwood*
Beresford—*Decies*
Beresford—*Waterford*
Bernard—*Bandon*
Bertie—*Abingdon*
Bertie—*Bertie of Thame*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Best—*Wynford*
Bethell—*Westbury*
Bethune—*Lindsay*
Bewicke-Copley—*Cromwell*
Bigge—*Stamfordham*
Bigham—*Mersey*
Bingham—*Clanmorris*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Blades—*Ebbisham*
Bligh—*Clifton*
Bligh—*Darnley*
Blunt Mackenzie—*Cromartie*
Bootle Wilbraham — *Lathom*
Borthwick—*Whitburgh*
Boscawen—*Falmouth*
Bourke—*Mayo*
Bowes Lyon — *Strathmore*
Boyle—*Cork*
Boyle—*Glasgow*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brand—*Hampden*
Brett—*Esher*
Bridgman—*Bradford*
Bridgrick—*Midleton*
Brooks—*Crawshaw*
Brougham — *Brougham & Vaux*
Browne—*Kenmare*
Browne—*Kilmaine*
Browne—*Merewerth*
Browne—*Oranmore*
Browne—*Sligo*
Brownlow—*Lurgan*
Bruce—*Aberdare*
Bruce—*Balfour of Burleigh*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Brudenell Bruce—*Ailesbury*
Bryan—*Bellew*
Buchan—*Caithness*
Buckley—*Wrenbury*
Buchanan — *Woolavington*
Burns—*Inverclyde*
Butcher—*Danesfort*
Butler—*Carrick*
Butler—*Dunboyne*
Butler—*Lanesborough*
Butler—*Mountgarret*
Butler—*Ormonde*
Byng—*Strafford*
Byng—*Torrington*
Cambridge—*Athlone*
Campbell—*Argyll*
Campbell—*Blythswood*
Campbell—*Breadalbane*
Campbell—*Cawdor*
Campbell—*Glenavy*
Campbell—*Stratheden*
Canning—*Garvagh*
Capell—*Essex*
Carington—*Carrington*
Carleton—*Dorchester*
Carnegie—*Northesk*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cary—*Falkland*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Causton—*Southwark*
Cavendish—*Chesham*
Cavendish—*Devonshire*
Cavendish—*Waterpark*
Cavendish Bentinck — *Portland*
Cecil—*Amherst of Hackney*
Cecil—*Exeter*
Chaloner—*Gisborough*
Charteris—*Wemyss and March*
Chetwynd Talbot — *Shrewsbury*
Chichester—*Donegall*
Chichester — *Templemore*
Child Villiers—*Jersey*
Cholmondeley — *Delamere*
Chubb—*Hayter*
Churchill—*Marlborough*
Clarke—*Sydenham*
Clegg Hill—*Hill*
Clements—*Leitrim*
Clifton—*Gwydir*
Coats—*Glentanar*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Cochrane Baillie—*Lamington*
Cocks—*Somers*
Cokayne—*Cullen*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Collet—*Monkswell*
Colston—*Roundway*
Colville—*Colville of Culross*
Compton—*Northampton*
Cooper—*Lucas*
Corbett—*Rowallan*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Craig—*Craigavon*
Crewe Milnes—*Crewe*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crichton Stuart—*Bute*
Cripps—*Parmoor*
Crossley—*Somerleyton*
Cubitt—*Ashcombe*
Cuffe—*Desart*
Cumming Bruce—*Thurlow*
Curzon—*Howe*
Curzon—*Ravensdale*
Curzon—*Scarsdale*
Cust—*Brownlow*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dalzell—*Carnwath*
Dalziel—*Dalziel of Kirkcaldy*
Dawnay—*Downe*
Dawson—*Dartrey*
Dawson — *Dawson of Penn*
Dawson—*De Ros*
Dawson Damer — *Portarlington*
De Courcy—*Kingsale*
De Grey—*Walsingham*
De Montmorency — *Mountmorres*
De Yarburgh Bateson—*Deramore*
Deane Morgan — *Muskerry*
Denison—*Londesborough*
Devereux—*Hereford*
Dewar—*Forteviot*
Dickson Poynder — *Islington*
Dillon Lee—*Dillon*
Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
Douglas—*Morton*
Douglas—*Queensberry*
Douglas Hamilton — *Hamilton*
Douglas Home—*Home*
Douglas Pennant—*Penrhyn*
Douglas Scott Montagu —*Montagu of Beaulieu*
Drummond—*Melfort*
Drummond—*Perth*
Duff—*Fife*
Duke—*Merivale*
Duncombe—*Feversham*
Dundas—*Melville*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dutton—*Sherborne*
Eady—*Swinton*
Eaton—*Cheylesmore*
Eden—*Auckland*
Eden—*Henley*
Edgcumbe — *Mount Edgcumbe*
Edwardes—*Kensington*
Egerton—*Ellesmere*
Egerton—*Wilton*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Eliott Drake Colborne - *Seaton*
Elliot—*Minto*
Erskine—*Buchan*
Erskine—*Mar*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Evans Freke—*Carbery*
Evelegh de Moleyns - *Ventry*
Faber—*Wittenham*
Fane—*Westmorland*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fellowes—*Ailwyn*
Fellowes—*De Ramsey*
Finch—*Aylesford*
Finch Hatton — *Winchilsea*
Fitzalan Howard — *Beaumont*
Fitzalan Howard — *FitzAlan of Derwent*
Fitzalan Howard — *Herries*
Fitzalan Howard — *Howard of Glossop*
Fitzalan Howard — *Norfolk*
FitzClarence—*Munster*
FitzGerald—*Leinster*
Fitzherbert Stafford — *Stafford*
Fitzmaurice — *Lansdowne*
Fitzmaurice—*Orkney*
FitzPatrick—*Castletown*
FitzRoy—*Grafton*
FitzRoy—*Southampton*
Flower—*Ashbrook*
Foley—*Berkeley*
Foljambe—*Liverpool*
Forbes—*Granard*
Forbes Sempill—*Sempill*
Forward Howard — *Wicklow*
Foster—*Ilkeston*
Fowler—*Wolverhampton*
Fox Strangways — *Ilchester*
Frankland—*Zouche*
Fraser—*Lovat*
Fraser—*Saltoun*
Freeman Mitford — *Redesdale*
Freeman Thomas—*Willingdon*
Fremantle—*Cottesloe*
French—*De Freyne*
French—*Ypres*
Fuller Acland Hood—*St Audries*

Gascoyne Cecil—*Cecil of Chelwood* [bury
Gascoyne Cecil—*Salis-*
Gathorne Hardy—*Cranbrook*
Gibbs—*Aldenham*
Gibbs—*Hunsdon*
Gibbs—*Wraxall*
Gibson—*Ashbourne*
Giffard—*Halsbury*
Giustiniani Bandini—*Newburgh*
Glyn—*Wolverton*
Godley—*Kilbracken*
Goodeve Erskine—*Mar*
Gordon—*Aberdeen*
Gordon—*Huntly*
Gordon Lennox—*Richmond*
Gore—*Arran* [
Gough Calthorpe—*Calthorpe*
Goulding—*Wargrave*
Graham—*Atholstan*
Graham—*Montrose*
Graham Toler—*Norbury*
Grant—*Seafield*
Grant—*Strathspey*
Gray Campbell—*Gray*
Greenall—*Daresbury*
Grenfell—*Desborough*
Grey—*Grey of Fallodon*
Grey—*Stamford*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Ebury*
Grosvenor—*Stalbridge*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guest—*Wimborne*
Gunness—*Iveagh*
Gully—*Selby*
Gurdon—*Cranworth*
Haldane Duncan—*Camperdown*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hamilton—*Belhaven*
Hamilton—*Holmpatrick*
Hamilton—*Sumner*
Hamilton Gordon—*Stanmore*
Hamilton Russell—*Bome*
Hamilton Temple Blackwood—*Dufferin*
Hanbury Tracy—*Sudeley*
Handcock—*Castlemaine*
Harbord—*Suffield*
Hare—*Lastowel*
Harmsworth—*Rothermere*
Harris—*Malmesbury*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hay—*Erroll*
Hay—*Kinnoull*
Hay—*Tweeddale*
Heathcote Drummond Willoughby—*Ancaster*
Hely Hutchinson—*Donoughmore*
Henderson—*Farringdon*
Henniker Major—*Henniker*
Hepburn Stuart Forbes-Trefusis—*Clinton*
Hepburne Scott—*Polwarth*
Herbert—*Carnarvon*
Herbert—*Darcy de Knayth*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Herbert—*Powis*
Herbert—*Treowen*
Hermon Hodge—*Wyfold*
Hervey—*Bristol*
Hewitt—*Lifford*
Hicks Beach—*St Aldwyn*
Hill—*Downshire*
Hill Trevor—*Trevor*
Hobart Hampden Mercer Henderson—*Buckinghamshire*
Hogg—*Hailsham*
Holland—*Knutsford*
Holland—*Rotherham*
Holmes à Court—*Heytesbury*
Holroyd—*Sheffield*
Hood—*Bridport*
Hope—*Linlithgow*
Hopwood—*Southborough*
Hore Ruthven—*Ruthven*
Howard—*Carlisle*
Howard—*Effingham*
Howard—*Strathcona*
Howard—*Suffolk*
Hozier—*Newlands*
Hubbard—*Addington*
Innes Ker—*Roxburghe*
Irby—*Boston*
Isaacs—*Reading*
Jackson—*Allerton*
James—*Northbourne*
Jervis—*St Vincent*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Jolliffe—*Hylton*
Kaye Shuttleworth—*Shuttleworth*
Kearley—*Devonport*
Keith Falconer—*Kintore*
Kemeys Tynte—*Wharton*
Kemp—*Rochdale*
Kennedy—*Ailsa*
Kenworthy—*Strabolgi*
Keppel—*Albemarle*
Kerr—*Lothian*
King—*Lovelace*
King Tenison—*Kingston*
Kitson—*Airedale*
Knatchbull Hugessen—*Brabourne*
Knox—*Ranfurly*
Lambart—*Cavan*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Law—*Ellenborough*
Lawless—*Cloncurry*
Lawley—*Wenlock*
Lawrence—*Trevethin*
Lawson—*Burnham*
Le Poer Trench—*Clancarty*
Lea Smith—*Dudley*
Legge—*Dartmouth*
Leigh—*Newton*
Leith—*Burgh*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Leslie Melville—*Leven*
Lever—*Leverhulme*
Leveson Gower—*Granville*
Lewis—*Merthyr*
Liddell—*Ravensworth*
Lindesay Bethune—*Bethune*
Lindsay—*Crawford*
Littleton—*Hatherton*
Lloyd Mostyn—*Mostyn*
Lockwood—*Lambourne*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lopes—*Ludlow*
Lowry Corry—*Belmore*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lowther—*Ullswater*
Lubbock—*Avebury*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lumley Savile—*Savile*
Lygon—*Beauchamp*
Lyon Dalberg Acton—*Acton*
Lysaght—*Lisle*
Lyttelton—*Cobham*
Lytton—*Wentworth*
McClintock Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
McDonnell—*Antrim*
M Garel Hogg—*Magheramorne*
Mackay—*Inchcape*
Mackay—*Reay*
McLaren—*Aberconway*
McNeill—*Cushendun*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Manners—*Rutland*
Manners Sutton—*Canterbury*
Mansfield—*Sandhurst*
Marjoribanks—*Tweedmouth*
Marsham—*Romney*
Massey—*Clarina*
Maude—*Hawarden*
Maxwell—*Farnham*
Meade—*Clanwilliam*
Meysey Thompson—*Knaresborough*
Midmay—*Midmay of Plere*
Milles—*Sondes*
Mills—*Hillingdon*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Monckton Arundell—*Galway*
Mond—*Melchett*
Money Coutts—*Latymer*
Monsell—*Emly*
Montagu—*Manchester*
Montagu—*Sandwich*
Montagu Douglas Scott—*Buccleuch*
Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie—*Wharncliffe*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Morgan—*Tredegar*
Morgan Grenville—*Kinloss*
Morley—*Hollenden*
Morris—*Killanin*
Mosley—*Anslow*
Mostyn—*Vaux*
Mountbatten—*Carisbrooke*
Mountbatten—*Milford Haven*
Mulholland—*Dunleath*
Munro Ferguson—*Novar*
Murray—*Dunedin*
Murray—*Dunmore*
Murray—*Elibank*
Murray—*Mansfield*
Needham—*Kilmorey*
Nevill—*Abergavenny*
Neville—*Braybrooke*
Nicolson—*Carnock*
Nivison—*Glendyne*
Noel—*Gainsborough*
Noel Hill—*Berwick*
North—*Guilford*
Northcote—*Iddesleigh*
Norton—*Grantley*
Norton—*Rathcreedan*
Nugent—*Westmeath*
O'Brien—*Inchiquin*
O'Brien—*Shandon*
O'Grady—*Guillamore*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Ogilvie Grant—*Strathspey*
Orde Powlett—*Bolton*
Ormsby Gore—*Harlech*
Osborne—*Leeds*
Paget—*Anglesey*
Paget—*Queenborough*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Pakington—*Hampton*
Palk—*Haldon*
Palmer—*Selborne*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Parker—*Morley*
Parnell—*Congleton*
Parsons—*Rosse*
Partington—*Doverdale*
Paulet—*Winchester*
Pearson—*Cowdray*
Pease—*Daryington*
Pease—*Gainford*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Pelham—*Conways*
Pelham—*Yarborough*
Pelham Clinton Hope—*Newcastle*
Pellew—*Exmouth*
Pepys—*Cottenham*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Pery—*Limerick*
Petre Agar—*Furnivall*
Philipps—*Kylsant*
Philipps—*St Davids*
Philipps—*Strange*
Phipps—*Normanby*
Pickford—*Sterndale*
Pierrepont—*Manvers*
Pleydell Bouverie—*Radnor*
Plumptre—*FitzWalter*
Plunkett—*Dunsany*
Plunkett—*Fingall*
Plunkett—*Louth*
Pollock—*Hanworth*
Pomeroy—*Harberton*
Ponsonby—*Bessborough*
Ponsonby—*De Mauley*
Powys—*Lilford*
Pratt—*Camden*
Preston—*Gormanston*
Primrose—*Rosebery*

Prittie—*Dunalley*
Protheroe—*Ernle*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Rhys—*Dynevor*
Rice—*Monteagle*
Ritchie — *Ritchie of Dundee*
Roberts—*Clwyd*
Robinson—*Ripon*
Robinson—*Rosmead*
Roche—*Fermoy*
Ropet Curzon—*Teynham*
Rous—*Stradbroke*
Rowley—*Langford*
Russell—*Ampthill*
Russell—*Bedford*
Russell—*De Clifford*
Ryder—*Harrowby*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
Sackville West—*Sackville*
St Aubyn—*St Levan*
St. Clair—*Sinclair*
St Clair Erskine—*Rosslyn*
St John—*Bolingbroke*
St. Leger—*Doneraile*
Samuel—*Bearsted*
Samuel Montagu—*Swaythling*
Sandilands—*Torphichen*
Saumerez—*De Saumerez*
Savile—*Mexborough*
Scarlett—*Abinger*
Sclater Booth—*Basing*
Scott—*Clonmell*
Scott—*Eldon*
Scott Ellis—*Howard de Walden*
Scudamore Stanhope—*Chesterfield*
Seymour—*Hertford*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Shirley—*Ferrers*
Shore—*Teignmouth*
Sidney—*De L'Isle*
Sinclair—*Caithness*
Sinclair—*Pentland*
Skeffington—*Massereene*
Smith—*Birkenhead*
Smith—*Colwyn*
Smith—*Hambleden*
Somerset—*Beaufort*
Somerset—*Raglan*
Somerville—*Athlumney*
Spencer—*Churchill*
Spencer Churchill—*Marlborough*
Stanhope—*Harrington*
Stanley—*Ashfield*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stanley—*Stanley of Alderley*
Stapleton Cotton—*Combermere*
Stein—*Michelham*
Stewart—*Galloway*
Stewart Murray—*Atholl*
Stonor—*Camoys*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stourton—*Mowbray*
Strachey—*Strachie*
Strutt—*Belper*
Strutt—*Rayleigh*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Stuart—*Moray*
Stuart—*Alington*
Sugden—*St Leonards*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Sutherland*
Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Talbot—*Talbot de Malahide*
Tatem—*Glanely*
Taylour—*Headfort*
Temple Gore Langton—*Temple of Stowe*
Tennant—*Glenconner*
Thellusson—*Rendlesham*
Thesiger—*Chelmsford*
Thynne—*Bath*
Tollemache—*Dysart*
Towneley O'Hagan—*O'Hagan*
Trench—*Ashtown*
Tufton—*Hothfield*
Turnour—*Winterton*
Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes—*Saye & Sele*
Tyrrell Kenyon—*Kenyon*
Tyrwhitt Wilson—*Berners*
Upton—*Templetown*
Vanden Bempde Johnstone—*Derwent*
Vane—*Barnard*
Vane Tempest Stewart—*Londonderry*
Vanneck—*Huntingfield*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Vaughan Davies—*Ystwyth*
Vavasseur Fisher—*Fisher*
Venables Vernon—*Vernon*
Vereker—*Gort*
Verney—*Willoughby de Broke*
Verney Cave—*Braye*
Vernon—*Lyveden*
Vesey—*De Vesci*
Villiers—*Clarendon*
Villiers—*Jersey*
Vincent—*D'Abernon*
Vivian—*Swansea*
Waldegrave—*Radstock*
Walker—*Waterpee*
Wallop—*Portsmouth*
Walpole—*Orford*
Walrond—*Waleran*
Walsh—*Ormathwaite*
Ward—*Bangor*
Ward—*Dudley*
Warren—*De Tabley*
Watson—*Manton*
Watson Armstrong—*Armstrong*
Weir—*Inverforth*
Weld Forester—*Forester*
Wellesley—*Cowley*
Wellesley—*Wellington*
Wemyss—*Wester Wemyss*
Wentworth Fitzwilliam—*Fitzwilliam*
Westenra—*Rossmore*
White—*Annaly*
Whiteley—*Marchamley*
Willey—*Barnby*
Williamson—*Ashton*
Williamson—*Forres*
Willoughby—*Middleton*
Wilson—*Nunburnholme*
Windsor—*Wales*
Windsor—*York*
Windsor Clive—*Plymouth*
Wingfield—*Powerscourt*
Winn—*St. Oswald*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wood—*Halifax*
Wood—*Irwin*
Woodhouse—*Terrington*
Wyndham—*Leconfield*
Wyndham Quin—*Dunraven*
Wynn—*Newborough*
Yarde Buller—*Churston*
Yorke—*Hardwicke*
Younger—*Blanesburgh*
Younger—*Younger of Leckie*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000

Lord Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore, K P., £2,500.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Arthur Theodore Thring, K C B. £2,500

Clerk Assistant, Sir Edward Hall Alderson, K B E, C B. £1,500

Reading Clerk, Ronald Muir Mackenzie £1,200

Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, Hon Hugh Godley, K C . . . £1,800

Senior Clerks, Hon E A Stonor (*Prin. Clerk of Private Bills and Taxing Officer of Private Bill Costs*), H J F Badeley, C.B E (*Prin. Clerk, Judicial Dept., and Taxing Officer of Judicial Costs*); Edward Vigors (*Prin Clerk of Private Committees*); G. D. Luard; G. Proby . . . . . £850 to £1,200

Other Clerks, C. F L St George; F. W. Lascelles, M C. (*Clerk of Public Bills and Clerk of the Journals*); Colin Davidson, O B E. (*Clerk attending the Table*); A. H. Jeffreys; V. M. R. Goodman, M.C.; A. F. R. Dudley Ryder, M.C.; G. H. Eastwood; H. M. Burrows £100 to £800

Accounting and Copying Department, Miss M F. Court (*Receiver of Fees and Accountant*), £500 to £600; Miss M E. Waterman (*Examiner of Acts*), £250 to £400; Miss W. M J. Phipps, Miss D C Hood.

Librarian, C. T. Clay £1,000

Asst. Librarian, G.M Gathorne-Hardy, M.C £300 to £500

Examiners to Standing Orders, Edward Vigors, £300; Lt -Col Sir R. Verney, C.I.E, C V O.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lt -Gen. Sir William Pulteney, K.C.B, K.C M.G., K.C.V O., D S O £1,000

Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. Sir T. D Butler, K C V.O. £500

Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C V.O., R.N. £1,000

Shorthand Writer, Herbert Arthur Stevens *fees.*

Editor of the Official Report, A. A. Reid . £500

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

In this List, and in the Lists of Knights of the various Orders of Knighthood and of Knights Bachelor, the prefix *Hon* is printed in *italics* in the case of those who have acquired by public service the right to this distinction Hon, in Roman type, is used for all persons entitled by birth or marriage to be so addressed.

Aberconway, Lord . . . 1908
Aberdeen, Marquess of, K T . 1886
Acland, Sir Francis Dyke, Bt 1915
Adamson, William . 1918
Addison, Christopher 1916
Allen, Charles Peter 1912
Alness, Lord (*Lord Justice Cl.*) 1913
Alston, Sir Beilby, K C M G . 1925
Amery, Leopold Charles M S 1922
Anglin, *Hon* Francis Alexander . . 1924
Ashfield, Lord 1916
Ashley, Lt -Col Wilfrid William 1924
Atholl, Duke of, K T 1921
Atkin, Lord 1919
Atkinson, Lord . 1905

Baker, Harold T . 1925
Baldwin, Stanley . . 1920
Balfour, Earl of, K G . 1885
Balfour, Gerald W . 1900
Banbury of Southam, Lord 1916
Bankes, Sir John Eldon, G C B 1915
Barclay, Sir Colville A de R, K C M G. . 1918
Barlow, Sir Montague, Bt, K.B.F . 1922
Barnes, George Nicoll C B 1916
Bath, Marquess of, K G .. 1922
Beatty, Admiral of the Fleet, Earl, G C B, O M 1917
Beauchamp, Earl, K G . 1906
Beaverbrook, Lord 1918
Bell, *Hon.* Sir Francis Henry Dillon, G C M G, K C . 1916
Birkenhead, Earl of, G C S I . 1911
Birrell, Augustine, K C. .. 1905
Blanesburgh, Lord, G B E 1919
Bledisloe, Lord, K B E . 1916
Borden, *Hon* Sir Robt Laird, G C M G, K C . 1922
Boscawen, Sir Arthur S T Griffith- 1902
Bowerman, Charles Wm .. 1916
Brace, William .. 1916
Bridgeman, William Clive 1920
Bruce, *Hon* Stanley Melbourne, C H . 1923
Buckmaster, Lord .. 1915
Bull, Sir William Jas, Bt .. . 1918
Burns, John 1905
Burton, *Hon* Henry, K C . 1924
Buxton, Earl, G C M G. . . . 1905
Buxton, Noel Edward .. 1924

Canterbury, Archbishop of ... 1909
Carnegie, Hon. Sir Lancelot, G C V O 1924
Carson, Lord, K C . . . 1905
Cavendish, Lord Richd F., C.B 1922
Cawley, Lord 1916
Cecil, Sir Evelyn, G B E 1917
Cecil, Lord Hugh 1918
Cecil of Chelwood, Visc, K C 1915
Chamberlain, Arthur Neville 1922
Chamberlain, Sir Austen, K G 1902
Chelmsford, Visc, G C S I . . 1916
Chesterfield, Earl of, K G . 1894
Churchill, Winston L Spencer, C H 1907
Clarke, Sir Edwd. Geo, K C .. 1908
Clerk, Sir G Russell, K C M G .. 1926
Clinton, Lord 1926
Clyde, Jas. Avon, K C 1916

Clynes, John Robert . . 1918
Coates, Maj Joseph Gordon, M C . . 1926
Colebrooke, Lord, G C V O . 1914
Colwyn, Lord 1924
Connaught, H R H Duke of, K G 1872
Connaught, H R H Prince Arthur of, K G . . 1920
Cook, *Hon* Sir Joseph, G C M G 1914
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A, Bt . 1921
Coventry, Earl of . . 1877
Crawford, Earl of, K T 1916
Crewe, Marquess of, K G . 1892
Cromer, Earl of, G C I E 1922
Cushendun, Lord . . 1924

D'Abernon, Viscount, G C B . 1920
Dalziel of Kirkcaldy, Lord . 1912
Darling, Lord . . 1917
Dartmouth, Earl of, G C V O 1885
Daryngton, Lord 1917
Davidson, John Colin Campbell, C H 1928
Davidson of Lambeth, Most Rev Lord, C V O 1903
De Bunsen, Sir Maurice W E, Bt, G C V O 1906
Denman, Lord, G C M G 1907
Derby, Earl of, K G 1903
Desart, Earl of, K P 1923
Devonport, Visc 1909
Devonshire, Duke of, K G 1905
Dickinson, Sir Willoughby H, K B E 1914
Doherty, *Hon* Charles Joseph 1920
Donoughmore, Earl of, K P . 1918
Dudley, Earl of, G C B 1902
Duff, *Hon* Lyman Poore 1919
Dunedin, Viscount, G C V O 1896
Dyke, Sir William Hart, Bt . 1880

Elliot, Sir Chas Norton E, G C M G. 1919
Ernle, Lord, M V O . . . 1916
Esher, Visc, G C B . . . 1916
Evans, Sir Laming Worthington-, Bt, G B E . . 1918

Ferens, Thomas R . . . 1912
Fielding, *Hon* William Stevens 1923
Finlay, Visc, G C M G . . 1905
Fisher, Herbert A L . . 1916
FitzAlan of Derwent, Visc, K G 1918
Fitzmaurice, Lord . . . 1908
Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G 1908
Fitzroy, Hon Edward . 1924
Forres, Lord 1918
Forster, Lord, G C M G 1917
Foster, *Hon* Sir Geo Eulas, G.C.M.G . 1919
Fox, Col George R Lane- 1925

Gainford, Lord . . 1908
Geddes, Sir Auckland C, G.C.M.G 1917
Geddes, Sir Eric, G C B 1917
George, David Lloyd, O M. . 1905
Gilmour, Sir John, Bt, D.S.O .. 1922
Gladstone, Visc, G C B . . 1894
Gloucester, H.R.H. Duke of K G. 1925

Gore, Hon W G Ormsby-. .. 1927
Graham, *Hon* George Perry .. 1925
Graham, Sir Ronald W , G C M G 1921
Graham, William . . . 1924
Grahame, Sir G Dixon, G C V O 1920
Granard, Earl of, K P . 1907
Granville, Earl, G C V O 1918
Greene, Sir Wm Conyngham, G C M G . 1912
Greenwood, Sir Hamar, Bt . 1920
Greer, Sir F Arthur . 1927
Gretton, Col John, C B E . 1926
Grey of Fallodon, Visc, K G 1902
Guest, Capt Hon Fredk E, C B E. 1920
Guinness, Lt -Col Hon Walter E, D S O. 1924

Hailsham, Lord (Lord Chancellor) 1922
Hanworth, Lord, K B E 1922
Hardinge, Sir Arth H, G C M G 1923
Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord, K G 1904
Hardy, Laurence . . 1921
Hartshorn, Vernon, O B E . .. 1924
Henderson, Arthur . 1925
Hewart, Lord, K C . . . 1918
Hicks, Sir Wm Joynson-, Bt 1923
Hill, Lord Arthur W . 1885
Hoare, Sir Samuel J G, Bt, G B E. 1922
Hobhouse, Sir Charles Edwd Henry, Bt . . . 1909
Hobhouse, Henry. .. 1902
Hodge, John 1916
Hope, James Fitzalan 1922
Horne, Sir Robert S , G B E . 1919
Howard, Sir Esme W , G C B 1919
Hughes, *Hon* William Morris, K C 1916
Huntly, Marq of. ... 1881

Illingworth, Lord 1916
Innes, *Hon.* Sir J Rose, K C M G 1915
Inverforth, Lord . . . 1919
Irwin, Lord, G M S I .. 1922
Isaacs, *Hon* Sir Isaac Alfred, K C M G . . 1921
Islington, Lord, G C M G . . 1911

Jackson, Lt -Col Hon Sir Francis Stanley, G C I I . 1926
Jones, Leifchild S .. 1917
Jowett, Frederick William 1924
Joyce, Sir Matthew Ingle .. 1916

Kellaway, Frederick George . 1920
King, *Hon* Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, C M G. 1922
Kintore, Earl of, K T. . . . 1886
Knox, *Hon* Sir Adnan, K C M G. 1920

Lambert, George 1912
Lambourne, Lord, G C V O 1905
Lampson, Godfrey L T. Locker- 1898
Lawrence, Sir Paul Ogden 1926
Lee of Fareham, Visc, G C V O.. 1919
Lewis, Sir John Herbert, G B E 1913
Lindsay, Hon. Sir Ronald C, G C M G. 1925
Lister, Sir Philip Cunliffe-, K B E 1922

Liverpool Earl of, G C B 1917
Lloyd, Lord, G C S I 1924
Lloyd, *Hon* Sir William Fredk, K C M G, K C . 1918
London, Bishop of, K C V O 1901
Londonderry, Marquess of, K G 1915
Lugard, Lord, G C M G 1920
Lush, Sir C Montague ... 1925
Lytton, Earl of, G C S I 1919

McCurdy, Charles Albert, K C . 1920
Macdonald, John A Murray 1916
MacDonald, J Ramsay . . 1924
McKenna, Reginald 1907
Mackinder, Sir Halford John 1926
Maclay, Lord . 1916
Maclean, Sir Donald, K B E 1916
Macmillan, Hugh Pattison, K C . . 1924
Macnamara, Thomas James 1911
Macpherson, James Ian . 1918
Maitland, Sir Arthur Ramsay-Steel-, Bt 1924
Malan, *Hon* Francois S. . 1920
Mallet, Sir Louis du P, C M G 1913
Manchester, Duke of . . 1906
Marlborough, Duke of, K G . 1899
Marshall of Chipstead, Lord, K C V O 1919
Maxwell, Sir Herbert E, Bt, F R S 1897
Meighen, *Hon* Arthur, K C . . 1920
Melchett, Lord 1913
Merrivale, Lord 1915
Mersey, Viscount 1909
Midleton, Earl of K P . . 1897
Mildmay of Flete, Lord .. 1916
Milner, Sir Frederick G , Bt. .. 1900
Monsell, Com Bolton M Eyres-, R N 1923
Morison, Thomas Brash. . . . 1920
Morris, Lord, K C M G . . 1911
Muir Mackenzie, Lord, G C B 1924
Mulock, *Hon.* Sir William, K C M G . . 1925
Murray, Charles David, C M G 1922
Murray, Sir George H , G C B . 1910

Newton, Lord . 1915
Nicholson, Col William G . 1925
Nield, Sir Herbert, K C . 1924
Norman, Sir Henry, Bt . . 1918
Norman, Montagu Collet, D S O 1923
Novar, Visc , K T 1910

O'Connor, Thomas Power ... 1924
Olivier Lord, K C M G 1924
Onslow, Earl of, O B E 1926

Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K C M G 1919
Parker Sir Gilbert, Bt. . . 1916
Parmoor, Lord, K C V O 1914
Pearce, *Hon* Sir George Foster, K C V O 1921
Peel, Visc , G B E 1919
Percy, Lord Eustace .. 1924
Phillimore, Lord, G B E . 1913
Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bt 1911
Ponsonby, Lt -Col Sir Fredk E Grey, G C B . 1914
Portland, Duke of, K G . . 1886
Pretyman, Ernest George ... 1917

Reading, Marquess of, G C B . 1911
Revelstoke, Lord, G C V O 1902
Richards, Thomas ... 1918
Roberts, Fredk Owen . . 1924
Robertson, John M . . 1915
Robertson, Sir Malcolm A , K B E . . 1927
Rodd, Sir Jas Rennell, G C B 1908
Ronaldshay, Earl of, G C S I 1922
Rosebery, Earl of, K G . 1881
Rothermere, Visc 1917
Rumbold, Sir Horace G M , Bt , G C M G 1920
Runciman, Walter . . . 1908
Russell, Hon. Frank 1928

St Davids, Visc , G B E . . 1914
Salisbury, Marquess of, K G . 1908
Salvesen, Hon Lord . 1922
Salvidge, Sir Archibald T , K B E 1922
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon . 1916
Samuel, Sir Herb Louis, G C B 1903
Sandars, John S , C V O . 1905
Sanders, Sir Robt A , Bt . 1922
Sanderson, Sir Lancelot . . 1926
Sankey, Sir John, G B E . 1928
Sargant, Sir Charles Hy . 1923
Sastri, V S Srinivasa . . . 1921
Satow, Sir Ernest M , G C M G . 1907
Scott, Sir Leslie, K C . . 1927
Scrutton, Sir Thos Edwd .. 1926
Seely, Maj -Gen J E Bernd , C B 1909
Selton, Earl of, C V O. . . 1906
Selborne, Earl of, K G . 1900
Seymour, Adm of Flt Sir Edwd H., G C B . . . 1909
Shaftesbury, Earl of, K P ... 1927
Shaw, Lord . . 1900
Shaw of Dunfermline, Thomas 1924
Shortt, Edward, K C .. 1918
Shuttleworth, Lord .. . 1880
Simon, Sir John A , K C V O 1913
Smartt, *Hon* Sir Thomas W , K C M G 1921
Smith, Jas Parker. 1904
Smuts, Lt -Gen *Hon* Jan Christiaan, C H 1917
Snowden, Philip 1924
Solomon, Sir William, K C S I, . 1908
Somerleyton, Lord, C V O 1902
Somerset, Lord Henry R C 1874
Southborough, Lord, G C B . . . 1912
Southwark, Lord 1906
Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt 1912
Spoor, Benjamin Charles, O B E 1924
Stamfordham, Lord, G C B .. 1910
Stanley, Lt.-Col Hon George F , C M G 1917
Stonehaven, Lord, G C M G 1922
Stuart, *Hon* Sir Robert, K C M G. 1921
Shaclne, Lord 1912
Sumner, Visc , G C B . 1922
Sutherland, Sir Wm , K C B . 1922
Swann, Sir Chas Ernest, Bt . 1911

Tennant, Harold John . . . 1914
Tennyson, Lord, G C M G . 1905
Thomas, James Henry 1917
Thomson, Lord, O B E 1924
Thomson, Sir William Mitchell-, Bt , K B E , ... 1924
Tilley, Sir John A. C , K C M G 1920
Trevelyan, Sir Charles Philips, Bt 1924
Trevethin, Lord 1921
Tryon, Maj George Clement 1922
Tyrrell, Sir Wm Geo , G C M G. 1928

Ullswater, Visc., G C B 1898

Waldegrave, Earl 1897
Wales, H.R.H the Prince of, K G 1920
Wallis, Sir John Edward Power 1926
Walsh, Stephen 1924
Walters, Sir John Tudor . 1919
Ward, *Hon* Sir Jos Geo , Bt , K C M G. 1907
Ward, Wm Dudley . . . 1922
Wargrave, Lord 1918
Warrington of Clyffe, Lord 1915
Watson Hon William, K C 1922
Watt, *Hon* William Alexander 1920
Webb, Sidney James . . . 1921
Wedgwood, Col. Josiah Clement, D S O 1924
Weir, Lord 1918
Wheatley, John 1924
White, *Hon* Sir Wm Thomas, K C M G 1920
Whitley, John Henry 1911
Wiles, Thomas 1926
Wilson, John Wm. 1921
Wilson, Lt -Col Sir Leslie Orme, G C I E. 1922
Wilson, Sir Guy D A Fleetwood, G C I E. 1914
Wimborne, Visc 1910
Winterton, Earl 1924
Wood, Sir Kingsley 1928
Wraxall, Lord 1923
Wrenbury, Lord 1906

Yarborough, Earl of 1890
York, H.R.H Duke of, K G. 1925
Young, Lt -Com. Sir Edwd. Hilton, G B E , R N V R. . . . 1922

Zetland, Marquess of, K.T. 1889

Clerk of the Council.—Lt -Col Sir Maurice P A Hankey, G C B
Deputy Clerk, Colin Smith, *Registrar*, Sir Chas H. Lawrence Nolsh, K B E , C.B.

"Right Honourable."—Members of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Counsellor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable" In the case of Earls, Viscounts and Barons a question has lately been raised whether peers of these three degrees are entitled to be called "Right Honourable" if not Privy Counsellors While not presuming to make a statement in settlement of the question, the Editor feels bound to direct attention to the recital of *Modes of Address of Peers of these three degrees* (on pages 113, 117 and 120 of present Edition) The *Style* appearing in these headings has been recited in this manner for sixty years in WHITAKER, and appears to be evidence of a long-standing custom; moreover, it is borne out in each instance, in *A Manual of Dignities*, by C R Dodd (Whittaker & Co., 1842), and in *The Book of the Court*, by W J Thoms, F S A, "Dedicated by Command to the Queen" (H.G. Bohn, 1844). Earlier evidence of the courtesy could no doubt be produced

England, Great Britain, U K, and 57 Ireland (marked I)

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers)

Scotland or Nova Scotia (88, marked S)

Abdy, Sir Robt Hy Edwd 1850
Abercromby, *Lt-Col* Sir Geo W, D S O 1636
Acland, Rt Hon Sir Francis Dyke S 1645
Acland, *Maj* Sir Wm Henry Dyke, M C, A F C 1890
Adair, Sir Robert Shafto 1838
Adam, *Lt-Col* Sir Ronald Forbes, D S O, O B E 1917
Affleck, Sir Fredk Danby Jas 1782
Agnew, Sir Fulke M G Noel S 1629
Agnew Sir George Wm 1895
Ainsworth, Sir Thomas . 1917
Aird, Sir John . . . 1901
Albu, Sir George 1912
Alexander, Sir Lionel C W, D S O . 1809
Alexander, Sir Claud . 1886
Alexander, Sir Douglas 1921
Alison, *Com* Sir Archibald, R N 1852
Allan, Sir Henry S M Havelock 1858
Alleyne, *Lt Com* Sir John Meynell, D S O, D S C 1769
Amory, Sir Ian M Heathcoat-, C B E 1874
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S, K C M G . 1919
Anderson, Sir John .. 1920
Anson, Sir Edward Reynell 1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm, T D S 1694
Anstruther, Sir Windham F Carmichael- (Gt B 1798) S 1700
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G 1825
Arbuthnot, *Brig-Gen* Sir Dalrymple, C M G, D S O 1823
Archdale, Rt Hon Sir Edward Mervyn 1928
Armstrong, Sir Nesbitt W 1841
Armstrong, Sir Geo Elliot, C M G 1892
Armytage, Sir George A C M G D S O 1738
Arnott, Sir John Alex .. . 1896
Arthur, Sir George C A, M V O 1841
Aske, Sir Robert Wm 1922
Austin, Sir William M Biron 1894
Aykroyd Sir William Hy .. 1920
Aylmer, Sir Arthur F 1622
Backhouse, Sir Edm Trelawny 1931
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett *(Premier Baronet)* 1611
Baddeley, Sir John William 1922
Bagge, Sir Alfred Wm Francis 1867
Bailey, Sir Abe, K C M G 1919
Baillie, Sir Adrian W Maxwell 1823
Baird, Sir James H G, M C S 1696
Baird, *Capt* Sir David, M V O 1809
Baker, *Lt-Col* Sir Dodington G R Sheriston-, I M S 1796
Baker, *Lt-Col* Sir Randolf L, D S O, T D . . 1802
Balfour, Sir Robert 1911
Ball Sir Charles Arthur K, M D 1911
Banner, Sir Harmood Harmood- 1924
Bannerman, *Maj* Sir Alexander S 1682
Barclay, Sir Robert Cecil de B S 1668
Baring, Sir Godfrey 1911
Barling, *Lt-Col* Sir Harry Gilbert, C B, C B I, M B 1919
Barlow, *Col* Sir Hilare W. Wellesley, C B, C M G, R A .. 1803
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K C V O .. 1902
Barlow, Sir John Emmott 1907
Barlow, Rt Hon Sir Montague, K B E 1924
Barnewall, Sir John Robert I 1623
Barnston, *Maj* Sir Harry, M P 1924
Barran, Sir John N . 1895
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland- 1908
Barrie, Sir James Matthew, O M 1913
Barrington, Sir Charles B 1831
Barlow, Sir Francis L J . 1835
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur 1899
Bartlett, Sir Hardington B 1913
Barton, Rt Hon Sir D Plunket 1918
Barttelot, Sir Walter de S 1875
Barwick, Sir John Storey 1912
Bass, *Capt* Sir Wm Arthur H 1882
Bates, Sir Percy Elly, C B E 1880
Batho, Sir Charles A. 1928
Bathurst, *Maj* Sir Frederick Edwd Wm Hervey-, D S O 1818
Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm 1801
Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford 1869
Beauchamp, Sir Brograve C 1911
Beauchamp, *Col* Sir Frank B, C B E . . . 1928
Beauchamp, Rev Sir Montague Harry Proctor- . . 1745
Beaumont, *Maj* Sir George A H . . . 1661
Becher, Sir Eustace W W Wrixon- .. . 1831
Beckett, Hon Sir Gervase, M P 1921
Bedingfeld, Sir Hy E Paston- 1661
Beecham, Sir Thomas . 1914
Beevor, Sir Hugh Reeve, M D 1784
Beit, Sir Otto John, K C M G 1924
Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh, C B .. 1885
Bell, Sir James, C B. . . . 1895
Bell, Sir Henry . . . 1909
Bell, *Capt* Sir C W Morrison- Bell, *Maj* Sir Arthur Clive Morrison- M P . 1905
Bellew, Sir Hy C Grattan- 1838
Bellingham, *Brig-Gen* Sir Edward H C P, C M G, D S O 1796
Benn, Sir Ion Hamilton, C B, D S O . . . 1920
Benn, Sir Ernest J P, C B E 1914
Benn, Sir Arthur Shirley, K B E, M P . . 1926
Berney, *Capt* Sir Thos Reedham, M C . . . 1620
Berry Sir William Ewert 1921
Berry, Sir James Gomer . 1928
Bethune, Sir Alex M Sharp S 1683
Beynon, Sir J Wyndham, C B E 1920
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G 1664
Bigge, Sir L Amherst Selby-, K C B 1919
Bilsland, Sir A Steven M C 1907
Bingham, *Lt-Col* Sir Albert E 1903
Birchenough, Sir J Henry, K C M G . . . 1920
Bird, Sir Robert Bland, M P 1922
Birdwood, *Field-Marshal* Sir William R, G.C.B, G C M G, K C S I, C I E, D S O .. 1919
Bitkin, Sir Thomas Stanley 1905
Bukmivre, Sir Archibald C B E 1921
Black, Sir Alec . .. 1918
Black, Sir Robert A S 1922
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas 1673
Blackwood, Sir Hy P Temple 1814
Blair, Rt Rev Sir David O Hunter- 1786
Blake, Sir Ulick I 1622
Blake, Sir Patrick J Graham 1772
Blake, Sir Francis D, C B 1907
Blaker, Sir Reginald .. 1919
Blakiston, Sir Horace N 1763
Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke C H J . . . 1809
Blois, *Capt* Sir Ralph B M 1686
Blomefield, Sir Thos E P . 1807
Blosse, *Maj* Sir Robert Lynch- I 1622
Blount, Sir Walter Aston . 1642
Blunden, Sir William . .. I 1766
Blunt, Sir John L R . 1720
Boevey, Sir Launcelot V H. Crawley- . . 1784
Boileau, Sir Maurice C . . . 1838
Boles *Lt.-Col* Sir Dennis F., C B E. 1922
Bolton, *Lt-Col* Sir Edwin, M B E . . 1927
Bonham, *Maj* Sir Frich, C V O 1852
Bonsor, Sir Hy Cosmo Orme 1925
Boord, Sir Richard William . 1896
Boot, Sir Jesse 1916
Booth, Sir Alfred Allen. . . 1916
Booth, Sir Josslyn A R Gore- I 1760
Boothby, Rev Sir Herbt Cecil 1660
Boreel, Sir Jacob W Gustaaf 1645
Borlowes, Sir Eustace . I 1646
Boswall, Sir Thomas Randolph Houstoun- . . . 1836
Boughey, Sir George Menteth, C B E 1798
Boughton, Sir William St Andrew Rouse- . . . 1641
Boulton, *Capt* Sir Harold E, C V O, C B E 1905
Bowater, Sir T Vansittart, M P. 1914
Bowden, Sir Harold 1915
Bowen, Sir Edw Crowther, M C. 1921
Bower, Sir Alfred L . . . 1925
Bowlby, Sir Anthony Alfred, K C B, K C M G., K C V O, F R C S 1923
Bowles, *Col* Sir Henry Ferryman, T D 1926
Bowman, Rev Sir Paget (Mervyn) 1884
Bowyer, Sir George Henry. . . 1660
Boxall, *Col* Sir Alleyne P, O B E, T D 1919
Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert . . 1916
Boyle, Sir Edward . . . 1904
Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry . 1618
Bradford, Sir Edward M A . 1902
Brassey, *Maj* Sir Leonard, M P 1922
Brickwood, Sir John . . 1927
Brinckman, *Col* Sir Theodore F, C B 1831
Brisco, Sir Aubrey Hylton . 1782
Briscoe, Sir John Charlton, M D 1910
Broadbent, Sir John Francis H 1803
Brocklebank, Sir Aubrey . 1885
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee T D. 1903
Brodie, Sir Benjamin V S 1834
Bromhead, *Col* Sir Benj P, C B 1806
Brooke, Sir Richd Christopher 1662
Brooke, Sir Arth R de Capell- 1803
Brooke, *Capt* Sir Basil Stanlake, C B E, M C . . 1822
Brooke, Sir Francis Hugh 1903
Brooke, Sir Robt W, D S O, M C 1929
Brooksbank, Sir Edward C 1919
Broughton, *Col* Sir Edward Allen 1928
Broughton, *Maj* Sir Henry J Delves 1661
Broun, Sir James Lionel . S 1686
Brown, Sir Melville Richmond 1863
Brown, Sir John Hargreaves 1903
Brownrigg, *Capt* Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, C B, R N 1816
Bruce, Sir Michael W S .. S 1629
Bruce, Sir Hervey J W . . 1804
Brunner, Sir John F . . . 1895
Brunton, Sir Stopford . . 1908
Buchanan, Sir Geo H M Leith- 1775
Buchanan, Sir Charles James 1878
Bulkeley, Sir Richard H Williams, K C B . . 1661
Bull, Rt Hon Sir William, M P 1922
Bullet, *Lt-Col* Sir Mervyn E. Manningham-, M P . 1866
Bullough, Sir George . . 1916
Bunbury, Sir Henry C J . 1681
Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm Richaidson- . . . 1787
Burbidge, Sir Woodman, C B E 1916
Burdett, *Capt* Sir Francis . 1619
Burdett, Sir Charles Coventry 1665
Burke, *Capt* Sir Gerald Howe I 1797
Burnett, *Col* Sir James L G, C M G, D S O . . . S 1626

Burnett, Sir David .. 1913
Burney, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Cecil, G.C.B., G.C.M.G 1911
Burrard, Sir Harry Paul 1769
Burrell, *Maj* Sir M Raymond C.B.E. 1774
Burton, Sir Charles Peter 1813
Butler, *Maj* Sir R Pierce, O.B.E 1628
Butler, Sir Reginald 1922
Butler, Sir Wm Waters .. 1926
Buxton, Sir T Fowell 1840
Byass, Sir Sidney H .. 1926
Cain, Sir Charles Alex Nall- 1921
Cain Sir Ernest 1920
Caird, Sir James 1928
Cameron, Sir John .. 1893
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Chas Ralph 1628
Campbell. *Lt -Col* Sir J Bruce S., D.S.O (Bar) .. 1804
Campbell, Sir John Hume- 1665
Campbell, Sir John Alex C 1668
Campbell, Sir Archibald S L 1808
Campbell, *Lt -Col* Sir Guy T 1815
Campbell, Sir A T. Cockburn- 1821
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir William Andrewes Ava, M.C. 1831
Campbell, *Lt -Col.* Sir Alexander W D. 1831
Carden, Sir John Craven 1787
Carden, *Maj* Sir Fredk H W 1887
Carew, Sir John Gawen Pole- 1628
Carew, Sir Henry Palk .. 1662
Cargill, Sir John Traill .. 1920
Carlile, Sir E Hildred, C.B.E. 1917
Carlile, Sir William Walter, O.B.E. 1928
Carmichael, Sir Eardley C W Gibson-Craig- .. 1702
Carnac, Rev Sir Geo C Rivett- 1836
Cassel, Sir Felix, K.C .. 1920
Catto, Sir Thomas S, G.B.E. 1921
Cautley, Sir Hy Strothei, K.C., M.P 1924
Cave, Rev Sir Genille Cave-Browne-.. 1641
Cave, Sir Charles Henry .. 1896
Cayley, Sir Kenelm H E .. 1661
Cayzer, Sir August Bernard T 1921
Cayzer, Sir Chas William, M.P 1904
Cayzer, *Maj.* Sir H Robin, M.P 1924
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H E 1828
Champneys, Sir Francis H, M.D 1910
Chance, Sir William 1900
Charles, *Maj -Gen* Sir Richard Havelock, G.C.V.O., K.C.I., M.D 1928
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh .. 1832
Chetwode, *Gen.* Sir P. Walhouse, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C Gen. 1700
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy . 1795
Cheyne, *Surg -Gen.* Sir Wm Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B 1908
Chichester, Sir Edwd Geo . 1841
Child, Sir Coles 1919
Child, *Brig -Gen.* Sir (Smith) Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O 1860
Chitty, Sir Thos Willes, K.C 1924
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J F S 1806
Christison, Sir Robt Alexander 1872
Chubb, Sir Cecil H E 1919
Church, *Maj* Sir Geoffrey S, M.C. 1902
Churchman, *Col* Sir Arthur C, M.P 1927
Clark, *Lt -Col.* Sir J.R Andrew, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S 1883
Clark, Sir George Smith 1917
Clark, *Maj* Sir Thomas .. 1886
Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart- 1918
Clarke, *Gen* Sir Chas Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.V.O 1831
Clarke, Sir Rupert W J. 1882
Clay, Sir George F. N 1841
Clement, Sir A P Ashburnham 1661
Clerk, Sir George James Robert 1679
Clerke, Sir Wm Francis 1660
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C .. 1887
Coates, *Maj* Sir Edward C, O.B.E 1911
Coates, Sir William F .. 1921
Coats, Sir Thomas C Glen- 1894
Coats, Sir Stuart A 1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C 1903
Cochrane, Sir Stanley .. 1915
Cockburn, Sir Robert 1671
Codrington, *Maj* Sir Wm R 1721
Codrington, Sir Gerald W H 1876
Coghill, *Capt* Sir Marmaduke 1778
Cohen, Sir Herbert B, O.B.E 1905
Collet, Sir Mark Edlmann 1888
Colleton, *Brig -Gen* Sir Robert A W, C.B 1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah .. 1907
Colquhoun *Lt Col* Sir Ian, D.S.O. 1786
Colt, Rev Sir Dutton .. 1694
Colthurst, Sir George Oliver 1744
Congreve, *Lt -Com* Sir Geoffrey Cecil, R.N 1927
Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick 1886
Cooke, Sir Wm H C W .. 1661
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch, K.B.E., M.P 1926
Cooper, Sir Chas N P. Paston- 1821
Cooper, Sir William G Daniel 1861
Cooper, Sir George Alex .. 1905
Cooper, Sir Richard Ashmole 1905
Coote, Sir Ralph Algernon 1621
Cope, *Col* Sir Anthony .. 1611
Cope, *Lt -Col* Sir Thomas George, C.M.G. 1918
Cope, *Maj* Sir William, B.D., M.P 1928
Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent 1808
Corbett, Sir Fras E G Ashley- 1821
Cornewall, Sir Geoffrey 1764
Cornwall, Rt Hon Sir Edwin A. 1918
Corry, Sir James P L M .. 1885
Cory, Sir Clifford John .. 1907
Cory, Sir James Herbert 1919
Cotter, Sir Delaval J A 1763
Cotterell, Sir John R Geers 1805
Cotts, Sir W D Mitchell, K.B.E. 1921
Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo Hy 1841
Corinthope, *Lt Col* Sir George Lloyd, M.C., M.P .. 1925
Cowan *Admi* Sir Walter Henry, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O .. 1921
Craig, Sir Ernest, M.P 1927
Crark, Sir George Lillie, M.C 1926
Cranfurd, Sir Chas W F 1781
Crisp, Sir Frank Morris .. 1913
Critchett, Sir Geo Montague 1908
Croft, Sir James Herbert 1871
Croft, Sir Fredk Leigh .. 1818
Crott, *Lt -Col* Sir Henry Page-, C.M.G., M.P 1924
Crofton, *Maj.* Sir Morgan G, D.S.O 1801
Crofton, *Lt -Col* Sir Malby, R.H., D.S.O 1838
Crosbie, Sir William E D .. 1630
Crossfield, Sir Arthur Henry. 1915
Cross, Sir William Coats .. 1911
Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin . 1909
Cuffe, Sir Otway F L Wheeler- 1800
Cumming, *Lt -Col* Sir Wm G Gordon- 1804
Cunard, Sir Gordon 1859
Cunninghame, Sir Wm Edward Fairlie- 1630
Cunninghame, *Lt -Col* Sir Thos. A A Montgomery-, D.S.O 1697
Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H 1759
Cunyngham, Sir Colin Keith Dick- 1669
Cunyngham, *Lt -Col* Sir Percy F, O.B.E 1702
Currie, *Col* Sir William Edward Caine, C.B.E 1908
Currie, Sir Fredk Reeve .. 1847
Curtis, *Capt* Sir Roger C M . 1704
Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis E... 1802
Cust, *Capt.* Sir Charles L, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N 1876
Cuyler, Sir George Halifax .. 1824
Dale, Sir J Backhouse .. 1895
Dalrymple, Sir Hew Hamilton- 1697
Dalrymple, *Lt -Col* Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone, C.B.E., D.S.O 1828
Dalrymple, Sir David Chas H 1887
Dalyell, Sir Jas B Wilkie- 1685
Dancer, Sir Thomas J .. 1662
Darell, *Maj* Sir Lionel Edwd H M, D.S.O 1795
Dashwood, *Capt* Sir Geo J E 1684
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay 1707
David, Sir Percival V D E 1911
Davie, *Maj* Sir W Fergusson- 1847
Dawson, Sir Edward Rae .. 1927
Dawson, Sir A Trevor .. 19 0
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald . 1803
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon Sir Maurice W E, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B 1915
DeCrespigny, Sir C Champion- 1805
Deeley, Sir Harry M Mallaby- 1922
De Hoghton, *Maj* Sir James, C.B.E. 1613
De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andios 1891
Denny, Rev Sir Henry L L 1782
Denny, Sir Archibald 191
Dering, *Maj* Sir Henry Edwd 1627
de Salismerez, Sir Havilland Willet 1926
Des Voeux, Sir Fredk Hy A 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F 1841
Devitt, Sir Thos Gordon .. 1916
Dewey, Rev Sir Stanley Daws 1917
Dilke, Sir Fisher Wentworth 1861
Dillon, Sir Robert Wm C .. 1801
Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth 1900
Dixie, Sir George Douglas ... 1866
Dixon, Sir John 1916
Dixon, Sir Thomas James.. .. 1900
Dodsworth, Sir Matt B Smith-, O.B.E., ... 1784
Domvile, Sir Compton M .. 1811
Domville, *Capt* Sir Cecil L, M.C. 1881
Donner, Sir Edward 1900
Dorman, Sir Arthur John, K.B.E. 1921
Douglas, Sir James Stewart .. 1777
Douglas, Sir George Brisbane 1781
Douglas, Sir Kenneth.. 1883
Doyle, Sir Everard H 1881
D'Oyly, Sir Hastings Hadley 1866
Drughorn, Sir John Frederick 1894
Drummond, Sir James H Williams- 1881
Dryden, Sir Arthur 1773
Duckworth, Sir Edward Dyce 1900
Du Cros, Sir Arthur Phillip .. 1911
Duff, Sir Chas. M R. V. 1911
Duke, Sir James, ... 1841
Dumbar, Sir William C., C.B 1769
Dunbar, Sir G. A Drummond 1769
Dunbar, Sir Archibald E, M.C. 1781
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir Geo. Duff-Sutherland-, D.A 1781
Dunbar, Sir Fredk Geo. .. 1881
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir C. Dunbar Hope- 1866
Duncan, Sir Frederick William 1901
Duncombe, *Maj* Sir E. Pauncefort-, D.S.O. 1881
Duncombe, Sir George Aug .. 1911
Dundas, Sir George W Melville 1821
Dundas, *Capt.* Sir Henry H. P, M.V.O 1891
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, G.B.E. .. 1911
Dunn, Sir John Henry 1911
Dunn, Sir James Hamet .. 1911
Dunnell, Sir Francis, K.C.B. .. 1911
Duntze, Sir George Puxley .. 1771
Dupree, *Col.* Sir William T... 1911
Durand, Sir Edward P M .. 1881
Durrant, Sir Wm Henry F .. 1781
Duveen, Sir Joseph 1911
Dyer, Sir John L. Swinnerton 1691
Dyke, Rt Hon Sir Wm Hart 1671
Earle, *Lt -Col* Sir Henry, D.S.O. 1881
East, Sir Robt Alan Clayton- 1771

Ebrahim, Sir Hussein Ah Currimbhoy . . 1910
Echlin, Sn Alfred Henry . 1 1742
Eden, Sn Timothy Calvert . 1672
Edgar, Sn Edward Mackay . 1920
Edmonstone, Sir Archibald, C V O 1774
Edwards, Sir John H P C . 1866
Edwards, Sir John Clive L . 1942
Egerton, Sir Philip H B Grey- Elev, Sn Frederick . . 1921
Elliott, Sir Gilbert A Boswell s 1666
Elleiman, Sir John Reeves, C B 1905
Elliott, Sir Ivo d'Ovly . 1917
Elphinstone, *Maj* Sn A Logie s 1701
Elphinstone, Sir Howard G . 1816
Elton, Sir Ambrose . . 1717
Erskine, Sn Thos W H J, D S O 1821
Esmonde, Sir Thos H G . 1 1620
Esplen, Sir John, K B E 1921
Evans, Rt Hon Sn Laming Worthington-, G B E., M P . . 1916
Evans, Sn Muiland de Grasse 1902
Evans, Sn Walter Harry . 1920
Evans, Sir Evan Gwynne- Evelard, *Col* Sn Nugent Talbot 1911
Every, *Maj* Sir Edwd Oswald 1641
Ewart, Sn Robert Heard . 1887
Ewing, *Brig -Gen* Sn Norman Archd Orr-, D S O 1886
Fagge, Sir John Charles . 1660
Fairbairn, Sn Thomas Gordon 1869
Falkiner, Sir Terence E P . 1 1778
Falle, *Maj* Sn Bertram Godfray, M P 1916
Farquhar, Sir Peter Walter 1796
Farrington, Sn Henry A . 1818
Fayrer, *Lt -Col* Sir Jos, C B E 1896
Feilden, Sn William Henry . 1846
Ferguson, Sn Jabez E Johnson- 1906
Fergusson, *Gen* Sn Charles, G C M G, K C B, D S O, M V O s 1703
Fergusson, Sn Thos C Colyer- 1866
Ffolkes, Sn Wm Everard B . 1774
Fiennes, *Maj* Hon Sn Eustace 1916
Finlay, Sn J Ritchie, K B E 1925
Firth, Sn Algernon Freeman 1909
Fison, Sir Francis G, M C . . 1905
Fitzgerald, Sir John J. . . 1903
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos C Judkin- 1801
FitzGerald, *Capt* Sir Maurice (Knight of Kerry), M C . 1880
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M 1783
Flannery, Sir J Fortescue. . 1904
Flavelle, Sn Joseph Wesley . . 1917
Fletcher, Sn Lancelot Aubrey- 1782
Floyd, Sir Henry R K 1816
Forbes, Sn Hugh . . . . . s 1626
Forbes Sn John Stewart . . 1823
Ford, Sn Francis C R 1793
Forster, Sir Fras Villiers 1874
Forster, Sn R Colhngwood . 1912
Forwood, *Lt.-Col* Sir Dudley Barnes, C M G 1895
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere . . 1831
Foster, *Col.* Sn Wm Yorke, C B F 1838
Foulis, Sn Charles Jas Liston- s 1634
Fowke, Sir Fredk F Conant 1814
Fowler, Rev Sir Montague . 1890
Fox, Sn Gifford Wheaton . 1924
Frank, Sir Howard George, G.B.E., K C B 1920
Frankland, Sir Fredk W, F G 1660
Fraser, *Maj* Sir Keith A . . 1806
Fraser, Sn John Malcolm, G B E 1921
Freake, Sn Frederick C M . 1882
Frederick, *Capt.* Sn Charles E St J., O B E. 1723
Freeling, Sir Charles Edward Luard. 1828
Frere, *Maj* Sir Baitle, D S O . 1876
Fry, Sir John Pease 1894
Fuller, Sn John G H Fleetwood 1910
Furness, Sir Christopher . . 1913
Gallwey, *Maj* Sir John Payne- 1822
Gamble, Sir David 1897
Garthwaite, Sn William . . 1919
Geary, Sn William N M . . 1782
Gethin, *Col* Sn Richard W St L, C M G D S O . . 1 1665
Gibbs, Sn Edwd Osborne- . . 1774
Gibbons, Sn Alex Doran . 1752
Gibson, Sir Herbert . . 1926
Gilbey, Sir H Walter . . 1893
Gilmour, *Col* Rt Hon Sir John, D S O, M P . . 1897
Gilmour, *Brig -Gen* Sir Robert Gordon Gordon-, C B, C V O, D S O 1926
Gladstone, Sir John Evelyn 1846
Glover, Sn Ernest William 1020
Glyn, Sir Arthur Robert . 1759
Glyn, *Capt* Sn Richard F, D S O 1800
Godfrey, Sn Wm Maurice 1 1785
Goff, Sn Ernest Wm Davis- . 1905
Goldney, Sn Fredk Hastings 1880
Gooch, Sn Robert Douglas 1866
Gooch, Sir Thos Veie S . 1746
Goodhart, Sn Ernest Frede . 1911
Goodson, Sir Alfred Lassam . 1922
Goold, Sn George Patrick . 1801
Gordon, Sn Home S C M. . s 1631
Gordon, Sn Robert Chas . s 1706
Gordon, Sn Cosmo E Duff- 1813
Gordon, Sir Lionel E Smith- 1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St George C 1 1622
Goring, Sir Forster Gurney . 1627
Goschen Sir Edward Henry . 1916
Goschen, Sir Harry Wm H, N, K B E 1927
Goulding, Sir William L A . 1904
Graaff, *Hon* Sir David P De V 1911
Grace, Sn Valentine R . . . 1795
Graeme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond- . . . 1783
Graham, Sn Montrose Stuart 1620
Graham, *Maj* Sir Reginald, D S O 1662
Graham, Sn Richard Jas . . 1783
Graham, Sn John Frdk Noble 1906
Grant, Sir Ludovic James . s 1688
Grant, *Lt -Col* Sn Arthur, C B E D S O . . . . s 1705
Grant, Sn George Macpherson- 1838
Grant, Sir Alexander . . . 1924
Grant, Sn James Augustus, M P 1926
Gray, Sir William 1917
Grayson, Sn Henry Mulleneux, K B E 1922
Green, Sn Edward Lycett . . 1886
Green, *Maj* Sir Francis Haydn 1901
Greene, *Lt.-Col* Sir Raymond, D S O 1900
Greenwell, *Maj* Sn Bernard E 1906
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col* Rt. Hon. Sn Hamar, K.C., M P . . . 1915
Gresley, Sn Robert 1621
Grey, Sir John Foley 1721
Grierson, *Maj* Sir Robt G W s 1685
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sn Richard J Waldie, T D 1858
Griffith, Sn Ellis A Ellis- 1918
Griffiths, *Lt -Col* Sir John Norton, K C B, D S O . . . 1922
Grove, Sn Walter John . . 1874
Gumness, Sir Algrn A St L L 1807
Guise, Sir Anselm William E 1783
Gull, Sir Richard Cameron . 1872
Gunning, *Brig -Gen.* Sn Charles Vere, C B, C M G. 1778
Guntci, Sir Ronald Vernon.. 1902
Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott, L.F.S., ... 1917
Haggerston, Sn Hugh C de M 1643
Hall, *Maj* Sir Douglas B., D S O. 1919
Hall, Sir Martin J, O.B.L. . . s 1687
Hall, *Lt -Col.* Sn Fredk, K B E., D S O., M P 1923
Halsey, *Lt.-Col* Sn Walter J, O.B.E. 1920
Hambling, Sir Herbert . . . 1924
Hamilton, *Maj* Sir Robt C . s 1646
Hamilton, Sir Wm Stirling- s 1673
Hamilton, Sn Chas Edward Archibald Watkins 1776
Hamilton, Sir Charles E 1892
Hammick, Sn George Fredk 1834
Hampson, Sir George F 1642
Hanham, Sir John Ludlow 1667
Hanmer, Sir G Wyndham 1774
Hansen, Sir Sven Wohlford 1921
Hanson, Sir Charles E B . 1918
Hanson, *Capt* Sn Gild Stanhope 1887
Hardinge, Sn Charles Edmund 1801
Hardy, Sn Reginald 1876
Hare, Sir George R Leigh . . . 1818
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M V O 1905
Harington, Sn Richard . . 1611
Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand 1922
Harmsworth, Sn Leicester . 1918
Harrison, Sir Heath . . . 1917
Harrison, Sir John . . . 1922
Hart, Sir Bruce 1893
Hartopp, Sir Chas E Cradock 1796
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C D A 1805
Harty, Sn Lionel Lockington 1831
Harvey, Sn Charles R L E . 1868
Harvey, Sir Robert G . . . 1868
Hawkins, Rev. Sn John Cæsar 1778
Hawley, Sn David Henry . . 1795
Haworth, Sir Arthur A . . 1911
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn . s 1635
Hay, Sn Arthur Thomas Erroll s 1663
Hay, Sn William Henry . s 1703
Hay, Sir William Archibald Dalrymple- 1798
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey . 1622
Head, Sir Fras D Somerville 1838
Healey, Sir Gerald E C Chadwyck-, C B E 1919
Heath, Sir James 1904
Heathcote, *Lt -Col* Sn Gilbert R 1733
Heaton, Sir John Henniker 1912
Hennessy, *Maj* Sn George R. J, O B E, M P 1927
Henniker, *Maj* Sir Robert J A, M C 1813
Henry, Sir Edward Richd, C.V.O., K.C.B., C S I . . . 1918
Henry, Sir James H. . . . 1922
Hepburn, Sir Archd Buchan- 1815
Herschel, Rev Sn John C W 1838
Hesketh, Sir Thomas Fermor- 1761
Hewett, Sir Harald G . . . 1813
Hewitt, Sir Joseph . . . 1921
Heygate, Sir Frederick G . 1831
Heywood, *Lt -Col* Sir Graham Percival, D S O 1838
Hicking, Sn William Norton 1917
Hickman, *Maj.* Sn Alfred Edward 1903
Hicks, Rt Hon Sn William Joynson-, M.P 1919
Hill, Sir A. Norman . . . 1919
Hill, *Lt.-Col* Sn H. Blyth, D S O. 1779
Hill, Sir James 1917
Hindley, Sn John Scott . . . 1917
Hirst, Sn Hugo 1925
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O'B . . . 1784
Hoare, Sir Henry H A. . . . 1786
Hoare, Rt Hon Sir Samuel J G., G B E, C M G, M P . . 1899
Hebart *Lt -Col* Sir Claud Vere Cavendish, D S O, O B E 1914
Hobhouse, Rt Hon. Sir Charles Edward Henry . . . 1812
Hodge, Sir Rowland F W . . 1921
Hodson, *Capt.* Sir Edmond Adan, D.S O 1 1789
Hogg, Sir Anth Hy. Lindsay- 1905
Holcroft, Sir Geo Harry . . 1921
Holden, Sir Harry Cassie . . . 1909
Holden, Sir George. 1919
Holder, Sn Henry Charles . 1898
Holderness, Sir Ernest William Elmslie 1920
Holland, Sir R. Sothern 1917

Hollins, Sir Arthur Meyrick .. 1907
Holt, Sir Edward, . . . 1716
Home, Sir James . . s 1671
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John 1660
Hood, Sir Joseph . . 1922
Hope, Sir Archibald Philip s 1628
Horder Sir Thos Jeeves, M D 1923
Horlick, Sir Ernest Buford 1914
Hornby, Sir Henry R . . 1899
Horsfall, Sir John Donald 1909
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton . . 1767
Hoskyns, Sir Clement Edwin M C 1676
Houldsworth, Sir Henry H 1887
Hoyle, *Lt -Col* Sir Emmanuel, O B E 1922
Hughes, Sir A Collingwood .. 1773
Hulse, Sir Hamilton John .. 1739
Hulton, Sir Wm Rothwell . 1905
Hunter, Sir Wm B Hughes- 1906
Hutchison, Sir Eric A O .. 1923
Hyde, Sir Charles, O B E 1922
Ingilby, *Lt -Col* Sir William H 1866
Ingram, Sir Herbert .. 1893
Innes, Sir James Bourchier .. s 1628
Isham, *Capt* Sir Vere 1627
Isherwood Sir Joseph William 1921
Jackson, Sir Robt Montresor 1815
Jackson, Sir Hy M Mather-, C B E 1869
Jackson, *Brig -Gen* Sir Thomas Dare, D S O, M V O .. 1902
Jackson, *Capt* Sir Hugh N 1913
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund 1892
James, Sir John Kingston F 1823
Jardine, Sir Alexander . . s 1672
Jardine, Sir Ernest . . 1919
Jardine, Sir John W Buchanan- 1885
Jardine, Sir Colin Arthur, D S O. 1916
Jarvis, Sir (Joseph) John 1922
Jehangir, Sir Jahangir Cowasji 1908
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, K C S I 1857
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B 1661
Jenner, *Lt -Col.* Sir Walter K W, D S O . 1868
Jenningham, Sir Stafford Henry Wm 1621
Jervis, *Col* Sir John Henry Jervis-White- . . 1797
Jervoise, Sir Dudley A L Clarke . 1813
Jessel, Sir George, M C .. 1883
Jodrell, Sir Alfred . . 1784
Johnson, Sir E Gordon 1755
Johnson, *Brig -Gen* Sir Hy A W, C B . 1828
Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexr s 1626
Johnston, Sir Charles 1910
Johnstone, Sir Geo Fredk T T s 1700
Jones, Sir Lawrence J . . 1831
Jones, Sir Evan Davies . 1917
Jones, Sir Frederick John . 1919
Jones, Sir John Puchard . 1920
Jones, Sir Robert, K B E, C B 1926
Jones, *Capt* Sir Pryce Victor Pryce- . . . 1918
Kaye, Sir Henry Gordon 1923
Kaye, Sir Cecil Edmd Lister- 1822
Keane, *Maj* Sir John, D S O 1801
Kekewich, Sir Trehawke H 1921
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres 1801
Kemp, *Col* Sir Kenneth H, C B E 1642
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A F.. 1891
Kennaway, *Capt* Sir John .. 1791
Kennedy, Sir John R B 1836
Key, Sir Kingsmill James 1831
Keyes, *Adm* Sir Roger J B, K C B, K C V O C M G, D S O. 1919
Kimber, Sir Henry Dixon . 1904
Kinahan, Sir Edward H Hue- son- 1887
King, *Capt.* Sir Geo Hy J Duckworth- . . . 1792
King, Sir George Adolphus .. 1815
King, Sir John Westall 1888
Kinloch, *Brig -Gen* Sir David A, C B, M V O . . . . . s 1686
Kinloch, Sir George, C B E. 1873
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas S. s 1685
Kleinwort, Sir Alex Drake 1909
Knightley, Sir Chas Valentine 1798
Knill, Sir John .. 1893
Knott, Sir James 1917
Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S 1765
Lacon, *Lt Col* Sir George H U, D S O 1818
Lacy, Sir Pierce 1921
Lake, *Com* Sir Atwell H, O B L, R N . . 1711
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry. .. 1909
Laking, Sir Guy Fras W 1902
Lamb, Sir Charles Archibald 1795
Lambart, Sir Oliver F . 1911
Lamont, Sir Norman . 1910
Lampson, Sir Curtis G 1866
Lane, Sir W Arbuthnot, C B 1913
Langham, Sir H Charles A 1660
Langman, *Maj* Sir Archibald L., C M G .. 1806
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt t 1777
Larcom, *Maj* Sir Thomas Per- cival, D S O .. 1889
Latham, Sir Thomas Paul . 1919
Latta, Sir John 1920
Lauder, Sir George Wm D Dick- . . . s 1690
Laurie, *Col* Sir Claude V E, C B, D S O 1834
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W 1858
Lawrence, Sir Wm M Trevor 1867
Lawrence, *Col* Sir W Roper, G C I E, C S O, C B . 1906
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid . 1831
Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph . 1841
Lawson, *Capt* Sir Digby . 1900
Lawson, Sir Peter Grant . 1905
Lea, Sir Sydney . 1892
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A 1818
Leeds, *Flying-Off* Sir Regi- nald A St J, K C I 1812
Lees, Sir Arthur Hy James 1804
Lees, *Lt -Col* Sir John Victor E, M C . . . 1897
Leese, Sir Wm. Hargreaves 1908
Le Fleming, Sir William H 1705
Legard, Sir Digby A H. 1666
Leicester, Sir Peter F F 1 1671
Leigh, Sir John, M P . 1918
Leighton, Sir Richard T 1693
Leith *Lt.-Col* Sir Alex, M C 1919
Leith, *Col* Sir Charles R Forbes-, C B E 1923
Le Marchant, *Brig -Gen* Sir Edward Thomas C B E 1841
Lennard, Sir Richard F. Barnett- 1801
Lennard, Sir Stephen A H F. 1880
Leon, Sir George Edward . 1911
Leslie, *Lt -Col* Sir Norman R A D, C B E . . s 1625
Leslie, *Lt -Col* Sir John . 1870
Letchbridge, *Capt* Sir Wroth 1804
Lever, Sir Tresham J P . .. 1911
Lever, Sir S. Hardman, K C B 1920
Levinge, Sir Richard V H 1 1704
Levy, Sir Maurice 1913
Lewis, Sir Frederick Wm . 1918
Lewis, Sir George James E .. 1902
Lewis, Sir Duncan Orr- . 1920
Lewthwaite, Sir William . 1927
Ley, Sir Henry Gordon .. 1905
Leyland, Sir A E H Naylor- 1895
Lighton, Sir Christopher R .1 1791
Lipton, Sir Thomas J, K C V O 1902
Lithgow, *Lt -Col* Sir James, M C 1925
Llewelyn, Sir Charles L' Dillwyn-Venables- . 1890
Llewellyn, Sir David Richard 1922
Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M 1863
Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan Power Sinclair- . . . s 1636
Locock, Sir Charles Bird .. . 1857
Loder, Sir Giles Rolls 1887
Longman, Sir Hubert Harry 1900
Lopes, Sir Hy Yarde Buller 1805
Loraine, Sir Percy Lyham, K C M G . . . 1864
Louis, Sir Charles . . 1806
Low, Sir Walter John Morrison- 1908
Lowe, Sir Francis Wm M P . 1918
Lowther, *Lt. Col* Sir Chas B, D S O 1824
Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard 1887
Lucy, *Maj* Sir H W Cameron- Ramsay-Fanfax- . 1836
Lushington, *Maj* Sir Arthur P D . . . 1791
Macalister, Sir Donald, K C B, M D . . . 1924
McAlpine, Sir Robert . 1910
Macara, Sir Charles Wright 1911
Macartney, Sir William Isaac t 1799
McConnell, Sir Joseph .. 1900
Macdonald, Sir A W M Bosville s 1625
McFarland, Sir Basil A T 1914
MacGregor, *Commod* Sir Mal- colm, C B, C M G, R N 1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P Mac(1828
McGrigor, *Lt -Col* Sir Charles C, C B E. . . . 1831
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G R s 1673
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth John s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgl. s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Robert Henry Mun 1805
Mackenzie, *Col* Sir Victor Audley Falconer, D S O, M V O 1890
McLeod, Sir Charles Campbell 1925
Mackworth, *Capt* Sir Hum- phrey 1776
Maclean, *Col* Sir Fitz R D, K C B s 1631
Macleod, Sir John M . 1924
Macture, *Col* Sir John E S 1898
McMahon, *Maj* Sir Horace W, D S O . . . 1827
Macnaghten, Sir Fras Alexr 1836
Macready, *Gen* Rt Hon Sir C F Nevil, P C, G C M G, K C B (*ni*) C B. (*c*) . 1923
MacRobert, Sir Alasdair . . 1922
Madden, *Adm of the Fleet* Sir Charles E, G C B, G C V O, K C M G . . . 1919
Madge, Sir Frank William 1919
Madhowlal, Sir Chunnilal 1913
Magnay, *Capt* Sir Christopher B Wm, M C 1844
Magnus, Sir Philip . . 1917
Mahon, Sir George E J .. 1819
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S . .. 1804
Maitland, Sir John Nisbet 1818
Maitland, Rt Hon Sir Arthur H D. Ramsay-Steel-, M P . 1917
Makgill, Sir John D. A A s 1627
Makins, Sir Paul A . . 1903
Malcolm, Sir Michael A J . s 1663
Malet, *Lt.-Col* Sir Harry Chas, D S O, O B E 1792
Mander, Sir Charles Tertius . 1911
Mann, Sir Edward 1905
Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil 1622
Mappin, Sir Charles T H. .. 1886
Markham, Sir Charles . . 1911
Marling, *Col* Sir Percival S, V C, C B. 1882
Marr, Sir James, C B E 1919
Marriott, Sir Wm J. Smith- 1774
Marsden, Sir John Denton . 1914
Mason, Sir Wm Jas Peake .. 1918
Matheson, Sir Alex Percival 1882
Mathias, Sir Richard . . 1917
Maxwell, Rt Hon Sir Herb E s 1682
Maxwell, Sir John M Stirling- s 1682
Ditto . . . . . C B 1707
Maxwell, Sir Patrick I Heron- s 1683
Medlycott, Sir Hubert M 1808
Meller, Sir John Paget, K C B 1924
Menteth, Sir William Fredk Stuart- 1838
Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent 1919

Metcalfe, Sir Chas H T 1802
Meyer, Sir Frank Cecil, M P 1910
Meynick, *Maj* Sir George Llewellyn Tapps Gervis 1791
Meynick, *Brig-Gen* Sir Fredk Charlton, C B, C M G 1880
Middlemore, Sir William H . 1919
Middleton, Sir Arthur E 1662
Milbank, *Capt* Sir F R Powlett 1882
Milbanke, Sir John C P Liston 1661
Milburn, Sir Leonard John 1905
Mildmay, Sir Gerald A Shaw-Lefevre-St John . 1772
Miles, *Capt* Sir Chas W, C B E 1859
Millais, Sir Geoffrey Wm 1885
Miller, *Capt* Sir C J Hubert 1705
Miller, Sir Wm Frederic 1788
Mills, Sir Frederick 1921
Milman, Sir Francis . 1800
Milne, *Admiral* Sir Archibald Berkeley, G C V O, K C B 1876
Milner, Rt Hon Sir Fredk G 1717
Mitchelson, Sir Archibald 1920
Moir, Sir Ernest William . 1916
Molony, Rt Hon Sir Thomas Francis 1925
Molyneux, Sir Ernest I 1730
Monteith, *Col* Sir Robt D, C B, C M G, V D, A D C S 1685
Monro, *Gen* Sir Chas C, G C B G C S I, G C M G 1921
Monson, Sir Maxwell W E J 1905
Montefiore, Sir Fras Abrahams 1886
Montgomery, Rev Sir Charles P. 1801
Montgomeri, Sir Alexander Cecil 1808
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G 1855
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest 1887
Moore, Sir Alan Hilary 1919
Moore, Sir Edward Stanton . 1923
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E 1611
Morgan, *Maj* Sir David Hughes 1925
Morris, *Capt* Sir Cankerville R A, M C .
Mosley, Sir Oswald Ernold, M P 1781
Moss, Sir John E Edwards- . 1868
Mostyn, *Capt* Sir Pyers George J., M C 1676
Mount, Sir Wm Arthur, C B E 1921
Mountain, Sir Edw Mortimer 1922
Mowbray, Sir George Robert . 1880
Movmihan, Sir Berkeley, K C M G, C B . . . 1922
Mun, Sir Alexander Kay 1892
Munro, *Col* Sir Hector . . . S 1634
Munro, Sir Thomas Torquil A. 1825
Muntz, Sir Gerard P G . 1902
Murphy, Sir George Francis . 1912
Murray, Sir John .. .. S 1628
Murray, *Lt-Col* Sir Edward Robert, D S O .. . S 1630
Murray, Sir William Keith . S 1673
Musgrave, Sir Nigel C. 1611
Musgrave, Sir Richard John .. 1782
Muspratt, Sir Max 1922
Nairn, Sir Michael 1904
Nairne, Sir John Gordon .. 1917
Napier, *Capt* Sir Alex Lennox S 1627
Napier, Sir Joseph W Lennox 1867
Neave, Sir Thomas L H. 1795
Needl, *Lt-Col.* Sir Audley D, C B, M V O 1859
Nelson, Sir James Hope ... 1912
Nepean, Sir Chas E M. Y .. 1802
Neumann, Sir Cecil G J . 1912
Neville, Sir Reginald J N, M P. 1927
Newman, Sir Robt H S D L, M.P. 1836
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard . 1895
Newson, Sir Percy Wilson . 1921
Newton, Sir Harry K, O B E 1900
Newton Sir Louis Arthur 1924
Nicholson, Sir Chas Archd 1859
Nicholson, Sir John N . . . 1912
Nicolson, Sir Arthur J F W S 1629
Nightingale, Sir Ed, Maunsell 1628
Nixon, *Maj* Sir Christopher W., D.S O 1906
Noble, Sir George John Wm 1908
Noble, Sir John Henry Brunel 1923
Noble, Sir William Joseph . 1921
Norman, Rt Hon Sir Henry 1915
Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles I 1795
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas . 1806
Nugent, Sir John . 1831
Nugent, Sir Walter R 1831
Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans 1909
Nuttall, Sir Edmund Keith 1922
Nutting, *Capt* Sir Harold S 1903
Oakeley, Sir Chas John 1790
O'Brien, *Maj* Sir Timothy C 1849
Ochterlony Sir David F 1823
O'Connell, Sir Maurice J A., M C 1869
Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K .. S 1626
Ogle, *Col* Sir Edmund A 1816
Ohlson, Sir Erik Olof . 1920
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael . 1838
Onslow, Sir Roger Wann B 1797
Oppenheimer, Sir Michael 1921
Orde, Sir Arthur J Campbell- 1790
Osborn, Sir Alg Kerr Butler . 1662
Osborne, Sir Francis I 1629
Ottham, *Maj* Sir Francis D, O B E 1858
Owen, Sir John Arthur 1813
Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe- . 1920
Paget, Sir John Rahere, K C 1871
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S 1886
Paget, *Lt-Col* Sir Cecil W, C M G, D S O 1897
Palmer, *Maj* Sir Geoffrey F N 1660
Palmer, Sir Fredk Archdale 1791
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux 1886
Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest 1916
Parker, Rt Hon Sir H Gilbert 1915
Parker, Rev Sir Wm Hyde 1682
Parker, Sir Wm Lorenzo O B E 1844
Parsons, *Col* Sir Herbert J F 1918
Pasley, *Maj* Sir T E Sabine 1794
Paul, Sir Robert Joshua I 1794
Paul, Sir Aubrey E H Dean 1822
Paxton, Sir Thomas, I D 1923
Pearson, Sir Neville Arthur . 1916
Pease, Sir Edward 1882
Pease, *Capt.* Sir Richard Arthur 1920
Pechell, *Lt-Col* Sir Augustus A Brooke-, R A M C . 1797
Peek, Sir Francis H G 1874
Peel, Sir Robert . 1800
Pelse, *Maj* Sir Hy B De la Poer Beresford-, D S O .. 1824
Pelly, Sir Harold . 1840
Penhetather, Sir John de Fonblanque, M P 1924
Perks, Sir Robert William . 1908
Petit, Hon Sir Dinshaw M... 1890
Peto, Sir Basil Edward, M P 1927
Peto, Sir Henry . 1855
Petrie, Sir Charles Alexander 1918
Peyton, Sir Alg Thomas .. 1776
Philipps, Sir Henry E E 1887
Philipps, Sir Laurence R .. 1919
Phillips, Sir Lionel L. Faudel- 1807
Phillips, Sir Lionel . 1912
Piers, Sir Charles Pigott .. I 1661
Pigot, Sir George 1764
Pigott, Sir Berkeley . 1808
Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux 1900
Pilkington, *Col* Sir Thomas Edw Milborne-Swinnerton- S 1635
Plender, Sir William, C B E 1923
Poe, *Lt-Col* Sir William Hutcheson, C B .. 1912
Pole, Sir Cecil P Van-Notten- 1791
Pollen, Sir Richard H .. 1795
Pollock, Rt Hon Sir Fredk, K C 1866
Pollock, Sir M F Montagu 1872
Poore, *Admiral* Sir Richard, K C B, C V O ... 1795
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham .. 1901
Porter, Sir Wm Henry, ... 1889
Porter, Sir John S Horsbrugh- 1902
Pound, Sir John Lulham . 1905
Powell, *Lt-Col* Sir Douglas, C B E. 1897
Powell, *Lt-Gen* Sir Robert S. S Baden, G C M G, G C V O, K C B. 1921
Power, Sir Gervase P . 1836
Powell, Sir Thomas Talbot .. 1841
Power, Sir John Cecil M P . 1924
Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward 1902
Prescott, *Capt* Sir Geo L L B 1794
Preston, *Lt-Col* Sir Edward Hulton, D S O., M C. 1815
Prevost, Sir Charles T K . 1805
Price, *Lt-Col* Sir Charles Fredk Rugge . 1804
Price, Sir Fras C Rose ... 1815
Price, Sir Robert Hy Green- . 1874
Primrose, Sir William Louis 1903
Pringle, Sir Norman H .. S 1683
Pryke, Sir William Robert 1926
Pryse, Sir Lewes T Lovedon 1866
Pulteer, Sir Eley Cuthbert . 1897
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward 1813
Raeburn, Sir Wm Hannay . 1923
Ralli, Sir Lucas E 1912
Ramsay, *Maj* Sir James Douglas, M V O, I D .... S 1666
Ramsay, Sir Alexander B ... 1806
Ramsden, Sir John F. 1689
Rankin, Sir James R L, T D 1898
Rasch, *Col* Sir F Carne ... 1903
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B W. 1837
Rawlinson, *Col* Sir Alfred, C M G, C B E, D S O. 1891
Rawle, Sir George 1661
Read head, Sir James .. 1922
Reckitt, Sir Harold James .. 1894
Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton 1911
Rees, Sir Richard L E. M. 1919
Reid, Sir Hugh, C B E 1922
Reid, Sir Edward James .. 1897
Renals, Sir Herbert . .. 1895
Renshaw, Sir C Stephen Bine 1903
Renwick, Sir George . 1921
Renwick, Sir Harry B, K B E. 1927
Reynolds, *Lt-Col* Sir Jas P, D S O T D. 1923
Rhodes, Sir John Phillips . . 1919
Rich, *Lt-Col.* Sir Almeric E F 1791
Richardson, Sir Ian E H Stewart- . S 1630
Richardson Sir Lewis, C B E 1924
Ricketts, Su Claude A. F . 1828
Riddell, Su Walter R Buchanan S 1628
Ripley, *Capt* Sir Henry W. A 1880
Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh 1897
Ritchie, Sir James Wm, M B E. 1903
[new patent 1918]
Roberts, Sir Samuel, M P 1919
Roberts, Sir T L Howland .. 1809
Roberts, Sir James . 1909
Robertson, *Field Marshal* Sir William R, G C B, G C M G, K C V O, D S O . 1919
Robinson, Sir Douglas Innes 1823
Robinson, *Maj* Su Fredk V L, M.C 1660
Robinson, Sir John B .. 1854
Robinson, Sir Jos Benjamin 1908
Robinson, Su Christopher Henry . . 1920
Roll, Su Frederick James . 1911
Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady 1838
Rolleston, Sir Humphry D, K C B, M D 1924
Rolls, *Capt* Sir John C E Shelley- 1806
Ropner, Sir John Henry 1904
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril .. 1872
Rose, Sir Philip Humphrey V 1874
Rose, Sir Charles Henry ... 1909
Ross, Sir Charles H A F L . S 1632
Ross, Rt Hon Sir John . 1919
Rothband, Su Henry Lesser 1921
Rowley, *Col.* Su Joshua T, V D 1786
Rowley, *Capt* Su George Wm. 1836
Royden, Sir Thomas, C.B. 1905

Rumbold, Rt Hon Sir Horace G M, GCMG, MVO ... 1779
Runciman, Sir Walter 1906
Rushout, Sir Charles H ... 1809
Russell, Sir George A C ... 1812
Russell, *Capt* Sir Alec Charles, MC .. 1916
Rutherford, *Col* Sir John . 1916
Rutherford, Sir Hugo .. 1923
Ryan, Sir G Hemmington 1919
Rycroft, *Maj* Sir Nelson E O 1784
St Aubyn, *Capt* Sir Hugh Molesworth 1689
St George, Sir John . 1 1766
Salt, *Lt-Com* Sir John W Titus 1869
Salt, *Lt-Col* Sir Thos Anderdon, DSO ... 1899
Samman, Sir Henry, MC ... 1921
Samuel, Sir Edward Levien .. 1898
Samuelson, Sir Henry B ... 1884
Sanders, *Lt-Col* Rt Hon Sir Robert A, MP . 1920
Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard, MP . 1920
Sassoon, *Maj* Sir Philip A G D, GBE, CMG, MP 1890
Sassoon, Sir Ellice Victor 1909
Savory, Sir Wm Borradaile . 1890
Sawle, *Rear-Adm* Sir Chas J Graves-, MVO . 1836
Scarisbrick, Sir Tom T Leyland 1909
Schuster, Sir Felix ... 1906
Scott, Sir Douglas Edwd .. 1806
Scott, Sir Douglas W . 1916
Scott, Sir Fras M Sibbald . 1806
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward 1821
Scott, Sir Walter ... 1907
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam . 1909
Seale, Sir John Carteret . 1838
Sebright, Sir Guy Thomas S 1626
Seely, Sir Hugh Michael . 1896
Seton, *Col* Sir Bruce G, CB s 1663
Seton, Sir John Hastings s 1683
Seymour, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Sir Albert V. F . 1869
Shakerley, *Col.* Sir Walter Geoffrey, CBE, TD .. 1838
Sharp, Sir Milton 1920
Sharp, Sir Edward 1922
Shaw, *Lt-Com* Sir John J K, RN . 1665
Shaw, *Maj* Sir Robert de Vere, MC . 1821
Shaw, Sir Charles Edward 1908
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley, MP .. 1756
Shelley, Sir John 1611
Shiffner, Sir Henry Burrows .. 1818
Shuckburgh, Sir G F Stewkley 1660
Simeon, Sir John Walter B 1825
Sinclair, Sir Ronald N J C U s 1704
Sinclair, *Maj* Sir Archibald H Macdonald, CMG, MP. 1786
Sitwell, Sir George R 1808
Skinner, Sir Thomas Hewitt 1912
Skipwith, Sir Grey H d'E . 1622
Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham 1831
Sleight, Sir Ernest, OBE, TD 1920
Smiley, Sir John 1903
Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack-, KCMG 1 1799
Smith, Sir Drummond C ... 1804
Smith, Sir Wm Sydney W . 1809
Smith, Sir T Rudolph H, GBE, MB ... 1897
Smith, Sir Prince 1911
Smith, Sir John G L Vassal- 1917
Smith, Sir Herbert 1920
Smith, Sir William Reardon 1920
Smyth, *Lt-Com* Sir Philip W. Bowyer-, RN 1661
Smythe, Sir E Walter J P H 1661
Soame, Sir Chas Buckworth-H - 1698
Spearman, Sir Alex Young .. 1840
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cornelis Jacob 1686
Speyer, Sir Edgar 1906
Spicer, Rt Hon Sir Albert 1908
Spiot, *Col* Sir Alex, CMG, MP 1918
Stafford, Rt Hon. Sir Thos Joseph, CB, FRCS . 1914
Stamer, *Lt-Col.* Sir Lovelace 1809
Stamer, *Capt* Sir Alex Beville, MC . 1917
Staples, Sir John M . . 1 1628
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot .. 1679
Stephen, Sir Herbert . 1891
Stern, Sir Edward David . 1922
Steuart, Sir Douglas A Seton 1815
Stevenson, Sir Daniel M . 1914
Stewart, Sir Harry J U . 1 1623
Stewart, Sir H Shaw-, CB s 1667
Stewart, *Brig-Gen* Sir Hugh H 1803
Stewart, Sir Douglas Low 1881
Stewart, *Capt* Sir Edward Orde MacTaggart . 1892
Stewart Sir Bruce Fraser 1920
Stewart, Sir Alexander . 1920
Stirling, *Lt-Col* Sir George M H, CBE, DSO s 1666
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George 1800
Stockenstrom, Sir Andries 1840
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay . 1628
Stott, Sir Philip Sidney . 1920
Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson- . 1907
Stracey, *Maj* Sir Edward P 1818
Strickland, Sir Walter W. .. 1641
Stronge, Sir Walter L . 1803
Stuart, Sir Simeon H L . . 1660
Stuckey, Sir Hugh N G 1859
Studdee, *Capt* Sir Lionel A Doveton, RN 1916
Style, Sir Fredk Montague 1627
Sullivan, Rev Sir Frederick 1804
Sullivan, Sir William . . . 1881
Sutherland, Sir A. Munro, KBE . 1921
Suttie, Sir George Grant- s 1702
Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin .. 1772
Sutton, Sir George Augustus . 1919
Sutton, Sir George . 1922
Sutton, Sir John Bland-, FRCS . 1925
Swann, Rt Hon Sir Charles E 1906
Swinburne, Sir Hubert . . 1660
Sykes, Sir Arthur . 1781
Sykes, Sir Mark Tatton Richd 1783
Sykes, *Col* Sir Alan John .. 1917
Sykes, Sir Charles, KBE . 1921
Synge, Sir Robert M ... 1801
Taunton, *Maj* Sir T. S Lawson-Tangye, Sir H Lincoln .. 1912
Tate, Sir Ernest William .. 1898
Taylor, Sir E Stuart, CBE, MD 1917
Taylor, *Lt-Col* Sir Jas Worsley-Temple, *Col* Sir Richard C, CB, CIE . 1876
Terry, Sir Henry M. Imbert- 1917
Thomas, Sir Godfrey J V, KCVO, CSI 1694
Thomas, Sir George Alan . . 1766
Thomas, Sir Robert J, MP . 1918
Thomas, Sir Wm James . . . 1919
Thompson, *Maj* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett, MC .. 1806
Thompson, Sir Matthew W. 1890
Thompson, Sir Henry F Herb 1899
Thomson, Rt Hon Sir Wm Mitchell-, KBE, MP . 1900
Thomson, Sir Wilfrid Forbes Home 1925
Thornhill, Sir Anth. J Compton- 1885
Thorold, Sir John George .. 1642
Throckmorton, Sir Robt. G M. 1642
Thursby, Sir George James .. 1887
Tichborne, Sir J H B Doughty- 1621
Tooth, Sir Hugh V H. Lucas-, MP . 1920
Touche, Sir George Alexander 1920
Trelawny, Sir J. W Salusbury-Trenchard, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh M., GCB, DSO, ADC . 1919
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J . . . 1662
Trevelyan, Rt Hon. Sir Charles Philips, MP . 1874
Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest 1905
Trollope, Sir Henry C 1612
Troubridge, Sir Thos H C 1799
Truscott, Sir George Wyatt 1909
Tuck, *Maj* Sir W Reginald 1910
Tuite, Sir Morgan H P . 1 1622
Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart 1888
Tuting, Sir Robert A H s 1641
Turton, Sir Edmund Russborough, MP . 1926
Twisden, Sir John Ramskill . 1666
Twysden, *Lieut* Sir Roger Thomas, RN . 1611
Tyrwhitt, *Vice-Adm* Sir Reginald Y, KCB, DSO . 1919
Usher, Sir Robert . . . 1899
Vane, Sir Fras P. Fletcher- 1786
Vavasour, *Capt* Sir Leonard Pius, RN . 1828
Verner, Sir Edward W . . 1846
Verney, *Lt-Col* Sir Harry C W, DSO . 1818
Vernon, Sir B George H . 1885
Vernon, Sir John Herbert 1924
Vestey, Sir Edmund Hoyle 1921
Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine 1620
Vyvyan, *Col* Sir Courtenay B CB, CMG . 1645
Waechter, *Col* Sir Harry, MC 1911
Wake, *Brig-Gen* Sir Hotewand, CMG, DSO . 1621
Wakefield, Sir Charles Cheers, CBE . 1917
Wakeman, Sir Offley 1828
Walker, *Maj* Sir G F Forester- 1835
Walker, Sir Baldwin F . 1850
Walker, *Maj* Sir Robt Jas M 1868
Walker, Sir I Peter Andrew M 1886
Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur 1906
Wallace, Sir Matthew Gemmill 1922
Waller, Sir William Edgar . 1 1780
Waller, Sir Wathen A . 1825
Walsh, Sir Hunt H A Johnson- 1 1775
Walsham, Sir John S. . . . 1882
Ward, *Capt* Sir Edward S 1914
Ward, Rt Hon Sir Joseph G, KCMG . 1911
Warde, *Col* Sir C. Edw, OBE 1919
Wardlaw, Sir Henry . . . s 1631
Warmington, Sir M Denham 1908
Warner, *Col* Sir T Courtenay, CB . 1910
Warren, Sir Aug G D J B 1 1784
Warrender, Sir Victor A G A, MC, MP . 1735
Waterlow, Sir Philip H . . 1873
Watson, Sir Thomas Aubrey . . 1866
Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I... 1895
Watson, Sir Geoffrey 1918
Watson, Sir William George 1912
Wauchope, Sir John D Don- s 1667
Webb, *Lt.-Col* Sir Henry .. 1916
Wedderburn, *Maj.* Sir John A. Ogilvy- 1803
Welby, Sir Chas. G Earle, GCB 1801
Weldon, Sir Anthony Edwd W 1 1723
Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius . 1905
Wheeler, Sir Arthur 1920
Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood 1660
Whichcote, Sir George 1660
Whyte, Sir Archibald W. 1802
White, Sir George Stanley 1904
White, Sir Woolmer R D. . . 1922
White, *Lt.-Col* Sir Godfrey Dalrymple, MP. 1926
Whitehead, Sir George Hugh 1889
Whiteley, Sir H J Huntington- 1918
Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey 1898
Wiggin, Sir Charles R. Ily . 1892
Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas . 1805
Wilbraham, Sir Philip W Baker-. 1776
Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby 1798
Williams, Sir William Law .. 1866
Williams, Sir Michael Osmond- 1908

Williams, *Lt.-Col* Sir Rhys, D S O., K C . . . 1918
Williams, *Col* Sir Robert . 1915
Williams, Sir William Ellis Hume-, K B E, K C, M P. 1922
Williams, Sir Robert . 1928
Williamson, Sir Hedworth .. 1642
Wills, Sir Gilbert A H, O B E. 1897
Wills, Sir Ernest Salter . 1904
Wills, Sir George Vernon P 1923
Wiltshire, Sir Gerard Arthur Maxwell- . . 1841
Wilmot, Sir Arthur Ralph . 1759
Wilmot, Sir Robert R . . . 1772
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley- . 1821
Wilson, Sir Spencer P Mayon- . 1661
Wilson, *Maj* Sir M Bromley- 1757
Wilson, *Lt Col* Sir Mathew R H, C S I, D S O 1874
Wilson, Sir James Robertson 1906
Wilson, Sir David . . 1920
Wingate, *Gen*, Sir Reginald, G C B, G C V O, G B E, K C M G, D S O. 1920
Winnington, Sir Fras S . . 1755
Wiseman, *Lt.-Col* Sir Wm G Eden, C B C M G . 1628
Whitney, *Maj* Sir Henry E W Fetherstonhaugh . 1 1776
Wittewronge, Sir John B Lawes- . 1882
Wolseley, Sir Regd Beatty . 1745
Wolseley, Sir Charles M 1628
Wombwell, Sir Frederick P A W. 1778
Wood, Sir John . 1918
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page 1837
Wood, Sir Arthur N Lindsay 1897
Wood *Maj* Sir Samuel Hill Hill-, M P 1921
Woolley, Sir Arthur, C B E . 1928
Worsfold, Sir Thomas Cato . 1924
Worsley, Sir Wm Hy A .. 1838
Wraxall, Sir Chas F Lascelles 1813
Wiley, Sir Philip Bourchier S., C B E 1628
Wright, Sir Arthur C Cory- 1903
Wright, *Col* Sir William C, K B E, C B 1920
Wrightson, Sir Thomas G. . 1900
Wynn, *Col* Sir Herbert L W Williams-, C B, T D . . . 1688
Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez 1916
Yate, *Col* Sir Charles Edward, C S I, C M G 1921
Young, Sir Charles A, K C M G, M V O 1769
Young, Sir George 1813
Young, Sir Wm M Need 1821
Younger, Sir William. . . . 1911

Registrar of Baronetage, A J Eagleston, C V O, Home Office, S W 1
Asst do, P T Shorey, M B E

*Precedency in Great Britain.

The Sovereign
The Prince of Wales
Younger Sons of the Sovereign
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers
Sovereign's Uncles
Sovereign's Nephews
Ambassadors
Archbishop of Canterbury
Lord High Chancellor
Archbishop of York
Prime Minister
Lord President of the Council

Speaker of the House of Commons
Lord Privy Seal (if of Baronial rank)
Five following State Officers if Dukes
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal
(3) Lord Steward
(4) Lord Chamberlain
(5) The Master of the Horse

Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation
1 Of England, 2 Of Scotland, 3 Of Great Britain, 4 Of Ireland, 5 Those created since the Union
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal
Five above State Officers if Marquesses
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes
Dukes' eldest Sons
Five above State Officers if Earls
Earls, in same order as Dukes
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal
Marquesses' eldest Sons
Dukes' younger Sons
Five above State Officers if Viscounts
Viscounts in same order as Dukes
Earls' eldest Sons
Marquesses' younger Sons
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration
Five above State Officers if Barons
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron
Barons, in same order as Dukes
Treasurer of H M's Household
Comptroller of H M's Household
Vice Chamberlain of Household
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron
High Commissioners (see p 99)
Viscounts' eldest Sons
Earls younger Sons
Barons' eldest Sons
Knights of the Garter if Commoners
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank
Chancellor of the Exchequer
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Lord Chief Justice of England
Master of the Rolls
President of the Probate Court
The Lords Justices of Appeal
Judges of the High Court
Viscounts' younger Sons
Barons' younger Sons
Sons of Life Peers
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath G C S I, G C M G, G C I E; G C V O, G B E
Knights Commanders of the above Orders
Knights Bachelor
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court
Serjeants at law
Masters in Lunacy
§ C B, C S I, C M G, C I E, C V O; C B E; D S O, M V O (4th), O B L, I S O
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers
Baronets' eldest Sons
Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers
M V O (5th), M B E
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers
Baronets' younger Sons
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers, but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers wives Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands, thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife *

Dames Grand Cross of the British Empire rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross, after the latter coming Dames Commanders, before the wives of Knights Commanders

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff In London and other Corporations the Mayor stands first, after him the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, and Livery At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice Chancellor.

* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," a companion volume, price 25s net
§ A complete list, in *Alphabetical Order* (the only list so published), of all holders of these decorations will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE"

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

Royal Foundation.

Governor, Maj.-Gen Carteret W Carey, C V O., C.B.E.

Lt.-Col. M. McP. Battye.
Lt.-Col M. C. Broun
Lt.-Col. T.L. Coxhead, D S O., O.B.E
Lt.-Col. A C. Jackson.
Lt.-Col A C. Money.
Col R S H Moody, C.B [D S O.
Brig.-Gen. C. B Norton, C.M.G..
Major A. E. Poole.
Col H. H Rogers, D S.O.
Lt.-Col A W. Waite.
Lt.-Col W. E. Webb, D.S O.
Lt.-Col. J H. Martin, D.S O.

Orders of Chivalry.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G

Ribbon, Garter Blue *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense *(Evil be to him who evil thinks)*

THE SOVEREIGN.

Lady of the Garter—H M The Queen

Their Majesties—The King of Italy, the King of Norway, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, King Manuel of Portugal, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, the King of Rumania, the Emperor of Japan

Their Royal Highnesses—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince George, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia

Dukes—Abercorn, Bedford, Devonshire, Marlborough, Northumberland, Portland, Wellington

Marquesses—Bath, Crewe, Londonderry, Salisbury

Earls—Athlone, Balfour, Beauchamp, Chesterfield, Derby, Rosebery, Selborne, Lonsdale

Viscounts—FitzAlan of Derwent, Grey of Fallodon, Lascelles

Barons—Desborough, Hardinge of Penshurst.

Commoner—Sir Austen Chamberlain

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester

Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford

Registrar, The Dean of Windsor

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William P. Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Sir D. Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K T.

Ribbon, Green *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit *(No one provokes me with impunity)*

THE SOVEREIGN

Their Royal Highnesses—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught

Dukes—Atholl, Buccleuch, Roxburghe

Marquesses—Aberdeen and Temair, Bute, Linlithgow, Zetland

Earls—Crawford, Kintore, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery, Strathmore and Kinghorne

Viscount.—Novar.

Barons—Elphinstone, Hamilton of Dalzell, Lovat

Chancellor, The Duke of Roxburghe

Dean, Very Rev. Charles Laing Wall, M.A.

Secretary, Capt. George Sitwell Campbell Swinton, I.S.A.

Lyon King of Arms, Capt. George Sitwell Campbell Swinton, I.S.A. *Seal*

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert G. Gordon Gilmour, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST PATRICK (1788)—K P

Ribbon, Sky Blue *Motto*, Quis separabit? *(Who shall separate?)*

THE SOVEREIGN

Their Royal Highnesses—The Prince of Wales, The Duke of Connaught

Duke—Abercorn

Earls—Airan, Cavan, Desart, Donoughmore, Granard, Meath, Midleton, Shaftesbury

Viscount—Powerscourt

Baron—Castletown

Ulster King of Arms, Maj. Sir Neville R. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Genealogist, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., LL.D., F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Samuel Murray Power, C.B.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O M

Ribbon, Blue and Crimson

O.M. Civ.

This Order confers no precedence. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

O.M. Mil.

Military Members.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Honorary Members.

Admiral Count Togo

Field-Marshal (Marshal of France) Ferdinand Foch.

Marshal of France Joseph Jacques Cesaire Joffre.

Civil Members.

Sir Edward Elgar, K.C.V.O., Mus. Doc.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G.

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.

Sir James Matthew Barrie, Bt., LL.D.

Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, G.B.E., M.D.

Sir James George Frazer, F.R.S.

Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S.

Hon. Sir Charles Algernon Parsons, K.C.B., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Sir George Abraham Grierson, K.C.I.E., Ph.D.

Secretary and Registrar, Hon. Sir Harry Julian Stonor, K.C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson *Motto*, *Tria juncta in uno* (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)

G.C.B. Mil.

G.C.B. Civ.

K.C.B. Mil.

K.C.B. Civ.

C.B. Mil.

The Sovereign, *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster, *Bath King of Arms*, General Sir C. C. Monro, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C., q.v.

Registrar and Secretary, Maj.-Gen Sir Geoffrey P T Feilding, K C B, K C V O, C M G, D S O, *Genealogist*, Sir H Farnham Burke, K C V O, C B, *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Vice-Adm Richard G A W. Stapleton-Cotton, C B, C B E, M V O, *Deputy Secretary*, Maj H H F Stockley, M V O, O B E, *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—G C B, Knight Grand Cross, K C B, Knight Commander; C B, Companion.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

(Since enlarged eight times.) *Ribbon*, Light Blue, with White Edges
Motto, *Heaven's Light our Guide*

Sovereign, The King-Emperor, *Grand Master and Most Exalted Principal Knight Grand Commander*, The Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India, *Secretary* (in India), Sir J P Thompson, K C I E, C S I, *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being, G C S I, Knight Grand Commander, K C S I, Knight Commander, C S I, Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Crimson Centre *Motto*, *Auspicium melioris ævi*

The Sovereign, *Grand Master*, H R H the Prince of Wales, K G, K T, K P, G M B E, M C, *Prelate*, Rt Rev Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, K C M G, D D, *Chancellor*. The Rt Hon Earl Buxton, P C, G C M G, *Secretary*, Sir James E Masterton Smith, K C B, *King of Arms*, Sir F A Swettenham, G C M G, C B, *Registrar*, Sir H C M Lambert, K C M G, C B, *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir Reginald L Antrobus K C M G, C B, *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S W.—G C M G, Knight Grand Cross, K C M G, Knight Commander, C M G, Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877)

(Since enlarged eight times.) *Ribbon*, Imperial Purple. *Motto*, *Imperatricis auspiciis*

Sovereign, The King-Emperor, *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being, *Secretary* (in India), Sir J P Thompson, K C I E, C S I, *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being, G C I E, Knight Grand Commander; K C I E, Knight Commander, C I E, Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges *Motto*, *Victoria*

G C V O.

The Sovereign, *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain, *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse, *Registrar*, Sir Francis M Bryant, C V O, C B E, 1 S O—G C V O, Knight Grand Cross, K C V O, Knight Commander, C V O, Commander, M V O, Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

K C V O.

G B E

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Purple (Civil Division), Purple, with narrow vertical Red Centre Stripe (Military Division) *Motto*, *For God and the Empire*

K B E

The Sovereign, *Grand Master*, H R H the Prince of Wales, *Prelate*, Rt Rev the Bishop of London, *King of Arms*, Gen Rt Hon Sir Arthur H F Paget, G C B, K C V O, *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being, *Secretary*, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Frederic G Kenyon, G B E, K C B. For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women. G B E, Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross, K B E, Knights Commanders, D.B E, Dames Commanders, C B E, Commanders, O B E, Officers, M B E, Members. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec., 1918.

THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown at the head of this paragraph. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—*Principal*, Rt Hon Sir William Bull, Bt., M P; *Vice-Principal*, Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, Bt., R N; *Hon Registrar*, Sir Park Goff, M.P.; *Clerk*, Hubert Whelbourn; *Registry and Library*, 21 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W C 2.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C H.

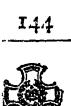
Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 2nd Class of the Order of the British Empire, i.e., Kts. and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.

Barnes, Rt Hon G N
Bruce, Rt Hon Stanley M, P C, M C
Burnham, The Viscount, G C M G.
Caine, Sir Hall, K B E
Carlile, Rev Prcb W., D D
Carruthers, Mrs. (Miss Violet Markham)
Chetwynd, The Viscount
Churchill, Rt Hon W S, M P
Davidson, Rt Hon John Colin Campbell, C B, M P
Davies, William John
Dillon, Viscount
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bt.
Evans, Sir Evan Vincent.
Farrington, The Lord
Gloucester, Bishop of, D D
Gosling, Harry, M P
Haldane, Miss Elizabeth
Haldane, Professor John Scott, M D
James, Rev. Herbert Armitage, D D
Jones, Rev John Daniel, D D.
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Alfred, G C B, G C V O, M D
Kerr, Philip Henry.
Lansdowne, The Dow Marchioness of, G B E, V A., C I
Layton, Walter Thomas, C B E.
Newbolt, Sir Henry, I L D.
Parker, James
Quinan, Kenneth Bingham.
Royden, Sir Thomas, Bt.
Rippel, Prof William, D Sc.
Seddon, James Andrew
Sheppard, Rev. Hugh R L
Smuts, *Lt.-Gen* Rt Hon J. C
Strutt, Hon Edward
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., C C M G
Tennant, Miss Margaret Edith
Ward'e, George James
Wilson Joseph Havelock, C B E

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges



Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S O

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service, and consists of the SOVEREIGN, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian (100 European and 100 Indian) and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Ribbon, White Moiré

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no fresh conferments are now made

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted 1897 *Ribbon*, Light Blue, with White Edges.

OTHER DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.

Regulations regarding the wearing of Orders, Decorations and Medals will be found in WHITAKER'S PEERAGE

The Distinguished Service Cross—1914—D S C—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901 is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R N below the rank of Lieutenant Commander, and on Warrant Officers

The Military Cross—1915—M C—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and 1st class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces

The Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918—D F C—Designed for bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy

The Air Force Cross.—1918.—A F C—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy

The Military Medal.—1916—M M.—Awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the Field. In exceptional circumstances the Medal may be awarded to women of all nations

The Distinguished Service Medal—1914—D.S M—Is designed for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R N , to non-commissioned officers and men of the R M A , and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war

The Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918—D F M—and the **Air Force Medal**—A F M—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D F C and A F C

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. — C G M — Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal—D C M—Awarded to warrant officers, non commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Meritorious Service Medal — M S M.—Since Sept , 1928, granted only to recipients of the Meritorious Service Annuity

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration. — V.D —Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the Force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years

The Territorial Decoration —T D —Established in 1908, is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Army Similarly a **Territorial Long Service Medal** has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers

The Royal Red Cross—R R C—For ladies, founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war

The Order of Mercy — Both sexes, was established in 1899 in connexion with the **League of Mercy**, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c

The Indian Order of Merit.— Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal —(1st Class, gold, and Class, silver). Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India

The Albert Medal — A M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on land"

The Edward Medal —Established by King Edward VII. in 1907, is a recognition of heroic acts performed by miners and quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed.

The King's Police Medal — Instituted in 1909 as a reward "only for acts of exceptional courage and skill or conspicuous devotion to duty" to officers and men of any recognised Police Force or organised Fire Brigade in the United Kingdom, India, and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 120.

The Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration—R D.—and **Medal** - Instituted in 1910 to reward good and long service by officers and men of these Services.

Ancient Irish Titles.

The Fox (*O'Sionnach*), Major Brabazon Hubert Maine *Fox*, *b* 1868, *s.* 1919.
The Knight of Glin, Desmond Fitzjohn Lloyd *FitzGerald*, *b* 1862, *suc.* 1895
The Knight of Kerry (1st), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice *FitzGerald*, Bart , M.C., *b* 1884, *suc.* 1916.
The MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin, Charles Edward *MacDermot*, *b* 1862, *suc.* 1904
The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, Lt -Col Ross Kinloch *McGillicuddy*, D.S.O., *b*. 1882, *suc.* 1921.
The O'Conor Don, Owen Phelin *O'Conor*, *b*. 1870.
The O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey *O'Donoghue*, *b*. 1859
The O'Donovan, Col. Morgan William *O'Donovan*, C.B., *b*. 1861.
The O'Gorman, Mathghamhnam, Col. Nicholas Purcell *O'Gorman*, *b*. 1845.
The O'Grady of Killyballyowen, William de Courcy L. Renzy *O'Grady*.
The O'Kelly, Chief of Jathmaine, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis *Kelly*, *b* 1853, *suc.* 1897.
The O'Morchoe, Chief of The Sept, Capt. Arthur Donel McMurrogh *O'Morchoe*, *b*. 1892.
The O'Rourke, Surg.-Lt. Patrick Joseph Alfred *O'Rourke*, R.N., *b*. 1898, *suc.* 1917.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, and Knights Commanders

OF THE BATH, STAR OF INDIA, ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE, ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND KNIGHTS AND DAMES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

For Knights Bachelor, see pp. 157–162

Abbas Ali Baig, Sir, K C I E, C S I
Abdul Qayum, *Nawab Khan Bahadur* Sir, K C I E
Abdur Rahim, Sir, K C S I
Abell, Sir Westcott, S, K B E
Abrahamson, Sir Martin A, K B E
Adam, *General* Sir William T, K C B
Adams, *Lt Col* Sir Arthur Robert, K B E, V D
Adams, *Col* Sir Henry E F Goold-, K B E, C B, C M G
Adamson Sir Harvey, K C S I.
Addis, Sir Charles Stewart, K C M G
Adye, *Maj-Gen* Sir John, K C M G, C B
Aga Khan, H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, The, G C S I, G C I E, G C V O
Agnew, Sir Francis A, G C M G, K B E
Ahmad Husain, *Nawab Maulvi* Sir, K C I E
Airlie, The Dowager Countess of, G B E
Albani, Dame Marie, D B E.
Alderson, Sir Edward H., K B E, C B
Alexander, *Brig-Gen* Sir Wm, K B E, C B, C M G, D S O, T D, M P
Ali Imam, *Syed* Sir, K C S I
Allardyce, Sir Wm Lamond, K C M G
Allason, *Maj-Gen* Sir Richard Bannatine, K C B, C M G
Allen, Sir Hugh Percy, K C V O
Allen, *Col Hon* Sir James, K C M G, K C B.
Allen, Sir Walter McArthur, K B E
Allen, *Lt-Col* Sir Wm Jas, K B E, D S O, M P
Alston, Rt Hon. Sir Beilby F, K C M G., C B
Altham, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Edward A, K C B, K C I E, C M G.
Alwar, *Col* H H the Maharaja of, G C S I, G C I E
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, *Raj Sahib* Sir, K C I E
Amos, Sir Maurice Sheldon, K B E
Amphlett, The Lady, C I, G B E
Anderson, Dame Adelaide Mary, D B E
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K B E
Anderson, *Lt-Gen* Sir Charles Alex., K C B.
Anderson, Rt Hon Sir John, G.C.B
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen* Sir Robert Murray M, K C M G.
Anderson, *Lt-Gen* Sir Warren Hastings, K.C.B
Anstice, *Col* Sir Arthur, K C B, V D
Anstruther, Hon Dame Eva Isabella Henriette, D B E
Antiobus, Edith Marion, Lady, D B E.
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L, K C M G, C B
Appaji Rao Sitole, *Lt-Col.* Sardar, Sir, K B E, C I E
Apsey, Sir John, K B E
Archer, Sir Geoffrey F., K C M G.
Archer, Sir John, K B E
Armitage, *Capt* Sir Cecil Hamilton, K.B.E, C.M.G, D.S.O
Armstrong, Sir Harry Gloster, K.B.E
Arnott, Caroline, Lady D B E
Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg, K.C.S.I.
Ashford, Sir Cyril E, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O
Asser, *Gen* Sir Joseph John, K C B., I C M G, K C V O
Aston, *Maj-Gen* Sir Geo Grey, K C B
Atholl, The Duchess of, D B E, M P
Atkins, *Col* Sir John, K C M G, M B
Atkinson, *Lt-Gen* Sir Edwin H de Vere, K P F, C B, C M G, C I E.
Atkinson, Sir John N, K C S I
Atta, Sir Nana Ofori, K B E
Austin, Sir Herbert, K B E
Aylesworth, *Hon* Sir Allan B, K.C.M.G., K.C
Aylmer, *Lt-Gen* Sir Fenton John, V C, K C B.
Ayyar, Sir Chetput Pattabhirama Aryar Ramaswami, K C I E
Babar Shum Sheie Jang, Bahadur Rana, *Gen* Sir, G B E, K C S I, K C I E.
Babington, *Lt-Gen* Sir James Melville, K C B, K.C.M.G.
Bacon, *Adm* Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K C B, K C V O, D S O
Baddeley, Sir Vincent Wilberforce, K.C.B
Badock, Sir H Walter, K B E, C S I
Bahawalpur, H H the Nawab of, K C V O
Bain Sir Albert Ernest K P F
Bainbridge, *Maj. Gen* Sir Edmond G T K C B
Baines Sir Frank, K C V O, C B I
Baird, Sir Robert H H, K B E
Baker, *Adm.* Sir Lewis Clinton-, K C B, K C V O, C B I
Balfour, *Brig-Gen* Sir Alfred G, K B E, C B
Balfour, Sir Arthur, K B E
Ballance, *Col* Sir Chas A. K C M G, C B, M V O., F R C S
Ballance, *Brig-Gen.* Sir Hamilton Ashley, K B E, C B, F R C S
Bandaranaika, Sir Solomon Dias, K C M.G.
Bankart, *Surg-Rear-Adm* Sir Arthur Reginald, K C V O
Bankes, Rt Hon Sir Eldon, G C B
Bannerman, *Lt-Col* Sir Arthur D'Arcy Gordon, K C V O, C I E
Barclay, Rt Hon. Sir Colville Adrian de Rune, K C M G., C B, C B E, M V O
Baria, H H Raja of, K C S I
Barker, *Maj-Gen* Sir Geo, K.C.B.
Barnard, Sir Frank S, K C M G
Barnes, Sir Geo Stapylton, K C B, K C S I
Barnes, Sir Hugh S, K C S I, K C V O
Barnes, *Maj-Gen* Sir Reginald W R, K C B, D.S.O.
Barnett, Dame Henrietta, D.B.E
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H.H Maharaja, G C S I, G C I E
Barraclough, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Samuel) Henry E., K B E
Barrett, Sir Jas Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G, M.D
Barnie, Sir Charles Coupar, K B E
Barnow, *Gen.* Sir Edmund G, G C B., G C S I
Barnow, *Gen.* Sir George de S., G C B., K C M G
Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K C B
Barter, *Lt-Gen* Sir Charles St. Legei, K.C.B., K C M.G., C.V.O.
Barton, Sir Sidney, K B E, C M.G
Barton, Sir Wm P, K C I E, C S I
Bartlelot, *Adm.* Sir Brian H. F, K B E., C B, M V O
Barwani, *Capt.* H H. Rana of, K C I E.
Buwell, *Hon* Sir Henry Newman, K C M G
Bateman, Sir Alfred E, K C M G
Bates, *Brig-Gen* Sir Chas Loftus, K C M G., C.B., D S O
Battersbee, Sir Harry F, K C V O, C M G
Barley Sir Charles Stuart, G C I E, K C S I, I S O
Barley, *Lt-Col* Sir Henry Dennis Rendett-, K B E
Barly, *Adm* Sir Lewis, K C B, K C M G, C V O
Baynham, *Capt* Sir Walter de M, K P E, R D, R N R
Beale, Sir John Field, K B E
Beattie, Sir James, K B E
Beatson, *Col* Sir Geo T, K C B, K B E, M D, V D
Beaumont, Sir Henry Hamond Dawson, K C M G
Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G B E, R R C
Bedford, The Duchess of, D.B.E, R R C.
Beeton, Sir Mayson M, K B E
Belfield, *Lt-Gen* Sir Herbert E, K C B, K C M G, K B E, D S O
Bell, Sir Charles Alfred, K C I E, C M G., C B E
Bell, Florence Eveleen, Lady, D B E
Bell, Rt Hon Sir Francis H Dillon, G C M G
Bell, Sir H Hesketh, G C M G
Bell, Sir Thomas, K B E
Bell, Rev Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson-, K C S I, K C I E
Bell, *Maj-Gen* Sir Arthur L Lynden-, K.C.B, K C M G
Benares, *Lt-Col* H H Maharaja of, G C S I, G C I E
Bennett, *Hon* Sir J Robert, K B E
Bennett, Sir William H, K C V O
Bentinck, *Adm* Sir Rudolf W, K C B, K C M G.
Berkeley, Sir Ernest J L, K C M G, C B
Bernard, *Col* Sir Edgar E, K B E, C M G
Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler K B E
Berry, Sir William John, K C B.
Best, *Hon* Sir Robert W, K C M G
Best, Sir Thomas Alexander Vans, K B E, C M G
Bethell, *Adm* Hon Sir Alexander Edward, G C M G, K C B
Bethune, *Lt-Gen* Sir Edward C., K C B, C V O
Bevan, Dame Hon. Maud Elizabeth, D B E
Beveridge, *Maj-Gen* Sir Wilfrid William Ogilvy, K B E, C B, D S O
Beveridge, Sir William H, K C B
Beynon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G.L, K.C.I.E, C.B, D.S.O.
Bhairon Singh, *Maharaj*, Sir, K C S.I
Bharatpur, *Lt-Col* H.H the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I
Bhim Shum Sheie Jung, *Gen.* Sir, K.C.S.I, K C V O.
Bhopal, The Begum of, G.C.S.I, G C I E., G.B.E, C I
Bhopal Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, of Udaipur, K C I E
Bhownaggree, Sir Mancherji Merwanji, K.C.I.E
Bicket, Sir Alexander, K B E.
Bijawar, H H. the Maharaja of, K C I E

Bikanir, *Maj.-Gen* H H the Maharaja of, G C S I, G C I E, G C V O, G B E, K C B, A D C

Biles, Sir John Harvard, K C I E

Bingham, *Maj.-Gen* Hon Sir Cecil E, G C V O, K C M G, C B

Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon Sir Fras. R, K C B, K C M G

Bingley, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Alfred H, K C I E, C B

Birch, Sir Ernest W, K C M G

Birch *Gen*, Sir Jas Fredk Noel, G B E, K C B, K C M G

Bircham, Sir Bernard Edward Halsey, K C V O

Bird, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Wilkinson Dent, K B E, C B, C B I, D S O

Birkbeck, *Maj.-Gen* Sir William Hy, K C B, C M G

Black, Sir Frederick William, K C B

Blackett, Sir Basil P, K C B, K C S I

Blackwell, Sir Ernley Robertson H, K C B.

Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, K B E.

Blankenberg Sir Reginald A, K B E

Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Alfred Percy, K C B, C M G, K B E.

Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Layton John, K C B, D S O, R A V C

Block, Sir Adam S Jas, K C M G

Blood, *Gen* Sir Bindon, G C B

Blumberg, *Gen* Sir Herbert Edward, K C B

Bodkin, Sir Archibald H, K C B

Bols, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Louis J, K C B K C M G, D S O

Bolton, Sir Horatio Norman, K C I E, C S I

Bond, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Francis G, K B E, C B, C M G

Bonn, Sir Max Julius, K B E

Bonython, *Hon.* Sir J Langdon, K C M G

Booth, *Rear.-Adm* Sir Francis F. Hawoth-, K C M G

Borden, Rt. Hon Sir Robt Laird, G C M G

Bosanquet, Sir Oswald V, K C S I, C I E

Bourke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George D, K C M G, C B, R A M C

Bourne, Sir Alfred G, K C I E, F R S

Bourne, Sir H Rowland M, K B E, C M G

Bowen, Sir George Bevan, K B E

Bower, Sir Edmund E Nott-, K C B

Bower, *Com.* Sir Graham J, K C M G, R N

Bower, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Hamilton, K C B

Bower, *Maj* Sir Robert L, K B E, C M G

Bower, *Capt.* Sir (J.) Wm Nott-, K C V O.

Bowring, Sir Chas. Calvert, K C M G, K B E

Boyce, *Maj.-Gen* Sir William G B, K C M G, C B, D S O

Boyd, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Gerald Farrell, K C B, C M G, D S O, D C M

Boyle, Sir Alexander George, K C M G, C B E

Boyle, *Adm* Hon Sir Algernon D. E. H, K C B, C M G, M V O

Boys, Sir Francis T, K B E

Braddon, *Hon* Sir Hy Yule, K B E.

Brade, Sir Reginald H, G C B

Bradford, *Adm* Sir Edward Eden, K C B, C V O

Bradford, *Maj.-Gen* Sir John Rose, K C M G, C B, C B E, M D.

Bragg, Sir Wm Hy, K B E, F R S

Braithwaite, *Gen* Sir Walter P., K C B, A D C Gen

Brancker, *Maj.-Gen* Sir William Sefton K C B.

Brand, *Squadron Leader* Sir Christopher Joseph Quintin, K B E, D S O, M C, D I C

Brand, *Vice-Adm* Hon Sir Hubert G, K C B, K C M G, K C V O

Bray, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Claude A, K C M G, C B

Bray, Sir Denys de S, K C I E, C S I, C B E

Bridgeman, Dame Caroline Beatrice, D B E

Bridgeman, *Adm* Sir Francis, C B, G C B, G C V O

Bridges, *Lt.-Gen* Sir George Tom M, K C B, K C M G, D S O

Briggs, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Charles Jas, K C B, K C M G

Briggs, *Adm* Sir Charles J, K C B

Brise, Sir Evelyn J Ruggles, K C B

Brittain, Sir Harry, K B E, C M G M P

Brock, *Adm* Sir Frederic E E, G B L, K C M G, C B

Brock, *Admiral* Sir Osmond De B, K C B, K C M G, K C V O

Brockman, Sir Edwd Lewis, K C M G

Broderick, Sir John J, K B E, C M G

Brocking, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Harry T, K C B, K C S I, K C M G

Brooks, Sir Arthur David, G B E

Brooks, Sir James Henry, K C B

Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, K B E

Brown, *Col* Sir G McLaren, K B E

Brown, Sir Herbert, K B E

Browne, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Arthur G F, K C B, D S O

Browne, *Col* Lord Arthur Howe, K B E

Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, G B E, R R C

Browning, *Adm.* Sir Montague E, G C B, G C M G, M V O

Bruce, *Maj.-Gen* Sir David, K C B (*m*), C B (*c*), M B

Bruce, *Adm* Sir Henry Harvey, K C B, M V O

Brunker, *Maj.-Gen* Sir James, K C M G

Brunyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, K C S I, C I E

Brunyate, Sir Wm Edwin K C M G

Bryan, *Col* Sir Herbert, K B E, C M G

Buchanan, Sir George C, K C I E

Buckland, *Maj Gen* Sir Reginald U H, K C M G, C B

Budd, Sir Cecil L, K B E

Bulnn, *Gen* Sir Edward S, K C B, C V O

Bullet, Dame Audrey Charlotte Georgiana, D B E, R R C

Buller, *Vice-Adm* Sir Henry Tritton, K C V O, C B

Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K C B

Burdon, *Maj* Sir John A K B E, C M G

Burdwan, Maharajadhiraj of, G C I E, K C S I

Burke, Sir H Farnham, K C V O, C B

Burn, Sir Joseph, K B E.

Burnet, Sir Robt Wm, K C V O., M D

Burnett, Dame Maud, D B E

Burnard, *Col* Sir Sidney G, K C S I, F R S

Burstall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry E, K C B, K C M G, D S O, A D C

Burt, Sir Hy Parsall, K C I E, C B E

Butchaell, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Charles H, K C B, C M G, M B

Burton, Sir William Parker, K B E.

Bush, *Admiral* Sir Paul W, K C B, M V O

Bushman, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Henry Augustus, K C B.

Butcher, *Maj.-Gen* Sir George Jas, K C M G, C B.

Bute, The Marchioness of, D B E

Butler, Sir Cyril Kendall-, K B E

Butler, Sir Fredk G A, K C M G, C B.

Butler, Sir Geoffrey, K B E, V P

Butler, Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes, K C S I, C B, C I E, C V O, C B E

Butler, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Richard Haute K, K C B, K C M G

Butler, Sir Spencer Harcourt, G C S I, G C I E

Butler, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Dacres, K C V O

Buxton, The Countess, G B E

Buzzard, Sir Edward F, K C V O, M D

Bvatt, Sir Horace Archer, K C M G.

Byrne, *Brig.-Gen* Sir Joseph A, K C M G, K B E, C B

Byrne, Rt Hon. Sir William Patrick, K C V O, C B

Byron, Lucy, Lady, D B E.

Cadman, Sir John, K C M G, D Sc.

Caine, Sir Hall, C B E, K B E.

Caird, Sir Andrew, K B E

Calthorpe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon Sir Somerset Arthur Gough-, G C B (*m*), G C M G, C B E, C V O

Cameron, Sir Donak Charles, K C M G, K B E.

Cameron, Sir Edward John, K C M G.

Cameron, *Maj* Sir Maurice A, K C M G

Campbell, *Lt.-Gen* Sir David G M, K C B

Campbell, *Gen* Sir Frederick, K C B, D S O

Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, K B E

Campbell, Dame Janet Mary, D B E, M D

Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter, K C B, K C M G, D S O

Campbell, *Lt.-Gen* Sir William Fitzcairn, K C B

Campion, *Col* Sir William Robert, K C M G., D S O, T D.

Capper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John E, K C B, K C V O

Carden, *Admiral* Sir Sackville Hamilton, K C M G.

Cadew, Sir Alex Gordon, K C S I.

Carlyle, Sir Robert W, K C S I, C I E.

Carmichael, Sir George, K C S I.

Carmichael, Sir James, K B E

Carnegie, Rt Hon Sir Lancelot Douglas, G C V O, K C M G

Carruthers, *Hon* Sir Joseph Hector McNeil, K C M G

Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham, K C M G, C I E

Carter, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Evan E, K C M G, C B, M V O

Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John T., K C M G

Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham-, K C B, K C V O

Cartwright, Sir (W.) Chauncy, K C M G.

Cassels, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert A., K C B, C S I, D S O

Cavan, The Countess of, D B E

Cave, Sir Basil S, K C M G, C B

Cave, *Col* Sir Thomas Sturmy, K C B., C B E., V D.

Cayley, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Walter de Saumarez, K C M G, C B.

Cecil, Rt Hon Sir Evelyn, P.C, G B E., M.P.

Chamberlain, Dame Ivy Muriel, G B E

Chamberlain, *Col* Sir Neville F F, K C B, K C V O

Chambers, Sir Edmund K., K B E, C B.

Chambers, *Surg.-Vice-Adm* Sir Joseph, K C B, C M G, M D.

Chambers, Sir Theodore G., K B E.

Channer, Sir Edward M. de C, K C I I

Chance, Sir Frederick Wm., K B E

Chancellor, *Lt -Col* Sir John Robt, GCMG, GCVO, DSO
Chandler, Sir Wm Kellman, KCMG
Chandra Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Maharaja Sir, GCB, GCSI, GCMG, GCVO
Chaplin, Sir Francis Drummond Percy, GBE, KCMG
Chapman, Sir Sydney J, KCB, CBE
Charlton, *Admiral* Sir Edward F B, KCB, KCMG
Chatfield, *Vice-Adm* Sir Alfred E Montacute, KCB, KCMG, CVO
Chatterjee, Sir Atul Chandra, KCIE
Chauvel, *Lt -Gen* Sir Harry Geo, GCMG, KCB
Chave, *Capt* Sir Benjamin, KBE
Chavtor, *Maj Gen* Sir Edward W C, KCMG, KCVO, CB
Cheatle, *Surg Gen* Sir George Lenthal, KCB, CVO, FRCS, RN.
Cheetham, Sir Milne, KCMG
Chelmsford, The Viscountess, GBE
Cheirnside, *Lt Gen* Sir Herbert C, GCMG, CB
Chhatarpur, H H the Maharaja of, *Bahadur*, KCIE
Chichester, *Maj -Gen* Sir Arlington A, KCMG, CB, DSO
Childs, *Maj -Gen.* Sir Borlase E Wyndham, KCMG, KBE, CB
Chisholm, Dame Alice, DBE
Chitnavis, Sir Gangadhar Madho, KCIE
Chitty, Sir Arthur, KCMG
Chrystal, Sir George W, KCB
Clark, Sir Ernest, KCB, CBE
Clark, Sir Wm Henry, KCSI, CMG
Clarke, *Capt* Sir Arthur W, KBE
Clarke, *Hon.* Sir Francis Grenville, KBE
Clarke, *Hon* Sir Fredk Jas, KCMG
Clarke, *Lt -Gen* Sir Travers Edwards, GBE, KCB, KCMG
Clarkson, *Eng Vice -Adm* Sir William, KBE, CMG, RAN
Clayton, *Lt -Gen* Sir Frederick Thos, KCB, KCMG
Clayton, *Brig -Gen* Sir Gilbert F, KCMG, KBE, CB
Clegg, Sir Robert Bailey, KCIE
Cleland, Sir Chas. John, KBE, MVO
Clement, Sir Thomas, KBE
Clementi, Sir Cecil, KCMG
Clerk, Sir Dugald, KBE
Clark, Rt Hon Sir Geo Russell, KCMG, CB
Cleveland, Sir Charles Raitt, KCIE, KBE
Clifford, *Col.* Sir Charles, KBE, CMG, VD, TD
Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, GCMG, GBE
Climo, *Lt -Gen* Sir Skipton Hill, KCB, DSO
Clive, Sir Robert Henry, KCMG
Close, Sir Charles F, KBE., CB, C.M.G, LRS
Clubbe, Sir Chas P B, KBE MRCS.
Coaker, *Hon* Sir William Ford, KBE
Cobb, Sir Cyril S, KBE, MVO MP
Cobbe, *Gen* Sir Alex Stanhope Wyf, GCB, KCSI, DSO, ADC GEN.
Cobham, Sir Alan John, KBE
Cochin, H H the Maharaja of, GCIE
Cockburn, *Hon* Sir John A, KCMG
Cocks, *Hon* Sir Arthur Alfred Clement, KBE
Codrington, *Lt -Gen* Sir Alfred Edward, KCB, KCVO
Cohen, Sir Robert Waley-, KBE
Coke, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry, KCVO.
Colefax, Sir Hy. Arthur, KBE., KC
Collet, Sir Wilfrid, KCMG
Collins, Sir Godfrey P, KBE, CMG, MP
Collins, Sir Wm Job, KCVO, MD
Colville, *Admiral* Hon Sir Stanley Cecil James, GCB, GCMG, GCVO
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, KCSI.
Colyer, Sir James Frank, KBE
Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, KBE
Cook, Sir Basil Alfred Kemball, KCMG, CB
Cook, Sir Chas Archer, KCB
Cook, Rt Hon. Sir Joseph, GCMG
Cook, Mary, Lady, DBE
Cooke, Sir E Marriott, KBE, MB
Cooke, *Lt-Gen* Sir Herbert F, KBE, CB, C.S.I., D.S.O
Cooper, Sir James Alex., KBE
Cooper, Sir Robert Elliott-, KCB
Cope, Sir Alfred Wm, KCB
Cope, Sir Arthur S, KCVO, R.A.
Corbett, Sir Geoffrey L, KBE, CIE
Corbett, Sir Vincent E H, KCVO
Corcoran, Sir John Arthur, KBE, CB
Corbeaux, *Maj* Sir Harry Edward Spiller, KCMG, CB
Corkran, Sir Victor G S, KCVO
Cory, *Lt -Gen* Sir George N, KBE, CB., DSO
Couchman, Sir Francis Dundas, KBE, CLE
Couper, *Maj -Gen.* Sir Victor A, KCB
Cox, Dame Belle, DBE.
Cox, Sir Charles Thos, KCMG
Cox, Sir Edward Owen, GBE.
Cox, *Lt -Col* Sir Percy Z, GCMG, GCIE, KCSI
Craddock, Sir Reginald H, GCIE, KCSI
Craig, *Maj* Sir Algernon Tudor, KBE
Crawford, Sir Wm Smith, KBE
Creedy, Sir Herbert James, KCB, KCVO
Creswell, *Vice-Adm* Sir William Rooke, KCMG, KBE
Crewe, *Brig -Gen Hon* Sir Chas Preston, KCMG, CB
Crichton, *Col* Hon Sir George Arthur Charles, KCVO
Croker, *Maj -Gen* Sir Hy Leycester, KCB, CMG
Crookshank, *Maj -Gen.* Sir Sydney D, KCMG, CB, CIE, DSO, MVO
Crosbie, *Hon* Sir John C, KBE
Crosby, Sir Josiah, KBE, CIE
Crowdy, Dame Rachel Eleanor, DBE, RRC.
Cruise, Sir Richard R, KCVO, IRCS
Crump Sir Hy. Ashbrooke, KCIE, CSI
Cubitt, Sir Bertram B KCB
Cullen, *Hon* Sir Wm. Portus, KCMG
Cumming, Sir John Ghest, KCIE, CSI
Cunningham, Sir William J, KCSI
Cunningham, Sir A Fredk D, KCIE
Cunningham, Sir George, KBE, CB
Cunynghame, Sir Hy H S, KCB.
Currie, *Gen.* Sir Arthur W, GCMG, KCB.
Currie, Sir James, KBE, CMG
Currie, Sir James T, KCB
Curtis, Sir George Seymour KCSI
Curtis, Sir Richard James, KBE
Curzon of Kedleston, The Marchioness, GBE
Cust, *Adm* Sir Herbert E. Purey-, KBE, CB.
Cust, Sir Lionel, KCVO.
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., GCB, KCMG CVO
Dadabhoy, Sir Manockji Byramji, KCLE
Daljit Singh, Raja Sir, KBE, CSI
Dalrymple, *Col* Sir William K.B.E.
Dalton, Rev Canon John Neale, KCVO, CMG
Daly, *Lt -Col* Sir Hugh, KCSI, KCIE
Dane, Sir Louis W, GCIE, CSI
Dane, Sir Richd Morris, KCIE
Daniell, *Maj -Gen* Sir John F, KCMG
Daniels, Sir Percy, KBE
Darbhanga, Maharaja of, GCIE, KBE
Darlington, *Col* Sir Henry Clayton, KCB, CMG, TD
Darnley, Countess of, DBE
Datia, H H Maharaja of, KCSI
Davenport, *Brig -Gen* Sir William Bromley-, KCB, CMG, CBE, DSO, TD
David Sir (T W) Edgeworth, KBE, CMG, DSO, FRS
Davidson, *Maj -Gen.* Sir John H., KCMG, CB, DSO, MP.
Davidson, Sir Lionel, KCSI
Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady, DBE
Davies, Sir Alfred, KBE, CB
Davies, *General* Sir Francis John, KCB, KCMG, KCVO
Davies, Sir John Thomas, KCB
Davies, Sir Joseph, KBE
Davis, Sir Charles Thomas, GCMG
Davison, Sir William Hy, KBE, MP
Dawson, Aimee Evelyn, Lady, GBE
Dawson, *Brig -Gen.* Sir Douglas F B, GCVO, KCB, CMG
De Bartolome, *Rear-Adm* Sir Charles M, KCMG, CB
De Bath, *Lt -Gen* Sir Ernest, KCB, CIE
De Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley R S, KCB (m), CB (c), MVO
D'Egville, Sir Howard, KBE
Delamain, *Lt -Gen* Sir Walter Sinclair, KCB., KCMG, DSO
de la Rue, Sir Ernest, KCVO
Delevingne, Sir Malcolm, KCB.
De Lisle, *Gen* Sir Henry De Beauvoir, KCB, KCMG., DSO
Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, KBE
de Montmorency, Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey, KCSI, KCIE, KCVO, CBE
Denham, Sir Edward B, KBE, CMG
Denison, Sir Hugh, KBE
Dennis, Sir Alfred H, KBE, CB
Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, KBE
Densham, Sir Harry P., KBE
Dering, Sir H. Guy, KCMG, KCIE, MVO
De Salis, *Admiral* Sir William Fane KBE, MVO
De Sausmarez, Annie Elizabeth, Lady, GBE
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, KCMG
Deverell, *Lt -Gen.* Sir Cyril John, KBE, CB
Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, KBE
De Waal, *Hon.* Sir N Frederic, KCMG.
Dew, *Lt -Col.* Sir Arnine Brereton, KCIE, CSI
Dewas, H.H Maharaja of (Junior), KCSI
Dewas, H.H. the Senior Maharaja of, KCSI.
Dewrance, Sir John, GBE.

D'Eyncourt, Sir Eustace H Tennyson, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Dholpur, *Lt.-Col.* H H the Maharaj Rana of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Dhrangadhra, H H Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Diack, Sir Alex Henderson, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Diamond, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
Dick, *Col* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
Dickinson, Sir Alwin R., K.C.M.G.
Dickinson, Rt Hon Sir Willoughby H., K.B.E.
Dixon, Edith Lady, D.B.E.
Dixon, *Brig.-Gen* Sir Henry G., K.C.B.
Dixon, *Eng. Vice Adm* Sir Robert Bland, K.C.B.
Dixon, Sir William Vibart, K.B.E.
Dobbs, Sir Hy Robert Conway, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
Dobell, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Chas Macpherson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dodds, Sir James Millet, K.C.B.
Donald, Sir J Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Donald, Sir Robert, G.B.E.
Donner Anna Maria, Lady, D.B.E.
Donop, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Stanley B von, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Donovan, *Surg.-Gen* Sir William, K.C.B.
Dorrien, *General* Sir Horace L Smith-, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dorrien, Olive Crofton, Lady Smith-, D.B.E.
Doward, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Arthur R F, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Dougherty, Rt Hon Sir James Brown, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Doull, Sir James McClone, K.C.S.I.
Dove, Dame Jane Frances, D.B.E.
Dowson, Sir Ernest Macleod, K.B.E.
Drummond, *Lt.-Col* Sir Francis D Williams-, K.B.E.
Drummond, Hon Sir J Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Du Cane, *Gen* Sir John Philip, G.C.B., A.D.C. (Gen.)
Duck, *Vet.-Col* Sir Francis, K.C.B.
Duckham, Sir A McDougall, K.C.B.
Duff, *Admiral* Sir Alexander L, G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.V.O.
Duff, Sir Arthur Cuningham Grant, K.C.M.G.
Duff, *Lt. Col.* Sir Hector L, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Dufferin and Ava, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E., V.A., C.I.
Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
Duncan, *Maj.-Gen* Sir John, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Dunstan, Sir Wyndham R., K.C.M.G.
Dyer, Sir Wm Turner Thiselton-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Dyson, Sir Frank Watson, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Edgerley, Sir Steyning W, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Edwards, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Alfred H M, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
Egerton, *Admiral* Sir George Le Clere, K.C.B.
Egerton, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Raleigh G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Elder, Sir James A M, K.B.E.
Elgar, Sir Edward, O.M., K.C.V.O.
Elliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles N. E, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Elles, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Edmond R, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
Elles, *Maj. Gen* Sir Hugh J, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Ellington, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Edwd Leonard, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Elliot, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Edward L, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Elliot, Sir Francis E H, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Elliot, Sir James Duncan, K.B.E.
Elliott, Sir Bignell G, K.B.E.
Ellis, Sir Chas E, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Ellis, *Vice-Adm* Sir Edward H F Heaton-, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Ellis, Sir William Hy, G.B.E.
Ellison, *Lt. Gen.* Sir Gerald F, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Elphinstone, Sir George K B, K.B.E.
English, *Col* Sir Thos Crisp, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.
Erskine, Hon Sir William Augustus Forbes, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Escott, Sir Ernest B Sweet-, K.C.M.G.
Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Eve, Sir Herbert T, K.B.E.
Everett, *Adm* Sir Allan F, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Everett, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ewart, *Lt.-Gen* Sir John Spencer, K.C.B.
Ewing, Sir Jas Alfd, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Eyles, Sir Harry Charles Augustus, K.C.M.G.
Fagan, Sir Patrick James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Fairbank, Sir William, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Falconer, Sir Robt. A, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Dalrymple, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Edward A., K.C.B.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Hew Dalrymple, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Robert, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Faridoonji Jamshidji, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur M, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Faussett, *Capt* Sir Bryan G Godfrey-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Fawcett, Dame Millicent Garrett, G.B.E.
Feilding, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Geoffrey P T, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fell, Sir Godfrey B H, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Fell, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Matthew H. G, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Fenton, Sir Michael Wm, K.C.S.I.
Ferguson, Sir John, K.B.E.
Fergusson, *Admiral* Sir James Andrew, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Field, *Adm.* Sir A Mostyn, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Field, *Adm* Sir Fredk L., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fielding, Sir Charles Wm, K.B.E.
Findlay, *Hon* Sir John George, K.C.M.G., I.L.D.
Findlay, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
Findlay, Sir Mansfeldt de Cardonnel, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Finlay, Hon Sir Wm, K.B.E., K.C.
Firth, *Col.* Sir Robert H., K.B.E., C.B.
Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Frederick W, K.C.V.O.
Fisher, Sir Norman F Warren, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Fitch, Sir Cecil Edwin, K.B.E.
FitzGeorge, *Col* Sir Augustus C. F, K.C.V.O., C.B.
FitzHerbert, *Admiral* Hon Sir Edward Stafford, K.C.B.
FitzPatrick, Rt Hon Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Sir (J) Percy, K.C.M.G.
FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Fletcher, Sir Walter M, K.B.E., M.D.
Flett, Sir John S, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Floud, Sir Francis L C, K.C.B.
Flynn, Sir (J) Albert, K.C.B.
Foote, *Admiral* Sir Randolph F O, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Forbes, *Brig.-Gen* Sir Arthur Wm, K.B.E., C.B.
Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Ford, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Forster, The Lady, G.B.E.
Fortescue, Hon. Sir John William, K.C.V.O.
Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Seymour John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Foster, Rt Hon Sir Geo Eulas, G.C.M.G.
Fowke, *Lt.-Gen* Sir George Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fowle, *Col* Sir (H.) Walter Hamilton, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Col* Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.
Fowler, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Lt.-Gen* Sir John Sharman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Franks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo Mc-Kenzie, K.C.B.
Fraser, Sir D Drummond, K.B.E.
Fraser, Sir Stuart M, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Theodore, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Freeland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry F. E, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Freeman, Sir Phillip Horace, K.B.E.
Fremantle, *Adm* Hon Sir Edmund R, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Fremantle, *Adm* Sir Sydney R, K.C.B., M.V.O.
French, Sir Somerset R, K.C.M.G.
Friend, *Maj.-Gen* Rt. Hon Sir Lovick B, K.B.E., C.B.
Fripp, Sir Alfred D, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Fry, Sir Frederick M, K.C.V.O.
Fry, *Maj.-Gen* Sir William, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Fuller, *Vice-Adm* Sir Cyril T. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Fuller, *Hon.* Sir George W, K.C.M.G.
Fuller, Sir J Bampfylde, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Furse, Dame Catherine, G.B.E.
Furse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Thos K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Gallwey, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Galway, *Lt.-Col* Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Game, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Philip Woolcott, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gamble, *Admiral* Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
Gardiner, Sir Frederick Crombie, K.B.E., LL.D.
Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K.B.E.
Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, K.C.M.G., K.C.

Garraway, *Lt-Col* Sir Edward Charles Frederick, KCMG
Garrod, *Col* Sir Archd E, KCMG.
Garton, Sir Richard C, CBE
Gascoigne, *Brig-Gen* Sir Ernest F O, KCVO, CMG, DSO.
Gatacre, *Maj-Gen* Sir John, KCB
Gates, Sir Frank C, KCIE, CSI
Gaunt, *Admiral* Sir Ernest F A, KCB, KBE, CMG
Gaunt, *Adm.* Sir Guy R A, KCMG, CB
Gauntlett, Sir Magee Frederic, KBE, CIE
Gay, *Maj-Gen* Sir Arthur Wm, KCMG, CB, DSO
Geddes, Rt Hon Sir Auckland C, GCMG KCB, MD
Geddes, Rt Hon Sir Eric C, GCB (*t*), GBE, KCB (*m*)
Gellibrand, *Maj-Gen* Sir John, KCB, DSO
George, Dame Margaret Lloyd, GBE
German, *Maj* Sir James, KBE
Gibb, Sir Alexander, GBE, CB.
Gibbons, Sir William, KCB
Gibbons, *Lt-Col* Sir Walter, KBE
Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton, KBE
Gibson, Sir Henry James, KCB
Gibson, Sir Herbert, KBE
Gibson, *Brig-Gen. Hon* Sir John Morison, KCMG
Gibson, Sir Robert KBE
Gilbert, Sir John Wm., KBE
Gillan, Sir Robt Woodburn, KCSI
Gillman, *Lieut-Gen* Sir Webb, KCB, KCMG, DSO
Gimlette, *Surg-Gen* Sir Thomas Desmond, KCB, RN
Girouard, *Col* Sir E Percy C, KCMG, DSO
Glancy, Sir Reginald Isidore Robert, KCIE, CSI
Glasgow, *Maj-Gen Hon* Sir Thomas W, KCB, CMG, DSO, VD
Glazebrook, Sir Richard Tetley, KCB, FRS
Gleichen, *Maj-Gen* Lord Edward, KCVO, CB, CMG, DSO
Glubb, *Maj-Gen*, Sir Frederic M, KCMG, CB, DSO
Goadby, Sir Kenneth Weldon, KBE.
Godley, *General* Sir Alex J, GCB, KCMG, ADC.GEN
Godman, Dame Alice Mary, DBE.
Goffe, Sir Herbert, KBE., CMG
Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H, KBE
Gondal, H H Maharaja of, GCLL.
Goode, Sir William A M, KBE
Goodenough, *Admiral* Sir William E, KCB, MVO
Goodwin, *Air-Vice-Adm.* Sir George G, KCB.
Goodwin, *Lt-Gen* Sir (T H) John C, KCB, DSO, RHS
Gordon, Sir Chas Blair, GBI
Gordon *Lt-Gen* Sir Alex Hamilton, KCB.
Gore, Sir Francis Charles KCB
Gorringe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Fredk, KCB, KCMG, DSO
Goschen, Hon. Sir William Hy, KBE
Gosford, The Countess of, DBE
Gough, *Gen* Sir Hubert de la Poer, GCMG. KCB., KCVO
Gouin, *Hon* Sir Lomer, KCMG
Gower, Sir Robert Patrick Malcolm, KBE, CB, MVO
Gower, Sir Geo. Granville Leveson-, KBE
Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur, KCB., KBE
Gowers, Sir Wm Frederick, KCMG.
Gracie, Sir Alexander, KBE, MVO
Graham, *Maj-Gen* Sir Edward Ritchie C, KCB, KCMG
Graham, Sir Henry J L, KCB
Graham, Sir John James, KCMG
Graham, Rt Hon Sir Ronald Wm, GCMG GCVO, CB
Grahame, Rt Hon Sir George D, GCVO KCMG
Granet, Sir (W) Guy, GBE
Grant, Sir Alfred Hamilton KCSI, KCIE
Grant, *Admiral* Sir E Percy F G, KCVO, CB
Grant, Sir James Dundas KBE
Grant, *Admiral* Sir Heathcote S, KCMG, CB
Grant, *Adm.* Sir William Lowther, KCB
Graumann, Sir Harry, KBE.
Graves, Sir Robert Windham, KCMG, OBE
Gray, *Lt Col* Sir Henry Mel W, KBE, CB, CMG, MB
Green, *Eng-Rear-Adm* Sir Donald Percy, KCMG, CB
Green, *Admiral* Sir John F E, KCMG, CB
Greene, Rt Hon Sir W Conyngham, GCMG, KCB
Greene, Sir Wm Graham, KCB
Greenwood, Marjorie, Lady, DBE
Greer, Sir Joseph H, KCVO
Grenfell, Sir Wilfred Thomason, KCMG, MD
Greville, Sir George, KCMG
Greville, Hon Dame Margaret Helen DBE
Grey, *Lt-Col* Sir Raleigh, KBE, CMG., CVO
Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, KBE
Grierson, Sir George Abraham, OM KCIE
Grigg, *Lt-Col* Sir Edward W M KCMG, KCVO, DSO, MC
Grimston, Dame Madge Kendal-, DBE
Grindle, Sir Gilbert Edmund Augustine, KCMG, CB
Groom, *Hon* Sir Littleton Ernest, KCMG, KC
Grover, *Gen* Sir Malcolm H S, KCB, KCIE
Guggisberg, *Brig-Gen* Sir Fredk Gordon, KCMG, DSO
Guillemard, Sir Laurence N, GCMG, KCB
Gulbakhsh Singh Bedi, Sir, KBE, CIE
Guthrie, Sir Connop, KBE
Gwyer, Sir Maurice L, KCB
Hadcock, *Lt-Col* Sir A George, KBE, TD, FRS
Haig, *Lt-Col* Sir Thomas Wolseley, KCIE, CSI, CMG, CBE
Hailey, Sir William Malcolm, GCIE, KCSI
Haking, *Gen* Sir Richd Cyril Byrne, GBE, KCB, KCMG
Haldane, *Lt.-Gen* Sir J Aylmer L, GCMG, KCB, DSO
Hall, Sir A Daniel, KCB, FRS
Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King-, KCB, CVO
Hall, *Adm* Sir Herbt G King-, KCB, CVO, DSO, ADCGen
Hall, *Admiral* Sir Wm Reginald, KCMG, CB, DCL, MP
Halsey, Sir Laurence E, KBE
Halsey, *Adm* Sir Lionel, GCMG, GCVO, KCIE, CB.
Hambro, Sir C Eric, KBE
Hambro, *Maj-Gen* Sir Percival O., KBE, CB, CMG
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Bruce M, GCB, KCVO
Hamilton, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Edward Owen Fisher, KCB
Hamilton, The Lady George, CI.
Hamilton, *Surg-Gen* Sir Henry, KCB.
Hamilton, Sir Horace P, KCB.
Hamilton, *General* Sir Ian S. M., GCB, GCMG, DSO
Hammick, Sir Murray, KCSI, CIE
Hammond, Sir E Laurie L, KCSI, CBE
Hands, Sir Harry, KBE
Handyside, *Surg-Rear Adm* Sir Patrick B, KBE, CB
Hankey, *Lt-Col* Sir Maurice P A, GCB
Harcourt, The Viscountess, GBE.
Harding, Sir Edward John, KCMG, CB
Hardinge, Rt Hon Sir Arthur H, GCMG, KCB.
Hare, *Maj-Gen* Sir Steuart W, KCMG, CB
Harington, *Gen* Sir Charles H, GBE, KCB, DSO
Hari Singh, *Col* H.H the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, KCIE, KCVO.
Harman, Sir Charles A King-, KCMG.
Harmer, Sir Sidney F, KBE, FRS.
Hamam Singh, *Raja* Sir, KCIE
Harrel, Rt Hon Sir David, GCB, GBE, KCVO, ISO
Harris, Sir Arthur A H, KBE
Harris, Sir Austin Edward, KBE
Harris, Sir Charles, GBE, KCB
Harris, Sir C Alexander, KCMG, CB, CVO
Harris, *Col* Sir David, KCMG VD
Harris, Sir Henry Percy, KBE
Harrison, Sir Cecil R, KBE
Harrison, Sir James Humphrys, KCVO
Harrison, Sir John, KBE
Harrison, *Gen* Sir Richard, GCB, CMG.
Harrison, Sir William Montagu Graham-, KCB
Harrowby, The Countess of, DBE
Hart, Sir George Sankey, KBE, CIE.
Hart, *Gen* Sir Reginald C, KCB, KCVO
Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, KBE
Harvey, *Col* Sir George S. A, *Pasha*, KBE, CMG
Harvey, Sir Henry P, KCMG, CB
Hawkes, *Maj-Gen* Sir Henry Montague Pakington, KCB, CSI
Haworth, *Lt-Col* Sir Lionel Berkeley Holt, KBE
Hayes, *Commodore* Sir Bertram Fox, KCMG, DSO, RNR
Hayward, Sir Maurice H W, KCSI
Hazen, *Hon* Sir John Douglas, KCMG
Hearn, Sir Walter Risley, KBE
Hearst, *Hon* Sir William Howard, KCMG
Heath, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Charles Ernest, KCB (*m*), CB (*c*), CVO
Heath, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Gerard M., KCMG, CB, DSO
Heath, Sir Hy Frank, GBE, KCB
Heath, *Admiral* Sir Herbert L, KCB., MVO
Heath, Sir Thomas Little, KCB, KCVO.
Hedley, *Col.* Sir W Coote, KBE, CB, CMG.
Hehir, *Maj-Gen* Sir Patrick, KCIE, CB, CMG, IMS.

Henderson, *Brig-Gen* Sir Brodie H., K C M G, C B
Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, K B I
Henderson, Sir H Trevor, K B E
Henderson, Henrietta Caroline, Lady, D B E
Henderson, *Admiral* Sir Regd F H, G C B
Henderson, *Adm* Sir William Hannam, K B E
Heneker, *Lt-Gen* Sir William C G, K C B, K C M G, D S O
Henley, Sir Thomas, K B E
Henn, Sir Sydney H H, K B E, M P
Hennessy, Sir Alfred Theodore, K B E
Hennessy, Dame Una Constance Pope-, D B E
Henriques, Sir Philip G, K B E
Herbert, Sir Alfred E, K B E
Herdman, *Maj* Sir Ernest on Crawford, K B E
Heriot, Sir William Maitland-, K B E
Heron, *Brig-Gen* Sir Thomas, K B E, C B
Herringham, *Maj-Gen* Sir Wilmot, K.C.M.G, C B, M D
Heriselet, Sir Cecil, K B E
Hewett, Sir Fredk Stanley, K C V O, K B I, M D
Hewett, Sir John P, G C S I, K B E, C I E
Hickie, *Maj-Gen* Sir Wm. Bernard, K C B
Higgins, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John F A, K C B K B E, D S O, A F C
Higgins, Sir John Michael, K C M G
Hiley, *Col* Sir Ernest Havilland, K B E
Hiley, Sir Ernest Varvill, K.B.E.
Hill, Sir Claude H. A, K C S I, C I E
Hill, *Surg-Vice-Adm* Sir Robert, K C B, K C M G, C V O
Hill, *Col* Sir Wm Alexander, K C B
Hipwood, Sir Charles, K B I, C B.
Hirtzel, Sir F Arthur, K C B
Hobbs, *Lt-Gen* Sir Joseph J. Talbot, K C B, K C M G, V D
Hodges, *Vice-Adm* Sir Michael H, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Hodgson, *Maj-Gen* Sir Hy. West, K C M G, C B, C V O
Hodgson, Sir Robert McL, K.B.E., C M G
Hohler, Sir Thomas Beaumont, K C M G, C B
Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Arthur R., K.B.E., V D, M P
Holden, *Brig-Gen.* Sir Henry Capel Lofft, K C B, F R S.
Holdich, *Col* Sir T. Hungerford, K C V O, K C I E, C B
Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, K.C.I.E., C S I, C V O
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I., K C I E
Hollis, Sir Alfred Claud, K C M G, C B E
Holman, *Lt-Gen* Sir Herbert C, K C B, C M G, D S O
Holmden, Sir Osborn G, K B E
Holmes, Sir Arthur William, K B E.
Holmes Sir Charles John, K C V O
Holt, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Maurice P. C, K C B, K.C.M.G, D S O
Hood, Hon Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.V.O.
Hope, *Vice-Adm* Sir Geo. P. Webley, K.C.B, K C M G.
Hopkins, Sir Richard V. N, K C B.
Hopkinson, Sir Fredk. T, K.B.E
Hore, Sir Charles F A, K.B.E, C B
Horne, Rt. Hon Sir Robt Stevenson, G.B.E., K C., M P.

Horrocks, *Col* Sir William H, K C M G, C B, A M S.
Horwood, *Brig-Gen* Sir William Thomas Francis, C B E, K C B, D S O
Hoskins, *Maj-Gen* Sir Arthur R, K C B, C M G, D S O
Houston, Sir Alexander C, K B E, C V O, M B, D Sc
Howard, Rt Hon Sir Esmé William, G.C.B, G C M G, C V O
Howard, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Francis, K C B, K C M G
Howard, Sir Henry Fraser, K C I E, C S I
Howse, *Maj-Gen Hon* Sir Neville R, V C, K C B, K C M G, I R C S
Hoy, *Col* Sir William Wilson, K C B
Hudson, *Gen.* Sir Havelock, G C.B., K C I E
Hudson, Dame Mary Elizabeth, G B E, (Viscountess Northcliffe)
Hughes, Dame Ethel Mary, G B E
Humphreys, *Lt-Col* Sir George Wm, K.B.E., M I C I
Humphrys, *Lt-Col* Sir Francis Henry, G C V O, K B E, C I E
Hunloke, *Maj* Sir Philip, K C V O
Hunt, Dame Agnes Gwendoline, D B E, R R C
Hunt, *Admiral* Sir Allen Thomas, K C B, C S I
Hunt, Dame Catherine Reeve, D B E
Hunter, *Gen* Sir Archibald, G C B, G C V O, D S O.
Hunter Sir George B, K.B.E., D.Sc.
Hunter, Sir John, K B E
Hunza, The Mir of K C I E.
Hurst, Sir Cecil J B, G C M G., K C B., K C.
Hutchings, Sir Alan, K.B.E
Hutchison, *Gen* Sir Alex R H, K C B, C.M.G., D.S.O, R M
Hutchison, *Maj-Gen* Sir Robert, K C M G, C B, D S O, M P.
Hutson, Sir Eyre, K.C M G
Hyderabad, *Lt-Gen* H E.H the Nizam of, G C S I, G B E
Idar, *Lt-Col* the Maharaja of, K C S I
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F, K C M G, K B E, C B
Indore, R.H. ex-Maharaj Holkar of, G.C.I.E
Inglefield, *Rear-Adm* Sir Edward F, K B E
Innes, Sir Chas Alex, K C S I, C I E
Innes, Rt Hon Sir Jas R, K C M G
Ironside, Sir Henry O Bax-, K C M G
Ironside, *Maj-Gen* Sir Wm Edmund, K C B, C M G, D.S.O
Irvin, Sir John Hamnel, K B E
Irvine, *Hon* Sir Wm Hill, K C M G
Irwin, *Maj-Gen* Sir Jas Murray, K C M G, C B, M D
Isaacs, Rt Hon Sir Isaac Alfred, K.C.M G
Jackson, Sir Fredk J, K.C.M.G., C B
Jackson, *Adm of the Fleet* Sir Henry B, G C B, K C V O, F R S.
Jackson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., F.R.S
Jackson, *Brig-Gen.* Sir Herbert Wm., K B.F, C B, C S I.
Jackson, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Louis C., K.B.F, C B, C M G.
Jackson, *Lt-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley, G C I.
Jackson, *Admiral* Sir Thomas, K B E, C B, M V O
Jackson, *Adm* Sir Thomas S, K C V O
Jacob, *Field Marshal* Sir Claud W., G C B, K C S I, K C M G.
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K C S I.
Jaisalmer, H.H Maharawal of, K C S.I
James, Sir Frederick Seton, K B E, C M G
Jamieson, Sir James William, K.C.M G.

Jammu and Kashmir — *see* Hari Singh
Jaora, H H the Nawab of, K.C.I.E
Japp, Sir Henry, K B E
Jarmay, Sir John Gustave, K B E
Jeffreys, *Maj-Gen* Sir George Darell, K C V O, C B, C M G
Jehangir, Sir Cowasji, K.C.I.E., O B E
Jekyll, Agnes Lowndes, Lady, D.B.E
Jekyll, *Col* Sir Herbert, K C M G
Jenkinson, Sir Mark Webster, K B E
Jerram, *Adm* Sir T H Martyn, G C M G, K C B (*ini*), C B (*civ*)
Jersey, The Dowager Countess of, D B E
Jeudwine, *Lt-Gen* Sir Hugh S., K C B, K B E
Jhalawar, H H Maharaj Rana of, K C S I
Jind, *Col* H H Ranbir Singh, *Rajendra Bahadur*, K.C.S.I., K C I.
Jodhpur, H H the Maharaja of, K C S I, K.C.V O
Johnson, *Col* Sir Robert Arthur, K.B.E., T D
Johnson, *Hon* Sir Wm Elliott, K C M G
Johnston, *Col* Sir Duncan A., K C M G, C B, C.M.G.
Johnston, Sir Frederick Wm, K.C.I.E., C.S.I
Johnston, Sir George Lawson-, K B I
Johnstone, Hon Sir Alan, G.C.V.O
Johnstone, *Lt-Col.* Sir Walter Edgeworth, K B E, C B
Johore, H H Sultan of, G C M.G., K B E.
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Francis A., K B E., C.B.
Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E
Jones, Sir Thomas George, K.B.E
Jones, *Hon.* Sir William Hall-, K C M G
Jones, Sir William John, K B E.
Joshi, Sir Moropant Vishwanath, K C I E.
Junagadh, H H the Nawab of, K C S.I
Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, K C M.G., C B
Kahlur, *Maj* H.H the Raja of, K C I., C.S.I
Kapurthala, *Col* H H the Maharaja of, G C S I, G C I E, G.B.E.
Kashmir — *see* Hari Singh.
Kasimbazar, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E
Kaul, Sir Daya Kishan, K.B.E., C I E
Kavanagh, *Lt-Gen.* Sir Charles T. M, K C B, (*civ.*), D.S.O.
Keary, *Lt-Gen.* Sir Hy. D'Urban, K C B, K.C.I.E., D.S.O
Kerr, *Lt-Gen.* Sir John Lindesay, K C B
Keith, Sir William John, K.C.S.I., C.I.E
Kell, *Col.* Sir Vernon G. W., K B E., C B.
Kemball, *Maj-Gen.* Sir George V., K.C.M.G., C B., D.S.O.
Kemp, *Hon* Sir A. Edward, K C.V.O.
Kenderdine, Sir Charles H., K.B.E.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward C. W. Mackenzie-, K.B.E., C.B
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.G
Kent, Sir Stephenson K C B
Kenyon, Sir Frede. G, G.B.E., K C B, T D
Keogh, *Lt-Gen.* Sir Alfred, C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B., M.D.
Keppel, *Adm* Sir Colin Richd., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O, C B, D.S.O
Keppel, Hon Sir Derek, G.C.V.O., C M G, C I E, V D
Kerr, Sir John Hy, K C S I, K.C.I.E

Kershaw, Sir Louis J, K C S I, C I E
Kershaw, Sir Noel Thos, K C B
Khelat, Khan of, G C I E
Khuda Bakhsh Khan, *Maj* Nawab Malik Tiwana Sir, K C I E, O B E
Kiddle, *Adm* Sir Edward B, K B E, C B
Kiggell, *Lt-Gen* Sir Lancelot Edward, K C B, K C M G
Kilbin, Sir Ernest F, K C M G
Kindersley, Sir Robert M, G B E
King, Sir Alexander F, K C B
King, Dame Ethel Locke D B E
King, Sir Henry Seymour, K C I E
Kingsmorth, *Brig-Gen-Adm* Sir Arthur Fredk, K C B
Kinnear, Sir Walter S, K B E
Kirk, Sir Hy Alex, K C I E
Kirkpatrick, *General* Sir Geo Macaulay, K C B, K C S I.
Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, G C I E
Kitson, *Maj-Gen* Sir Gerald Charles, K C V O, C B, C M G
Kittermaster, Sir Harold Baxter, K B E, C M G
Knapp, Sir Arthur Rowland, K C I E, C S I, C B E
Knight, *Maj-Gen* Sir Wyndham Charles, K C I E, C B, C S I, D S O
Knollys, *Col* Sir Henry, K C V O.
Knox, Rt Hon Sir Adrian, K C M G, I L D
Knox, *Maj-Gen* Sir Alfred W F, K C B, C M G, M P
Knox, *Lt-Gen* Sir Chas E, K C B
Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, K B E
Kolhapur, *Lt-Col* H H the Maharaja of G C I E
Kotah, *Lt-Col* H H Maharao of, G C S I, G C I E, G B E
Kutch, H H the Maharao of, G C S I, G C I E
Lake, *Lt-Gen* Sir Percy H N, K C B (*m*), K C M G, C B (*c*)
Lake, Sir Richard S, K C M G
Lamb, Sir Harry H, C B E, K C M G
Lamb, Sir John, K C B
Lambagraon, *Lt-Col* Raja of, K C I E, C S I
Lambert, Sir Henry Chas M, K C M G, C B
Lambton, *Maj-Gen* Hon Sir Wm, K C B, C M G., C V O, D S O
Lampson, Sir Miles W, K C M G, C B, M V O
Landon, *Maj-Gen* Sir Frederick W B, K C M G, C B
Lane, *Maj-Gen* Sir Ronald B, K C B, K C V O
Lankester, Sir E Ray, K C B, F R S
Lansdowne, The Dow Marchioness of G B I, V A, C I, C H
Larke, Sir William James, K B E
Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson, K B I
Laurence, Sir Perceval Maitland, K C M G
Law, Sir W Algernon, K C M G, C B
Lawford, *Lt-Gen* Sir Sydney T. B, K C B
Lawless, *Surg-Lt-Col* Sir Warren Crooke-, K C V O, C B, C I E, C B E
Lawley, Annie Allen, Lady, G B E
Lawley, *Lt-Col* Hon Sir Arthur, G C S I, G C I E, K C M G.
Lawrence, Sir Henry Staveley, K C S I
Lawrence, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Herbert A., G C B
Lawrence, Hon Dame Maude Agnes, D B E
Lawson, Sir Arnold, K B I
Lawson, *Lt-Gen.* Sir Hy Meyrick, K C B
Laycock, *Brig-Gen* Sir Joseph Fredk., K C M G, D S O., V D
Learmouth, *Admiral* Sir Fredk C, K B I, C B
Leathes, Sir Stanley M, K C B
Leclezio, Sir Henry, K C M G
Lee, *Maj-Gen* Sir Richard P, K C B, C M G
Lee, *Hon* Sir Walter Hy, K C M G
Lees, Dame Sarah Ann D B E
Leetham, *Lt-Col* Sir Arthur, K C V O, C M G
Lefroy, Hon Sir Henry B, K C M G
Legard, *Col* Sir James D, K C B
Leicester, The Countess of, D B E
Lely, Sir Frederic S P, K C I E, C S I
Le Mesurier, Sir Havilland, K C I E, C S I
Leng, Sir Hilary Howard, K B E
Lennox, Lady Blanche Gordon-, D B E
Leslie, Sir Norman A, K B E
Leslie, *Maj-Gen* Sir Walter Stewart, K B E, C B, C M G D S O
Letts, Sir Wm Malesbury K B E
Loveson, *Adm* Sir Arthur C, G C B
Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, K B E.
Levinge. Sir Edward Vere, K C L E, C S I
Lewis, Sir Herbert David, K B E
Lewis, Rt Hon Sir John Herbert, G B E
Lewis, *Hon* Sir N Elliott, K C M G
Liddell, Sir Fredk Francis, K C B
Liddell, *Maj-Gen* Sir William A, K C M G, C B
Limbdi, Thakore Saheb of, K C I E
Limpus, *Adm* Sir Arthur Henry, K C M G C B
Lindley, Hon Sir Francis Oswald, K C M G, C B, C B E
Lindsay, Rt Hon Sir Ronald Charles, G C M G C B, C V O
Lindsay, *Maj-Gen* Sir Walter F L, K C B, D S O
Lister, *Col* Sir Wm Tindall, K C M G, F R C S
Lister, *Maj* Rt Hon Sir Philip Cunliffe, K B E, M C, M P
Liverpool, The Countess of, G B E
Livesey, Sir Harry, G B E
Livingstone, Dame Adelaide, D B E
Livingstone, *Maj-Gen* Sir Hubert A A, K C M G, C B
Llewellyn, Sir William, K C V O, R A
Lloyd, *Maj-Gen* Sir Owen Edward Pennefather, P C, K C B, A M S
Lloyd, Rt Hon Sir Wm Fredk, K C M G, D C L
Lloyd, Sir John H Seymour-, K B E, C M G, K C
Lobnitz, Sir Frederick, K B E
Lockhart, Sir James H S, K C M G
Loharu, Chief of, K C I E
Londonderry, The Marchioness of, D B E
Long, *Brig-Gen* Sir Arthur, K B E, C B, C M G, D S O
Longley, *Maj-Gen* Sir John Raynsford, K C M G, C B
Loomis, Sir Chas E., K C B, V D
Loomis, *Maj-Gen* Sir Frederick O W, K C B, C M G, D S O
Lorimer, Sir Robert Stodart, K B E, A R A
Lovett, Sir Harrington V, K C S.I
Low, Sir Charles E, K C I E
Lowndes, Sir George Rivers, K C S I.
Lowrey, Sir Joseph, K B E
Lowthei, *Maj-Gen* Sir Henry Cecil, K C M G, C B, C V O, D S O
Lowthei, Sir Henry Crotton, G C V O, K C M G
Lucas, Sir Charles P, K C B, K C M G
Luce, *Maj-Gen* Sir Richard H, K C M G, C B, M B, M P
Lugard, Flora, Lady, D B E
Lumsden, Sir John, K B E, M D
Lumsden, Dame Louisa Innes, D B E, L L D
Lunawara, Raja of, K C I E
Lunnam, *Col* Sir (T) Amslie, K C B
Lyall, Dame Beatrix Margaret Hudson, D B E
Lyte, Sir Henry C Maxwell, K C B
Littelton, Hon Dame Edith, D B E
Lyttelton, *General* Rt Hon Sir Neville G, G C B, G C V O
McAlpine, Sir Thomas Malcolm, K B E
Macartney, Sir George, K C I E
Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingstone, K B E, K C
Macaulay, *Brig-Gen* Sir Geo Bohun, K C M G, K P T, C B
McBeath, Sir Wm George K B E
McCall, Sir Robert Alfred K C V O, K C
MacCallum, Sir Mungo William, K C M G, L L D
McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud, G B E, R R C
McCay, *Maj-Gen Hon* Sir James W, K C M G, K B E, C B
MacCormick, *Col* Sir Alexander, K C M G, M D
McCracken, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk W. N, K.C.B., D S O.
Macdonald, Sir George, K C B, D Litt
Macdonald, *Col* Sir Murdoch, K C M G, C B., M P
MacDonell, *Maj-Gen* Sir Archibald C, K C B, C M G, D S O
Macdonogh, *Lt-Gen* Sir George M W, G B E, K C B, K C M G.
McGowan, Sir Harry D, K B E
McGrath, *Hon* Sir Patrick T, K B E.
McIlwraith, Sir Malcolm, K C M G
McKechnie, Sir James, K B E
Mackennal, Sir Edgar Bertram, K C V O, R A
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, K B E
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell, K C V O, M D, D O C
Mackenzie, *Maj-Gen* Sir Colin J, K C B
McKenzie, *Brig-Gen* Sir Duncan, K C M G, C B, D S O, V D
Mackenzie, *Col* Sir Robert C, K B I, C B, V D
Mackenzie, *Hon* Sir Thomas, G C M G.
Mackenzie, Sir Wm Warrender, G B E, K C.
Macknnnon, *General* Sir Henry, G C B, K C V O
Maclagan, Sir Edward D, K C S I, K C I E
Maclean, Rt Hon Sir Donald, K B I
Macleay, Sir James William Ronald K C M G
Macleod, Sir Frederick L, K B I
Macleod, Sir John Lorne, G B E
MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K C B
McLintock, Sir William, K B I, C V O
McMahon, *Lt.-Col* Sir A Henry, G C M G, G C V O, K C I I, C S I
McMillan, *Hon* Sir Daniel Hunter, K C M G
McMillan, *Hon* Sir Robert F., K C M G
MacMunn, *Lt.-Gen* Sir George F., K C B, K C S I, D S O
McNabb, *Surg Rr.-Adm* Sir Daniel J P, K B E, C B
Macnaghten, Hon. Sir Malcolm M, K B E, K C, M P
Macneal, Sir Hector M, K B E
McPherson, Sir Hugh, K C I E, C S I
McPherson, *Hon* Sir William Murray, K B E
Maffey, Sir John Loader. K C V O, C S I., C I E

Magill, *Col* Sir James, K.C.B., A.M.S.
Mahon, *General* Rt Hon Sir Bryan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Makins, *Maj.-Gen* Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Malcolm, Sir Ian Z., K.C.M.G.
Malcolm, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Neill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Maler Kotla, *Lt.-Col* H.H. Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Malleson, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Wilfrid, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B.
Mallet, Rt Hon Sir Louis, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Malta, Most Rev Bp of, K.B.E.
Mamfold, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Courtenay C., K.C.B., C.M.G., I.M.S.
Mamfold, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Michael G. E. Bowman-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mann, Sir John, K.B.E.
Manning, *Brig.-Gen* Sir William H., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Mansell, *Lt.-Col* Sir John Herbt, K.B.E.
Mansfield, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
Mansfield, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Herbert, K.C.B.
Mant, Sir Regd Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Marchant, Rev James, K.B.E., I.L.D.
Marden, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Thomas Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Majoribanks, Sir George J., K.C.V.O.
Majoribanks, Sir Norman Edward, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Mailing, Sir C. Murray, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Marnoch, Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Marriott, Sir Hayes, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Marris, Sir William S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Marshall, *Lt Gen* Sir Wm Raine, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
Marwood, Sir William F., K.C.B.
Massey, Dame Christina Allen, G.B.E.
Massingberd, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Archibald A. Montgomery-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Masson, Sir David Orme, K.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.S.
Matheson, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Torquhil George, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Mathew, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Maude, Sir Walter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Maudsley, *Col* Sir Henry C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maurice, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Frederick Barton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Max Muller, Sir William Grenfell, G.B.E.
Mayne, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. Ivor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, Sir James C., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D.
Maxwell, *Gen.* Rt Hon Sir John G., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Maxwell, *Capt* Sir William, K.B.E.
Maxwell, Sir William George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
May, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.M.G.
May, Sir George Ernest, K.B.E.
May, *Col* Sir Reginald Seaburne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
May, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir William H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Maybury, *Brig.-Gen* Sir Henry P., C.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.I.C.E.
Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
Maynard, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Charles C. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maynard, Sir Herbert John, K.C.I.E.
Mears, Sir Edward Grimwood, K.C.I.E.
Meeks, *Hon* Sir Alfred Wm., K.B.E.
Mehta, Sir Chunilal Vijbhukhandas, K.C.S.I.
Melba, Dame Nellie, G.B.E.
Mellis, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Charles John, V.C., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Mellor, *Brig.-Gen* Sir James Gilbert Shaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., A.C.
Mendl, Sir Sigismund F., K.B.E.
Mensforth, Sir Holberry, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Mercer, *Maj.-Gen* Sir H. Frederic, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mercer, Sir Wm Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Metcalfe, Sir George, K.B.E.
Meux, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon Sir Hedworth, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Micallef, *Hon* Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
Michaelis, Sir Maximilian, K.C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir Thomas H., K.B.E., C.B.
Midwinter, *Capt* Sir Edward C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mieville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.S.I.
Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Milne, *Field Marshal* Sir George F., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.S.O.
Milton, Sir William H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Minai, Chief of, K.C.I.I.
Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Mitchell, Sir Herbert Edward, K.C.V.O.
Mitchell, *Hon* Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Mitchell, Prof Sir Wm., K.C.M.G.
Mitchelson, *Hon* Sir Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Mitra, Sir Bhupendra Nath, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.I.
Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Monash, *Lt.-Gen* Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D.
Mond, Violet Florence Mabel, Lady, D.B.E.
Money, *Maj.-Gen* Sir A. Wigram, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I.
Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.
Monro, Mary, Hon Lady, D.B.E.
Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Montgomery, Rt Rev Bishop H. H., K.C.M.G., D.D.
Montgomery, Sir C. Hubert, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Robert A. Kerr, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Montrose, The Dow. Duchess of, G.B.E.
Moon, Sir Ernest R., K.C.B., K.C.
Mooney, Sir John Joseph, K.B.E.
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Archibald G. H. W., K.C.B. (*m*), C.V.O., C.B. (*c*)
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moore, Sir Charles James Stevenson-, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.V.C.
Moore, *Col. Hon* Sir Newton J., K.C.M.G., V.D., M.P.
Moore, Sir Wm. Harrison, K.B.E., C.M.G., I.L.D.
Moores, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Samuel Guise Gruse-, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Morgan, Sir Herbert E., K.B.E.
Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Morison, Sir Wm. Thomson, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
Morris, *Col* Sir Wm G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mount Stephen, The Lady, D.B.E.
Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, *Nawab*, Sir, K.C.I.E., M.B.E.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col* Nawab Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Muhammad Habibulla, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Muzammilullah Khan, *Nawab*, Sir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Muhammad Shafi, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Mian, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.
Mullaly, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Muller, Sir Wm Grenfell Max, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mulock, Rt Hon Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Murdoch *Lt.-Col Hon* Sir James Anderson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Murdoch, *Maj.-Gen* Sir John F. Burn-, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Murray, Sir Alexander R., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Murray, *Gen* Sir Archibald J., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Murray, Sir George, K.B.E.
Murray, Sir Geo Evelyn P., K.C.B.
Murray, Rt Hon Sir George H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Murray, *Hon.* Sir George John R., K.C.M.G.
Murray, Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Murray, Sir John Hubert Plunkett, K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Malcolm D., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Murray, Sir Oswyn Alexander R., K.C.B.
Murray, *Hon.* Sir Thomas K., K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Brig.-Gen* Sir Valentine, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Mysore, *Col* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Mysore, H.H. the Yuvaraja of, G.C.I.E.
Nagar, Raja of, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Nance, *Surg.-Capt* Sir Arthur S., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
Narsingarh, H.H. the Rana Regent of, D.B.E.
Nash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip A.M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Nathan, *Col* Sir Frederic L., K.B.E.
Nathan, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.
Nawanagar—*see* Ranjitsinhji
Neish, Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.B.E., C.B.
Newdegate, Sir Francis A. Newdigate-, G.C.M.G.
Newland, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Foster R., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
Newlands, *Hon.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Newman, Sir George K.C.B., M.D.
Newshome, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
Newton, Sir Francis Jas, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Newton, Sir G. Douglas C., K.B.E., M.P.
Nicholl, Sir Edward K.B.E.
Nicholls, Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Nicholls, *Gen* Sir William Charles, K.C.B.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.B.
Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil L., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Nicholson, *Adm* Sir Douglas R. L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Nicholson, Sir Frederick Augustus, K C S I, K C I E.
Nicholson, Sir Walter Frederick, K C B
Nicholson, *Admiral* Sir William C M, K C B
Nicol, Sir Thos. Drysdale, K B F
Niemeyer, Sir Otto E, G B E., K C B.
Nimmo, Sir Adam, K B E
Norman, *Surg.-Vice-Adm* Sir William Hy, K C B, R N
Northcote, The Lady, C I
Northey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Notley, *Comm* Sir Franke B S., K B E., L D, R N R
Novar, The Viscountess, G B E
Oakley, Sir John Hubert, G B E
O'Brien, *Lt.-Col* Sir Charles R M, K C M G
O'Callaghan, *Maj Gen* Sir Desmond D T, K C V O
O'Donnell, Sir Samuel Perry, K C S I, K C I E.
O'Donnell, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Thomas J, K C I E, C B, D S O, A M S
O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras, K C I E, K C S I.
O'Dwyer, Una Lady, D B E
Ogilvie, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Walter Holland, K B E, C B, C M G, M B, K H P
O'Grady, *Capt* Sir James, K C M G
Ogston, Prof Sir Alex, K C V O, M D
O'Keefe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Menus Wm, K C M.G., C B., M D
Olive, Sir James William, K B E
Oliver, Beryl, Lady, D B E, R R C
Oliver, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Henry Fras, G C B (*m*), K C M G, C B (*c*), M V O
Ollivant, Sir Charles, K C I I
Oman, Sir Charles W C, K B E, F S A, I L D, M P
Onmanney, *Admiral* Sir R. Nelson, K B I, G B
O'Neill, Sir Arthur E, K B E
Onslow, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Wm Henry, K C M G, C B
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K C M G
Oram, *Engr-Vice-Adm* Sir Hy Jno, K C B
Oram, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, D B E, R R C
Orange, Sir Hugh William, K B I, C.B., C I E
Orpen, *Maj.* Sir Wm, K B E, R A
Orr, *Maj* Sir Charles W J, K C M G
Osborn, Sir Nathaniel F E, K B I, C B
Otter, *Gen* Sir William D, K C B C V O
Ottley, *Rear-Adm* Sir Charles L, K C M G, C B, M V O
Ottley, *Col* Sir John W, K C I E
Ozanne, Sir Edward C, K B E
Packe, Sir Edwd Hussey, K P E
Padma Shan Sheie Jung, Rana Bahadur, *Gen* Sir, G B E, K C I E
Paget, *Gen* Rt Hon Sir Arthur H E, G C B, G C V O
Paget, Louisa, Lady, G B E
Paget, Rt Hon Sir Ralph Spencer, K C M G, C V O
Pahang, H H the Sultan of, K C M G
Paine, *Rear-Adm* Sir Godfrey M., K.C.B., M.V.O
Pakenham, *Admiral* Sir Wm Christopher, G C B, K C M G, K C V O
Palanpur, *Capt* H.H the Nawab of, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O
Palin, *Maj -Gen* Sir Philip Chas, K C M G., C B
Panagal, Raja of, K C I E
Panna, H H Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Pares, Sir Bernard. K B E.
Paris, *Maj -Gen* Sir Archibald, K C B
Parr, *Hon* Sir Christopher James, K C M G
Parry, Sir Fredk S, K B E., C B
Parsons, Hon Sir Charles Algernon, K C B., O M., D Sc
Partabgarh, H H the Maharawal of, K C I E
Partridge, Sir Cecil, K B E
Patey, *Adm* Sir George E, K C M G., K C V O
Patiala, *Maj -Gen* H H the Maharaja of, G C S I., G C I E., G C V O., G B E
Paton, Sir Alfred V, K B E
Patterson, Sir Reginald S, K B E.
Paul, Sir James Balfour, K C V O
Payne, Sir Henry A, K B E., C B
Peacock, *Hon* Sir Alex J, K C M G
Peacock, Sir Walter, K C V O
Pearce, Rt Hon Sir Geo Foster, K.C.V.O
Pears, Vice-Adm Sir Edmund R, K B E., C B
Pearson, *Gen* Sir A Astley, K C B
Pearson Ethel Maud Lady, D B E
Peat, Sir Harry, K B E
Pedder, Sir John, K B E., C B
Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K C M G.
Peel, Sir Mervyn Lloyd, K.B.E
Peel, Sir William, K.B.I., C M G
Peirse, *Adm* Sir Richard H, K C B (*m*), K B E., C B (*c*), M V O
Pelly, *Adm* Sir Henry Bertram, K C V O., C B
Pender, Sir John Dunson-, G B E., K C M G
Pennose, Dame Emily, D B I., D C I
Penson Sir T Henry, K B E
Pentland, The Lady D B I
Penton, Sir Edward, K B E.
Perceval, *Maj Gen* Sir - Edward Maxwell, K C B., D S O
Perceval, Sir John Hope, K B E
Percival, *Col* Sir Harold F P, K C M G., C B E., D S O
Percy, *Maj -Gen* Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, K B E., C B., C M G., D S O
Perera, *Maj -Gen* Sir Cecil E, K C B., C M G
Perley, *Hon* Sir Geo Halsey K C M G
Perry, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Hugh W, K C M G., C B., C S I
Perry, Sir Percival L D, K B E
Petavel, Sir Joseph E, K.B.E., F.R.S
Peters, Sir Landsley Byron, K B E
Peyton, *General* Sir William Eliot, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Phayre, *Lt -Gen* Sir Arthur, K C B
Phillimore, *Admiral* Sir Richd. F., K C B., K C M G., M V O., A D C
Philipps, *Maj -Gen.* Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D S O
Phillips, Sir Percival, K B E
Phipps, Sir Eric C E, K C M G., C.V.O
Phipps, Dame Jessie Percy Butler Wilton-, D B I
Piggot, Sir G Betteswoith, K B E
Pike, *Maj -Gen* Sir Wm Watson, K C M G., D S O., A M S
Pilkington, *Maj* Sir Henry, K C B
Pinching, *Surg -Maj* Sir Horace H, K C M G
Pinney, *Maj -Gen.* Sir Reginald J, K C B
Plunkett, Rt Hon Sir Horace C, K C V.O
Pollard, *Paym -Rear -Adm* Sir Charles Fleetwood, K.C.B., C M G
Polson, *Col* Sir Thomas A, K B E., C.M.G
Pomare, *Hon* Sir Maui, K B E, C M G, M D
Ponsonby, *Lt -Col* Rt Hon. Sir Fredk E Grey, G.C.B., G.C.V.O
Ponsonby, *Maj -Gen* Sir John, K C B, C M G., D.S.O
Poole, *Maj -Gen* Sir Cuthbert, K B E., C B., C M G., D S O
Pope, Sir William J, K B E., F R S
Popham, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Henry R M Brooke-, K C B, C M G., D S O., A F C
Porter, *Col* Sir (H E) Bruce-, K B E., C M G., A M S
Porter, *Surg -Gen* Sir Jas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., R.N
Porter, Sir Leslie A S, K C S I
Powell, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Charles Herbt., K.C.B
Power, *Lt -Col* Sir D'Arcy, K B E
Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir, K C I E
Prendergast, *Admiral* Sir Robert John, K C B
Preston, Sir Frederick G P, K B E
Price, *Col* Sir Rhys H, K B E, C M G., V D
Prince, Sir Alex Wm, K B E
Probyn, Sir Leslie, K C M G
Proctor, Sir Philip B, K.B.E
Prout, *Lt -Col* Sir William Thomas, K C M G., O B L., M B
Pym, *Surg -Rear-Adm* Sir William W, K B E., C B
Pryor, *Maj -Gen* Sir Pomeroy Holland-, K C B., C M G., D.S.O., M V O
Pultency, *Lt -Gen* Sir William P, K C B., K C M G., K C V O., D S O
Radcliffe, *Brig -Gen* Sir Charles Delme, K C M G., C B., C V O
Radcliffe, Sir Frederick Morton, K C V O
Radcliffe, *Lt -Gen* Sir Percy P de B, K C M G., C B., D S O
Rae, *Capt* Sir Jas Robt, K B E
Rafter, Sir Chas. Haughton, K.B.E.
Rahim Bakhsh, *Maulvi*, Sir, K C I E
Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim, K C S I., C I E
Rainy, Sir George, K C I E., C S I.
Raitt, *Maj -Gen* Sir Herbert A., K C I E., C B
Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K C I E., K C V O.
Rajgarh, H H Raja of, K C I E
Rajkot, Thakur Sahib of, K C I E
Rajpipla, *Capt* H H the Maharaja of, K C S I.
Rama Varma, H H Sir (ex-Raja of Cochin), G C S I., G C I E
Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, K C I E.
Rampur, *Maj -Gen* H.H the Nawab of, G C S I., G C I I., G C V O
Ramsay, *Lt -Col* Sir John, K C I E., C S I
Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K C B
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, H.H. Maharaja of Nawanagar, G.C.S.I., G B E
Ratlam, *Col* H H the Maharaja of, K C S I., K C V O
Raven, Sir Vincent L, K B E.
Read, Sir Herbt. Jas, K C M G., C B
Reading, The Marchioness of, G.B.E., C.I
Redmayne, Sir Richard A S, K C B
Reed, Sir Stanley, K B E., L L D
Rees, Sir Milsom, K C V O
Reid, Dame Clarissa Guthrie-, D.B.E
Reid, Flora, Lady, G B E
Reid, Sir G Archdall, K B E
Reid, Sir John, K B E
Reid, Sir William James, K C I E., C.S.I
Rennie, Sir Ernest Amelius, K C M G., M.V.O

Renton, Sir Alex Wood, K C M G, K C
Rew, Sir Robert Henry, K.C B
Rewa, H H the Maharaja of, K C S I
Reynolds, *Maj* Sir Percival Reuben, K.B.E.
Rhodes, *Col Hon* Sir R Heaton, K C V O, K B E, V D
Rhondda, Sybil, Viscountess, D B E
Rice, Dame Margaret Kel Fryse-, D B E
Rice, *Maj-Gen* Sir Spring Robt, K C M G, C B
Richardson, *Maj-Gen* Sir Charles W G, K C B, C S I
Richardson, *Lt-Gen* Sir Geo L R, K C B, C S I, C I E
Richardson, *Maj-Gen* Sir George S, K B E, C B, C M G
Richardson, *Col* Sir Wodehouse D, K C B
Richmond, *Vice-Adm* Sir Herbert W, K C B
Rickard, Sir Arthur K B E
Ridgeway, *Col* Rt Hon Sir J West, G C B, G C M G, K C S I
Ridley, The Dow Viscountess, D.B E
Ridout, *Maj-Gen* Sir Dudley H, K B I, C B, C M G
Rigby, *Lt-Col* Sir Hugh M, K C V O, F R C S, K H S
Rimington, *Lt-Gen* Sir Michael Frederic, K C B, C V O
Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh, K C M G, C B, K C
Ritchie, *Maj-Gen* Sir Archibald B, K B E, C B, C M G
Robb, *Maj-Gen* Sir Fredk S, K C B, K C M G, K C V O
Roberts, Sir Alex Fowler, K.B E
Roberts, Sir Arthur C, K B I
Roberts, The Countess, D B E
Robertson, Sir Benjamin, K C S I, K C M G, C I I
Robertson, *Lt Col* Sir Donald, K C S I
Robertson, Rt Hon Sir Malcolm Arnold, K B I, C M G
Robertson, *Maj-Gen* Sir Philip R, K C B, C M G
Robertson, Sir Robert, K B E, F R S
Robertson Sir Wm Chas F, K C M G
Robin, *Maj-Gen* Sir Alfred Wm, K C M G, C B
Robinson, *Hon* Sir Arthur, K C M G.
Robinson, Sir H Perry, K B E
Robinson, *Rear-Adm* Sir Hy Russell, K.C M G
Robinson, *Lt.-Col* Sir Thos Bilbe, G.B E, K C M G
Robinson, Sir W Arthur, K C B, C.B E
Roblin, *Hon* Sir Rodmond P, K C M G
Robson, *Lt Col* Sir Arthur W Mayo, K B E, C B, C V O, F R C S.
Robson, Sir Herbert T, K B E
Rodd, Rt Hon Sir Rennell, G.C B G C M G, G C V O, M P
Rodwell, Sir Cecil H, K C M G
Rolleston, *Col.* Sir Lancelot, K C B, D S O, T D
Romer, *Lt-Gen.* Sir Cecil F, K B E, C B, C M G
Rosenthal, *Maj-Gen* Sir Charles, K C B, C M G, D S O, T R I B A
Ross, Sir Archibald John Campbell, K B E
Ross, Sir Ronald, K C B F R C S
Rostron, *Capt* Sir Arthur Henry, K B E, R N R
Rowlatt, Sir Frederick Terry, K.B E
Rowlatt, *Hon* Sir Sidney A. T, K.C S I.
Ruck, *Maj-Gen* Sir Richard Matthews, K B E, C B, C M G
Rumford, Dame Clara Butt-, D B.E.
Rundle, *General* Sir H M' Leslie, G.C B., G.C M G., G C V O, D S O
Russell, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K C B, K C M G
Russell, Sir Herbert W H, K B E
Russell, *Maj-Gen* Sir Michael W, K C M G, C B, A M S
Russell, Hon Sir Odo W T V, K C M G, K C V O, C B
Ruthven, *Brig-Gen* Hon Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-, D S O
Ryan, Sir Andrew, K B E, C M G
Ryrie, *Maj Gen Hon* Sir Granville de L, K C M G, C B, V D
Sadler, Sir Michael E, K C S I, C B
St Helier, The Lady, D B E
Sale, Sir Stephen Geo, K C I I
Salis, Count de, K C M G, C V O
Salmond, *Air Marshal* Sir John M, K C B, C M G, C V O, D S O
Salmond, *Maj-Gen* Sir William, K C B
Salmond, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Wm Geoffrey H., K.C B, K C M G, D S O
Salter, Sir James Arthur, K C B
Salvidge, Rt Hon Sir Archibald T, K B E
Samson, Sir E Maclay, K B E, K.C.
Samthar, H H Chief of, K C I E
Samuel, Rt Hon Sir Herbert Louis, G C B, G B E
Samuel, Sir John S, K B E
Samuelson, Sir Herbert, K B E
Sanders, Sir Charles J O, K B E
Sangli, Chief of, K C I E
Sankey, *Col* Sir H Stuart, K B E., C V O., V D
Sankey, Rt Hon. Sir John, G.B E
Sarawak, H H the Raja of, G C M G
Sarma, Sir Bivya Narasimheshwara, *Rao Bahadur*, K C S I
Satow, Rt Hon Sir Ernest M, G C M G
Saunders, Sir Charles J R, K C M G
Scallon, *Gen* Sir Robert L, G C B, K C I E, D S O
Schalieb Dame Mary Ann Dacomb, D B E, M D.
Schooling, Sir William, K B E
Schroder, Sir Walter, K B E
Schuster, Sir Claud, G.C B C V O, K C
Schuster, *Lt.-Col* Sir George Ernest, K C M G., C B E, M C
Scott, *Maj Gen* Sir Arthur Binny, K C B, D S O
Scott, *Col* Sir Buchanan, K C I E
Scott, Sir J George, K C I E
Scott, Sir Robert R, K C B, C S I.
Scott, *Lt-Gen* Sir Thomas Edwin, K C B, C I E D S O
Seabrooke, Sir James H, K C I I
Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal Harilal, K C I E
Seton, Sir Malcolm C. C, K C B
Severn, Sir Cland, K B E, C M G
Seymour, *Adm of the Fleet* Rt Hon Sir Edward H, G C B, O M, G C V O
Shackleton, Sir David Las, K C B
Shahpura, Raja of, K C I E
Shakespear, Dame Ethel Mary Reader D B E, D Sc
Shams Shah, *Nawab Khan Bahadur* Sir, K C I E., I S O
Share, *Paym-Rear-Adm* Sir Hammet H, K B E., C B, R N
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K C M G, C B
Shaw, *Lt-Gen* Rt Hon Sir Fredk. Chas, K C B
Shea, *Gen.* Sir John S. M., K C B, K C M G, D S O
Sheldon, Sir Mark K.B E.
Sheppard, *Admiral* Sir Thomas Dawson Loes, K B E., C B, M V O
Sheppard, Sir Wm Didsbury K C I E
Sherrington, Prof Sir Charles Scott, O M, G B E., M D
Sherwood, *Col* Sir Arthur Percy, K C M G., M V O
Shone, *Lt-Gen* Sir William T, K C B, D S O
Shuckburgh, Sir John Evelyn, K C M G., C B
Shute, *Lt-Gen* Sir Cameron D, K C B, K C M G
Sifton, *Hon* Sir Clifford, K C M G
Sikkim, H H the Maharaja of, K C I I
Sillem, *Maj-Gen* Sir Arnold F, K C M G., C B
Simmons, Sir Percy Coleman, K C V O
Simon, Rt Hon Sir John Allsebrook, K C V O., O.B E., K C., M P.
Simpkin, Sir Oswald R A, K C B, C B E
Simpson, Dame Florence, D B E.
Simpson, Sir Henry John Forbes, K C V O
Simpson, Sir John William, K B E, T R I B A
Sims, Sir Thomas, C B
Sinclair, *Adm* Sir Edwyn S Alexander-, K C B., M.V.O
Sinclair, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walhond A F, K B I
Singer, *Admiral* Sir Morgan, K C B, K C V O
Singer, Sir Mortimer, K B I
Sirmur, *Lt-Col* H H Maharaja of, K C S I., K C I E
Sirohi, H H Maharao of, K.C S.I.
Sitamau, H H the Raja of, K C I E
Skeen, *Lt Gen* Sir Andrew, K C B, K C I E, C M G., A D C.G.I.A
Skerrett, *Hon* Sir Charles P, K C M G
Skevington Sir Joseph O, K.C.V O, I R C S
Skinner, *Maj-Gen* Sir Percy Cyrne Burrell, K B E., C B., C M.G., D S O
Sladen, *Com* Sir Sampson, K.B I, R N
Slater, Sir Alexander R., K C M G, C B I
Sloggett, *Lt-Gen* Sir Arth. Thos., K C B., K C M G., K C V O., K H S.
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K C M.G.
Smartt, Rt Hon Sir Thos Wm, K C M G
Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K B E.
Smith, Sir Allan Macgregor, K B E
Smith, Dame Anne Beadsmore, D B E., R R.C
Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Aubrey C. H, K B E, C B., M V O.
Smith, *Hon* Sir Charles George, K C M G
Smith, Sir Fras Whitmore, K C I E.
Smith, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Fred, K.C.M.G., C B., I R C.V S
Smith, Sir George, K C.M.G
Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, G.C B.
Smith, *Maj. Gen* Sir Herbert G., K C B
Smith, Sir Harry, K B.E.
Smith, Sir James Jovnton, K B E.
Smith, *Lt.* Sir Keith Macpherson, K B E
Smith, Sir Malcolm, K B E
Smith *Maj.-Gen* Sir Sydenham C. U, K C M G., C B
Smith, Sir Thomas J, K.B E.
Smith, *Maj-Gen* Sir Wm. Douglas, K C B., K C.V O
Smith, Sir William F. Haynes, K C M G
Smith, Sir Wm Rose, K.C.V O, C B
Smith, Sir Geo B Haddon-, K C M G.
Smith, Sir James E. Masterton-, K C B
Smith, Rt Rev. John Taylor-, K.C.B, C V O., D D

Smyth, Dame Ethel Mary, DBE, Mus doc
Smyth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nevill, VC, KCB
Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, KBE
Snell, Sir John F C, CBE, MICE
Snow, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Thos D'Oyly, KCB, KCMG
Solomon, Rt Hon. Sir Wm Hy, KCSI, KCMG
Somerville, Sir William, KBE, DSc
Sonpur, The Maharaja of, KCIE
Soulsby, Sir William Jameson, KCVO, CB, CIE
Sparks, Sir Ashley, KBE
Spencer, Sir Harris, KBE
Spencer, Sir (W) Baldwin, KCMG
Spickernell, *Paym.-Capt* Sir Frank Todd, KBE, CB, DSO, RN
Spinks, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Charlton W, KBE, DSO
Spring, Sir Fras Edwd, KCIE
Squires, *Hon.* Sir Richard Anderson, KCMG, KC
Stamp, Sir Josiah C, GBE
Standen, Sir Bertram P, KCIE, CSI
Standing, *Com.* Sir Guy, KBE, RNVR
Stanford, *Col. Hon.* Sir Walter E M, KBE, CB, CMG
Stanistreet, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Geo. Bradshaw, KBE, CB, CMG, MB
Stanley, Hon Sir Arthur, GBE, CB, MVO
Stanley, Sir Herbert James, KCMG
Stanley, Sir Jonn, KCIE, KC
Stanley, *Adm* Hon. Sir Victor Albert, KCB, MVO
Stanton *Maj.-Gen* Sir Henry E, KCMG, CB, DSO
Stanton, *Admiral* Sir James, KCB
Stavert, Sir William E, KBE
Steel, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Miles, KBE, CB, MC
Stein, Sir M Aurel, KCIE
Stephens, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Reginald B, KCB, CMG
Stephenson, Sir Hugh Lansdown, KCSI, KCIE
Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G, KBE, CMG
Stevenson, Sir Geo A, KCB, CVO
Stewart, *Lt.-Col* Sir Edward J, KBE
Stewart, Sir Charles John, KBE
Stewart, Sir Gershom, KBE
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Jas. Marshall, KCB, KCMG
Stewart, *Col* Sir James P.M. Purves-, KCMG, CB, MD
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen* Sir John H Keith, KCB, DSO
Stewart, Sir Kenneth Dugald, KBE
Stewart, *Col* Sir Robert King, KBE
Stileman, *Rear-Adm* Sir Harry, KBE
Stiles, *Col.* Sir Harold J, KBE, MB
Stirling, *Hon* Sir (John) Lancelot, KCMG, OBE
Stonor, Hon. Sir Hy Julian, KCVO
Stopford, *Lt.-Gen* Hon Sir Fredk W, KCB, KCMG, KCVO
Stopford, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Lionel A M., KCVO, CB
Storey, Sir Thomas James, KBE
Stothert, Sir Percy K., KBE
Stout, Rt. Hon Sir Robert, KCMG
Strachey, Sir Charles, KCMG, CB
Stradbroke, The Countess of, DBE
Strakosch, Sir Henry, GBE
Streatfeild, *Col* Sir Henry, GCVO, CB, CMG
Street, *Hon.* Sir Philip Whistler, KCMG
Strickland, *Lt.-Gen* Sir E Peter, KCB, KBE, CMG, DSO
Strickland, Lady, DBE
Stuhlmenger, Sir Ernest J, KBE, CB
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Andrew M., KCMG, CB
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Campbell, KBE
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen* Sir John Theodosius Burnett-, KBE, CB, CMG, DSO
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Chas O, KCSI
Stubbs, Sir Reginald E, GCMG
Sturgis, Sir Mark B R, KCB
Sutherland, Rt Hon. Sir Wm, KCB
Swaine, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Leopold Victor, KCB, CMG
Swaish, Sir John, KBE
Swann, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Oliver, KCB, CBE
Swayne, *Brig.-Gen* Sir Eric J E, KCMG, CB, CBE
Swettenham, Sir Frank A, GCMG, CH
Swettenham, Sir J Alex, KCMG
Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, GBE, RRC
Swinton, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Ernest Duncan, KBE, CB, DSO
Sykes, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Frederick H, GCIE, GBE, KCB, CMG
Sykes, Sir John Chas G, KCB
Sykes, *Brig.-Gen* Sir Percy M, KCIE, CB, CMG
Syme, Sir George Adlington, KBE, MD
Symes, *Lt.-Col* Sir George Stewart, KBE, CMG, DSO
Symon, *Hon* Sir Josiah H, KCMG
Symonds, Sir Aubrey Vere, KCB
Symonds, Sir Chanters J, KBE, CB, MD
Symons, Sir R Fox-, KBE, M.R.C.S.
Tagart, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Harold A. L, KCMG, CB, DSO
Taggart, Sir James, KBE
Talbot, Sir Gerald Francis, KCVO, CMG, OBE
Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy, DBE
Talbot, *Maj.-Gen* Hon Sir Reginald A J, KCB
Talbot de Malahide, The Lady, DBE
Tate, *Maj* Sir Robert Wm., KBE
Taylor, Sir John Jas., KCB, ISO
Taylor, Sir William, KBE, CB
Taylor, His Honour Sir Wm. F. Kyffin, KBE
Taylor, Sir Wm Thomas, KCMG
Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir, KCSI, LLD
Theiler, Sir Arnold, KCMG
Thom, Sir William, KBE
Thomas, Sir C Inigo, GCB
Thomas, Sir Charles John Howell, KCB, CMG
Thomas, Sir John Lynn-, KBE, CB, CMG, FRCS
Thomas, Sir Wm Beach, KBE
Thompson, Sir E Maunde, GCB, ISO
Thompson, Sir John Perronet, KCIE, CSI
Thompson, Sir Percy, KBE, CB
Thomson, Sir Basil H, KCB
Thomson, *Col.* Sir Courtauld, KBE, CB
Thomson, Sir Francis Vernon, KBE
Thomson, Sir Graeme, GCMG, KCB
Thomson, Sir James, KCSI
Thomson, *Lt.-Col* Sir Jas Wishart, KBE
Thomson, *Maj Gen* Sir Wm Montgomerie, KCMG, CB, MC
Thomson, Sir Wm Rowan, KBE
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col* Sir Hy Beaufoy, KCIE, CMG
Thornton, *Lt.-Col* Sir Edward N, KBE, MRCS
Thornton, Sir Hy Worth, KBE
Thornycroft, Sir John Edward, KBE
Thelfall, Sir Richard, GBE, FRS
Thring, Sir A Theodore, KCB
Thursby, *Admiral* Sir Cecil Fiennes, KCB, KCMG
Thurston, Sir T George O, KBE
Thwaites, *Lt.-Gen* Sir William, KCB, KCMG
Tilley, Rt. Hon Sir John A C, GCMG, CB
Timpson, Sir John, KBE
Todhunter, Sir Chas George, KCSI
Toker, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Allston C, KCB
Tonk, H H the Nawab of, GCSI, GCIE
Tower, Sir Reginald T, KCMG, CVO
Townley, Sir Walter Beaupre, KCMG
Towse, *Capt* Sir (E) Beachcroft Beckwith, VC, KCVO, CBE
Treherne, *Maj Gen* Sir Francis Harper, KCMG, AMS
Tritton, Sir Seymour D, KBE
Trotman, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Charles Newsham, KCB
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen* Sir James K, KCB, CMG
Troup, Sir Edward, KCB, KCVO
Truter, Sir Theodorus Gustaff, KBE, CMG
Tucker, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Charles, GCB, GCVO
Tudor, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Henry Hugh, KCB, CMG
Tudor, *Adm* Sir Frederick Charles Tudor-, KCB, KCMG
Tupper, *Admiral* Sir Reginald G O, GBE, KCB, CVO
Turner, *Navy-Rear.-Adm* Sir George R, KCB (*ret*), CB (*c*)
Turner, Sir Joseph, KBE
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard E W, VC, KCB, KCMG, DSO
Turpin, Sir William G, KCB
Twigg, Sir John, KCIE
Tyrrell, Rt. Hon. Sir William G, GCMG, KCB, KCVO
Tytler, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Harry C, KCB, CMG CIE, DSO
Udaipur, H H. Maharanaof, GCSI, GCIE
Umar Hayat Khan, Malik, *Maj* Sir, KCIE, MVO
Umacke, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Herbert C C, KCB, KCMG
Valadier, *Maj.* Sir Auguste Charles, KBE, CMG
Van Ryneveld, *Lt.-Col* Sir Hesperus A., KBE, DSO, MC
Van Straubenzee, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Casimir Cartwright, KBE, CB, CMG
Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne-, DBE
Vaughan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Louis Ridley, KCB, KBE, DSO
Vaughan, Sir John C Tudor, KCMG, MVO
Venkatagiri, Mansubhdar of, *Maharaja*, KCIE
Verney, Sir Harry Lloyd, KCVO
Vernon, Sir William Henry Venables-, KBE
Vesey, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, KBE, CB, CMG, DSO

Vijaraghava, Achaiya, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Tiruvalangudi, K B E.

Vincent, *Brig-Gen* Sir Berkeley, K B E, C B, C M G

Vincent, Sir Wm H Hoare, G C I E, K C S I

Vyvyan, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Arthur Vyell, K C B, D S O

Waddell, Sir Chas Graham, K B E

Wadia, Sir Nasarvanji Naviqi, K B E, C I E

Wake, *Admiral* Sir Drury St A, K C I E, C B

Waldegrave, The Countess, D B E

Walker, Sir Alexander, K B E

Walker, Sir Charles, K C B

Walker, Sir C Leolin Forestier, K B E, M P

Walker, Dame Eadith Campbell, D B E

Walker, *Maj-Gen* Sir George T Forestier-, K C B

Walker, Sir Herbert Ashcombe, K C B

Walker, Sir James, K C I E

Walker, *Lt-Gen.* Sir Harold B, K C B, K C M G, D.S O

Wallace, *Maj-Gen* Sir Cuthbert S, K C M.G, C B

Wallace, *Lt-Col* Sir David, K.B E, C M.G

Wallace, Sir Lawrence, K B E

Waller-, Sir Evelyn Ashley, K B E

Wallinger, Sir John A, K B E, C.I.E, D S O

Wallington, Sir Edward Wm, K C V O, C M G

Walsh, Sir Charles Arthur, K B E

Walton, *Hon* Sir Edgar Harris, K C M G

Walton, Sir William, K B E

Wapshare, *Lt-Gen* Sir Richard, K.C I E, C B, C S I

Ward, *Maj* Hon Sir John Hubert, K.C.V.O.

Wardrop, Sir John Oliver, K B E, C M G.

Ware, Sir Fabian A. G, K C V O, K B E, C B, C M G

Warner, Sir Frank, K B.E

Warren, Sir Norcot K C I E

Warren, Sir Herbert, K C V O, D C.L

Waterford, The Marchioness of, G B E

Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E, K.B E

Waterhouse, Sir Ronald Dockray, K.C B, C.M G, C V O.

Waterlow, Sir William A, K B E

Watkis, *Gen* Sir Henry B B, K C B

Watson, Sir Alfred William, K C B

Watson, *Col* Sir Chas. Gordon Gordon-, K B E, C M G., F R C S

Watson, *Maj-Gen* Sir Harry D, K B E, C.B, C.M G, C I E, M V O

Watson, *Vice-Adm* Sir Hugh Dudley Richards, K C B, C.V O, C B E.

Watt, *Hon* Sir Thomas, K C M G.

Watts, Sir Francis, K C M G

Watts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E, K.C B., K C M G

Weaver, Sir Lawrence, K.B E.

Webb, *Col* Sir A Lisle Ambrose, K B E, C B., C M.G

Webb, Sir Aston, G C V O, C.B, R A

Webb, *Adm.* Sir Richard, K.C M.G., C B

Webster, Dame May Louise, D B E.

Webster, Sir Thomas Lonsdale, K C B

Weigall, *Lt-Col* Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, K C M G

Welby, *Lt-Col* Sir Alfred C. E, K B.E.

Welch, *Surg-Rear-Adm.* Sir George, K C M.G, C B

Wellesley, Sir Victor A H, K C M G, C B

Wemyss, *Capt* Sir (M) Francis Colchester-, K B E

Western, *Maj-Gen* Sir Wm Geo Balfour-, K C M G, C B

Weston, *Lt-Gen* Sir Aylmer G Hunter-, K C B, D S O, M P

Wheeler, Sir Henry, K C S I, K C I E

Whigham, *Gen* Sir Robert D, K C B, K C M G, D S O

White, *Maj-Gen* Sir C Brudenell B, K C B, K C M G, K C V O, D S O

White, Sir Herbert Edw, K C M G.

White, Sir Herbert T, K C I E

White, *Col.* Sir William Hale-, K B E, M D

White, Rt Hon Sir Wm Thomas, K C M G

Whitehouse, Sir George, K C B

Whitelegge, Sir Benjamin Arthur, K C B, M D

Whitley, *Col* Sir Edward Nathan, K C B, C M G, D S O.

Whyte, Sir Alex Fredk, K C S I

Whyte, *Paym-Rear-Adm*, Sir Wm Marcus Charles Beresford, K C B, C M G

Wigram, *Col* Sir Clive, K.C V O, C B, C S I

Wilberforce, *Brig.-Gen* Sir Herbert K B E., C B, C M G

Wilkinson, *Maj* Sir Neville R, K C V O, D S A

Wilkinson, *Maj-Gen* Sir Percival S, K C M G, C B

Willcocks, Sir William, K C M G

Willcox *Col* Sir William Henry K C I E, C B, C M G, M D

Willett, Sir Arthur, K B E.

Williams, *Brig-Gen* Sir Arthur J Allen-, K B.E, C M G, M I C E

Williams, Sir Evan Owen, K B E

Williams, *Maj-Gen* Sir Godfrey, K C I I, C B

Williams, *Maj-Gen* Sir Hugh Bruce-, K C B, D S O

Williams, *Maj-Gen* Sir John Hanbury-, G C V O, K C B, C M G

Williams, *Lt-Col* Sir John L V, K B E, T D.

Willingdon, The Lady G B E, C I

Willis, Sir Frederick J, K.B E, C B.

Wills, Dame Janet Stancomb-, D B E.

Wills, Dame Mary Monica Cunliffe, D B E

Wilmot, Sir Saint-Hill Eardley-, K C I E

Wilson, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.C B

Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arnold T., K C I E, C.S I., C M.G., D S.O

Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K C M.G., K.B.E.

Wilson, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Henry Fuller M, K.C B, K.C.M G

Wilson, Sir Horace John, K.C B, C B E

Wilson, *Lt-Col.* Rt Hon. Sir Leslie Orme, G C.I E., C M G, D S.O.

Wilson, *Col* Sir Murrough J, K C I, M P

Wilson, *Hon* Sir Reginald Victor, K B E.

Wilson, *Brig-Gen* Sir Samuel H, K C B, K C M G, K B E

Wilson, Rt Hon. Sir Guy D A Fleetwood-, G C I E, K C B, K C M G

Wilson, Sir Thos Fleming, K B E

Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart-, K C I E

Wilton, Sir Ernest Colville Collins, K C M G

Wingate, Sir Andrew, K C I E

Wingate Catherine Leslie, Lady, D B E.

Winsloe, *Admiral* Sir Alfred Leigh, K C B, C M G, C V O

Winter, *Col* Sir Ormonde de l'Epee, K B E, C B, C.M G, D S O

Winterbotham, Sir H Martin, K C S I

Wintz, Dame Sophia Gertrude, D B E

Wittenoom, Hon Sir Edward Horne, K C M G

Wodehouse, *Maj* Sir Edwin Fredk, K C B, K C V O

Wodehouse, *General* Sir Josceline H, G C B., C M G

Wood, *Maj-Gen* Sir Elliott, K C B

Wood, *Lt.-Col* Sir Jas Wm Leigh-, K B E., C B, C M G

Wood, Sir John Barry, K C I E, K.C V O., C S I

Woodhouse, Sir Percy, K B E.

Woodhouse, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Tom Percy, K C M.G., C B

Woods, Sir James Williams, K B E

Woods, *Vice-Adm* Sir Hy. Felix, Pasha, K C V.O

Woodward, *Maj-Gen* Sir Edward M, K C M G, C.B

Woolcombe, *Lt-Gen.* Sir Chas. Louis, K C B, K C M.G.

Woon, *Gen* Sir John Blaxell, K C B

Wordsworth, Dame Elizabeth, D B E.

Wormald, Sir John, K B E

Worthington, *Col* Sir Edward S, K C I E, K C V O, C B, C M G, K.H P

Wortley, *Lt-Gen* Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart-, K C B, K C M G, D S.O

Wright, Sir Alexander Kemp, K B E

Wright, Sir Almroth E, K B E, C B, M D, F R S

Wyndham, Sir Percy C. H., K C M G, C B., M V O

Wynne, *General* Sir Arthur Slagle ton, G C B.

Wynne, Sir Trevelyn Rashleigh, K C S I, K C I E., V D

Wyon, Sir Albert W, K B E.

Yapp, Sir Arthur K, K.B E

Yate, *Maj-Gen.* Sir (M.) Thomas K C.M.G., C.B., A.M S

Young, Sir A Henderson, G.C M G. K B E

Young, Rt Hon Sir Edward Hilton G.B E., D S O, D S C., M P

Young, *Lt-Col.* Sir Frank Popham K B E., C.I E.

Young, Sir Wm Douglas, K.B E., C M G

Younghusband, *Lt.-Col* Sir Francis E, K C.S I., K C I E.

Younghusband, *Maj-Gen* Sir Geo John, K C M G, K.C.I.E., C B

Zaharoff, Sir Basil, G C.B, G.B.E.

Knights Bachelor.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD
(*Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of* K C B, *&c., q v*)

Abdul Husain, *Khan Bahadur* Sir
Abdul Karim Abu Ahmed Khan, *Ghuznavi, Hadji* Sir
Abdul Qadir, *Khan Bahadur Sheikh* Sir
Acton, *Hon* Sir Edward
Adam, Sir James, C B E, K C
Adams, Sir John, LL D
Adams, Sir John Coode
Adamson, Sir John E, C M G
Agar, Sir Francis
Aikins, *Hon* Sir James A M
Aird, Sir John
Airey, Sir Edwin
Aitchison, Sir Stephen Harry
Alcazar, Sir Hy Albert, K C
Alexander, Sir Sidney R
Allan, Sir H Montagu, C V O
Allard Sir George Mason
Allen, Sir Ernest K, C B E
Allen, Sir John S, M P
Allen Sir Thomas Wm
Allison, Sir Richard J, C B E
Allom, Sir Charles Carrick
Alston, Sir Charles Ross
Ambalawanar Kanagasabi, Sir
Ames, Sir Herbert Brown
Anderson, Sir Alex. Jas, C M I, V D
Anderson, Sir Maurice, M V O
Anderson, Rt Hon Sir Robert N
Anderson, Sir Charles Llewellyn, O B E
Anderton, Sir Francis Robt
Andrewes, Prof Sir Fredk William, O B E, M D, F R S
Angier, Sir Theodore V S
Annepu Parasuramadas Patto Garu, *Rao Bahadur*, Sir
Anthony, Sir John
Appleby, Sir Alfred
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo Gough.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H
Arnold, Sir Thos Walker, C I E
Ashbolt, Sir Alfred Henry
Ashdown, Sir Curtis George
Asher, Sir Augustus G. G, C B I, W S
Aspinall, Sir Algernon, C M G, C B E
Aspinall, Sir J Audley F
Astbury, *Hon* Sir John Men
Atcherley, *Maj-Gen* Sir Llewellyn W, C M G, C V O
Atkins, Sir Ivor A, M U S Doc
Atkinson, Sir E Tindal, K C
Atkinson, Sir Wm Nicholas, I S O, LL D
Atlay, Sir E Wilfrid
Austin, Sir Herbert
Avory, *Hon* Sir Horace E
Ayling, Sir Wm Bock
Ayyar, Sir Thaganada Ayyar Sadasiva.
Baddeley, Sir Frank Morrish, C M G
Badgerow, Sir George Washington, C M G.
Bagge, *Maj* Sir Richard L, D S O.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, C B I S O, M V O
Baker, Sir Herbert, A R A.
Baker, Sir John, M D
Baker, Sir Wm Frederick
Baldwin, Sir Harry, C V O.
Balfour, Sir Graham
Ball, Sir Albert.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry
Bam, Sir Pieter Canzius van Blommestein Stewart-, O B E
Banarji, Sir Pramada Charan
Banaji-ala, *Col* Sir Hormasjee Eduljee, C S I, I M S
Banerji, Sir Albion Rajkumar C S I, C I E
Banks, Sir R Mitchell, K C, M P
Barber, Sir F Fanless
Barber, Sir George Wm
Barclay, Sir Thomas, L L B
Barker, *Capt* Sir D Wilson
Barker, Sir Henry Edward
Barker, Sir Herbert A
Barker, Sir Rayner Childe, C I E
Barnard, Sir Edmund Broughton, O B E
Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell
Barnes, Sir Thomas Jas C B E
Barnett, *Lt-Col* Sir Louis Edwd, C M G, F R C S
Barnett, *Maj* Sir Richd W., M P
Barr, Sir James, C B E, M D
Barran, Sir Rowland H
Barratt, Sir Albert
Barlow, Sir Samuel
Barth, Sir Jacob William, C B E
Barthorpe, Sir Fredk Jas
Barton, *Lt-Col* Sir Hy B
Barton, Sir John George, K C B.
Barton, Sir William
Batchelor, Sir Stanley L
Bates, Rt Hon Sir R Dawson, O B E
Bateson, *Hon* Sir Alexander Dingwall
Batten, Sir John Kaye.
Bayer, Sir Horace
Bayley, Sir John
Beard, Sir Lewis
Beare, Sir Thomas Hudson
Beardsell, Sir William A
Beattie, Sir John Carruthers
Beatty, Sir Kenneth James
Beauchamp, Sir Harold
Beaumont, *Hon* Sir William Henry
Beck, Sir A. Cecil T
Beck, Sir Raymond
Becker, Sir Fredk E R
Bedford, *Lt-Col* Sir Charles H., D C I, L L D, I M S
Begbie, Sir James
Beharrell, *Lt-Col* Sir John Geo, D S O
Bell, Sir Ernest A S, C I E
Bell, Sir James, C V O
Bell, Sir James
Bell Sir John W Anderson
Bellhouse, Sir Gerald C B E
Benenaft, Sir Henry W R
Bennett, Sir Courtenay W, C I E
Bennett, Sir F Sowerby
Bennett, Sir Henry Honywood Curtis-, K C
Bennett, Sir Reginald
Benson, Sir Frank R
Benson, Sir J Hawtrey, M D
Berkeley, Sir Maurice J
Berry, Sir Geo Andreas, M P
Berry, Sir James, F R C S
Bertiam, *Hon* Sir Anton K C
Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert
Bickerstaffe, Sir John
Biffen, Sir Rowland H, F R S
Bigge, Sir Edward Coey.
Bigge, Sir Albert Ashley
Biggs, *Maj* Sir Arthur W
Billimoria, Sir Shapurji Bomanji, M B E
Binning, Sir Arthur Wm
Bird, Sir Harry
Bird, Sir Henry Busby
Bird, Sir William B M
Birkett, Sir Thomas W
Baron, Sir Hy Charles
Bassett, Sir Maurice
Black, Sir Arthur Wm
Blacker, Sir Geo. F, C B E, M D
Blum, Sir Herbert Edwin, C B E.
Blair, Sir Reginald
Blair, Sir Robert
Blakeway, *Lt-Col* Sir Denys B, C I E
Blomfield, Sir Reginald T
Bois, Sir Stanley
Bolam, Sir Robert A, O B E
Bomanji, Sir Dhunjibhoy
Bond, Sir Walter McGeough
Bonner, Sir Geo Albert
Boscawen, *Lt-Col* Rt Hon Sir A S T Griffith
Bose, Sir Jagadis Chandra, C S I, C I E
Bourne, Sir Frederick Samuel A, C M G
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne
Bowater, Sir William Henry
Bowen Sir John Cuthbert Grenside
Bower, Sir Percival M B E
Bowring, *Hon* Sir Edgar R
Bowring, Sir Frederick Charles
Bowser, *Hon* Sir John
Brabrook, Sir Edwd W, C B
Bradford, Sir James
Bradley, *Col* Sir A Montague, T D
Bradley, *Col* Sir Jos. A, C B, T D
Bramsdon, Sir Thos A
Bramwell, Sir Byrom, M D
Branch, Sir Charles Ernest St John
Branson, *Hon* Sir George A H.
Bray, Sir Edward Hugh, C B
Brett, Sir Cecil M W, C S I
Brevitt, Sir Horatio
Brickdale, Sir C Fortescue
Bright, Sir Charles, I R S F
Broadway, Sir Alan Brice
Brockman, Sir H V Drake-
Broodbank, Sir Joseph G
Brooke, Sir John Reeve, C B
Broom, Sir Jas Thomson.
Brown, Sir Frank
Brown, Sir Wm Nicholson
Browne, Sir George Washington, P R S A
Browne, Sir Jas Crichton-.
Browning, Sir Jeffrey, C B E, I S O.
Bruce, Sir Robert
Bruce, Sir Robert, C B
Bruce, Sir Wallace
Brunton, Sir William
Bruton, Sir James.
Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan, C V O., C B E, I S O
Bryceson, Sir Arthur Benj
Buchanan, *Hon* Sir(E) John
Buchanan, Sir George S, C B, M D
Buckingham, Sir Hy Cecil, C B E, M P
Buckland, Sir Philip Lindsay
Budge, Sir E A Wallis, L I T T D
Bulmer, Sir James William
Burgoyne, *Lt.-Col* Sir Alan, M P
Burn, Sir George
Burn, Sir Richard, C S I
Burnet, Sir John Jas, R A
Burrell, Sir William
Burrows, Sir Stephen Montagu, C I E
Burton, *Maj* Sir Gerald A F
Burton, Sir Pomeroy
Burton, Sir William J. M
Bury, Sir George
Bushby, Sir Edmund Fleming
Butt, Sir Alfred M P
Butterfield, Sir Fredk W L
Butters, *Maj* Sir John Henry, C M G, M B E
Butterworth Sir Alex Kaye.
Byford, Sir John
Caillard Sir Vincent Hy P
Calamur Vunavalli Kumaraswami Sastri, *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir
Calder, Sir James Charles, C B E
Callaghan, Sir Alfred J
Callender, Sir Thomas O
Calvert, Sir Joseph
Cameron, Sir D Young, R A
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare, C B E, M D
Campbell, Sir John, C S I, C B E
Campbell, Sir John, M D
Campbell, Sir Malcolm
Carey, Sir Willoughby L.
Carkeek, Sir Arthur
Carlton, Sir Arthur, C B E
Carlyon, Sir Alexander Keith
Carncross, *Hon* Sir Walter C. F., V D
Carpenter, *Maj* Sir Archibald Boyd Boyd, M P
Carr, Sir Emsley
Carr, Sir Hubert Winch
Carruthers, Sir William
Carter, Sir Frank W, C I E, C B E
Carter, Sir Wilham
Carter, *Hon* Sir Wm Morris, C B E
Chadwick, Sir David T, C S I, C I E
Chadwick, Sir R. Burton, M.P.
Chalmers, Sir Alfred J G.
Chapman, *Hon* Sir Fredk R
Chapman, Sir Samuel, M P
Chappell, Sir Ernest, C B E
Charles, *Hon* Sir Ernest Bruce, C B E
Chatterton, Sir Alfred, C I E
Cherry, Sir Benjamin L
Chettur Sankaran Nayar, Sir, C I E
Chevis, Sir William.
Chilcott, *Lt.-Com* Sir H Warden S., R N V R., M.P.
Chirol, Sir Valentine
Chitnavis Sir Shankar Madho, I S O
Chitty, Sir Charles William
Chow Shou Son, Sir
Churchman, Sir Wm Alfred
Clark, Sir Wm Ovens
Clarke, Rt. Hon Sir Edwd., K C
Clarke, Sir Ernest Michael.
Clarke, Sir Geoffrey Rothe, C S I, O B E.
Clarke, Sir Reginald, C I E
Clarke, Sir Thomas Basil
Clarke, Sir Wm. Henry (*Cumbs*)
Clarke, Sir Wm. Henry (*Leeds*)
Clausen, Sir George, R A
Clauson, *Hon.* Sir Albert Charles, C B E.

Cleaver, Sir James Fredk
Clegg, Sir John Charles
Clegg, Sir William E, C.B.E
Clemmey, Sir William Henry
Clode, Sir W Baker, K.C
Clough, Sir Robert
Clutterbuck, Sir Peter H, C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D
Coates, Sir James, H B
Coates, Sir Leonard James
Cockerill, *Brig.-Gen* Sir George Kynaston, C.B., M.P
Cockerline Sir Walter Hubt
Cohen, Sir Lewis
Colebatch, *Hon* Sir Hal Pattshall, C.M.G
Coles, Sir Richard James, C.B.E
Coll, *Hon* Sir Anthony Michael
Collie, Sir R John, C.M.G.
Collier, Sir George H, C.I.E
Collins, Sir Thomas
Combe Sir Ralph Molyneux
Connell, Sir Isaac
Connolly, *Hon* Sir James Daniel
Connor, *Lt.-Col* Sir Frank Powell, D.S.O., F.R.C.S
Conway, Sir Martin, M.P.
Conyngham, *Col* Sir Gerald P Lenox, D.F
Cook, Sir Edward Mitchenel, C.B.E., C.I.E
Cook, Sir Ernest Hy, D.Sc
Coombe, Sir Thomas Melhose
Cooper, Sir Thomas Edwin, F.R.I.B.A
Corr, Prof Sir Geo E
Cotterill, *Lt Col* Sir Joseph M, C.M.G., F.R.C.S
Cotton, Sir Harry Evan Augustus, C.I.E
Couch, Sir Arthur T Quiller
Court, Sir Josiah, M.D
Courtis, Sir John W
Coventry, Hon Sir Regd Wm, K.C
Cowan, Sir John
Cowan Sir Wm Henry, M.P.
Coward, Sir Cecil Allen
Coward, Sir Henry, M.D.
Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis, K.C
Cowen, Cmdr Frederic Hyndon
Coynjee, Sir Jahangir Cooverjee
Craig, Sir James, M.D
Craig, Sir Maurice, C.B.E., M.D.
Craigie, Prof Sir William Alexander
Crawford, Sir Francis Colomb, C.I.E., O.B.E
Crawford, Sir Homewood, C.I.O
Crockett, Sir James H C
Crooks, Sir James
Crossman, Sir William.
Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Frederick, C.M.G.
Cruickshank, Sir William Dickson, C.I.E
Crump, Sir Louis Charles
Crundall, Sir William Hy
Cullinan, *Maj* Sir Thos Major, D.S.O
Cuming, Sir Arthur Herbert
Cunliffe, Sir Joseph Herbert, K.C., M.P
Currie, Sir William Crawford
Cuscaden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George V.D.
Cussen Hon. Sir Leo F. B
Dabholkar, Sir Vasantrao Anandrao, C.B.E
Dalal, *Sardar* Sir Bomanji Ardeshir
Dalal, Sir Dadiba Merwanjee, C.I.E.
Dance, Sir George.
Daniel Sir John.
Danks, Sir Aaron Turner
Darnreuther, Sir Sigmund, C.B
Das, *Rai Bahadur* Seth Sir Basheshar
Davenport, Sir Henry E
Davidson, *Hon* Sir Chas Peers
Davidson, Sir James Inglis
Davidson, Sir Leybourne F W
Davies, Sir David S
Davies, Sir George Edmund
Davies, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O
Davies, Sir Richard, C.B.E
Davies Sir Thomas, M.P
Davies, Sir Walford, Mus.D
Davies, Sir William
Davies, Sir W Howell.
Davies, Sir Colin Rees.
Davies, Sir William Rees-Davis, Sir Charles Henry
Davis, Sir David
Davis, Sir Edmund
Davison, Sir Joseph
Dawson Sir Chas Simon
Daw, Sir William Herbert
Dawkins, Sir W Boyd, F.R.S
Dawson, Sir Philip, M.P
Deane, Sir Thos Manly
Deedes *Lt Col* Sir Wyndham Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O
De Fiece, Sir Walter, M.P
de Freitas, Sir Anthony O.B.E
De la Fosse, Sir Claude Fraser, C.I.E
Denby, Sir Ellis
Dennys, Sir Edmund R Bartley, K.C
Dent, Sir Francis Hy, C.V.O
de Villiers *Hon* Sir Jean Etienne Reenan
de Villiers, Sir John Abraham Jacob
Dibdin, Sir Lewis T, K.C
Dibdin, Sir Robert Wm
Dickens, Sir Henry Fielding, K.C
Dickinson, Sir Arth Lowes.
Dickinson, Sir John
Dilley, Sir Arthur G, M.B.E
Dinshaw, Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Dobbie Sir Joseph
Dobbin Sir Alfred Graham
Dockrell, Sir Maurice E
Dodd, Sir Edwin
Dolby, *Maj* Sir George Alexander.
Donald, Sir James, C.S.I., C.I.E
Dowdall, Sir Lawrence C, C.B
Downer, Sir Harold G.
Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D
Downing, Sir Stanford Edwin.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D
Doyle, Sir N Grattan, M.P
Drayton, *Hon* Sir Hy. Lumley
Drummond, Prof Sir David, C.B.E., D.C.L
Duckworth, Sir Geo Herbert, C.B
Dudley, Sir Wm Edward, O.B.E
Du Maurier, Sir Gerald
Dumayne, Sir Frederick G
Dunbar, Sir Loraine Geddes
Duncan, Sir Andrew Rae
Dunlop Lt.-Col. Sir Robert Wm Layard, C.I.I., D.S.O
Dunning, Sir Leonard
Durrant, Sir Arthur I., C.B.E., M.V.O
Dutton, Sir Frederick.
Dwyer, Sir F Conway, M.D.
Dyson, Sir Frederick.
Ebrahim, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, C.B.E.
Edgcumbe, Sir Robt Pearce-
Edge, Sir Knowles
Edge, *Capt* Sir William, M.P
Edmonds, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir James Edward, C.B., C.M.G
Egerton, Sir Regd Arth, C.B
Eggar, Sir Henry C, M.V.O
Elliot, Sir George, C.B.E.
Ellis, *Lt Col* Sir Charles Henry Brabazon Heaton-, C.B.E
Ellissen, *Lt Col* Sir Herbert, C.B.E
Elverston, Sir Harold
Essex, Sir Richard Walter
Etherton, Sir George H, O.B.E
Evans, Sir Alfred Henry
Evans, Sir Arthur J., F.R.S
Evans, Sir F Vincent, C.B
Evans, *Hon* Sir John William, C.M.G.
Evans, *Lt Col* Sir Thos John Carey, M.C., I.M.S
Eve *Hon* Sir H Trelawney
Everitt, Sir Clement
Eves, Sir Charles
Ezra, Sir David Elias D
Fagan, Sir John, I.R.C.V.I.
Fairbairn, Sir George
Faire, Sir Arthur Wm., C.B.E
Fairt, Sir Samuel
Falls, *Maj* Sir Chas F., M.P
Farley, Sir Edwin W T.
Farmer, Sir John Birkland, F.R.S
Fawcett, Sir Charles G H
Fawcett, Sir Wm Claude
Fay, Sir Sam
Fazli Hussein, *Khan Baha dur* Sir Mian
Fell, Sir Arthur
Felling, Sir Christopher L N, C.M.G
Fenwick, Sir George
Ferguson, *Lt. Col* Sir Arthur Geo, C.B.E
Ferguson, Sir Henry Lindo, C.M.G., M.D
Fernando, Sir Hilarion Marcus M.D
Finlay, Sir Campbell K
Firth, Sir Charles H, LL.D.
Fisct, *Surg Gen* Sir Eugene, C.M.G., D.S.C., M.D
Fisher, Sir Stanley
Fisher, Sir Walter Newton.
Fithian, Sir Edwd. Wm
Fitzgerald, Sir John.
Fleming, Sir Thomas Henry
Fletcher, Sir Banister Flight, F.R.I.B.A
Fletcher, Sir E. Ernest
Fletcher, *Com* Sir E. Lionel, C.B.E., R.N.R
Fliteroft, Sir Thos Evans
Forbes *Lt.-Col* Sir William
Ford, Sir Patrick Johnston, M.P.
Forde, Sir Henry J.
Fordham, Sir (2) George
Forrest, Sir John Wm., O.B.E.
Forster, Sir Thos. Edwards, K.C
Foster, Sir Harry Seymour, M.P.
Foster, Sir Montagu R. W, T.D.
Foster, Sir Thomas Gregory.
Foster, Sir William, C.I.E.
Fowles *Hon.* Sir George, C.B.E.
Fowler, Sir George Jefford
Fox, Sir Frank, O.B.E
Fox, Sir John Charles
Francis, Sir John
Fraser, Sir Gordon
Fraser, Sir Hugh Stein
Fraser, Sir John Foster
Fraser, Sir John George, C.M.G
Frazer, Sir James George, O.M., F.R.S
Fremantle, Sir Selwyn Howe, C.M.G., C.I.E., V.D.
French, *Capt* Sir Houston, C.V.O
Frere, Sir Bartle H T, K.C
Froom, Sir Arthur Hy
Frost, Sir John Meadows
Fry, Sir William
Fuller, Sir Benjamin John
Gales, Sir Robert Richard
Gallagher, Sir William, C.B., I.S.O
Galloway, Sir David James
Gamble Sir Reginald A.
Gammell, Sir Sidney James
Ganesh, Datta Singh, *Babu* Sir
Ganzoni, Sir John, M.P
Gardiner, Sir Robert S
Garland, Sir S Archibald.
Garneau, Sir (J.) George
Garrick, *Lt Col* Sir Wm. Houghton, C.M.G.
Gatti, Sir John M Ac.
Gauvain, Sir Henry John, M.D
Gebbie, Sir Frederick St John, C.I.E
Gelder, Sir Alfred.
Gentle, Sir William B
German, Sir Edward.
Gibbons, Sir Thomas Clark Pilling, K.C
Gibson, Sir Walter Matthew, C.V.O., I.S.O
Giles, Sir Charles Tyrrell, K.C
Giles, Sir Robert Sidney
Ginwala, Sir Padamji Pestonji
Godfrey, Sir Dan
Godfrey, Sir Geo Cochrane
Godfrey, Sir Joseph E, M.B
Goenka, *Rai Bahadur*, Sir Hari Ram, C.I.E.
Goff, Sir Park, K.C., M.P.
Gold, *Maj* Sir Archibald G.
Gollan, Sir Hy C., C.B.E., K.C
Gollancz, Prof Sir Hermann, D.Litt
Gollancz, Prof. Sir Israel, D.Litt
Gompertz, Sir Henry Hessey Johnston.
Gooch, Sir Henry Cubit
Goode, Sir Richard A. J., C.M.G., C.B.E
Goodwin, Sir William V. S
Gradwell-
Goyd Nath, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Purohit, C.I.I.
Gordon, *Hon.* Sir David John.
Gott, Sir Benjamin S.
Gould, *Lt. Col. Hon* Sir Albert John, V.D
Gour, Sir Hari Singh, D.C.L.
Gower, Sir Robt Vaughan, O.B.E., M.P
Graham, Sir Aubrey Gregor.
Graham, Sir Cecil W N.
Graham, Sir Robert
Graham, *Hon.* Sir Thos. Lynedoch
Graham, Sir William
Grain, Sir Peter
Grannum, Sir Edward Allan, C.M.G.
Gray, *Maj* Sir Ernest.
Gray, Sir Reginald, K.C.
Greaves, Sir William Ewart.
Greaves, *Hon.* Sir Wm H.
Green, Sir Frederick D.
Green, Sir John Little, O.B.E.
Greenwell, Sir Francis John C.B.E
Greer, Rt Hon. Sir F Arth

Greer Sir Harry
Gregory, Sir John Roger Burrow
Gregory, Sir Richd Arman
Greig, *Col* Sir James Wm, C B, K C, V D
Greig, Sir Robert B, I T D
Grey, Sir Geo Duncan, L I D
Grice Sir John
Griffin, Sir Charles James
Griffin, Sir Henry Daly
Griffith, Sir John Purser
Griffith, Sir W Brundford, C B E
Grubb, Sir Howard, F R S
Grundy, Sir Cuthbert C
Gunson, Sir James Henry, C M G, C B E
Guthrie Sir James
Gyi Sir Joseph Augs, Maung
Hacking, Sir James
Hadon, Sir Frederick Austin, C V O
Hadow, Sir William Henry, C B E, Mus D
Haggas Sir James Ellison
Haldane, Sir William S
Hill, Sir Henry, I S O
Hall Sir Hugh,
Hallett, Sir F Greville, O B E
Halliday, Sir Fredk Loch, C I E, M V O
Hamer, Sir Wm Heaton, M D
Hamilton, *Maj* Sir Colling wood George C, M P
Hamilton Sir Daniel M
Hamilton, Sir Robert W, M P
Handover *Lt-Col* Sir Harry George
Hanson, Sir Philip H, C B
Hanau, Sir Victor R, *Pasha*, C M G
Hardie, *Lt Col.* Sir David
Harding Sir Charles O'Brien
Hardy, Sir William Bate, F R S
Harper, Sir Edgar Josiah
Harrington, Rt Hon Sir Stanley
Harrison, Sir Edwd Richard
Harrowing Sir John Henry
Hart, Sir W Edward, O B E
Hartley, *Brig-Gen* Sir Harold Brewer C B E, M C
Hartley, Sir Percival Horton Smith-, C V O, M D
Hartnoll, Sir Henry S
Hartog, Sir Philip Joseph, C I I
Harty, Sir Herbert Hamilton
Harvey, Sir John Martin-
Harvey, Sir Robert
Haslam, Sir John
Hastings, Sir George, M D
Hastings, Sir Patrick, K C
Hatt, Sir Harry Thomas
Haultain, *Hon* Sir Fredk Wm Gordon
Hawaid Sir Henry E
Hawke, *Hon* Sir John Anthony
Hawkey, Sir Alfred James
Hawkins, Sir Anthony Hope
Hawkins Sir Benjamin
Haycraft, Sir Thomas W
Hays, Sir Marshall
Hayward, *Col* Sir Edwin J, C B E, V D
Head Sir Henry, M D, V L D
Headlam, *Capt* Sir Edward James, C S I, C M G D S O, R I M.
Heald, Sir Benjamin, Herbert, V D
Heath, *Col* Sir Gordon Risley, C I E, D S O.
Heaton, Sir Joseph J.
Hedstrom, Sir John Maynard
Helm Sir Norval W.
Hemmeon, Prof Sir James B
Henderson, Sir Robert H, C I E
Henderson, Sir Thomas
Henderson, *Lt-Col* Sir Vivian L, M C, M P
Henderson, Sir William, C B
Henry, Sir John
Henry, *Col* Sir William D, C I E, V D
Herschel, Sir Geo, vus Doc
Hepburn, Sir Harry Frankland
Hepper, *Col* Sir Harry A L
Herchemoder, Sir Percy Alf
Hervey, Sir Francis Hugh George C B E
Hewett Sir F Stanley, M V O
Heyman, Sir Herman M
Hiam, Sir Fred
Hicks, *Lt-Col* Sir Maxwell, C B E
Hidayatallah, *Khan Bahadur* Sir *Shaikh* Sir Ghulam Hussain
Higgins, Sir Sydney Geo, C B E
Higham, Sir Chas F
Highet, Sir Robt Swan, C B E
Hill, Sir Enoch
Hill, *Hon* Sir Maurice, K C
Himbury, Sir Wm Henry
Hinchcliffe Sir James P
Hindley, Sir Clement D M, V D.
Hodgson, Sir William
Hogg, Sir Malcolm N
Hohler, Sir Gerald Fitzroy, K C, M I
Holberton, Sir Edgar J, C B E
Holdsworth, Sir Charles
Holiday, Sir Frederick C
Holmwood, Sir Herbert
Holt, *Capt* Sir Hy Gisborne
Holt Sir Herbert Samuel
Hood Sir Alexander James
Hope, Sir Harry, M P
Hope, Sir Herbert James
Hopkins, Sir Frederick G, D S C
Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, K C, M P.
Hopwood, Sir William
Hordern, Sir Samuel
Horne Sir Jas Allan.
Hornsby, Sir Bertram, C B E
Horridge, *Hon* Sir Thos G
Horwood, *Hon* Sir Wm. Hy
Hose, Sir John Walter, C S I
Hosker, Sir James Atkinson
Ho Tung, Sir Robert
Houston, Sir Thos, O B E, M D
Hudson, Sir Leslie Sewell
Hughes, *Hon* Sir Thomas
Hughes, Sir Thomas John
Hughes, Sir Thomas Raffles, K C
Hughman Sir Ernest M
Hulbert, Sir Charles
Hume, Sir George Hopwood, M P
Humphrey, Sir John
Humphreys, *Hon* Sir Travers
Humphries, Sir Sydney R White
Hunt, Sir John, O B E
Hunter, Sir George
Hunter, Sir John Herbert
Hunter, Sir Mark Somers
Hurd Sir Archibald
Hussey, Sir George
Hutchinson, Sir G. Thompson.
Hutchinson Sir Sydney H C.
Hutchison Sir George Aitken Clark, K C, M P
Hyde, Sir Clarendon G
Hyett, Sir Francis Adams
Hyslop, Sir Robert Murray
Igglesden, Sir Charles
Iliffe, Sir Edward Mauger, C B E, M P
Inglis, Sir Albemarle P, M V O, I S O
Inskip, Rt Hon Sir Thomas Walker Hobart, C B E, K C, M P
Instone, Sir Samuel
Irvine Sir James Colquhoun C B E, D S.
Irwin, Sir John
Ismail Sait, *Khan Bahadur* Sir, Han
Jackson, Sir Barry Vincent
Jackson, Sir Henry, M P
Jackson, Sir J Ernest, C I E
Jackson, Sir Percy Richard
Jaffé, Sir Otto
Jaffer, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Ebrahim Haroon
Jaffrey, Sir Thomas
James, *Hon* Sir Walter, K C
James, *Maj-Gen* Sir William Bernard C B, C I E, M V O
Jaquet, Sir Robt H, C I E
Jeans, Sir James Hopwood
Jeejeebhoy Sir Byramjee
Jeppe, Sir Julius, C B E
Jodrell, Sir Neville P
John Sir Edwin, C B E
John, Sir Wm Goscombe R A
Johnson, Sir Benjamin S
Johnson, Sir Stanley
Johnston, Sir Christopher N, K C (Lord Sands)
Johnstone, Sir Robert S
Jones, Sir George W H, M P
Jones, Sir John Morris
Jones, Sir Robt Armstrong, M D
Jones Sir Wm G Yarworth
Joseph, *Capt* Sir F L'Estrange C B E
Joyce, Rt Hon Sir M Ingle
Jury, Sir William F
Jutsi, *Hon* Sir Henry H, K C
Jwala Prasad, *Rai Bahadur*, Sir
Kanga, Sir Jamshedji Behramji
Kay, Sir Joseph Aspden
Kay, Sir Robt Newbald
Kaye, Sir William
Kaye, *Lt-Col* Sir Cecil, C S I, C I E, C B E
Kearney, Sir Francis Edgu
Keeble, Sir Frederick Wm, C B E, F R S
Keeling, Sir Hugh T, C S I
Keightley, Sir Samuel R
Keith, Sir Arthur, M D
Keith, Sir Henry S
Kelly, Sir Henry Greene
Kelly, Sir Samuel, C B E
Kemp, Sir Jos Horsford, C B E, K C
Kennedy, Sir Alex McA
Kennck, Sir Geo Hamilton
Kerly, Sir Duncan M, K C
Kershaw, Sir Leonard Wm
Key, *Maj* Sir Aston M C Cooper-, C B
Keymer, Sir Daniel Thos, O B E
Kidman Sir Sidney
Kilnik, Sir Stephen
King, *Brig-Gen* Sir C Wallis, C B, C M G, C V O
King, Sir Frederic Truby, C M G, M D
Kingsmill, *Adm* Sir Chas. E.
Kinsey, Sir Joseph Jas
Kirby, Sir Horace Woodhunn
Kirkpatrick, Sir Cyril R S
Kirkwood, Sir Walter G C
Kitovi Ajasa, Sir
Kitson, Sir Albert E, C M G, C B E
Knibbs, Sir George H, C M G.
Kotham, Sir Jehangir Hormasji, O B E
Kotze, *Hon* Sir John Gilbert
Kotze, Sir Robert Nelson
Krishnarajapuram Pallegondai Puttanna Chetty, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir, C I E
Kuma, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu
Kyd, Sir David Hope I L D
Lacy, Sir Francis Eden
Lamb, Sir Ernest H, C M G
Lancaster, Sir William J
Lang, *Hon* Sir Frederic W
Langerman Sir Jan W S.
Laporte, *Hon* Sir Hormisdas
Lukins, Sir John
Larmor, Sir Joseph, I R S
Lascelles, Sir Alfred Geo
Lathlun Sir Wm Francis
Lauder, Sir Harry
Lavery, Sir John, R A
Law, Sir Alfred Joseph
Lawrence, Rt Hon Sir Paul Ogden
Lawrence, Sir Walter.
Ledgard Sir Henry
Lees Sir Wm Clare O B E
Legge, Sir Thomas Morison, C B E, M D
Leggett, *Maj* Sir Edward H M, D S O
Leishman, Sir James
Lemieux, *Hon* Sir François X
Lennard, Sir Thos Joseph
Lennard, Sir Fiennes Cecil Arthur Barrett-
Leslie, *Lt-Col* Sir Bradford O B E
Levison, Sir Leon
Levy, Sir John Arthur
Lewis Sir Alfred Edward
Lewis, Sir Thos C B E, M D
Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn
Liddard Sir Herbert
Lindsay, Sir Benjamin
Lindsay, Sir D'Arcy, C B E
Lintborne, Sir Richard Roope O B E
Listei, Sir Fredk Spencer
Listei, Sir Robt Ashton, C B E
Liveing, Sir John, C B
Lloyd, Sir John Buck
Lobjoit, Sir Wm Geo, O B E
Lochore, Sir James
Lockhart, Sir Robt C
Lockyer, Sir Nicholas Colston, C B E, I S O
Lodge, Sir Oliver, F R S
Lodge, Prof Sir Richard.
Logan, Sir Ewen R
London, Sir Stanford, C B E,
Longbottom, Sir Benjamin
Longstaff, Sir John,
Lord, Sir Walter Greaves, K C, M P
Lorden, Sir John William,
Love, Sir Joseph Clifton.
Low, Sir Austin C I E
Low, Sir Sidney James
Lowry, Sir Arthur Belmore
Lucas, *Hon* Sir Edward
Luke, Sir John Pearce, C M G
Lunn, Sir George.
Lunn, Sir Henry S, M D
Luscombe Sir John Henry
Lush Rt Hon Sir C Montague
Lutyens, Sir Edwin L, R A
Lyle, Sir Charles E Leonard
Lyle, Sir Thomas Ranken
Lynch, Sir Henry Joseph
Lynn, Sir Robert John, M P
Lyons, *Col* Sir Henry George, F R S.
Macadoo *Hon* Sir Andries McAuliffe, Sir Henry T., K C A.

McCurdy, *Hon* Sir H Alfred
McClean, *Lt-Col* Sir Francis Kennedy
McCormick, Sir William Symmington, F R S
McCowan, Sir David
McCrory, Sir John
McCrae, *Col* Sir George, D S O, V D
McCullagh, Sir Crawford
MacDonald, *Hon* Sir Hugh J, K C
Macdonald, Sir Donald
Macdonell, Sir Philip James
Macdougall, Sir Alexander Maclean,
McFadyean, Sir Andrew
McFadyen, Sir John
MacFarland, Sir John Hy., L L D
McGivin, *Maj-Gen* Sir Donald Johnstone, C M G, D S O, V D M D
Macgregor, Sir James Comyn, C M G
Machin, Sir Stanley
Macintosh Sir William
McIver, *Maj* Sir Charles
McKay, Sir George Mills
MacKenna, Sir James C I E
Mackenzie, Sir Hector Wm Gavin M D
Mackenzie, Sir Wm Leslie
Mackinder Rt Hon Sir Halford J.
Mackinnon, *Hon* Sir Frank Douglas
MacKinnon, Sir Percy Graham.
Mackintosh, Sir Harold Vincent
Macklin, Sir James
Maclachlan, Sir Thomas J L
Maclean, *Lt Col* Sir Ewen John, M D
McLean, Sir Robert
Maclean, Sir Robert D Douglas
Macleod, Sir Norman C
Macmillan, Sir Frederick O., C V O
McNaghten Sir Henry Pelham Wentworth
Macphail, *Maj* Sir Andrew, C B E, M D
Macpherson, Sir Duncan J, C I E,
Macpherson, Sir John, C B
MacWatt, *Maj Gen* Sir Robert Charles, C I E, I M S
Maddocks, Sir Henry, K C
Magniac, *Brig-Gen* Sir Charles Lane, C M G, C B E
Maguire, Sir Alexander Herbt
Major, *Hon* Sir Charles Fly
Mallet, Sir Charles Edward
Mallet, Sir Claude C, C M G
Mallinson, Sir Dyson
Mandleberg Sir G Charles
Mantfold, *Hon* Sir Walter S.
Mann, Sir Donald Daniel
Mann, Sir T Duncombe
Manners, *Maj* Sir Geo E J.
Manville, Sir Edward
Margesson, Sir Lawrence, C B E
Margesson Sir Mortimer R.
Marks, Sir G. Croydon, O B E.
Marriott Sir John A R, M P
Marshall, Sir John H, C I E., D Litt
Marston, Sir Charles, K C.
Martel, *Brig. Gen* Sir Chas Philip, C B
Marten, Sir Amberson B
Martin, Sir Charles James, C M G. D S C, D C L
Martin, Sir James.
Mason, Sir David, O B E

Matthews Sir Herbert
Matthews, Sir John B, K C
Matthews, Sir Thomas
Mattinson, Sir Miles K C
Maughan, *Hon* Sir Frederick Herbert
Maule Sir Robert
Mawson, Sir Douglas, O B E, D S C, F R S
Maxwell, Sir Frederic Mackenzie
Maxwell Sir William (1919)
Maxwell, Sir William (1928)
May, Sir Chichester Gould, M D
Mecham, Sir Henry
Mecredy, Sir James
Meff, Sir William
Mehta, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, C I E
Mehta, Sir Manubhai Nand shankar C S I
Mehta, Sir Sorabji Bezonji, C I E.
Memorthagen, Sir Ernest L
Mellor, Sir George
Melrose, Sir John
Melvin, Sir Martin John
Mendl, Sir Charles
Menendez, *Maj* Sir (M.) Raymond
Mercieca, *Hon* Sir Arturo, L L D
Merriman, Sir Frank Boyd, K C, O B E, M P
Meyer, Sir Robert
Michelli, Sir James, C M G.
Middlebrook, Sir William
Middleton, Sir John Page.
Miers, Sir Henry Alex
Misud, Sir Ugo Pasquale, I L D
Miles, Sir John Charles
Miller, *Hon* Sir Edward
Miller, Sir Francis Henry
Miller, Sir Frederick Dawson, K C
Milligan, Sir William, M D
Mills, Sir William
Mitchell, Sir John
Mitchell, Sir William Lane, M P
Mittra, Sir Brojendra Lal
Mittra, Sir Provash Chandra, C I I
Molteno, *Hon* Sir James Tennant, K C
Molyneux, Sir Percy
Money, Sir Leo Chiozza
Moneypenny, Sir Frederick W, C V O, C B E
Montagu, Sir Ernest Wm Sanders.
Monteath, Sir Ruthven G
Montgomery, Sir Matthew Walker
Moody, Sir George Edward James
Moore, Sir Fredk William
Moore, Sir Harold J de Courcy.
Moore, Sir John Wm, M D
Moorhouse, *Lt. Col* Sir Harry C, C M G, D S O
Morcom, Sir William John
Morell, Sir Stephen Joseph.
Morgan, Sir Benjamin Howell
Morgan, *Col* Sir Charles Langbridge, C B E
Morine, *Hon* Sir Alfred
Morris, Sir Frank
Morris, Sir Harold Spencer, M B E, K C
Morris, Sir Samuel M.
Morrison, Sir William
Morse, Sir George Henry.
Mottram, Sir Thos Hally, C B E.
Moulden, Sir Frank Beaumont

Muhammad Akbar Nazar Ali Hydari *Nawab*, Sir
Muhammad Fakhruddin, *Khan Bahadur Sayed*, Sir
Muhammad Iqbal, Dr *Shaikh* Sir
Muhammad Isfar Hasan Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir, C I E
Muhammad Rafiq Sir
Muhammad Saadullah *Mian Sayed* Sir
Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir
Muhammad Yusuf, *Haji*, Sir
Muir, Sir Thomas, C M G
Mules, Sir Horace C, C S I, M V O, O B E
Mullens, Sir John Ashley
Mullick Sir Basanta Kumar
Mumford, Sir Harry Counthope, K C
Murchison, Sir C Kenneth M P
Murison, Sir William
Murray, Sir David R A
Murray, Sir Hugh, C I E, C B E
Murray, Sir James
Murray Sir Norman Melver
Musgrave, Sir Christopher George
Myles, Sir Thos, C B, M D
Nairne, *Maj* Sir Robert S, I D
Napier, Sir Walter J, D C L
Natiman, Sir Tremulu Bhukan
Nall, *Lt Col* Sir Joseph, D S O, M P
Nash, Sir Vincent
Nath *Rai Bahadur* Sir Punohit Gopi, C I E
Nathan, Sir Charles S., C B E
Needham, Sir Christopher T
Neill, Sir Thomas.
Nelson, Sir Amos
Nelson, Sir Frank, M P
Nettleton, Sir Sydney C K.C.M.G
Nevill, Sir Walter P
New, Sir Henry Francis
Newbolt, Sir Francis G, K C
Newbolt, Sir Hy J, C H, D Litt
Newbould, Sir Balmaston B
Newland, *Lt Col*, Sir Henry Simpson, C B E D S O, M B
Newman, *Lt-Col* Sir John R Pretyman
Neylan, Sir Daniel, C B E
Ngata, *Hon* Sir Apirana Turupa.
Nicholls, Sir Wm Edgar
Nicholson, Sir Arthur
Nicholson, Sir John Rumney, K C M G
Nield, Rt Hon Sir Herbert, K C, M P.
Noble, Sir William
Norman, Sir Fredk John
Norris, Sir Hy George
North, Sir Jonathan
Nunan Sir Joseph J, K C
Ontley, Sir George Herbert
Oberesekere, Sir Christoffel
O'Connell, Sir John Robt.
O'Connor, Rt Hon Sir James, K C
O'Connor, *Lt Col* Sir Wm Frederick Travers, C B E, C I E, C V O.
O'Donohoe, Sir James
Ogilvie, Sir Francis Grant, C B
Oliver, Sir Thomas, M D.
O'Malley, Sir Edwd L
Onkar Mull Jatia, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, O B E
Openshaw, Sir James, O B E
Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest.

Orde, Sir Julian Walter.
Ormond, Sir Herbert John
O'Shaughnessy, Rt Hon Sir Thomas L, K C
Otter, Sir John Lonsdale
Outerbridge Sir Joseph
Owen, Sir James G
Owens, *Lt Col* Sir Chas J C B
Oxley, Sir Alfred James Rice, C B E
Packard Sir Edward
Paish, Sir George
Pakeman Sir John R C B E
Parker, Sir George Phillips
Parkinson, Sir Albert Lindsay
Parkinson, Sir Thos W, M D
Parlett, Sir Harold George, C M G.
Parr, Sir Robert John, O B E
Parry, Sir Edward Abbott
Parsons, Sir John Herbert, D Sc
Partridge Sir Bernard
Pascoe, Sir Edwin Hall
Paton, Sir James Wallace
Paulin, Sir David
Peacock, Sir Peter
Peake, Sir Arthur Copson
Pearce, Sir William
Pearson, Sir Louis Frederick, C B E
Peat, Sir Wm Barclay, C V O.
Peris, *Hon* Sir James
Pellatt, *Col* Sir Hy M, C V O
Pemberton, Sir Max
Penrose, Sir William George, M P
Perry, *Lt. Col* Sir Allan, M D.
Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper.
Perry, Sir Wm. Paine, C B
Peter, Sir John Charles
Peters, Sir George.
Petrie, Prof Sir William M F, F R S.
Pettet, Sir Ernest W.
Pettigrew, Sir Andrew Bishop
Philip, *Lt Col* Sir Robert Wm
Phillips, Sir John M D.
Phillips, Sir William Watkin
Phipps, Sir Edmd. B, C.B.
Pickford, Sir Alfred Donald.
Piggott, Sir Theodore Cato
Pilditch Sir Philip E, M P
Pilter, Sir John, O B E.
Pinero, Sir Arthur Wing
Pink, Sir Harold Rufus
Pinkham, *Lt Col.* Sir Charles, O B E
Platt, Sir Thomas Comyn, M P
Playfair, Sir Nigel
Plowman, Sir George Thomas, C M G
Po Tha, Sir U C I E., O B E
Pocock, Sir Sidney J
Pole, Sir Felix John Clewett
Pollard, Sir Geo Herbert
Pollock, Sir Adrian Donald Wilde
Pollock, Sir Edward James
Pollock, Sir Henry Edward, K C.
Poole, Sir Reginald W, K. L.
Portal, Sir Spencer John
Potter, Sir William Haldane, C B.
Powell, Sir Geo. Allan, C.B.E
Powell, Sir Robt Leonard
Power, Sir Samuel M., C.B.
Pownall, *Lt-Col* Sir Asshe ton, O B E., T.D., M.P.
Pram, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, C M G C.I.E., L.M.S.
Pratt, Sir Henry Sheldon.
Pratt, Sir John William.
Prescott, *Maj* Sir Wm. Hy

Prestige, *Maj* Su John Theodore
Preston, Su Walter R, M P
Price, Su Keith Wm
Price, Su William
Priestley, Sir Arthur,
Priestley, Sir Joseph C, K C
Priestley, Su Wm E B
Priestman, Sir John
Pringle, *Col* Su John W, C B
Pritchard, Su Albert Edward
Prosser, Sir John, C V O W S
Pulley, Sir Charles Thornton
Purcell, Sir Gilbert K T
Putman, Su Thomas
Puckett, Su Arthur Scott, L D D
Quick, *Hon* Su John
Quin, Su Stephen B
Quinn, Su Patrick, M V O
Rae, Sir Henry Norman
Raghunath Venkap Sabnis *Rao Bahadur* Su, C I E
Raghupati Venkatanarain Nayudau Garu, M R Ry *Diwan Bahadur*, Su
Rame, Sir Walter, M P
Rama Nathan, Su Ponnabalam, C M G, K C
Ramsay, Su William M, L D
Randall, Sir Henry E
Randles, Sir John S
Ranger, Sir Washington, D C L
Rankin, Sir George Claus
Raoof, *Khan Bahadur* Su, Mahmmed Abdul Saund.
Raws, *Col* Su Wm Lennon, C B E
Rawson, Su A Cooper, M P
Ray, Su Pratulla Chandra, C I E
Read, Sir Alfred Henry
Read, Su C Hercules, F S A
Redfoid, Sir Edward P W, C B
Reed, *Col* Sir Joseph
Rees, Sir W Beddoe, M.P
Reichel, Su Henry
Reid, Su Arthur Hay S
Reid Su William, M B E
Reith, Sir John Chas W
Reynolds, Su Alfred Jas
Reynolds, Sir Frank Umhlah
Rhodes, Su Campbell Ward, C B E
Rhodes, Sir Edward
Rice, Sir Frederick Gill, M P
Rice, Su William George
Richardson, Sir Albion H H, C B E
Richardson, *Col* Sir Philip Wigham, C B E, V D, M P
Richardson, Sir Thos Wm
Rigg, Sir Edward, C B., C.V.O., I.S.O
Ritchie, Sir Adam Beattie.
Robbins, Sir Alfred F
Roberts, *Lt -Col* Sir James Reid, C I E, I M S
Roberts, Su John, C M G.
Robertson, Su Charles Grant, C.V.O
Robertson, Sir George Stuart, K.C.
Robertson, Sir Hy. Beyer
Robertson, Sir John, C.M.G, C B E, M.D.
Robertson, Sir Johnston Forbes-
Robinson, Sir Hugh Malcolm, C.B., L.S.O.
Robinson, Sir James C B.L
Robinson, Sir John.
Robinson, Su Sydney M.
Robinson, Sir Thomas, O B E, M P
Robinson, Sir Thos Wm.
Robinson, Sir Wm Henry
Roche, *Hon* Su Alex Adair
Roche, Sir George
Roden, Su Robert Blair
Ruffel, Su George Walter
Roger, Sir Alexander F P
Rogers, Sir Hallewell
Rogers, Sir Hy Montacu
Rogers, *Lt Col* Sir Leonard, C I E M D
Romer, *Hon* Su Mark Lemon
Ronald, Sir Landon
Roney, Su Ernest
Rose, *Lt -Col* Su Arthur, D S O
Rose, Sir Thos Kirke
Rosling, Su Edward
Ross, Sir Edward Denison, C I E., Ph D.
Ross, Sir John I L D
Rowbotham, Sir Thomas
Rowland, Sir Leonard Bromfield
Roxburgh, Su Thomas Lauriston C M G
Roy, Sir Gauendio Prosad
Royle, Sir George, C B E
Rushton, Sir Arnold
Russell, Su Charles L S
Russell, Sir Edward John, O B E
Russell, Sir Wm, Alison
Rutherford, Su Ernest, O M., F.R.S
Rutherford, Sir Ernest V B, O.B.E
Rutherford Sir Robert
Rutledge, Su John Guy, K C
Rylands, Sir Wm Peter
Salter, *Hon* Sir A Clavell.
Saltmash, Su E George
Samuel, Rt Hon Su Harry S
Sanders, Su Edgar C
Sanderson Su Chas Claxton
Sanderson, Rt Hon Su Lancelot, K.C
Sargant, Rt Hon Sir Charles Hy
Sargeant, Sir Alfred Read
Sargent, Sir Percy W. G., C M G., D S O., I.R.C.S.
Saukai, Su Nilratan, M D
Sathappa, *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir Chettiar
Savill, Su Edwin
Sau Hie, Su, C I E.
Schafer, Su Ed A Sharpey-
Schneider, Sir Gualterius S.
Schuster, Prof Su Arthur, F R S
Schwabe, Sir Walter G S, K C.
Scott, Sir Gilbert, F R I.B.A.
Scott, Su Henry Milne, K.C
Scott, Sir John Hauley.
Scott, Sir Leslie, K C, M P
Scott, Sir Robt. Forsyth, LL D.
Scrutton, Rt Hon Su Thos, Edward
Senger, Sir William H.
Seal, Sir Brajendranath, D Sc
Seaman, Sir Owen
Segrave, *Capt* Sir Thomas George, C.B.E., R.N.R.
Semple, *Lt -Col* Su David, M D
Senter, Sir Frede William
Sennett, Sir Richard Christopher
Serjeant, Su David Maurice
Seijeant, *Col* Sir Wilham Charles Eldon, C B
Sethna, Sir Phiroze Cursetjee, O B E
Shadi Lal, Sir.
Sharkey, Sir Seymour J, M D
Sharp, Sir Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E
Sharpe, Sir Montagu, K.C
Shaw, Su Archibd McInnes, C B
Shaw, Su Geo Watson, C S I
Shaw, Su John Houldsworth
Shaw, Sir Walter Sydney
Shaw, Su Wm Napier, F R S
Shead, Su Samuel G
Sheatman, *Hon* Sir Montague
Shedden, Su George
Shee, *Lt Col* Su Martin Archer, C M G, D S O
Shentall, Sir Ernest
Shepherd, Sir Harry Percy
Sherlock, Su Alfred Parker
Shields, Su Douglas
Shipstone, Sir Thomas
Short, Sir Frank, R A
Shou-Son, Su Chow
Simpson, Su Clement B
Simpson, Sir James
Simpson, Sir Jas Fletcher
Simpson, Su John Hope, C I E
Simpson, Prof Sir Wm J R, C M G
Sims, Su Thomas, C B
Sinclair, Su John Robt
Sinnett, Su Herbert K McDonnell
Sitwell, Su Sidney A H
Sivagnanam, *Diwan Bahadur* Su Tinnevelley Nellaivappa Pillai.
Skinner Sir Henry Ross
Skinner, Su Sydney Martyn
Sladden, Sir Julius
Slade, Sir James Benn
Sleigh, Sir Wm Lowrie
Slesser, Sir Henry K C., M P
Slingo, Su William
Smalley, Sir Herbert, M D
Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt, C V O
Smith, Sir Clarence
Smith, Sir E C Wyldbore.
Smith, Very Rev. Sir Geo Adam, D D
Smith, *Lt -Col* Sir Hugh Bateman Protheroe, O B E
Smith, Sir James
Smith, Sir John James
Smith, Su Jonah Walker.
Smith, Sir Lindsey
Smith, Su Philip Colville, C V O
Smith, Sir Thomas, V D
Smith, Sir Wm Edward, C B
Smith, *Col* Sir Wm Robert, M D.
Smith Su Geo Hy Fisher
Smith, *Com.* Su Hamilton P Freer., C S I., R N
Smith, Sir Alfred van Waterschoodt Lucie.
Smith, Sir Alfred Samuel Mays-
Smith, Sir Hy. Monemeff- C.I.E.
Smith, Sir Henry Scott-
Smith, Sir Henry White- C.B.E.
Smyly, Sir P. Crampton
Smyly, Su William J, M D
Smyth, Sir Robert Middleton Watson-
Souchon, Su Louis, C B E
Soundy, Sir John Thos, C B E
Soward, Sir Alfred W., C B.
Sowden, Sir William John.
Speed, Sir Edwin Airey
Spence, Sir Alexander, O B E
Spence, Sir Reginald Arthur.
Spencer, Sir Charles Gordon
Spencer, Sir J Ernest
Spicer, Sir Evan.
Spielman, Sir Meyer Adam.
Spilsbury, Sir Bernard Hy, M B
Spigge, Sir Squire, M D.
Sprott, Sir Fredk L
Spurgeon, Sir Arthur.
Stabb, Sir Newton John, O B E
Stanes, Sir Robert
Stanton, Sir Herbert Edwin Pelham Hughes-, R A
Stanton, Sir Thomas Ernest, C B E., F.R.S
Stanyon, *Col* Sir Henry J., C.I.E., V.D
Starmer, Sir Chas Walter
Stavridi, Sir John
Statham, *Hon* Su Charles Ernest
Stephen, Sir Harry L
Stephens, Su Alfred
Stephens, Sir William
Stephenson, Su Albert Frederick
Stephenson, Sir Guy, C B
Sterry, Sir Wasey, C B E
Stevenson, Sir Alexander
Steward, Su Hy A Holden
Stockton, Su Edwin F
Stoll, Sir Oswald
Stone, Sir Charles
Stone, Sir Joseph Henry, C.I.E.
Stonehouse, Sir Edmund
Storrs, Sir Ronald, C M G., C B E
Strangman, Sir Thos, Joseph.
Stringer, *Hon* Sir Thos Walter
Strong, Su Archibald T
Stuart, Su Louis, C I L
Studd, Su Kynaston, O B E.
Stupart, Sir Robert F
Sugden, Su Wilfd Hart, M P
Suhrawardy, Sir Zahhadui Rahim Zahid
Sukhdeo Parshad *Rao Bahadur Pandit*, Su, C I E
Sulman, Su John I R I B A
Sultan Ahmad Su
Sundar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Manthia, Su, C I I
Sutherland, Su Geo H
Swift, *Hon* Sir Rigby
Symonds, Su Alfred Percival
Tagore, Maharaja Sir Prodyut Kumar.
Tagore, Su Rabindranath
Tait, Su Thomas
Talbot, *Hon* Sir Geo John
Talbot, Su Samuel Thomas
Tallis, Su George
Tanner, Su Henry, C B., I.S.O.
Tata, Sir Dorabji Jamsetji
Taylor, Su Allen
Taylor, Sir Andrew Thomas
Taylor, Sir Fredk Williams-.
Taylor, Sir Herbert John
Taylor, Su Lionel Alex. G
Taylor, Sir Thomas
Taylor, Su Thomas M., C B E.
Tedder, Sir Arthur John, C.B.
Tegart, Su Chas Augustus, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Terry, Su Richard R
Thakurdas, Sir Purshottamdas, C I E., M B E
Thane, Su George Pancer, F R C S
Theobald, Sir Henry Studdy, K C.
Thomas, Sir (Abraham) Garriod, M D
Thomas, Sir Brumwell.
Thomas, Sir Iltyd.
Thomas, Sir William Hy, M.B.E
Thompson, Su William John
Thomson, Su Joseph J, O M., D Sc
Thomson, Sir St Clair
Thomson, Sir William, L L D
Thorne, Sir Wm Calthrop
Tirumalai Desikachar, *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir.

Tobin, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A, K.C
Todd, Sir Wm A Forster
Tomkins, Sir Lionel Lanton, C.I.E
Tomlin, *Hon* Sir Thomas J C
Tomlinson, Sir Thomas S
Towle, *Lt-Col* Sir Francis Wm, C.B.E
Towle, Sir William
Towse, Sir J Wrench
Tredgold, Sir Clarkson Henry
Trippel, *Maj* Sir Francis
Tritton, Sir William A
Trotter, Sir Victor M C
Tudball, Sir William.
Tudor, Sir Daniel Thos
Turner, Sir Montagu C
Turner, Sir Skinner
Turner, Rt Hon, Sir Wm George
Twomey, Sir Daniel H R
Underhill, Sir Arthur
Urquhart, Sir James
Urwick, Sir Henry.
Urwick, Sir Thomas Hunter
Vaccha, Sir Dinshah Edalji
Vakil, *Capt Sardar* Sir Rustom Jehangir
Van Boeschoten, Sir Johannes G.
Van der Meulen, Sir Fredk A, O.B.E
Van Hulsteyn, Sir Willem
Vaijnathdas, Sir Jugmohandas
Vasaji Trikamji Mulji, Sir
Vasudeva Raja, Sir Vengaji Rajah, C.I.E
Veno, Sir William Henry
Verco, Sir Joseph Cooke, M.D
Verney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph, C.I.E., C.V.O
Verrall, Sir Thos Jenner I.L.D.
Vicars, Sir John
Vicars, Sir William, C.B.E
Vincent, Sir Hugh Corbet
Vincent Sir Percy.
Vine, Sir Somers, C.M.G
Vora, Sir Manmohandas Ramji
Voules, Sir Francis Minchin, C.B.E
Vyle, Sir Gilbert Christopher
Wade, Sir William, C.B.E
Wadson, *Hon* Sir Thomas John
Waghorn, *Col* Sir Wm Thanvers, C.B., C.M.G.
Wainwright, Sir James G
Walden, Sir Robert W, C.B.E.
Waley, *Capt* Sir Fredk Geo, C.B.E. R.N.R
Walker, Sir Gilbert Thomas, C.S.I
Walker, Sir Henry, C.B.E
Walker, Prof Sir James
Walker, Sir John W Thomson, O.B.E.
Walker, Sir Norman, M.D
Walker, Sir William, C.B.E
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C
Wallet, Sir Maurice L, C.B
Wallis, Rt Hon Sir J E Power
Walmsley, Sir Hugh
Walsh, Sir Cecil, K.C
Walters, Rt Hon. Sir J Tudor
Walters, Sir W. Howell
Walton, Sir Geo O'Donnell
Wanless, Sir William James
Warburg, *Capt* Sir Oscar Emanuel, O.B.E.
Ward, Sir Thomas R J, C.I.E., M.C
Waring, Sir Holbert Jacob, C.B.E., F.R.C.S
Warner, Sir Geo Frederic
Waterhouse, Sir Herbert Furnivall, M.D
Waters, Sir Harry George
Watson Sir Arthur, C.B.E.
Watson, Sir D Milne, LL.D
Watson Sir Duncan, M.I.E.E
Watson, Sir Francis M.P
Watson, Sir Lome Pirie
Watson, Sir Malcolm, M.D
Watson, Sir William, LL.D
Watt, Sir George, C.I.E.
Watt, Sir James
Watts, Sir Thomas, M.D., M.P
Wayland, *Lt -Col* Sir Wm Abraham, M.P.
Webb, Sir Chas Morgan, C.I.E.
Webb, Sir Montagu de P, C.I.E. C.B.E
Wedgwood, Sir Ralph Lewis, C.B., C.M.G
Welby, Sir Geo Earle, C.M.G.
Wells *Capt* Sir Lionel de Latour, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., R.N
Wells, Sir William H.
Wessels, *Hon* Sir Johannes W
West, Sir Glynn H
West, Sir Walter Woolf
Wheatley, Sir Zachariah
Wheeler, Sir Wm Ireland De C., M.D
Whitaker, Col Sir Albert Edward, C.B.E. T.D
White Sir C Arnold
White, Sir Thomas
Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert Wm
Whitla, Sir Wm, M.D
Whittaker, Sir Meredith Thompson
Wigram, Sir Henry Francis
Wild, Sir Ernest, K.C
Wilkins, *Capt* Sir George H, M.C
Wilkinson, Sir Wm Henry.
Williams, *Hon* Sir Hartley
Williams, Sir Howell Jones
Williams, Sir I Thomas
Williams Sir John Fischer, C.B.E., K.C
Williams Sir Richard John
Williamson, Sir James, C.B
Williamson, Sir Walter J Franklin, C.M.G
Willis, *Lt Col* Sir George Henry, C.I.I., M.V.O
Wills, Sir Frank Wm
Willson, Sir Walter Stuart James
Wilmot *Rear Adm* Sir S M Eardley-
Wilson, Sir Charles Henry, K.C.I.E., M.P
Wilson, Sir Jas Glenny
Wilson, Sir Jeremiah, C.M.G
Wilson, Sir Robert
Wilson, Sir Thomas Saulfeilds
Wilson, Sir Wemyss Grant
Wilson, *Hon* Sir John C Dove
Wilson, His Hon Judge Sir Herbert Wm Lush, K.C
Wilton, Sir Thomas
Windham, *Com* Sir Wal ter George R.N.R
Windham, Sir Wm, C.B.E.
Windle, Sir Bertram C A
Wimfrey, Sir Richard
Winnicott, Sir John Fredk
Winter *Hon* Sir Marma duke George C.B.I
Wishart *Col* Sir Sidney, V.D
Witt, Sir Robt Clermont, C.B.I.
Woolley, *Col* Sir Chas Augustus, V.D.
Wood, Sir Edward Graham
Wood, Sir Henry J
Wood, Sir Henry Trueman
Wood, Rt Hon Sir H Kingsley, M.P
Woodgate, Sir Alfred, C.B.E
Woodroffe, *Hon* Sir John G
Woods, Sir James Edward.
Woods, Sir Robert Hy
Woodward, Sir Arthur Smith L.R.S
Wright, Sir Bernard Swan wick
Wright, *Hon* Sir Robert Alderson
Wright, Sir Robert Patrick
Wynne Rt Hon Sir Henry Arthur, LL.D
Yorke, *Lt Col* Sir Horatio Arthur C.B
Young, Sir Alfred Karney
Young, Sir Fredk. Wm
Young, *Col* Sir John Smith, C.V.O
Zulfikar Ali Khan, *Khan* Sir

THE VICTORIA CROSS. V.C.

Ribbon, Crimson for all Services.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY INSTITUTED *January 29th*, 1856.

The Victoria Cross was instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War, and extended in 1911 and 1920. The decoration is worn before all others, on the left breast, and consists of a bronze Maltese Cross, 1½ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." A special annuity of £10 a year is granted to every recipient below Commissioned Rank, with an additional £5 a year for every bar, such bar being added for additional acts of bravery which would have entitled the recipient to the Victoria Cross if he or she had not already received it. In the event of an annuitant being unable to obtain a livelihood on leaving the service, the amount of the annuity may be increased to £50. In 1911, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Empire.

A LIST OF SURVIVING RECIPIENTS.

Addison, Rev Wm. Robt F., (C F), *Gt War* ... 1916
Adlam, *Capt.* Tom Edwin (Bedf. R.), *Gt War* ... 1916
Agar, *Com* Augustine W S., D.S.O., (R N), *Gt War* 1919
Alexander, *Maj.-Gen.* E. W, C.B., C.M.G. (R F A), *Gt War* ... 1915
Allen, *Maj.* Wm Barnsley, D.S.O. M.C., M.B., (R A M C), *Gt War* ... 1916
Amey, *Corpl.* William (R War R.), *Gt War* ... 1918
Andrew, *Capt* Leslie W. (N. Z. Inf.), *Gt War*.. 1917
Angus, *L.-Corpl.* W (H L I.), *Gt. War* 1915
Archibald, *Sapper* Adam, (R E), *Gt War* ... 1918
Auten, *Lieut.-Com.* Harold, D.S.C., (R N.R.), *Gt. War* ... 1918
Axford, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas L., M.M. (Aust. I.F.), *Gt War* ... 1918
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen* Sir Fenton J., K.C.B., (R E.), *Hunza-Nagar* ... 1891
Barrett, *Capt* John (Leic R), *Gt War* ... 1918
Barker, *Maj* Wm G, D.S.O. (bar), M.C. (2 bars)(R.A.F.), *Gt War* ... 1918
Barron, *Corpl* Colin (Canad. Infy.), *Gt War* . 1918
Barter, *Capt.* Fredk M C (Indian Army), *Gt War* ... 1915
Bassett, *Lieut* Cyril R. G (N. Z), *Gt War*..... 1915
Beak, *Capt.* Daniel M. Wm., D.S.O., M.C, (R. Scots Fus.), *Gt War* ... 1918
Bees, *Corpl.* W (Canad. Inf.), *S. Africa* 1901
Beesley, *Pte* William (Rif. Brde.), *Gt. War* 1918
Beet, *Corpl* H., *Gt War* ... 1918
Belcher, *Capt* D. W (L R.B.), *Gt War* 1915

Bell, *Lt.-Col.* F. W. (W. Australia), *S Africa* 1901
Bellew, *Capt* Edward D (Brit Columbia R), *Gt War* 1915
Bennett, *Capt.* E. P., M.C. (Wores. R), *Gt War* .. 1917
Bent, *C.-S.-M* S. J (East Lancs. R), *Gt War* .. 1914
Bingham, *Capt* Hon. E., O.B.E., (R.N.), *Gt War*. 1916
Bisdee, *Lt.-Col.* J H, O.B.I (Tasmania), *S Africa* 1900
Bishop, *Lt.-Col* William Avery, D.S.O (bar), M.C, D.F.C (Can. Cav & R.F.C), *Gt War* 1917
Bissett, *Lieut* William D (A. & S. H), *Gt War* 1918
Blackburn, *Lieut* Arthur S (Australia), *Gt War* 1916
Bloomfield, *Capt* Wm Anderson (S Africa), *Gt War*. 1917
Boisragon, *Col* G. H (I.A), *Hunza-Naga* 1892
Bonner, *Lt* Charles G., D.S.C (R.N.R), *Gt War*. 1917
Booth, *Capt* Frederick C, D.C.M. (S Africa), *Gt. War* 1917
Borella, *Lieut* Albert C, M.M (Australia). *Gt War* 1918
Borton, *Lt.-Col* Arthur D, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Lond R), *Gt War* 1917
Boulter, *Lt* Wm Ewart (N'hants R), *Gt War* 1916
Bourke, *Lt.-Com* Roland, D.S.O. (R.N.V.R), *Gt War* 1918
Bovle, *Capt* E. Courtney (R.N.), *Gt War* 1915
Bradley, *Lieut* Fredk H (R.F.A), *S Africa* 1901
Brereton, *Pte* Alexander (Manitoba R.), *Gt War* 1918
Brooks, *C.-Sgt.-M* Edward (Oxf & B. L. I), *Gt War* 1917
Brooks, *Sergt* Oliver (Cold. Gds), *Gt War* 1915
Brown, *Corpl* Walter Ernest, D.C.M (Aust I F), *Gt War* 1918
Bryan, *L.-Corpl* Thomas (Northd Fus), *Gt. War* 1917
Buchanan, *Capt.* Angus (S.W. Bord), *Gt War* .. 1916
Burges, *Lt.-Col.* Dan, D.S.O (Glouc R) *Gt War* 1918
Burman, *Sergt.* William Francis (Rif Bgde), *Gt War* 1917
Burt, *Corpl* Alfred A (Herts R), *Gt War* 1915
Butler, *Pte* Wm Boynton (W Yorks R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Bye, *Sergt.* Robert (Welsh Gds), *Gt War* .. 1917
Byrne, *Pte* Thomas (2nst Lancers), *Sudan* .. 1898
Caffrey, *Pte* J (York and Lanc R), *Gt War* 1915
Caldwell *Sergt* Thomas (Lanark. Yeo & R S Co Fus), *Gt War* 1918
Calvert, *Sergt* Laurence, M.V (K O Y L I.), *Gt War* 1918
Campbell, *Rear-Adm* Gordon, D.S.O (2 bars), (R.N.), *Gt War* 1917
Campbell, *Col* John Vaughan, C.M.G., D.S.O, A.D.C. (Coldstr Gds), *Gt War* 1916
Carmichael, *Sergt* John (N. Staff R), *Gt War* . 1917
Carpenter, *Capt* Alfred Fras. B. (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1918
Carroll, *Pte* John (Aus Inf.), *Gt War* 1917
Cartwright, *Pte.* George (Aust.), *Gt War* 1918
Cator, *Sergt.* Harry (E Surr R.), *Gt War* 1917
Chater, *Pte* George W. (E York R), *Gt War* .. 1916
Chatta Singh, *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf.), *Gt War* 1916
Christian, *Pte* Harry (K O. Royal R), *Gt War* 1916
Christie, *L.-Cpl* John Alex (Lond R), *Gt. War* 1918
Clarke, *Sergt.-Maj* James (Lanc. Fus), *Gt War* 1918
Clements, *Corpl.* J J (Rangtn's Guides), *S. Africa* 1900
Cloutman, *Maj.* Brett M., M.C (R.E.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Cobbe, *Gen* Sir A S, G.C.B, K.C.S.I, D.S.O, (King's Afr R), *Somali* 1902
Coffin, *Maj.-Gen.* Clifford, C.B, D.S.O. (R.E.), *Gt War* 1917
Collins, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (R Welch Fus.), *Gt. War* 1917
Coltman, *L.-Cpl* William H, D.C.M., M.M. (N Staff R), *Gt War* 1918
Colvin, *Capt* Hugh (Chesh R), *Gt. War* 1917
Colvin, *Col* J M Colquhoun (R E), *Mohmand* .. 1897
Cooper, *and Lieut.* Edward (K.R.R.C.), *Gt War*.. 1917
Coppins, *Corpl* Frederick George (Manitoba R.), *Gt War* 1918
Cosgrove, *Sergt.* W (R. Munst F), *Gt War* 1915
Costello, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmund W., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O, (I.A), *Malakand* 1897
Counter, *Corpl.* Jack Thomas (King's R.), *Gt War.* 1918
Coury, *Lt.* Gabriel G (R.A.F), *Gt War* 1916
Coverdale, *Lt.* C Harry, M.M. (Manch. R), *Gt War* 1917
Cox, *Pte* Christopher (Bedf. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Craig, *Lt.* J. M. (R.A.F), *Gt War* 1917
Chandon, *Pte* H G (18th Hrs), *S Africa* 1901
Crichton, *Pte.* James (Auckland R., N.Z.), *Gt War* 1918
Cumming, *Col* John, C.B, C.I.E., V.D (I.M.S), *Burma* 1889
Cross, *Corpl* Arthur Henry (M G C), *Gt War* .. 1918
Crowe, *Capt* John (Worc R), *Gt War* 1916
Cruickshank, *Pte.* Robert Edward (Lond R.), *Gt War* 1918
Crutchley, *Com.* Victor Alexander, D.S.O (R.N), *Gt War* 1918
Cunninghaun, *Pte* John (E. York R), *Gt War* 1917
Currey, *Pte* W M (Aust) 1917
Curtis, *Sergt* A E (E Surrey Regt), *S Africa* 1900
Curtis, *Sergt* Horace A (R Dub Fus), *Gt War* 1918
Dalzel, *Driver* Henry (Aust I F), *Gt War* 1918
Daniels, *Capr* H, M.C (Rif Bgde), *Gt War* .. 1915
Darwan Sing Negi, *Naik* (Garwhal R), *Gt War* 1915
Davey, *Corpl* Philip, M.M (Aust. I F), *Gt War* 1918
Davies, *Corpl* John Thomas (S Lancs. R.). *Gt War* 1918
Davies, *Sergt* Joseph (R Welch Fus), *Gt War* 1916
Davies, *Col* L A E Price-, C.B, C.M.G, D.S.O, A.D.C. (K.R.R.C), *S Africa* 1901
Davies, *Capt* Richard B., D.S.O (A.F.C), R.N., *Gt War* 1916
Dawson, *Capt.* Jas Lennox (R E), *Gt War* .. 1915
Day, *Corpl* Sidney J (Suff. R), *Gt War* 1917
Daykins, *Sergt* John B (Y. & L R), *Gt War* .. 1918
Dean, *Maj* Donald J (R W Kent R), *Gt War* 1918
Dean, *Lieut* P T (R.N.V.R.), *Gt. War* 1918
de Wiart, *Maj.-Gen* Adrian Carton, C.B, C.M.G, D.S.O, A.D.C (4th Dn. Gds), *Gt War* 1916
Dimesen, *Lieut* Thomas (Quebec R), *Gt War* 1918
Dobson, *Capt* Claude C., D.S.O (R.N), *Gt War* . 1919
Dobson, *L.-Col.* F W (Coldstr. Gds), *Gt War* .. 1914
Dougan, *Pte* John (1st D G), *Laing's Nek* 1881
Dorrell, *Maj* G T, M.P.P (R.H.A), *Gt War* .. 1914
Douglas, *Col.* H. E. M., C.M.G, D.S.O. (R.A.M.C), *S Africa* 1899
Downie, *Sergt.* Robert (R. Dub F), *Gt War* .. 1916
Doyat, *Maj.* Alexis C (K.R.R.C.), *S Africa* .. 1901
Doyle, *C.-Sergt.-Maj* Martin, M.M (R Munst Fus), *Gt War* 1918
Drain, *Sergt.* J. H. C (R.H.A), *Gt War* 1917
Dresser, *Pte* Tom (Green Howards), *Gt War* .. 1914
Drummond, *Lt.-Com* Geoffrey H (R.N.V.R.) *Gt War* 1918
Duffy, *Pte.* James (R Innis Fus), *Gt War* 1918
Dunmore, *Maj* Earl of, D.S.O., M.V.O (26th Lrs), *Upper Swat* 1897
Dunstan, *Lieut.* William (Australia), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Durrant, *Corpl.* E (Rifle Bgde), *S Africa* 1900
Dwyer, *Lt.* John James (Aust M G.C.), *Gt. War* 1917
Edwards, *Corpl.* Frederick J (Middx. R), *Gt. War* 1916
Edwards, *Pte*, Thos (Black Watch), *Sudan* 1884
Edwards, *and Lieut.* Wilfrid (K. O. York L. I.), *Gt War* 1917
Egerton, *Sergt.* Ernest Albert (Sherwood F.), *Gt War* 1917
Elcock, *Corpl* Roland (Roy. Scots). *Gt War* 1918
Engleheart, *Sergt* H. (20th Hrs), *S Africa* 1900
English, *Maj* W John (A S C), *S. Africa* 1901
Evans, *Sergt* Arthur, D.C.M (Linc R) *Gt. War* .. 1918
Evans, *C.-S.-M.* George (Manch Regt), *Gt War* 1916
Evans, *Lt.-Col* Lewis Pugh, C.M.G., D.S.O (Black Watch), *Gt War* 1917
Farmer, *Lt.-Col.* Donald D. (King's R.), *S Africa* 1900
Farmer, *Corpl* J J. (Army Hosp. Corps), *Mayuba* 1881
Faulds, *Lieut* Wm Fredk., M.C (S Africa), *Gt War* 1916
Finch, *Sergt* N Augustus (R M A), *Gt War* .. 1918
Findlater, *Piper* G (Gord Highls.), *Tirah* 1897
Findlay, *Capt.* George de C E, M.C (R.E.), T.F., *Gt War* 1918
Fitzpatrick, *Pte* F. (Conn Rang), *S Africa* 1879
Forshaw, *Capt.* Wm. T. (Manchester R.), *Gt War* 1915
Foss, *Lt.-Col.* C. C, D.S.O. (Bedfs. R.), *Gt War* .. 1915
Foster, *Corpl* Edward (E. Surr. R), *Gt War* .. 1917
Freyberg, *Lt.-Col* Bernard C., D.S.O., D.S.O (2 Bars) (Gren. Gds), *Gt War* 1916
Frickleton, *Lieut.* Samuel (N.Z.), *Gt War* 1917
Frisby, *Capt* Cyril Hubert (Cold Gds), *Gt. War* 1918
Fuller, *L.-Corp* W (Welch R.), *Gt War* 1914
Fuller, *L.-Corp.* W. D (Gren Gds), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Garforth, *Sergt* Chas E (18th Hrs.), *Gt. War* 1914
Geary, Rev Benj. H., C.F. (E. Surrey R), *Gt War* 1915
Gee, *Capt.* Robert, M.C (Royal Fus.), *Gt. War* .. 1918
Gobind Singh, *Dejadar* (Ind. Cav.), *Gt. War* 1918
Godley, *Pte* Sidney F (Roy Fus), *Gt War* 1914
Good, *Corpl.* Herman James (Quebec R.), *Gt War* 1918
Gordon, *L.-Corp* B S, M.M (Aust.), *Gt War* .. 1917

Gordon, *Col* W E, C.B.F., A.D.C. (Gord High), *S Africa* ... 1900
Gorle, *Lieut.* Robert (R F A), *Gt War* 1918
Gort, *Col* Viscount, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. (Gren Gds), *Gt War* 1918
Gosling, *Batt. Sergt-Major* William (R F.A.), *Gt War* ... 1917
Gourley, *and Lieut* Cyril E, M.M (R F A), *Gt War* 1918
Graham, *Maj* John R N (M G C), *Gt War* ... 1917
Grant, *Col* Charles J Wm (I A), *Manipur* .. 1891
Grant, *Col* John Duncan (I A), *Thibet* .. 1904
Grant, *Lt* John G (Wellington R, N Z), *Gt War* 1918
Greaves, *Sergt.* Fred (Sherwood F), *Gt War* 1917
Greenwood, *Lt-Col* Harry, D.S.O (and Bar), M.C, (K O Y L I), *Gt War* 1918
Gregg, *Lieut* Milton F, M.C (and Bar), (Nova Scotia R), *Gt War* ... 1918
Gregg, *Sergt.* William, D.C.M, M.M. (Rif. Bgde), *Gt War* ... 1918
Grieve, *Capt* Robert Cuthbert (Aust Inf.), *Gt War* 1917
Grimbaldeston, *C.Q M S* William H (K O.S.B), *Gt War* ... 1917
Grimshaw, *Lt.* John (Lanc Fus), *Gt War* ... 1917
Grogan, *Brig-Gen* George Wm. St G, C.B, C.M.G., D.S.O, A.D.C. (Worc Regt), *Gt War* ... 1918
Guy, *Com* Basil John Douglas, D.S.O. (R N), *China* 1900
Haine, *Capt* Reginald L., M.C (H.A.C.), *Gt War* 1917
Hall. *Sergt* Arthur (Aust), *Gt War* ... 1918
Halliday, *Gen.* Lewis S T., C.B. (R M.L I.), *China* ... 1900
Halliwell, *L-Corpl* Joel (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt War*.. 1918
Halton, *Pte.* Albert (K O Royal R.), *Gt War* . 1917
Hamilton, *and Lt.* John (Australia), *Gt War* .. 1915
Hamilton, *Sergt.* John Brown (High. L I), *Gt War* ... 1917
Hanna, *Lieut* Robert (Can Inf), *Gt War* . 1917
Hansen, *Maj* Percy H., D.S.O, M.C (Lincs. R), *Gt. War* ... 1915
Hart, *Gen* Sir R C, K.C.B, K.C.V.O. (R E), *Afghan* 1879
Harvey, *Capt.* Frederick M W. (Can Inf), *Gt. War* ... 1917
Harvey, *Pte* Jack (Lond. R) *Gt War* .. 1918
Harvey, *Pte* Norman (R Innis F), *Gt War* .. 1918
Harvey, *Pte* Samuel (York & Lanc. R), *Gt War* 1915
Hayward, *Lieut.* Regd F Johnson, M.C (Wilts R.), *Gt War* ... 1918
Heaton, *Corpl* Wm (King's Regt), *S. Africa* . 1900
Heaviside, *Pte* Michael (Durh L. I.), *Gt. War* . 1917
Hedges, *Lieut* Frederick W (Beds R), *Gt War* 1918
Henderson, *Trooper* H S (Bulawayo), *Rhodesia* 1896
Herring, *Maj* Alfred Cecil (N'thants R), *Gt War* 1918
Hewitson, *Corpl* James (K O Royal R), *Gt War* 1918
Hewitt, *and Lieut.* William Henry (S Afr Inf), *Gt War* ... 1917
Hill, *Pte.* Albert (R Welch Fus), *Gt War*.... 1916
Hogan, *Sergt* J. (Manchester R.), *Gt War* 1914
Holbrook, *Com* N D (R N), *Gt War* 1914
Holland, *Maj.* E. J. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S Africa* 1900
Holland, *Capt.* John Vincent (Leinster R), *Gt War* ... 1916
Holmes, *Lieut.* F. W (K O Y.L I.), *Gt War* . 1914
Holmes, *Pte.* Thomas William (Can. Mtd. Rif), *Gt War* ... 1918
Hornby, *Brig.-Gen* E J Phipps-, C.B, C.M.G. (R.A.), *S Africa*... ... 1900
Howell, *Corpl.* Geo. Julian, M.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt War* ... 1917
Howse, *Maj.-Gen. Hon* Sir Neville R, K.C.B, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S (N S W. Med Staff), *S Africa* 1900
Hudson, *Maj* Charles Edward, D.S.O., M.C. (Sherwood F.), *Gt War* ... 1918
Huffam, *Lt.* James (West Riding R.), *Gt War* 1918
Hughes, *Pte.* Thomas (Con Rang.), *Gt War*.... 1916
Hull, *Shoeing-Smith* Chas (21st Lrs.), *Gt. War* .. 1916
Hunter, *Corpl.* David Ferguson (High L.I.), *Gt War* ... 1918
Hutcheson, *Capt.* Bellenden, M.C (Can. A M C.), *Gt War* ... 1918
Hutchinson, *Col* E D Brown Synge-, C.B (24th Hrs), *South Africa* ... 1900
Hutchinson, *L-Corp.* James (Lanc Fus) *Gt War* 1916
Hutt, *Corpl* Arthur (R. Warwick R.), *Gt War* 1917
Ingram, *Lt.* George M., M.M. (Australia), *Gt War* 1918
Inkson, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar Thos, D.S.O. (R.A M C), *S Africa* ... 1900
Insall, *Squadron-Leader* Gilbert S.M., M.C (R.A.F.), *Gt War* ... 1915
Inwood, *Pte.* Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp Fce), *Gt War* ... 1917
Ishar Singh, *Naik* (28th Punjabis), *Waziristan* . 1921
Jacka, *Capt.* A, M.C. (Australia), *Gt War* ... 1915
Jackson, *Pte* William (Australia), *Gt War* .. 1916
James, *Maj* H, M.C (Worc R.), *Gt War* .. 1915
James, *Capt.* Manley Angell, M.C. (Glouc R), *Gt War* ... 1918
Jensen, *Pte* Jorgen C (Aust. Inf), *Gt War* 1917
Jerrard, *Flg-Off* Alan (R.A F), *Gt. War* . 1918
Johnson, *Lt-Col* Dudley G, D.S.O. (bar), M.C (S W Bord), *Gt War* ... 1918
Johnson, *Lt* James (Northum Fus), *Gt War* .. 1918
Johnson, *Sergt* William Hy (Sher F), *Gt War* 1918
Johnstone, *Maj* R (Imp Light Horse), *S Africa* 1899
Jones, *Col* C Mansel-, C.M.G, D.S.O (W York. R), *S Africa* ... 1900
Jones, *Pte.* Thos. Alfred, D.C.M (Ches R), *Gt War* ... 1916
Jovnt, *Capt.* William Donovan (Aust I.F.), *Gt War* 1918
Judson, *and Lieut* Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M (Auckland R, N.Z), *Gt War* ... 1918
Karanbahadur Rana, *Naik* (Gurkha Rifles), *Gt War* ... 1918
Kelly, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (bar) (W. Riding R.), *Gt War* ... 1916
Kelly, *Lt-Col* John Sherwood-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Norf R & R Innis Fus.), *Gt War* ... 1918
Kennedy, *Lt-Col* Wm Clark-, C.M.G., D.S.O (bar) (Quebec R), *Gt War* ... 1918
Kenny, *Pte* Henry (Loval R), *Gt War* ... 1916
Kenny, *Pte* Thomas (Durham L. I.), *Gt War*, .. 1916
Kenny, *Pte* Thomas Jas B (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Kenny, *Sergt* W. (Gordon H.), *Gt War* ... 1915
Ker, *Capt* Allan Ebenezer (Gord. Highs.), *Gt. War* 1918
Kerr, *Capt* George, M.C (bar) (Aust), *Gt War* 1918
Kerr, *Capt.* George Fraser, M.C, M.M. (Ontario R), *Gt War* ... 1918
Kerr, *Pte* John Chipman (Canad Inf.), *Gt War* 1916
Keysor, *Lieut* Leonard (Australia), *Gt. War* .. 1915
Khudadad Khan, *Naik* (20th Baluch), *Gt. War* 1914
Kinross, *Pte.* Cecil John (Canadian Inf) *Gt War* 1918
Kirby, *Group-Capt* Frank H., C.B.E., D.S.O, (R A F), *S Africa* ... 1900
Knight, *and Lt* Alfred J (Sherwood F), *Gt. War* 1917
Knight, *Capt* H J (King's Regt.), *S. Africa* . 1900
Knox, *and Lieut* Cecil Leonard, (R E.), *Gt War* 1917
Koncwal, *Corpl* Filip (Canadian Inf.), *Gt War* . 1917
Kulbir Thapa, *Rifman.* (Gurkha R.), *Gt War* 1915
Laidlaw, *Sergt.* Daniel (K O S B), *Gt War*... . 1915
Lala, *Jemadar* (21st Dogras), *Gt War* ... 1916
Lauder, *Pte.* David R (R Scots Fus), *Gt War* . 1916
Laurent, *Sergt.* Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bgde), *Gt War* ... 1918
Lawrence, *Lt.-Col* R T. F. (27th Lrs), *S. Africa*. 1900
Lawson, *Pte* E (Gord High), *Tirah* 1897
Leach, *Lieut* J. (M'chester R), *Gt War* 1914
Leak, *Pte* John (Australia), *Gt. War* 1916
Leake, *Lt.-Col* A. Martin- (S A. Const), *S Africa*, 1902, (R.A M C), Clasp, *Gt War*..... 1915
Le Quesne, *Lt.-Col.* Ford Simeon (R.A M C), *Burma* ... x889
Lewis, *Pte.* Herbert Wm. (Welch R), *Gt. War* . 1916
Lister, *Sergt.* Joseph (Lanc. Fus) *Gt War* .. 1917
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Owen E P., K.C.B. (A.M.S.), *Burma* ... 1893
Lowerson, *Sergt.* Albert David (Austr.), *Gt. War* . 1918
Luke, *Driver* F (R.H.A.), *Gt War* 1914
Lyall, *Capt.* Graham (Cent. Ontario R), *Gt. War* 1918
McAulay, *Sergt* John, D.C.M (Scots Gds) 1918
McCarthy, *Lt.* Lawrence (Aust), *Gt. War* 1918
McDougall, *Sergt.* Stanley R (Aust. Imp. Fce.), *Gt War* ... 1918
MacDowell, *Maj.* Thain W., D.S.O. (Can. Inf.), *Gt War* ... 1917
MacGregor, *Maj.* John, M.C, D.C.M. (bar) (Canad. Mtd. Rif.), *Gt. War* ... 1918
McIntosh, *Pte* George (Gord. Highrs.), *Gt. War.* 1917
MacIntyre, *Lt.* David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High.), *Gt War* ... 1918
Mackay, *Lt-Col.* John F (A.& S. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
McNally, *Sergt.* William, M.M (Green Howards), *Gt War* ... 1918
McNamara, *Capt.* Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), *Gt War* ... 1917
McNamara, *Corp.* John (E. Surr. R), *Gt. War* .. 1918
McNess, *L-Sergt.* Fred (Scots G.), *Gt. War* 1916

Maling, *Capt* Geo Allan, M B (R.A.M.C.), *Gt War* 1915
Malleson, *Lt.-Com* W St A, (R N), *Gt War* 1915
Mailing, *Col* Sir Percival S, Bt, C B (K R R C), *Sudan* 1884
Martin, *Capt* Cyril G, D.S.O, (R E), *Gt War* 1915
Masters, *Pte.* Richard George, (R A S C), *Gt War* 1918
Masterson, *Maj.* J E I (K O Royal R), *S Africa* 1900
Maufe, *Capt* Thomas H B. (R.G.A.), *Gt War* 1917
Maxwell, *Lt* Joseph, M.C, D C M. (Aust.), *Gt War* 1918
May, *Lieut* H (Scottish R), *Gt War* 1914
Mayson, *Sergt.* Tom F (K O Royal R), *Gt War* 1917
Meekosha, *Capt* Samuel (W. Yorks R), *Gt War* 1915
Mellish, Rev Edward Noel, M C (C F), *Gt War* 1916
Mellish, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Chas John, K C B, K.C.M.G, *Ashanti* 1900
Melvin, *Pte* Charles (R Highrs), *Gt War* 1917
Merrifield, *Lieut.* William, M M. (Cent Ontario R), *Gt War* 1918
Metcalf, *L.-Cpl* William Henry, M M (Manitoba R), *Gt War* 1918
Miles, *Pte* Francis G (Glouc R), *Gt War* 1918
Mir Dast, *Subadar* (Coke's Rif), *Gt War* 1915
Mitchell, *Capt* Coulson N, M.C (Canad. Engrs), *Gt War* 1918
Moffatt, *Pte* M (Leinster R), *Gt War* 1918
Molyneux, *Sergt* John (R Fus), *Gt War* 1917
Moon, *Lt.* Rupert V (Aust Inf), *Gt War* 1917
Moore, *Capt* Montagu S S (Hants R), *Gt War* 1917
Mott, *Sergt* Edward J., D C M (Border R), *Gt War* 1917
Mountain, *Sergt.* Albert (W Yorks. R.) *Gt War* 1918
Moyney, *Sergt* John (R. Gds), *Gt War* 1917
Mugford, *Pte* Harold (M.G C), *Gt War* 1917
Mullin, *Maj.* George Harry, M M (Can. Inf.), *Gt War* 1918
Murray, *Lt.-Col* Henry Wm, C M G., D.S.O, D C.M. (Aust. Inf), *Gt. War* 1917
Murray, *Corp.* Jas (Conn Rang), *Transvaal* 1881
Myles, *Capt* Edgar K D S O (Worc R), *Gt War* 1916
Nasmith, *Rear-Adm* Martin E, C B, *Gt War* 1915
Neame, *Lt.-Col* P, D S O (R E), *Gt War* 1915
Nesbitt, *Capt* R C (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* 1896
Newland, *Capt.* James E (Aust Inf), *Gt War* 1917
Nickerson, *Maj.-Gen* William Hy S, C.B, C M G (R A M C), *S Africa* 1900
Nunney, *Pte* C J P, D C M, M M (Can Inf), *Gt War* 1918
Nurse, *Lieut* G E (R A), *S Africa* 1899
Ockenden, *Sergt* James (R. Dub Fus.), *Gt War* 1917
O'Leary, *Lieut* Michael (Northum Fus), *Gt War* 1915
O'Meara, *Pte* Martin (Australia), *Gt War* 1916
O'Neill, *Sergt* John (Leinster R), *Gt War* 1918
Onions, *2nd Lieut* George (Devon R), *Gt War* 1918
Ormsby, *Sergt* John Wm (K O Y.L.I.), *Gt War* 1917
O'Rourke, *Pte* Michael J, M M (Can. Inf.), *Gt War* 1917
Parker, *L.-Cpl* Walter R (R M L I), *Gt War* 1915
Pearkes, *Lt.-Col* Geo Randolph, D.S O, M C (Can Inf), *Gt War* 1918
Peck, *Lt.-Col* Cyrus Wesley, D.S O. (Manitoba R.), *Gt War* 1918
Peeler, *Sergt* Walter (Aust I. F), *Gt War* 1917
Phillips, *Capt* Robert E (R War. R.), *Gt War* 1917
Pitcher, *Petty Off.* Ernest, D S M. (R N), *Gt War* 1917
Pitts, *Pte* J (Manch Regt.) *S. Africa* 1900
Pollard, *Capt* Alfred O, M C, D C M. (H A C), *Gt War* 1917
Pollock, *Lieut* James D (Cam High), *Gt War* 1915
Poole, *Capt* A H Batten-, M.C (R. Muns F.), *Gt War* 1916
Potts, *L.-Cpl* Fredk. W. O (Berks Yeo), *Gt War* 1915
Poulter, *Pte* Arthur (W. Rid R.), *Gt War* 1918
Procter, *Corpl* Arthu H (King's R), *Gt War* 1916
Prowse, *Ch P O* George (R N V R), *Gt War* 1918
Quigg, *Pte* Robert (R Ulster Rif), *Gt War* 1916
Ramsden, *Lieut* H E (Protect. Regt), *S. Africa* 1899
Ratcliffe, *Pte* William, M M (S Lanc. R), *Gt War* 1917
Rayfield, *Lieut* Walter (Brit Columb R), *Gt War* 1918
Raynes, *B Sergt.-Maj.* John C (R F A), *Gt War* 1915
Readitt, *Sergt* John (S. Lanc R), *Gt War* 1917
Reed, *Maj.-Gen* Hamilton L, C.B., C.M.G (R A), *S. Africa* 1899
Rees, *Sergt.* Ivor (S. Wales Bord), *Gt War* 1917
Rees, *Group-Capt* Lionel W B, O B E, M.C., A.F.C, A.D.C. (R.A.F.), *Gt War* 1916
Rendle, *Sergt* T E (D C.L I), *Gt War* 1914
Reynolds, *Capt* Henry, M.C. (R Scots), *Gt War* 1917
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col* James Hy (R A M C), *Ronke's Drift* 1879
Richards, *Sergt* Alfred (Lancs Fus), *Gt War* 1915
Richardson, *Sergt* A. H. L, *Gt. War* 1917
Ricketts, *Pte* Thos (R Newf'land R), *Gt War* 1918
Ripley, *Sergt* John (Black Watch), *Gt War* 1915
Ritchie, *Com* H P. (R N), *Dar-es-Salaam* 1914
Ritchie, *Corpl* Walter (Seaforth H.), *Gt War* 1916
Roberts, *Maj* F C, D S O, O B E, M.C (Worc R), *Gt War* 1918
Robertson, *L.-Cpl.* Charles Graham, M M (R.Fus), *Gt War* 1918
Robertson, *Lt.-Col* James Forbes-, D.S.O., M C (Border R), *Gt War* 1918
Robertson, *Lt.-Col* William, O B E (Gord Highrs), *S Africa* 1899
Robinson, *Capt* Eric G, O B E. (R N.), *Gt War* 1915
Robson, *Pte* H H (Royal Scots), *Gt War* 1914
Rochfort, *Capt* G A Boyd- (Scots G), *Gt War* 1915
Rogers, *Lieut* James (S A Constab), *S Africa* 1901
Room, *Corpl* Frederick G. (R Ulster. R) *Gt War* 1917
Roupell, *Capt.* G. R P. (E Surrey R), *Gt War* 1915
Rutherford, *Lieut.* Charles Smith, M C, M.M (Quebec R), *Gt War* 1918
Ruthven, *Brig.-Gen* Hon Sir Alex G A. Hore-, K C M G, C B, D S O (bar) (Welch Gds), *Sudan* 1898
Ruthven, *Lieut* William (Aust I F), *Gt War* 1918
Ryan, *Pte* John (Aust), *Gt War* 1918
Ryder, *Sergt.* Robert (Middx R.), *Gt War* 1916
Sadlier, *Lieut* Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.), *Gt War* 1918
Sage, *Pte* Thomas Hy (Som L I), *Gt War* 1917
Sanders, *Lieut.* George, M C (W. Yorks R.), *Gt War* 1916
Sandes, *Lt.* Arthur J T Fleming- (E Surrey R), *Gt War* 1915
Saunders, *Sergt* Arthur F. (Suffolk R), *Gt War* 1916
Schofield, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N (R A), *S Africa* 1899
Scott, *Q.-M.-Sergt* R (Manch Regt), *S Africa* 1900
Scringer, *Lt.-Col* F A C (Can A M S), *Gt War* 1915
Shahamad Khan, *Naik* (Punjabis), *Gt War* 1916
Shankland, *Capt.* Robert, D C M (Can Inf), *Gt War* 1917
Sharpe, *Sergt* C (Lincs R), *Gt War* 1915
Shaul, *Sergt* J (High L I.), *S Africa* 1899
Shepherd, *Rflm.* Albert E (K.R R C), *Gt War* 1918
Sinton, *Maj* John A, O B E (I.M S), *Gt War* 1916
Smith, *Gunner* Albeit (R A), *Sudan* 1885
Smith, *L.-Sergt* Edward, D C.M. (Lanc Fus), *Gt War* 1918
Smith, *Sergt* Issy (Manchester R), *Gt War* 1915
Smith, *Col.-Sergt* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand* 1897
Smith, *Pte.* James (Border R), *Gt. War* 1914
Smyth, *Capt* J G, M C (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Gt War* 1915
Smyth, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Nevill M, K C.B. (and D S O), *Sudan* 1898
Spackman, *Sergt.* Charles Edward (Border R), *Gt. War* 1918
Statton, *Sergt.* Percy Clyde, M M. (Aust I. F), *Gt War* 1918
Steele, *Lieut.-Com* Gordon C (R N), *Gt War.* 1919
Steele, *Sergt* Thomas (Seaforth H.), *Gt War* 1917
Stone, *Gunner* Charles Edwin, M M. (R F.A), *Gt War* 1918
Storkey, *Capt* Percy Valentine (Aust I. F.), *Gt War* 1918
Strachan, *Maj* Henry, M C. (Can Cav), *Gt War* 1917
Stringer, *Pte.* George (Manch. R), *Gt War* 1916
Stuart, *Com.* Ronald Neil, D.S O. (R.N.R.), *Gt War* 1917
Sullivan, *Cpl* Arthur P (Roy Fus), *N Russia* 1919
Sykes, *Pte* Ernest (Northd. Fus), *Gt War* 1917
Symons, *Capt.* Wm J (Australia), *Gt War* 1915
Tandey, *Pte* H, D C M, M M (W. Riding R), *Gt War* 1918
Thomas, *Sergt.* John (N Staffs. R.), *Gt War* 1918
Throssell, *Capt* Hugo V H. (Aust), *Gt War* 1915
Tollerton, *Pte.* R (Cameron H), *Gt War* 1914
Tombs, *L.-Corpl* Joseph (King's R), *Gt War.* 1915
Towers, *Pte* James (Scott Rif), *Gt War* 1918
Townei, *Lieut.* Edgar, M.C (Aust. M G C), *Gt War* 1918
Towse, *Capt* Sir E B. B., K.C.V.O., C B E (Gord Highrs), *S Africa* 1899
Toye, *Capt.* Alfred M, M.C. (Middx. R), *Gt War* 1918
Train, *Corp.* Charles Wm (Lond. R), *Gt War* 1918
Traynor, *Sergt* W. B. (W. Yorks R), *S Africa* 1901
Turner, *Lt.-Gen* Sir R E. W, K C B, K.C M G, D S O. (R Can. Dns), *S Africa* 1900

Tunall, *Pte* Thos. Geo (Worc R.), *Gt War* 1916
Unwin, *Capt* E. (R.N.), C.M.G. (R.N.), *Gt War* 1915
Upton, *Pte* J (Sherwood F.), *Gt War* 1915
Veale, *Corpl.* Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), *Gt War* 1916
Vickers, *Corpl* Arthur (Warwick R.), *Gt War* 1915
Vickers, *Capt* Chas G. (Sherwood For.), *Gt War* 1915
Vickery, *Sergt* S (Dorset R.), *Transvaal* 1897
Walker, *Maj.-Gen* William George, C.B. (I.A.), *Somaliland* 1903
Walker, *Maj* A. R. Hill (Nithsdale R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Wallace, *Lt* Samuel T. D. (R.F.A.), *Gt War* 1917
Wark, *Maj* Blair A., D.S.O. (Aust.), *Gt War* 1918
Waters, *Maj* Arnold Horace S., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), *Gt War* 1918
Watt, *Ch. Skipper* Joseph (R.N.R.), *Gt War* 1917
Weale, *Sergt* Henry (R. Welch Fus.), *Gt War* 1918
Welch, *Sergt* James (R. Berk R.), *Gt War* 1917
West, *Flight-Lieut* Ferdinand M. F., M.C. (R.A.F.), *Gt War* 1918
Wheeler, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.), *Gt War* 1917
White, *Maj.* Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green Howards), *Gt War* 1916
White, *Pte* Jack (K. O. Royal R.), *Gt War* 1917
White, *Lt* Wm Allison (M.G. Corps), *Gt War* 1918
Whitfield, *Sergt* Harold (K. Shrop. L.I.), *Gt War* 1918
Whittle, *Sergt* John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt War* 1917
Wilcox, *L.-Cpl* Alfred (Oxf & Bucks L.I.), *Gt War* 1918
Wilkinson, *L.-Cpl* Alfred (Manch. R.), *Gt War* 1918
Williams, *Pte* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Williams, *C.-Sergt.-Maj* John H., D.C.M., M.M. (Bal. (S. Wales Bord.), *Gt War* 1918
Williams, *Seaman* William (R.N.R.), *Gt War* 1917
Willis, *Maj* Richard R. (Lancs Fus.), *Gt War* 1915
Wood, *Pte* Wilfred (Northd. Fus.), *Gt War* 1918
Woodall, *and Lieut.* Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.), *Gt War* 1918
Woods, *Pte* J. P. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt War* 1918
Woolley, Rev. Geoffrey H., M.C. (Qu. Vic. Rif.), *Gt War* 1918
Wright, *Brig.-Gen* Wallace D., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (R.W. Surrey), *Sokoto* 1915
Wyatt, *L.-Sergt* George H. (Cold Gds.), *Gt War* 1903
Wylly, *Col* Guy C. E., D.S.O. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
Young, *Pte* John F. (Quebec R.), *Gt War* 1918
Young, *Lte* Thomas (Durh. L.I.), *Gt War* 1918
Zengel, *Sergt* Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.), *Gt War* 1918

THE NEW ZEALAND CROSS.—N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY: INSTITUTED 10 March, 1869

Biddle, Benjamin....10 *March*, 1869 | Lingard, William 10 *March*, 1869 | Roberts, J. Mackintosh 10 *March*, 1869
Hill, George .... 10 *April*, 1869

THE GRAND PRIORY IN THE BRITISH REALM OF THE VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

THE Order had its origin in Jerusalem as an International lay confraternity for the relief of Christian pilgrims to the Holy Land, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 to 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Association Ambulance and Brigade, and of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem, and the London Clinic for poor people. The Order is conferred for services in the cause of humanity throughout the Empire, and is open to both men and women. There are 5 classes Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross; Knights and Dames of Justice and of Grace; Commanders, of both sexes, Officers of both sexes; Serving Brothers and Sisters. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title. The ribbon of the decorations of the Order is black (watered)

Sovereign Head ..... THE KING-EMPEROR.
Grand Prior ..... H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Sub-Prior ..... Maj.-Gen. The Earl of Scarbrough, G.B.E., K.C.B., T.D., A.D.C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Prelate—The Archbishop of York.
Chancellor—Lt.-Gen. Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Secretary-General—Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Receiver-General—Col Francis Pixley, V.D.
Director of the Ambulance Department—Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Chairman of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem—Col Sir Courtauld Thomson, K.B.E., C.B.
Almoner—Capt. A. C. Seton-Christopher
Librarian—Col Edwin J. King, C.M.G., F.S.A.
Registrar—Charles G. Kekewich.
Genealogist—Sir Henry F. Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Assistant Receiver-General—Edwin H. Freshfield, F.S.A.
Honorary Secretary of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem—Lt.-Col J. T. Woolych-Perowne
Assistant Hon. Secretary (for Scotland) of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem—John H. Stevenson, M.B.E., K.C. (Macdhmont Herald)
Assistant Librarian—Henry W. Fincham, F.S.A.

SECRETARY—Lt.-Col R. C. Bingham, D.S.O.
CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT—Capt A. N. Calhusac, M.C.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Acting Chief Commissioner—Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy do—Col G. A. Moore, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Lady Supt. in Chief—Lady Perrott, R.R.C.
Secretary—Maj. P. G. Darvil-Smith, O.B.E.

Priory for Wales.

Prior—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Sub-Prior—The Lord Kylsant, G.C.M.G.
Chaplain—The Bishop of St. David's.
Principal Secretary & Commissioner for Wales—Sir Herbert D. W. Lewis, K.B.E.

His Majesty's Ministers.

(Appointed November 4th, 1924.)

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	The Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin, MP (*b* 1867)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords	The Rt Hon Marquess of Salisbury, KG, GCVO, CB, TD (*b* 1861)	£2,000
Lord President of the Council	The Rt Hon Earl of Balfour, KG OM (*b* 1848)	£2,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt Hon Lord Hailsham (*b* 1872)	£20,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt Hon Winston Spencer Churchill, CH, MP (*b* 1874)	£5,000
Secretaries of State —		
Home Affairs	The Rt Hon Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bt, MP (*b* 1865)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs (and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons)	The Rt Hon Sir Austen Chamberlain, KG, MP. (*b* 1863)	£5,000
Dominions and Colonies	The Rt Hon Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, MP, (*b* 1873)	£5,000
War	The Rt Hon Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bt, GBE, MP (*b* 1868)	£5,000
India	The Rt Hon Viscount Peel, GBE (*b* 1867)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt Hon Sir John Gilmour, Bt, DSO, TD, MP (*b* 1876)	£2,500
Air	The Rt Hon Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt. GBE, CMG, MP (*b* 1880)	£3 000
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt Hon William Clive Bridgeman, MP (*b* 1864)	£4,500
President, Board of Trade	The Rt Hon Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, KBE, MC, MP (*b* 1884).	£5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt Hon Arthur Neville Chamberlain, MP (*b* 1869)	£5,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt Hon Lord Eustace Percy, MP (*b* 1887)	£2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	Lt-Col Rt Hon Walter Edward Guinness, DSO, TD, MP (*b* 1880)	£2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt Hon Sir Arthur Herbert Drummond Ramsay-Steel-Maitland, Bt, MP (*b* 1876)	£2,000
Attorney-General	The Rt Hon Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, KC, MP (*b* 1876) (*and fees* in 1925-6 £16,968)	£7,000
First Commissioner of Works	The Rt Hon Marquess of Londonderry, KG, MVO (*b* 1878)	£2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	The Rt Hon Lord Cushendun (*b* 1861)	£2,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Pensions, Major Rt Hon G C Tryon MP (*b* 1871)		£2,000
Postmaster-General, Rt Hon Sir William Lowson Mitchell-Thomson, Bt, KBE, MP. (*b* 1877)		£2,500
Minister of Transport, Lt-Col Rt Hon Wilfrid William Ashley, MP (*b* 1867)		£2,000
Solicitor General, Sir Frank Boyd Merriman KC, OBE., MP (*b* 1880)	(*and fees* in 1925-6 £13,091)	£6,000 unpaid
Paymaster General, Duke of Sutherland (*b* 1888)		unpaid
Civil Lord of the Admiralty Earl Stanhope, DSO, MC (*b* 1880)		£2,000
Treasury —Financial Secretary, Arthur Michael Samuel, MP (*b* 1872)		£1,000
Patronage Secretary Comm Rt Hon D M Eyres Monsell RN, MP (*b* 1871)		£2,000
Junior Lords Capt Viscount Curzon, CBE, VD, MP (*b* 1884) Capt H D R Margesson, MC, MP (*b* 1890), Capt G E W Bowyer MC, MP (*b* 1886), each £1,000, F G Penny, MP (*b* 1876), Major The Marquess of Titchfield, MP (*b* 1893)		unpaid
Assistant Whips, Capt D Euan Wallace, MC, MP (*b* 1892), Sir Victor Warrender, Bt, MC, MP. (*b* 1899)		unpaid
Under Secretaries of State —		
Home, Lt Col Sir V Henderson, MC, MP (*b* 1884)		£1,500
Foreign, Rt Hon Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker Lampson, MP (*b* 1875)		£1,500
Colonial, Rt Hon William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, MP (*b* 1885)		£1,500
Dominion Affairs, Lord Lovat KT, KCMG, KCVO, CB (*b* 1871)		
War, Rt Hon Earl of Onslow, OBE (*b* 1876)		£1,500
Do (Financial), A Duff Cooper DSO, MP (*b* 1890)		£1 500
India, Earl Winterton, MP (*b* 1883)		£1,500
Air, Maj Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt, GBE, CMG, MP (*b* 1888)		£1,500
Admiralty, Lt-Col Cuthbert Morley Headlam, DSO, OBE, MP (*b* 1876)		£1,500
Trade, Herbert G Williams, MP (*b.* 1884)		£1,500
Mines, Capt H Douglas King, CB, CBE., DSO, VD, ADC, MP (*b* 1877)		£1,500
Overseas Trade (Joint Secretariat, Foreign Office and Board of Trade) J H Hacking, OBE, MP (*b* 1884)		£2,000
Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries), The Earl of Stradbrooke, KCMG, CB, CVO, CBE, VD (*b* 1861)		£1,200
Transport Lt Col John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, DSO, MP (*b* 1884)		£1,500
Labour, Henry Bucknall Betterton, CBE, MP. (*b.* 1872)		£1,200
Assistant Postmaster-General, Viscount Wolmer, MP (*b* 1887)		£1,200
Pensions, Col Rt Hon G F Stanley, CMG MP (*b* 1872)		£1,200
Education, The Duchess of Athol, MP (*b* 1874)		£1,200
Health, Rt Hon Sir H Kingsley Wood, MP (*b* 1876)		£1,500

Scotland.

Secretary (in the Cabinet)	£2,500
Under Secretary, Capt W E Elliot MC, MP (*b* 1888)	£1,200
Lord Advocate, Rt Hon William Watson, KC, MP (*b* 1873)	£5,000
Solicitor-General, Alexander Munro MacRobert, KC, MP (*b* 1873)	£2,000

* *Political Ministers of the Royal Household.*

Treasurer, Maj Sir G R J Hennessy, Bt, OBI, MP (*b* 1887)	£700
Comptroller, Major Sir William Cope, Bt, TD, MP (*b* 1870)	£700
Vice-Chamberlain, F C Thompson, KC, MP (*b* 1875)	£700
Lords in Waiting *(Political)*, The Earl of Lucan, KBE, CB., the Viscount Gage; the Lord Colebrooke, KCVO; The Earl of Ailsie, MC	each £600
Captain, Gentlemen-at Arms, Earl of Plymouth	£700
Captain, Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Desborough, KG, KCVO	£700

* *The offices of Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, Master of the Horse, and three of the six Lords in Waiting have assumed a non political character since November 1924, and these appointments do not now change with the Government.*

CABINET MINISTERS' PENSIONS.—(First Class Pension, £2,000; Second Class Pension, £1,200. None paid since April 6, 1924.) Pensions were granted to the following Ministers, but have been resigned by them:—Rt. Hon J A Pease, now Lord Gainford (£2,200 *per annum*), Rt. Hon G. W Balfour (£2,200 *per annum*)

Prime Ministers, Secretaries,

Prime Ministers and Secretaries.—The inability of George I to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet "useless and irksome, and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom." In 1905 the office of Prime Minister was officially recognised. The first mention of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1433, owing to press of work in France, two Secretaries were appointed, and until 1704 two seems to have been the normal number. From 1688 to 1782 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe, the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Home, Irish, and Colonial business. In 1782 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining Irish and Colonial business.

Date	Prime Minister	Exchequer	Home (1782)	Foreign (1782)	War (1794)	Colonies (1854)
Apr 24, 1827	G Canning	G Canning ...	S Bourne	Dudley	Palmerston .	*Goderich* ..
Sept 5, 1827	Goderich .	J C. Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley .	Palmerston .	*W Huskisson* . .
Jan. 25, 1828	Wellington ..	H Goulburn .	R Peel. .	Dudley .	Palmerston Hardinge . . Ld F L Gower	*W Huskisson* *Sir G Murray* .
Nov 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp . ..	Melbourne .	Palmerston	C W W Wynn Sir H Parnell E Ellice .	*Goderich* . . *Hon E Stanley*
July 18, 1834	Melbourne .	Althorp . .	Duncannon .	Palmerston	E Ellice	*Hon T S Rice* .
Dec 26, 1834	Sir R Peel .	Sir R Peel	H Goulbourn .	Wellington	J C Herries.	*Aberdeen* . ..
Apr 18, 1835	Melbourne .	T Spring Rice . F T Baring	Lord J Russell Normanby	Palmerston	Howick . . T. B Macaulay	*Glenelg* *Normanby* . *Ld J Russell*
Sept 6, 1841	Sir R Peel	H Goulburn .. .	Sir J Graham	Aberdeen .	Sir H Hardinge Sir T Fremantle Hon S Herbert	*Stanley* *W. E Gladstone*
July 6, 1846	Ld J Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G Grey .	Palmerston . Granville .	Hon F Maule	*Grey* .. ..
Feb 27, 1852	Derby .. .	B Disraeli . .	S H Walpole	Malmesbury	W Beresford	*Sir J Pakington* .
Dec 28, 1852	Aberdeen .	W. E Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J Russell Clarendon .	Hn S. Herbert Newcastle .	*Newcastle* . ... Sir G Grey .. Lord J Russell .
Feb 10, 1855	Palmerston	W E Gladstone Sir G C Lewis	Sir G Grey .	Clarendon ..	Panmure .. .	Hon S Herbert Sir W Molesworth H Labouchere .
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby .	B Disraeli	S H Walpole T S S Estcourt	Malmesbury .	Gen Peel . Hn S Herbert	I Stanley Sir E B Lytton
Jun 18, 1859	Palmerston ..	W E Gladstone	Sir G C Lewis Sir G Grey	Ld J Russell	Sir G C Lewis de Grey & Ripon	Newcastle .... E Cardwell . .
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell ...	W E Gladstone	Sir G Grey	Clarendon	de Grey & Ripon Hartington.	E Cardwell ....
July 6, 1866	Derby . . .	B. Disraeli	S H Walpole G Hardy .	Stanley . .	Gen Peel .. Sir J Pakington	Carnarvon .. ..
Feb 27, 1868	B Disraeli	G W Hunt ..	G Hardy	Stanley	Sir J Pakington	Buckingham . . .
Dec 9, 1868	W.E G'dstone	R Lowe W E Gladstone	H A Bruce R Lowe	Clarendon . Granville.	E Cardwell	Granville . . Kimberley . . .
Feb 21, 1874	B Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	Sir S. Northcote	R A Cross	Derby . . . Salisbury .	G Hardy. . . . Col F A. Stanley	Carnarvon . . . . Sir M H Beach
Apr. 28, 1880	W E G'dstone	W E Gladstone H C E Childers	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville ..	H C E. Childers Hartington ...	Kimberley . . . Derby . . . . .
Juri. 24, 1885	Salisbury	Sir M H -Beach	Sir R A Cross	Salisbury .	W H Smith. .	Col F. A Stanley..
Feb 6, 1886	W E Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	H C. E Childers	Rosebery . .	H C. Bannerman	Granville .. ..
Aug 3, 1886	Salisbury W H Smith 1st Lord	Ld R Churchill G J Goschen	H. Matthews	Iddesleigh .. Salisbury : ..	W H Smith .. E. Stanhope ...	E. Stanhope . . Knutsford .....
Aug 18, 1892	W E.Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith	Rosebery ...	H.C Bannerman	Ripon . . . ..
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery ...	Sir W Harcourt	H H. Asquith	Kimberley	H.C.-Bannerman	Ripon ....
July 2, 1895	Salisbury, Balfourist Ld	Sir M H -Beach C T Ritchie ..	Sir M W Ridley C T Ritchie ..	Salisbury ... Lansdowne. ..	Lansdowne .. Sir J Brodrick	J Chamberlain ..
July 22, 1902	A J Balfour	C T Ritchie .. A Chamberlain	A Akers-Douglas	Lansdowne	St. J. Brodrick . H.O A. Forster..	J. Chamberlain.. A Lyttelton ....
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C.-Bannerman	H H. Asquith ..	H J Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	R B. Haldane ..	Elgin ....
April 8, 1908	H H Asquith	D Lloyd George	H J. Gladstone W S Churchill . R McKenna .	Sir E Grey	R B Haldane Haldane (Viscs.) Col J E B Seely H. H Asquith .. Kitchener . .	Crewe .... L. Harcourt . ..
May 26, 1915	H H Asquith	R McKenna.. .	Sir J Simon . . Herbert Samuel	Sir E Grey. .. Grey (Visct.) ..	Kitchener .. ... D Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law ..
Dec 7, 1916	D Lloyd George	A Bonar Law .	Sir G. Cave	A. J Balfour	Derby ..... Milner	W H. Long ....
[Priv Seal	D Lld George A.Bonar Law A Chamberlain]	A Chamberlain Sir R S Horne	E. Shortt .	A J Balfour Curzon	W. S Churchill Sir L W -Evans	Milner ... . W. S. Churchill
Oct 23, 1922	A Bonar Law	S Baldwin .. .	W C Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire..... .
May 22, 1923	S. Baldwin ..	S Baldwin .. N Chamberlain	W. C Bridgeman	Curzon . .	Derby	Devonshire . ....
Jan 22, 1924	J R.MacDonald	P. Snowden	A Henderson ..	J R MacDonald	S. Walsh	J. H. Thomas ....
Nov 4, 1924	S. Baldwin ...	W S. Churchill	Sir W Joynson Hicks	Sir A Cham berlain .. .	Sir L. W.-Evans	Dom. & Col. L.C.M.S Amery

and other Officers of State.

The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War, who, though not a Secretary of State directed the movements, payment, and civil control of the Army. In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business, and in 1801 he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1854 the War Secretary was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1858 the Secretary of State for India was appointed, and in 1918 the Royal Air Force was constituted, with a Secretary of State as President of the Air Council. In 1925 a Secretary of State for the Dominions was appointed the office being conjoined to that of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Ld Chancellor	Ld President	Board of Trade	Admiralty	India (1784 & 1858)	Ld Lieut (1801).	Chief Secretary (Ireland)
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	W Huskisson	Clarence	*C W W Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon W Lamb
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	C Grant	Clarence	*C W W Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon W Lamb
Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W Y Fitzgerald J C Herries	Clarence Melville	*Melville* *Ellenborough*	Anglesey Northumberland	Ld F L Gower Sir H Hardinge
Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J Graham	*C Grant*	Anglesey Wellesley Harrington	E G S Stanley Sir J Hobhouse E J Littleton.
Brougham Lyndhurst	Lansdowne Rosslyn	C P Thomson A Baring	Auckland de Grey	*C Grant* *Ellenborough*	Harrington Harrington	E J Littleton Sir H Hardinge.
(In c'mission) Cottenham	Lansdowne	C P Thomson H Labouchere	Auckland Minto	*Sir J Hobhouse*	Mulgrave Ebrington	Morpeth Elliot
Lyndhurst	Wharncliffe	Ripon W E Gladstone Dalhousie	Haddington Ellenborough	*Ellenborough* *Fitzgerald* *Ripon*	de Grey Heytesbury	Sir T F Fremantle Lincoln
Cottenham (In c'mission) Truro	Lansdowne	Clarendon H Labouchere	Auckland Sir F T Baring	*Sir J Hobhouse*	Clarendon	Bessborough H Labouchere. Sir W Somerville.
St Leonards	Lonsdale	J W Henley	Northumberland	*J C Herries.*	Eglinton	Naas
Cranworth	Granville. Ld J Russell	E Cardwell	Sir J Graham	*Sir C Wood*	St Germans	Sir J Young
Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A	Sir J Graham Sir C Wood	*Sir C Wood* *R Vernon Smith*	Carlisle	E Horsman H A Herbert.
Chelmsford Campbell Westbury Cranworth	Salisbury. Granville	J W Henley Donoughmore T M Gibson	Sir J Pakington Somerset	*Ellenborough* Stanley Sir C Wood	Eglinton Carlisle Wodehouse	Naas D Cardwell Sir R Peel.
Cranworth	Granville	T M Gibson	Somerset	Sir C Wood (Sidney & Ripon)	Wodehouse	C Fortescue
Chelmsford Marlborough	Buckingham Marlborough	Sir S Northcote Richmond	Sir J Pakington H L Corry	Cranborne Sir S Northcote	Abercorn	Naas Col W Patten.
Cairns Hatherley Selborne	Marlborough Ripon Aberdare	Richmond J Bright C Fortescue	H L Corry H C Childers G J Goschen	Sir S Northcote Argyll	Abercorn Spencer	Col W Patten C Fortescue Huntington
Cairns	Richmond	Sir C Adderley Sandon	G Ward Hunt W H Smith	Salisbury Cranbrook	Abercorn Marlborough	Sir M H Beach J Lowther W E Forster
Selborne	Spencer Carlingford	J Chamberlain	Northbrook	Hartington Kimberley	Cowper Spencer	Ld F Cavendish G O Trevelyan. H C Bannerm'n.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Richmond E Stanhope	Ld. G Hamilton	Ld R. Churchill	Carnarvon	Sir W H Duke W H Smith
Herschell	Spencer	A J Mundella	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen	J Morley
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Stanley of P Sir M H Beach	Ld G Hamilton	Cross	L'donderry Zetland	Sir M H Beach. A J Balfour W L Jackson
Herschell	Kimberley	A J Mundella	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton	J Morley
Herschell	Rosebery Bryce	A J Mundella J Bryce	Spencer	H H Fowler	Houghton	J Morley
Halsbury	Devonshire	C T Ritchie	G J Goschen	Ld. G Hamilton	Cadogan	G W Balfour
Halsbury	Devonshire Londonderry	G W Balfour Salisbury	Selborne Selborne Cawdor	Ld G Hamilton St J Brodrick	Dudley	G Wyndham G Wyndham W H Long
Loreburn	Crewe	Lloyd George	Tweedmouth	J Morley	Aberdeen	J Bryce A. Birrell
Loreburn Haldane	Tweedmouth Wolverh'ton Beauchamp Morley Beauchamp	W S Churchill Sydney Buxton John Burns W Runciman	R McKenna W S Churchill	Morley (Visct) Crewe	Aberdeen	A Birrell.
Buckmaster	Crewe	W. Runciman	A J Balfour Sir E Carson	A Chamberlain	Wimborne	A Birrell H E Duke
Finlay	Curzon	Sir A Stanley	Sir E Geddes	E. S Montagu	Wimborne Ypres	H E Duke E Shortt
Birkenhead	Curzon Balfour	Sir A Geddes Sir R S Horne S Baldwin	W H Long Lee	E S Montagu Peel	Ypres FitzAlan	I Macpherson Sir H. Greenwood.
					Air	**P M G**
Cave	Salisbury	Sir P Lloyd-Greame.	L C M S Amery	Peel	Sir S Hoare	N. Chamberlain.
Cave	Salisbury	Sir P Lloyd Greame	L C M S Amery	Peel	Sir S. Hoare	Sir W J Hicks Sir L Worthington Evans.
Haldane	Parmoor	S Webb	Chelmsford	Olivier	Thomson	V. Hartshorn.
Cave Jam.	Balfour	Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister	W C Bridgeman	Birkenhead Peel	Sir S Hoare	Sir W L Mitchell-Thomson.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Ministry.

(Jan. 22nd, 1924, to Nov. 4th, 1924)

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	The Rt Hon J Ramsay MacDonald, M P (*b* 1866)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons	The Rt Hon John R Clynes, M P (*b* 1869)	£5,000
Lord President of the Council	The Rt Hon Lord Parmoor, K C V O (*b* 1852)	£2,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt Hon Viscount Haldane K T, O M (*b* 1856)	£10,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt Hon Philip Snowden, M P (*b* 1864)	£5,000
Secretaries of State —		
Home Affairs	The Rt Hon Arthur Henderson M P (*b* 1863)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs	The Rt Hon the Prime Minister	
Colonies	The Rt Hon James Henry Thomas, M P (*b* 1874)	£5,000
War	The Rt Hon Stephen Walsh, M P (*b* 1859)	£5,000
India	The Rt Hon Lord Olivier, K C M G, C B (*b* 1859)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt Hon William Adamson, M P (*b* 1863)	£2,500
Air	The Rt Hon Brig Gen Lord Thomson, C B E, D S O (*b* 1875)	£3,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt Hon Viscount Chelmsford, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G B E (*b* 1868)	£4,500
President, Board of Trade	The Rt Hon Sidney Webb, M P (*b* 1859)	£5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt Hon John Wheatley M P (*b* 1869)	£2,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt Hon Charles P Trevelyan, M P (*b* 1870)	£2 000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt Hon Noel Buxton, M P (*b* 1869)	£2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt Hon Thomas Shaw, C B E M P (*b* 1872)	£2,000
Postmaster General	The Rt Hon Vernon Hartshorn, O B E, M P (*b* 1872)	£2,500
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	The Rt Hon Colonel Josiah Clement Wedgwood, D S O, M P (*b* 1872)	£2,000
First Commissioner of Works	The Rt Hon Frederick William Jowett, M P (*b* 1864)	£2,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Transport, Harry Gosling, C H, M P (*b* 1861)	£2,000
Minister of Pensions, Rt Hon Frederick Owen Roberts, M P (*b* 1876)	£2,000
Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Hastings, K C, M P (*b* 1880)	(*and fees*, in 1922-23 £17,275) £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Herman Slesser, K C (*b* 1883)	(*and fees* in 1922-23 £6,505) £6,000
Paymaster-General, Harry Gosling, C H, M P (*b* 1861)	*unpaid*
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Frank Hodges, M P (*b* 1887)	£1,000
Treasury —Financial Secretary, Rt Hon William Graham, M P (*b* 1887)	£2,000
Patronage Secretary, Rt Hon Ben C Spoor, M P. (*b* 1878)	£1,000
*Junior Lords —*Frederic Hall, M P (*b* 1855)	£1,000
Thomas Kennedy, M P (*b* 1876)	£1 000
John Robertson M B E M P (*b* 1807)	£1,000
G H Waine, M.P (*b* 1881)	*unpaid*
Under-Secretaries of State —Home, Rhys John Davies, M P (*b* 1877)	£1,500
Foreign Arthur Augustus William Harry Ponsonby, M P (*b* 1871)	£1,500
Colonial Lord Arnold (*b* 1878)	£1,500
War, Major Clement Richard Attlee, M P (*b* 1883)	£1,500
Do (Financial) John James Lawson, M P (*b* 1881)	£1,500
India, Robert Richards M P (*b* 1884)	£1,500
Air, William Leach, M P (*b* 1870)	£1,500
Admiralty, Charles George Ammon, M P (*b* 1873)	£1,500
Trade, Albert Victor Alexander, M P (*b* 1887)	£1,500
Mines, Emanuel Shinwell M P (*b* 1884)	£1,500
Overseas Trade (Joint Secretariat Foreign Office and Board of Trade), William Lunn, M P (*b*, 1872)	£2,000
Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries) W. R Smith, M P (*b* 1872)	£1,200
Labour, Margaret Grace Bondfield, M P. (*b* 1873)	£1,200
Pensions, J W Muir, M I (*b* 1881)	£1,200
Education, Morgan Jones M P (*b* 1825)	£1,200
Health, Arthur Greenwood, M.P. (*b*, 1880)	£1,200
Charity Commissioner, Robert Richardson M P	*unpaid*
Church Estates Commissioner, George Middleton, M P	*unpaid*

Scotland

Secretary of State (in the Cabinet)	
Under-Secretary (Health), James Stewart, M P, (*b* 1864)	£2,500
Lord Advocate, Rt Hon Hugh Pattinson Macmillan, K C (*b* 1873)	£1,200
Solicitor-General, J C Fenton, K C,	£5,000
	£2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K C V O, C B E. (*b* 1869)	£2,000
Treasurer, Thomas Griffiths M.P (*b* 1867)	£700
Comptroller, John Allen Parkinson, M P (*b* 1870)	£700
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon Earl of Cromer, G C B E, C V O. (*b* 1877)	£700
Vice-Chamberlain John E Davison M P (*b* 1870)	£2,000
Lords in Waiting, The Earl De La Warr, the Lord Muir Mackenzie, G C.B; the Viscount Hampden, K C M.G; the Lord Colebrooke, K C V.O	each £600
Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms Rt Hon Earl of Dunmore, P C, D S O, M V.O.	£700
Captain, Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Loch, C.B, C.M G, D S O, M V.O.	£700
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon, Earl of Granard, K P, G C.V O	£2,500

NEW UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEM.—The most important measure dealt with in the autumn sitting of 1927 was a Government Bill remodelling the whole system of unemployment insurance, founded partly upon the recommendations of the Blanesburgh Committee Explaining the proposals in moving the second reading in the Commons on *Nov* 9, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland said the Bill established a single scheme based upon a statutory right to benefit subject to two qualifying conditions—an applicant must have made at least 30 contributions in the preceding two years and must be genuinely seeking work A new class was set up of young persons from 18 to 21, with proportionate contributions, but the Government could not make an immediate reduction in the contributions as proposed by the Committee The Bill was read a second time on the following day after the defeat of a Labour motion for rejection by 296 to 143 During the Committee stage on *Nov* 21, the Minister of Labour said it was estimated that the total number of men who would be taken off the unemployment pay roll because of the measure was 30,000, but it would only take effect gradually A concession made by the Government fixed a ten-stamp qualification for disabled ex-Service men in the qualifying period for men incapacitated by sickness A timetable for the remaining stages was imposed, and under this better progress was made A new clause was agreed to enabling grants to be made from the Unemployment Fund towards the cost of approved courses of instruction for boys and girls between 16 and 18 at juvenile unemployment centres. A Government concession extended to ten weeks the period during which a person might work in unsuitable employment without subsequently losing the right to benefit without a waiting period The Committee stage was concluded on *Dec* 6, when new rates of benefit were laid down for young men and women between 20 and 21 of 14*s.* and 12*s* respectively, and between 19 and 20 of 12*s* and 10*s*. respectively. The Bill was read a third time on *Dec.* 9 after an amendment for rejection had been defeated by 233 to 124. The House of Lords gave a second reading on *Dec.* 15 by 64 to 27, and the Royal Assent was accorded on *Dec.* 22, when Parliament was prorogued

LEASEHOLD REFORM.—The Landlord and Tenant Bill, which was considered by a Standing Committee earlier in the year, passed its report stage on *Nov.* 8, the day Parliament resumed The Bill provided for the payment of compensation for improvements and goodwill to tenants of premises used for business purposes, or the grant of a new lease instead of compensation Goodwill was defined by the Home Secretary as increased letting value, and landlords were protected against having to pay compensation for anything else The third reading was carried on *Nov.* 18 In the House of Lords, after the second reading on *Dec* 1, a suggestion by Lord Harris that the measure should be referred to a Select Committee was defeated by 109 to 37. In Committee an amendment by the Lord Chancellor was accepted, providing that all cases in dispute should be referred to a referee, and either settled upon his award, or, if still disputed, upon the award of the County Court Judge, cases involving over £500 going to the High Court. The third reading was agreed to on *Dec.* 19, and two days later the Commons considered the Peers' amendments. They disagreed with one excluding tenants in possession of premises under the Rent Restrictions Acts from the provisions of the Bill in respect of compensation for improvements or goodwill. Another, making all contracts outside the Act entered into after *March* 30 null and void, was altered to make the date *Feb* 8. The date on which the Bill was to come into operation was fixed at *March* 25, 1928. The Lords did not insist on their amendments, and the Royal Assent was given on *Dec.* 22

HELP FOR BRITISH FILMS.—The Government Bill to give some security to the British film industry, introduced as a result of the recommendation of the last Imperial Conference, was on *Nov* 14 considered on report as amended in Standing Committee before the adjournment. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said the industry had asked for the Bill in order to protect it from foreign exploitation He must adhere to its principles, but would make certain modifications, including a reduction in the penalty for illegal advance booking from £100 to £50 and the postponement of the full restrictions on such booking for 10 years. Sir Philip also consented to make the Bill valid for 10 years only, making it of a temporary character and to reduce the operation of the quota from 12 to 10 years. These amendments were agreed to on *Nov.* 15, and two days later the third reading was carried by 223 to 125 In the House of Lords the second reading was agreed to on *Nov.* 28 by 68 to 20, Lord Peel stating during the debate that the Bill would not be renewed when it came up for revision if it had proved detrimental to the interests or pocket of the public The third reading was granted on *Dec* 12, and the Bill was given the Royal Assent on *Dec.* 22.

THE NEW PRAYER BOOK.—The best debates of the Session took place shortly before the prorogation when the revised Prayer Book was brought before both Houses to obtain their sanction to the presentation of the Measure to the King for his assent. In the Upper Chamber, on *Dec.* 12, the Archbishop of Canterbury claimed that the Measure was the answer of the Churches to charges of indiscipline extending over 21 years He declared that the proposals contained no vestige of a departure from the principles of the Reformation. The proposed changes had been passed by an overwhelming majority in the Church Assembly, and that verdict had been confirmed by 80 per cent. of the diocesan conferences Lord Hanworth, Master of the Rolls, led the opposition, and suggested that the controversial portions should be erased and the remainder kept as an agreed Measure. After three days' debate the Primate's motion to present the Measure for the Royal Assent was carried by 241 to 88 on *Dec.* 14, both Archbishops and 20 Bishops voting for the proposals and two Bishops against. On the following day, the Commons, after one of the finest debates for many years, rejected a similar motion by 238 to 205. It was introduced by Mr Bridgeman and was opposed by the Home Secretary, the other leading speakers for the Measure being the Prime Minister, Lord Hugh Cecil and Sir Henry Slesser, and its opponents Sir John Simon, Sir Douglas Hogg and Sir Thomas Inskip. The same fate awaited the Measure in the subsequent Session, the rejection being carried by 265 to 220 on *June* 14 after a two days' debate.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—Owing to a cold, the Queen was unable to accompany the King when he opened the new Session on *Feb* 7. In the Speech from the Throne, it was declared that there were many encouraging signs of progressive improvement in both home and external trade which justified the hope that with co-operation and good-will steady progress would be made in the coming year Enquiries were being made as to the possibility of affording some relief to the producing community from the burdens of local rates. Only a few Bills of importance were mentioned, including that to amend the law relating to the franchise and others for giving effect to certain recommendations of the National Health Insurance Commission and for increasing the credit facilities of persons engaged in agriculture In the Lords, the Duke of Montrose moved and Lord Cranworth seconded the Address, which was agreed to after a brief debate. Lt -Col Lambert Ward moved and Mr. Templeton seconded the Address in the Commons, and Mr. MacDonald, referring to "the most meagre King's Speech" he had ever heard, said the programme was a record for sins of omission and the absence at least of virtues of commission The Prime Minister said there would be a clause in the new Franchise Bill to ensure that all who were enfranchised by it should vote at the next election. The Government, he said, had decided to prorogue the Session in the summer, and to begin a new Session in November, when a new Factory Bill would be taken The reform of the Health Insurance system would relate only to its machinery, and there would be a Rating Bill only if the final balancing of the national accounts showed that the money was available On the following day, Sir Austen Chamberlain reviewed the foreign situation and referred to negotiations for an Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty similar to the Franco-American draft, explaining that it was confined to justiciable disputes The Labour amendment was moved by Mr. Arthur Henderson on *Feb.* 9 It dealt with the unemployment question and condemned the Mining Industry Act and the Eight Hours Act, the latter of which, Mr. Henderson said, had thrown 100,000 miners out of work. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on the other hand, claimed that that Act had resulted in more coal being sold and more men being employed. The amendment was rejected on *Feb.* 13 by 293 to 137; another, urging economy in expenditure and relief to the taxpayers' burdens, introduced by Col. Gretton, was defeated by 189 to 84 on the same day; and a Liberal amendment on the condition of the poor and the need for amelioration, moved by Mr Harney, was beaten by 320 to 140 on *Feb.* 14, when the Address was agreed to.

TRIBUTES TO TWO GREAT FIGURES.—Tributes to "a great Parliamentarian" were paid in both Houses on *Feb.* 16, the day following the death of the Earl of Oxford, and motions for adjournment were agreed to as a mark of respect. In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury, Lord Haldane, Viscount Grey, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Gainford expressed their high regard and esteem for the Prime Minister who took the Empire into the Great War The Prime Minister in the Commons spoke eloquently of Lord Oxford's many qualities, emphasising especially his unfailing loyalty—"a loyalty deep set that wrought no evil and that thought no evil" "When our time comes," Mr. Baldwin said, "may it be our lot to leave behind to our friends as fragrant a memory as Lord Oxford's, and to our country a light, however faint, to lighten the steps of those who come after." Mr MacDonald and Mr Lloyd George expressed the feelings of their followers, and Mr. T P. O'Connor, as the last remaining member of the Irish Party, added the tribute of his country. Only a week earlier, Lord Salisbury in the Upper Chamber and the Prime Minister and Mr MacDonald in the Commons had expressed the nation's grief at the death of Earl Haig, and an Address was presented to the King for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Field-Marshal By common consent, said Mr Baldwin, Earl Haig was one of the great figures of the war, but the ultimate place of any soldier, as of any statesman, could never be decided in the lifetime of the generation to which he belonged. The fame of Lord Haig would grow as the years went by Associating himself with the Prime Minister's tribute, Mr. MacDonald urged that instead of a memorial in marble it should take the form of funds to carry out his work for ex-Service men, but this suggestion was rejected by 220 to 103

THE NEW SPEAKER.—After seven years in the Chair, Mr J. H. Whitley, on *June* 18, announced his retirement on the ground of health, and on the following day he bade farewell to the House. The Prime Minister, moving a resolution according thanks to Mr. Whitley during a period of unusual labour, difficulty and anxiety, happily expressed members' appreciation of his "wide humanity," and warm tributes were also paid by Mr MacDonald, Mr Lloyd George and Mr. T P O'Connor, the "Father" of the House. The motion having been carried, Mr. Whitley expressed his thanks, and at the close of the sitting shook hands with every member present. The House assembled with an empty Chair on *June* 20, when Sir Robert Sanders moved and Mr C. W Bowerman seconded the election of Captain the Hon Edward Algernon FitzRoy as Speaker. His prayer for strength to uphold his determination to maintain the rights, privileges, traditions, and independence of the House produced an ovation. Mr. Baldwin, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George welcomed Captain FitzRoy's election, and on the following day the King's approval of the choice was announced. For personal reasons, Mr. Whitley declined the viscounty usually conferred upon a retiring Speaker, and on *June* 27 the House of Commons, on the Prime Minister's motion, voted him a pension of £4,000, a Labour amendment to reduce the sum to £1,000 being negatived by 224 to 103.

EQUAL FRANCHISE.—With comparatively little opposition, the Bill placing the two sexes on an equality with regard to the Parliamentary vote was passed. The measure was, as the Home Secretary expressed it, "the inevitable last chapter of a political history which began with the change from the representation of interests to the representation of the people in 1832." Read a first time in the Commons on *March* 12, the Bill provided that men and women should vote on exactly the same terms on reaching the age of 21. A person would be entitled to be registered for the Parliamentary franchise if he

or she were the husband or wife of a person possessing a business premises qualification, both husband and wife being entitled to use two votes at a general election if the residential and business qualifications were in respect of different constituencies The new register incorporating the additional 5¾ million voters would come into force on *May* 1 1929 The second reading was carried on *March* 29, after the defeat by 387 to 10 of a motion for rejection Sir William Joynson-Hicks said that the Bill fulfilled the long-standing ambition of all parties There was the soundest authority for putting the two sexes upon complete electoral equality A male majority of three millions would be turned into a female majority of two millions The Bill would enfranchise 1,800,000 women over 30 and 2,200,000 women under 30 who had the responsibility of marriage or of earning their own living, as well as 226,000 unoccupied spinsters. Mr Snowdon said that the Bill would be the charter of a truer comradeship between the sexes in dealing with the grave difficulties of the time. Mr Baldwin intimated that the Government would agree to some limitation of the resultant increase in expenditure at elections In Committee on *April* 18 an amendment to raise the voting age to 25 was defeated by 359 to 16, and a Labour motion to prevent the extension of plural voting by 208 to 138 Before the Committee stage ended on *April* 23, the House on a free vote adopted by 220 to 71 a clause moved by Mr. Arthur Henderson to reduce the maximum scale of election expenses from 7*d*. to 6*d*. for each elector in counties and from 5*d*. to 4*d*. in boroughs Sir John Simon then moved that the reduction in counties should be 2*d* instead of 1*d*, but this was defeated by 215 to 111, and an amendment to retain the present maximum of 5*d* for boroughs was agreed to by 181 to 173 The third reading was agreed to on *May* 7, after the defeat by 216 to 78 of an amendment to abolish plural voting at a general election except in regard to the University franchise, and by 214 to 100 of another to reduce the permitted expenditure in boroughs from 5*d*. to 4½*d*. The House of Lords gave the Bill a second reading on *May* 22 after a two days' debate, an amendment for rejection being defeated by 114 to 35. An effort to raise the electoral age to 25 for both men and women was negatived by 87 to 41 in Committee on *June* 12, the third reading was secured on *June* 18, and on *July* 2 the Royal Assent was given.

THE BUDGET.—In a speech of such length that an adjournment was arranged in its course, Mr. Churchill, on *April* 24, outlined a Budget notable for an ambitious scheme of rating reform designed to assist in the revival of industry He claimed that hard work and ceaseless scraping had produced the surplus of £4,250,000, as he had had to face nearly £25,000,000 of shortfalls or additional expense, met partly by an increase in the death duties and partly by economies, including reductions in the personnel of the Civil Service Towards the reduction of debt £80,000,000 had been paid; the dead-weight debt had been reduced to £7,527,000,000, the external debt to £1,095,000,000, and the floating debt to £688,750,000, the lowest figure since the war The Chancellor said that he proposed to establish a new fixed debt charge of £355,000,000 a year, which would extinguish the country's entire debt, both internal and external, including the debt to the United States, in fifty years. Savings in interest, he added, would go to the relief of the income-tax payer. On the average for a six-year period the new charge would produce £71,750,000 for the Sinking Fund and the liability on Savings Certificates. The Bank of England would take over the issue of currency notes, and the reserve accumulated by the Treasury, amounting to £13,200,000, would, with £800,000 from the general resources of the Budget and £51,000,000 provided by the debt charge to meet specific sinking funds on certain Government stocks, carry the Sinking Fund to £65,000,000. The estimated expenditure of 1928 was £806,195,000, or, under a simpler system of accounts, which omitted the Post Office, the Road Fund and the Sinking Fund, to £676,500,000. Turning to revenue, Mr Churchill said that the betting tax would not be altered, and he expected to receive £3,250,000 He proposed to raise the Excise Duty on British wines from 1*s*. to 1*s* 6*d*. a gallon, and to impose a duty of 6*d*. upon mechanical lighters with the object of preserving the match duty and an *ad valorem* duty of 33⅓ per cent upon imported buttons Receipts from the settlement of Allied debts and the repayment of reparations under the Dawes Scheme almost reached the amount to be paid to the United States Adopting the new form of accounting, he had to meet an expenditure, including the Sinking Fund, of £727,381,000, and had available revenue of £733,683,000, the provisional prospective surplus after deducting £800,000 for the new Sinking Fund being £5,502,000. Coming to "the most important and controversial part" of his task, the Chancellor justified his intention to assist producers by reforming a rating system which dated from the sixteenth century. He proposed to accumulate £20,000,000 to £30,000,000 a year for a great operation upon the rates. A Valuation Ascertainment Bill was to be introduced immediately, a new valuation would be made, and later another Bill dealing with the reimbursement of the local authorities would be brought forward The first relief to rates would begin in *Oct*, 1929 The necessary money was to be raised by a tax of 4*d* a gallon upon certain kinds of imported oil, including kerosene, which would yield £14,000,000 in 1928 and £17,800,000 in 1929, the revenue being estimated to rise year by year. To balance the tax on kerosene lamps, the sugar duty would be reduced by amounts equivalent to ½*d*. per lb in the retail prices Licence duties upon lighter goods vehicles and hackney vehicles were to be slightly reduced. The net revenue from the oil tax, together with the surplus of the year, would supply means for the rating relief to productive industries. This would be afforded directly by reduction of rates upon premises used for the purpose of production and indirectly by reduction of the rate burden upon the freight carrying railways, canals, harbours, and docks. In the latter case the relief would only be given conditionally on those undertakings making equivalent reductions in their transport charges Gas, electricity and water would be outside the scheme, but the local rates on property used for production by means of manual labour would be reduced by three-quarters at *Oct.*, 1929. Farm lands and buildings, but not residences, would be completely

relieved of all rates The relief accorded to railways and canals would amount to £4,000,000 a year and would be concentrated on heavy traffics, one-fifth being given to agriculture, and the remainder on traffics of industries, including coal, employing the largest proportion of manual wage-earners to their business turnover. The total amount to be found by the Exchequer would be £29,000,000 Finally, Mr Churchill announced an increase of the children's allowance for income-tax relief to £60 for the first child and £50 for each subsequent child. Balancing his Budget, he placed the expenditure at £727,381,000 and the revenue at £761,083,000, giving a prospective surplus of £33,702,000. From this he took £14,000,000 to raise the Sinking Fund to £65,000,000, and after allowing for the reliefs he had mentioned he had left £14,502,000, to which he added £4,239,000, last year's surplus, to be carried forward in the Suspensory Fund In conclusion, Mr Churchill hinted that if 1928 were a year of real advance towards prosperity there might possibly be the means of making some further relief in taxation for the benefit of all classes In the general debate Mr. Snowden described the rating scheme as a fantastic half-baked monstrosity, but Sir Robert Horne considered that the stimulus to industry would not be postponed until the autumn of 1929, for strengthened industries could immediately borrow and plan further ahead Mr Churchill withdrew the kerosene duty as a result of representations made, and the Finance Bill was brought in and read a first time on *May* 3. The second reading was carried on *June* 5 after a motion for rejection had been defeated by 322 to 135. The Committee stage opened on *June* 25 and concluded on *July* 3, the chief features being the loss by 237 to 115 of Mr Snowden's amendment to reduce the petrol tax from 4*d* to 2*d*, and by 182 to 128 of a clause to repeal the Betting Duty. When the Bill was considered on report on *July* 23 the Chancellor moved a new clause to reduce the rate of duty on betting on the course from 2 per cent. to 1 per cent, and on office betting from 3½ per cent to 2 per cent from *Oct.* 1 He said that he desired to mitigate the temptation to evasion The yield of the tax would be reduced this year from £3,250,000 to £2,000,000, but the actual net reduction of revenue would only be about £600,000. The clause was accepted by 199 to 11. The third reading of the Bill was carried by 249 to 84 on *July* 27, and the Royal Assent was given on *Aug.* 3, when Parliament was prorogued until *Nov* 6 A separate Bill permitting the Bank of England to issue £1 and 10*s* bank-notes was passed, and received the Royal Assent on *July* 2.

RATING REFORM.—Moving the second reading of the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Bill, which was based on the Budget proposals, Mr. Neville Chamberlain on *June* 6 said that the rating authorities would invite applications for relief and check the applications, and probably by *July*, 1929, assessment committees would issue demands for the amounts ascertained to be due. The loss of revenue to local authorities would be made good by block grants designed both to cover the deficiency and to replace the existing percentage grants, assigned revenues and certain road grants. The three beneficiaries would be agriculture, industry and transport The second reading was carried on the following day by 308 to 140, Mr Snowden's motion for rejection being negatived The Committee stage ended on *July* 9 with the help of a time-table, and the third reading was secured on *July* 17 after a motion for rejection had been lost by 326 against 128. The Upper Chamber gave the Bill a second reading on *July* 24 by 80 to 15, and a third reading on *Aug* 1, the Royal Assent being accorded on the day the Session closed The Government had previously secured the passage of another Bill extending to London the relief in regard to the rating machinery given to the rest of the country in 1925. Mr Chamberlain said that he was obliged to defer his attempt to establish a common system of rating and valuation for the whole country, because agreement on outstanding administrative details between the London County Council and the metropolitan boroughs had not been reached

HEALTH INSURANCE.—In the early part of the Session, a Bill to simplify the administration of the Health Insurance system, based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed three years earlier, was passed. The second reading was carried on *April* 3 by 206 to 99 on the motion of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who explained that it abolished all penalties in respect of benefits on the genuinely unemployed who could not keep up their contributions Insured persons ceasing to be employed would remain in full benefit for 21 months, and afterwards in full benefit less 50 per cent. of their cash benefit for another year, provided they could prove that no work was available. The Bill provided that no person who had had any substantial period in regular employment should be disqualified for an old age pension by the fact of having been out of work for some time before attaining the statutory age. The Royal Assent was given on *July* 2.

THE TOTALISATOR.—By a majority of 15 the House of Commons on *March* 16 gave a second reading to a private member's Bill, introduced by Major Glyn, to legalise the totalisator and to control bookmakers at racecourses where the rules of the Jockey Club and the National Hunt Committee prevailed. The Bill was changed in Standing Committee, a Control Board being set up. The Government gave facilities to the Bill, and the third reading was carried by 218 to 122 on *July* 19. The Peers also passed the Measure, and it received the Royal Assent on *Aug.* 3.

OTHER LEGISLATION.—A second private member's Bill placed on the Statute Book was that introduced by Sir Park Goff to make the early closing of shops permanent and to remove some of the anomalies of the war-time legislation. A Bill was passed to make the provisions of the Act setting up a Court of Criminal Appeal for Scotland retrospective, so as to enable Oscar Slater, who had been released, to appeal against his conviction for murder, which he did successfully. Bills promoted by the four great railway companies to empower them to run road transport were passed after careful consideration before a Joint Committee. A Government Bill to assist the credit of persons engaged in agriculture in England and Wales was also passed.

PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITIES.

Majorities of recent Governments —

Year		Majorities
1847	Whig	1
1852	Liberal	13
1857	Liberal	79
1859	Liberal	43
1865	Liberal	67
1868	Liberal	128
1874	Conservative	46
1880	Liberal	62
1885	Liberal (84) and Nationalist (82)	166
1886	Unionist	114
1892	Liberal	40
1895	Unionist	152
1900	Unionist	134
1906	Liberal	356
1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	124
1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126
1918	Coalition	263
1922	Conservative	79
1923	No Majority	—
1924	Conservative	225

LABOUR AND PARLIAMENT.

Strength of the Labour Party in Parliament.

1892	15	1910 (December)	42
1895	12	1918	62
1900	11	1922	142
1906	52	1923	191
1910 (January)	40	1924	150

COST OF THE GENERAL ELECTION, 1924.

At the General Election of 1924 there were 1,428 Candidates for the 615 seats. The average expenditure of each Candidate was £645, the highest amount spent being £1,479 (Senior Member for Oldham) and the lowest *nil* (University Member for Northern Ireland).

Division	Members	Expenses
England	492	£780,225
Wales and Mon.	36	49,295
Scotland	74	85,446
Northern Ireland	13	6,199
Total	615	£921,165

The House of Commons.

THE sixth Parliament of King George V. and the *Third Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* was elected on October 29, 1924. The General Election had returned 413 Conservative; 7 Constitutionalist; 150 Labour, 40 Liberal; 1 Irish Nationalist, and 4 Independent, distributed as shown in the following table —

	Distribution of Members				Party Strength (Nov. 18, 1924).		
	Counties	Boroughs	Universities	Total Members	Government	Opposition	Majority
England	230	255	7	492	361	131	+230
Wales & Monmouth	24	11	1	36	9	27	− 18
Scotland	38	33	3	74	38	36	+ 2
Northern Ireland	8	4	1	13	13	—	+ 13
Total	300	303	12	615	421	194	+227

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat, Name of Division, and Majority at the General (or subsequent bye-) Election of each of the 615 Members of Parliament.

C. = Conservative, *Const* = Constitutionalist, *Lab.* = Labour, *L* = Liberal; *Ind.* = Independent, *N.* = Irish Nationalist, *Com.* = Communist; *Rep.* = Irish Republican.

	Maj.
Adamson, W. M. (*Lab.*), 422 *Cannock*	1,181
Adamson, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 575 *Fife, West*	8,670
Ainsworth, Capt. C. (*C.*), 103 *Bury*	3,096
Albery, I. J., M.C. (*C.*), 349 *Gravesend*	4,441
Alexander, A. V. (*Lab.*), 215 *Hillsborough*	4,019
Alexander, E. E. (*C.*), 148 *Leyton, E.*	1,562
Alexander, Brig.-Gen. Sir W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (*C.*), 544 *Central Glasgow*	5,641
Allen, Sir J. Sandeman (*C.*), 160 *W. Derby*	6,860
Allen, Lt.-Col. Sir W. J., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*C.*), 609 *Armagh*	17,265
Amery, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. (*C.*), 80 *Sparkbrook*	5,959
Ammon, C. G. (*Lab.*), 20 *Camberwell, N.*	3,736
Applin, Lt.-Col. R. V. K., D.S.O. (*C.*), 384 *Enfield*	2,079
Apsley, Lord, D.S.O., M.C. (*C.*), 218 *Southampton*	8,520
Ashley, Col. Rt. Hon. W. W. (*C.*), 329 *New Forest*	11,264
Astbury, Lt.-Com. F. W. (*C.*), 209 *W. Salford*	4,352
Astor, Viscountess (*C.*), 193 *Sutton*	5,079
Astor, Maj. Hon. J. J. (*C.*), 347 *Dover*	13,559
Atholl, Duchess of, D.B.E. (*C.*), 593 *Kinross and Western*	8,279
Atkinson, C., K.C. (*C.*), 266 *Altrincham*	8,785
Attlee, Maj. C. R. (*Lab.*), 50 *Limehouse*	6,021
Baker, J. (*Lab.*), 251 *Bilston*	1,743
Baker, W. J. (*Lab.*), 97 *East Bristol*	4,777
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. S. (*C.*), 456 *Bewdley*	unop.
Balfour, G. (*C.*), 24 *Hampstead*	15,770
Balniel, Lord (*C.*), 364 *Lonsdale*	3,458
Banks, Sir R. Mitchell, K.C. (*C.*), 454 *Swindon*	2,904
Barker, G. (*Lab.*), 521 *Abertillery*	unop.
Barnes, A. J. (*Lab.*), 117 *East Ham S.*	988
Barnett, Maj. Sir R. W. (*C.*), 45 *St. Pancras, S. W.*	3,250
Barnston, Maj. Sir H., Bt. (*C.*), 269 *Eddisbury*	1,669
Barr, Rev. J. (*Lab.*), 585 *Motherwell*	1,040
Batey, J. (*Lab.*), 313 *Spennymoor*	7,110

	Maj.
Beamish, Rear-Adm. T. P. H., C.B. (*C*), 442 *Lewes*	8,356
Beckett, Hon Sir G., Bt. (*C*), 139 *N. Leeds*	10,582
Beckett, J. (*Lab.*), 121 *Gateshead*	9,336
Belisha, Maj. L. Hore- (*L*), 191 *Devonport*	581
Bell, Maj. Sir A. C. Morrison-, Bt. (*C*), 293 *Hexham*	2,779
Bellairs, Com. C. (*C*), 351 *Maidstone*	7,929
Bellamy, Albert (*Lab.*), 64 *Ashton*	2,406
Benn, Sir A. Shirley, Bt. (*C*), 192 *Deptford*	2,508
Benn, Capt. W. (*Lab.*) 529 *Aberdeen, N.*	5,950
Bennett, A. J. (*C*), 184 *Central Notts*	8,255
Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (*C*), 186 *Nottingham, S.*	4,828
Berry, Sir G., LL.D., F.R.S.E. (*C*), 601 *Scot. Univ.*	2,143
Bethel, A. (*C*), 118 *Eccles*	2,025
Betterton, H. B., C.B.E. (*C*), 408 *Rushcliffe*	8,185
Bevan, Stuart, K.C. (*C.*) 25 *Holborn*	4,127
Birchall, Maj. J. D. (*C*), 140 *Leeds, N.E.*	7,412
Bird, E. Roy (*C*), 482 *Skipton*	5,977
Bird, Sir R., Bt. (*C*), 253 *Wolverhampton, W.*	840
Blundell, F. N. (*C*), 368 *Monmouth*	2,990
Bondfield, Miss M. (*Lab.*), 236 *Wallsend*	9,027
Boothby, R. J. G. (*C*), 563 *Aberdeenshire, E.*	2,683
Bourne, R. C. (*C*), 190 *Oxford City*	5,360
Bowater, Sir V., Bt. (*C*), 2 *City of London*	unop.
Bowerman, Rt. Hon. C. W. (*Lab.*), 14 *Deptford*	3,624
Bowyer, Capt. G. E. W., M.C. (*C*), 263 *Buckingham*	6,190
Brabazon, Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore- (*C*), 202 *Chatham*	3,908
Braithwaite, Maj. A. N., D.S.O., M.C. (*C*), 460 *Buckrose*	1,552
Brass, Capt. W. (*C*), 357 *Clitheroe*	2,596
Brassey, Maj. Sir H. L. C., Bt. (*C*), 399 *Peterborough*	5,087
Briant, F. (*L*), 34 *Lambeth, North*	29
Bridgeman, Rt. Hon. W. C. (*C*), 412 *Oswestry*	8,173
Briggs, W. J. Harold (*C*), 163 *Blackley*	3,128
Briscoe, Capt. R. G., M.C. (*C*), 765 *Cambridge*	4,749
Brise, Maj. E. A. Ruggles- (*C*), 328 *Maldon*	3,886
Brittain, Sir H., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*C*), 382 *Acton*	7,216
Broad, F. A. (*Lab.*), 119 *Edmonton*	1,336
Brocklebank, C. E. R. (*C*), 185 *E. Nottingham*	1,446
Bromfield, W. (*Lab.*), 424 *Leek*	951
Bromley, J. (*Lab.*), 66 *Barrow-in-Furness*	710
Brooke, Brig.-Gen. C. R. I., C.M.G. (*C*), 476 *Pontefract*	701
Brown, Lt.-Col. D. C. (*C*), 402 *Hexham*	4,190
Brown, E., M.C. (*L*), 558 *Leith*	111
Brown, Brig.-Gen. H. Clifton (*C*), 260 *Newbury*	4,315
Brown, J., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 568 *South Ayrshire*	177
Buchan, J. (*C*), 602 *Scot. Univ.*	14,585
Buchanan, G. (*Lab.*), 545 *Gorbals*	9,388
Buckingham, Sir H. C. (*C*), 437 *Guildford*	12,046
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir W., Bt. (*C*), 23 *Hammersmith, S.*	3,875
Buller, Sir M. E. Manningham-, Bt. (*C*), 398 *Kettering*	1,241
Bullock, Capt. M., M.B.E. (*C*), 371 *Waterloo*	9,588
Burgoyne, Lt.-Col. Sir A. (*C*), 262 *Aylesbury*	6,558
Burman, J. B. (*C*), 73 *Doddeston*	515
Burney, Comm. C. D., C.M.G. (*C*), 390 *Uxbridge*	5,066
Burton, Col. H. W., O.B.E. (*C*), 432 *Sudbury*	1,412
Bury, Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-, D.S.O. (*C*), 314 *Chelmsford*	4,960
Butler, Sir G. G. C., K.B.E. (*C*), 488 *Camb. Univ.*	785
Butt, Sir A. (*C*), 54 *Balham*	10,706
Buxton, Rt. Hon. N. E. (*Lab.*), 394 *Norfolk, N.*	2,004
Cadogan, Maj. Hon. E., C.B. (*C*), 385 *Finchley*	4,335
Caine, G. R. Hall, C.B.E. (*C*), 299 *Dorset, E.*	5,652
Campbell, E. T. (*C*), 11 *N. Camberwell*	194
Cape, T. (*Lab.*), 283 *Workington*	3,110
Carington, N. W. Smith- (*C*), 355 *Rutland*	6,653
Carpenter, Maj. Sir A. B. Boyd- (*C*), 107 *Coventry*	4,824
Carver, Maj. W. H. (*C*), 462 *Hawdenshire*	3,985
Cassels, J. D., K.C. (*C*), 149 *Leyton, W.*	3,403
Cautley, Sir H. S., Bt., K.C. (*C*), 441 *E. Grinstead*	12,761
Cayzer, Sir C., Bart. (*C*), 267 *Chester*	6,953
Cayzer, Maj. Sir H. R., Bt. (*C*), 196 *Portsmouth, N.*	14,113
Cazalet, Capt. V., M.C. (*C*), 451 *Chippenham*	2,212
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Sir E., G.B.E. (*C*), 71 *Birmingham, Aston*	2,385
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (*C*), 486 *Oxford Univ.*	1,488
Chadwick, Sir R. B. (*C*), 235 *Wallasey*	13,965
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Sir A., K.G. (*C*), 81 *Birmingham, W.*	7,643
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Neville (*C*), 78 *Ladywood*	77
Chapman, Sir S. (*C*), 539 *Edinburgh S.*	7,077
Charleton, H. C. (*Lab.*), 141 *Leeds, S.*	1,853
Charteris, Brig.-Gen. J., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 573 *Dumfries*	4,246
Chilcott, Lt.-Com. Sir H. W. S. (*C*), 158 *Liverpool, Walton*	4,463
Christie, J. A. (*C*), 395 *S. Norfolk*	2,813
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., C.H. (*Const.*), 326 *Epping*	9,703
Churchman, Sir A. Bt. (*C*), 430 *Woodbridge*	6,411
Clarry, R. G. (*C*), 499 *Newport*	2,163
Clay, Col. H. H. Spender-, C.M.G., M.C. (*C*), 353 *Tonbridge*	10,828
Clayton, G. C., C.B.E. (*C*), 373 *Widnes*	2,150
Clive, Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-, C.M.G. (*C*), 421 *Ludlow*	unop.
Cluse, W. S. (*Lab.*), 28 *South Islington*	3,679
Clynes, Rt. Hon. J. R. (*Lab.*), 169 *Platting*	1,005
Cobb, Sir C. S., K.B.E., M.V.O. (*C*), 17 *Fulham, W.*	5,403
Cochrane, Com. Hon. A.D., D.S.O., R.N. (*C*), 574 *E. Fife*	1,422
Cockerill, Brig.-Gen. Sir G. K. (*C*), 439 *Reigate*	13,816
Cohen, Maj. J. B. Brunel (*C*), 155 *Fairfield*	5,865
Colfox, Maj. W. P., M.C. (*C*), 302 *Dorset, W.*	6,662
Collins, Col. Sir G. P., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*L*), 556 *Greenock*	5,162
Colman, Nigel C. D. (*C*), 32 *Brixton*	4,326
Compton, J. (*Lab.*), 166 *Gorton*	3,485
Connolly, M. H. (*Lab.*), 278 *Newcastle-on-Tyne, E.*	344
Conway, Sir Martin (*C*), 491 *English Universities*	1,346
Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch-, Bt., K.B.E. (*C*), 494 *E. Cardiff*	1,880
Cooper, A. Duff (*C*), 188 *Oldham*	13,796
Cope, Maj. Sir W., Bt. (*C*), 516 *Llandaff*	4,192
Couper, J. B. (*C*), 549 *Maryhill*	1,513
Courtauld, Maj. J. S., M.C. (*C*), 444 *Chichester*	8,294
Courthope, Lt.-Col. Sir G. L., Bt., M.C. (*C*), 434 *Rye*	7,582
Cove, W. G. (*Lab.*), 400 *Wellingborough*	2,481
Cowan, D. M. (*L*), 600 *Scottish Universities*	3,372
Cowan, Sir W. H. (*C*), 27 *North Islington*	3,186
Craig, Capt. Rt. Hon. C. C. (*C*), 607 *Antrim*	58,354
Craig, Sir E., Bt. (*C*), 268 *Crewe*	3,628
Crawfurd, Maj. H. E., A.F.C. (*L*), 239 *Walthamstow, W.*	470

Croft, Br.-Gen Sir H Page, Bt., C M G T D. (*C*), 89*Bournemouth* 12,885
Crooke, J. Smedley (*C*), 72*Deritend* 792
Crookshank, Col C de W (*C*), 570*Berwick and Haddington* . . 2,863
Crookshank, H F. C (*C*), 379*Gainsborough* 4,323
Culvetwell, C T. (*C*), 100*Bristol West* . . 9,268
Cunliffe, Sir J. H., K C. (*C*), 87*Bolton* 4,065
Curzon, Viscount (*C*), 4*Battersea, S* . . . 5,217
Dalkeith, Earl of (*C*), 597*Roxburgh & Selkirk* 4,947
Dalton, H , D.Sc (*Lab*), 12*Peckham* .. 947
Davidson, Rt. Hon J C C , C H , C B (*C*), 334*Hemel Hempstead* 4,991
Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. (*C*), 328 *Fareham* 12,804
Davies, Dr. A. V., O.B.E (*C*), 369*Rayton* . . 2,426
Davies, Lt -Col. D. (*L*), 526*Montgomery* .. 10,558
Davies, Ellis W. (*L*), 510*Denbigh* . . . 1,421
Davies, Evan (*Lab*), 523*Ebbw Vale* . . . unop
Davies, Maj. G. F. (*C*), 420*Yeovil* 5,157
Davies, R J (*Lab.*), 372*West Houghton.* 3,349
Davies, Sir T (*C*), 322*Cirencester* 11,123
Davison, Sir W H., K B.E. (*C*), 31*Kensington, S.* . . . . . unop
Dawson, Sir P (*C*), 37*Lewisham W* . . . 12,942
Day, H (*Lab*), 47*Southwark Central* . . . 1,382
Dean, A W (*C*), 339*Holland* 4,770
Deans, R. Storry (*C*), 216*Park* 2,477
De Frece, Sir W. (*C*), 85*Blackpool* 7,127
Dennison, R. (*Lab.*), 77*King's Norton* 133
Dixey, A. C. N. (*C*), 281*Penrith* 6,027
Dixon, Capt. Rt Hon. H., O B E (*C*), *Belfast, E* . . . . . unop
Doyle, Sir N Grattan (*C*), 179*Newcastle, N* 11,395
Drewe, C (*C*), 294*South Molton* 654
Duckworth, J. (*L*), 83*Blackburn* . . . 7,282
Duncan, C (*Lab.*), 286*Clay Cross* . . 6 549
Dunnico, Rev H (*Lab*), 307*Consett* . . 4,006
Eden, Capt R A , M C. (*C*), 449 *Warwick & L.* 6,609
Edge, Sir W. (*L*), 374*Bosworth* 271
Edmondson, Maj A J (*C*), 409*Banbury* 6,228
Edwards, C (*Lab*), 522*Bedwellty* . . . . unop.
Edwards, J. H (*Const*), 63*Accrington* . . 2,243
Elliot, Capt W E , M.C (*C*), 548 *Kelvingrove* 5,190
Ellis, R G. (*C*), 234*Wakefield* 894
England, Col A , C M G , D S.O (*Const*), 361*Heywood* 3,824
Erskine, Lord (*C*), 419*Weston s. Mare* . . . 5,092
Erskine, J. M. M (*C*), 60*St George's* . . . unop
Evans, Capt E. (*L*), 528*Welsh Univ* . . . 336
Evans, Capt H A (*C*), 495*Cardiff S* . . . 2,218
Evans, Rt Hon Sir L. Worthington, Bt., G.B.E (*C*), 315*Colchester* 3,330
Eveleigh, W Lindsay (*C*) 377*Melton* . . . 5,156
Farfax, Capt J G (*C*), 183*Norwich* . . . 4,721
Falle, Sir B , Bt (*C*), 195*Portsmouth, N* . . . 7,318
Falls, Maj Sir C. F (*C*), 612*Fermanagh* 37,904
Faushawe, Com G D., R N. (*C*), 599*Clackmannan W.* 296
Fenby, T D. (*L*), 91*Bradford E* 66
Fermoy, Lord (*C*), 393*King's Lynn* 2,526
Fielden, E. B. (*C*), 165*Exchange, Manchester* 2,507
Finburgh, S (*C*), 207*N Salford* 1,136
Fitzroy, Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A. (*C*), 397 *Daventry* . . . . . unop
Ford, Sir P J. (*C*), 538*Edinburgh N.* 6,269
Forrest, W. (*L*), 68*Batley* 403
Foster, Sir H S (*C*), 194*Portsmouth C.* . . . 3,503
Fox, Rt. Hon. G. R. Lane-(*C*), 467*Barkston Ash* 4,923
Foxcroft, Capt. C. T. (*C*), 67*Bath* 7,267
Fraser, Capt W. J. I , C.B E (*C*), 43*St. Pancras N.* 793
Fremantle, Lt -Col. F. E (*C*), 337*St Albans* 9,322
Gadie, Lt -Col. A (*C*). 90*Bradford Central* 1,202
Galbraith, J. F W , K C. (*C*), 434*Surrey, E.* 12,750
Ganzoni, Sir J (*C*), 132*Ipswich* 3,830
Gardner, J P (*Lab*), 22*N. Hammersmith* 3,612
Gates, P. G (*C*), 30*Kensington, N* 1,854
Gault, Lt -Col A H , D.S O , O B E (*C*), 417*Taunton* 3,549
George, Rt Hon. David Lloyd (*L*), 496*Carnarvon* 12,657
Gibbins, J (*Lab*), 161*W Torfeth* 379
Gillett, G. M. (*Lab.*), 15*Finsbury* 720
Gilmour, Col Rt. Hon Sir J , Bt., D.S O. (*C*), 551*Pollok* 13,873
Glyn, Maj R G C., M C (*C*), 259*Abingdon* 4,312
Goff, Sir Park, K.C (*C*), 463*Cleveland* . . . 5,425
Gore, Capt Rt Hon W G. A Ormsby-(*C*), 426*Stafford* 4,833
Gosling, H., C.H (*Lab*), 52*Whitechapel* . 2,954
Gower, Sir R., O.B E (*C*), 19*Central Hackney* 1,730
Grace, J (*C*), 274*Wirral* 6,008
Graham, D M.(*Lab.*), 583*Lanark, Hamilton* 4,631
Graham, Capt Fergus (*C*), 280 *Cumberland, N.* 1,996
Graham, Rt Hon W (*Lab*), 536*Edinburgh, Central* 4,731
Grant, Sir J. A , Bt (*C*), 290*Derbyshire S* 1,425
Greenall, T. (*Lab*), 359*Farnworth* 2,806
Greene, W P C. (*C*), 254*Worcester* . . . 5,817
Greenwood, A (*Lab*), 175*Nelson* 1,443
Greenwood, Rt Hon Sir H , Bt., K C (*Const*), 238*Walthamstow East* . . . 3 066
Grenfell, D R. (*Lab*), 515*Gower* 3,858
Grenfell, E. C (*C*), 1*City of London* . . . unop.
Gretton, Col Rt. Hon J , C B E (*C*), 421 *Burton* 13,409
Griffith, F. Kingsley (*L*) 173*Middlesbrough West* 89
Griffiths, T. (*Lab.*), 525*Pontypool* 1,547
Grotrian, H Brent, K C (*C*), 163*Hull, S W.* 3,035
Groves, T E (*Lab.*), 245*Stratford* 2,850
Grundy, T. W (*Lab*), 479*Rother Valley* .. 8,765
Guest, Capt Rt. Hon F. E., O B.E., D.S.O. (*L*), 98*Bristol, N.* 5,480
Guest, J. (*Lab.*), 472*Hemsworth* 8,691
Guinness, Lt.-Col Rt Hon W. E , D S.O. (*C*), 431*Bury St. Edmunds* 5,997
Gunston, D W , M.C. (*C*), 325*Thornbury* .. 2,217
Hacking, Capt D. H., O.B.E (*C*), 356*Chorley* 4,770
Hall, Lt -Col. Sir F., Bt., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 9*Dulwich* 8,543
Hall, F. (*Lab*), 474*Normanton* . . . . . unop.
Hall, G H. (*Lab.*), 497*Aberdare* 9,142
Hall, Adm. Sir R , K C.M.G., C B (*C*), 440 *Eastbourne* 7,355
Hall, Capt. W. D'Arcy (*C*), 505*Brecon* . . . 2,460
Hamilton. Sir G (*C*) 131*Ilford* 4,648
Hamilton, Sir R W (*L*), 592*Orkney* . . . . unop.
Hammersley, S. S. (*C*), 223*Stockport* 4,431
Hanbury, C (*C*), 300*Dorset, N* 1,478
Hannon, P J H (*C*), 79*Moseley* 17,150
Hardie, G. D. (*Lab.*), 554*Springburn* . . . 3,592
Harland, A (*C*), 213*Ecclesall* 13,507
Harmsworth, Hon E. (*C*), 350*Thanet* . . . 14,351
Harney, Hon. E. A St.A. K C (*L*), 222*South Shields* 6,319
Harris, P. A. (*L*), 8S. *W. Bethnal Green* . . . 212
Harrison, G. J. C. (*C*), 275*Bodmin* 615
Hartington, Marquess of, M.B.E. (*C*), 291 *West Derbyshire* 3,712

	Maj.
Hartshorn, Rt Hon. V., O B E (*Lab*), 518 *Ogmore*	unop
Harvey, C. M Barclay- (*C*), 564 *Kincardine*	1,371
Harvey, G (*C*), 33 *Kennington*	3,326
Harvey, Maj S E (*C*), 298 *Totnes*	4,985
Haslam, Dr H C (*C*), 380 *Horncastle*	1,169
Hayday, A (*Lab*), 187 *Nottingham, W.*	2,992
Hayes, J H (*Lab*), 152 *Edgehill*	1,581
Headlam, Lt.-Col C M, D S O., O B E (*C*), 303 *Barnard Castle*	313
Henderson, Rt Hon. A (*Lab*), 102 *Burnley*	4,465
Henderson, Capt R. R (*C*), 410 *Henley*	6,770
Henderson, T (*Lab*), 555 *Tradeston*	2,993
Henderson, Lt.-Col Sir V L, M C (*C*), 88 *Bootle*	2,824
Heneage, Lt.-Col A. P, D S.O (*C*), 381 *Louth*	1,344
Henn, Sir S H H (*C*), 84 *Blackburn*	7,017
Hennessy, Maj Sir G R J, Bt, O B E (*C*), 331 *Winchester*	6,810
Herbert, D H. (*C*), 338 *Watford*	7,854
Herbert, Capt S (*C*), 465 *Scarborough*	7,688
Hicks, Rt Hon Sir W Joynson, Bt. (*C*), 389 *Twickenham*	10,944
Hills, Maj J W (*C*), 478 *Ripon*	5,011
Hilton, C (*C*), 87 *Bolton*	2,773
Hirst, G. H (*Lab*), 485 *Wentworth*	unop
Hirst, W (*Lab*), 93 *Bradford S.*	2,333
Hoare, Col Rt. Hon Sir Samuel, Bt, G B E., C.M G (*C*), 13 *Chelsea*	8,155
Hohler, Sir G F, K C. (*C*), 203 *Gillingham*	4,109
Holbrook, Sir A, K.B.E. (*C*), 327 *Bassingstoke*	6,129
Hollins, A. (*Lab*) 227 *Hanley*	8,532
Holt, Capt H P, M C. (*C*), 246 *Upton*	1,967
Hope, Capt A. O. J, M C (*C*), 446 *Nuneaton*	2,563
Hope, Sir H (*C*), 576 *Forfar*	3,441
Hope, Rt Hon. J. F (*C*), 212 *Sheffield, Central*	307
Hopkins, J W. W (*C*), 44 *St Pancras, E*	2,075
Hopkinson, Sir A, K C (*C*), 492 *Combined Universities*	343
Hopkinson, A (*Ind*), 366 *Mossley*	4,668
Horlick, Lt.-Col J. Nockells-, O B E, M C (*C*), 122 *Gloucester*	2,520
Horne, Rt Hon Sir R. S (*C*), 547 *Hillhead*	7,615
Hudson, Capt A U M (*C*), 20 *Hackney, N*	4,794
Hudson, J H (*Lab*), 129 *Huddersfield*	2,265
Hudson, R S (*C*), 282 *Whitehaven*	1,408
Hume, Sir G H. (*C*), 18 *Greenwich*	1,064
Huntingfield, Lord (*C*), 428 *Eye*	6,009
Hurd, P A (*C*), 452 *Devizes*	4,350
Hurst, Col. G B, K C. (*C*), 168 *Moss Side*	4,009
Hutchison, Sir G. A Clark, K C (*C*). 589 *Midlothian, N*	2,147
Hutchison, Maj.-Gen Sir R., K.C M G, C B, D.S O (*L*), 559 *Montrose Dist*	2,312
Iliffe, Sir E M, C.B.E (*C*), 448 *Tamworth*	unop
Inskip, Rt. Hon. Sir T. W. H, C B E, K.C (*C*), 96 *Bristol, C*	3,159
Iveagh, Countess of (*C*) 220 *Southend*	9,309
Jackson, Sir H. (*C*), 55 *Wandsworth, C.*	4,999
Jacob, A. E (*C*), 152 *East Toxteth*	9,519
James, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. C.B.E. (*C*), 102 *Bromley*	8,692
Jenkins, W. (*Lab.*), 517 *Neath*	unop.
Jephcott, A R. (*C*), 82 *Yardley*	1,965
John, Will (*Lab.*), 502 *W. Rhondda, W.*	unop.
Johnston, T. (*Lab*), 534 *Dundee*	12,739
Jones, Capt. G M. Gario- (*L*), 21 *Hackney, S*	1,758
Jones, Sir G. W. H (*C*), 53 *Stoke Newington*	5,930
Jones, H. H. (*L*), 520 *Merioneth*	2,835
Jones, J J. (*Lab*), 244 *Silvertown*	Maj. 12,230
Jones, Morgan (*Lab*), 514 *Caerphilly*	5,430
Jones, T. I Mardy- (*Lab*), 519 *Pontypridd*	3,876
Jones, Col. W N (*L*), 507 *Carmarthen*	47
Kelly, W T (*Lab*), 201 *Rochdale*	127
Kennedy, A R, K C (*C*), 198 *Preston*	560
Kennedy, T. (*Lab*), 557 *Kirkcaldy*	1,431
Kenworthy, Lt.-Com. Hon J. M. (*Lab*), 133 *Central Hull*	4,679
Kenyon, B. (*L*), 285 *Chesterfield*	4,765
Kindersley, G M, O B E. (*C*), 336 *Hitchin*	8,246
King, Capt H D, C.B, C B E., D S O, V D., A D.C (*C*), 39 *Paddington, S*	unop
Kirkwood, D (*Lab*), 532 *Dumbarton*	4,535
Knox, Maj.-Gen Sir A. W. F, K C B, C M G (*C*), 264 *Wycombe*	8,294
Lamb, J Q (*C*), 427 *Stone*	7,505
Lampson, Rt Hon G Locker- (*C*), 391 *Wood Green*	13,077
Lampson, Comdr. O. Locker-, C.M G, D S O. (*C*), 76 *Handsworth*	9,540
Lansbury, G (*Lab.*), 40 *Bow & Bromley*	5,934
Lawrence, Susan (*Lab.*), 116 *East Ham, N*	1,627
Lawrence, F W Pethick- (*Lab.*), 146 *West Leyton*	737
Lawson, J J (*Lab*), 306 *Chester-le-Street*	13,450
Lee, F (*Lab*), 289 *Derbyshire, N E.*	3,506
Leigh, Sir John, Bt (*C*), 56 *Clapham*	7,200
Lindley, F W. (*Lab*), 205 *Rotherham*	3,148
Lindsay, Maj. G. H. M Bloun-, D.S.O. (*C*), 550 *Partick*	3,555
Lister, Maj Rt Hon. Sir P. Cunliffe-, K B E, M.C. (*C*), 387 *Hendon*	13,665
Little, Dr E. G Graham- (*Ind*), 490 *Londonderry*	389
Livingstone, M (*L*), 580 *Western Isles*	2,161
Lloyd, C E, O B.E (*C*), 114 *Dudley*	885
Loder, Capt J de V. (*C*), 144 *Leicester, E*	421
Long, Maj. Hon R. E, T D. (*C*), 455 *Westbury*	149
Longbottom, A W. (*Lab.*), 125 *Halifax*	4,951
Looker, H W. (*C*), 321 *Essex, S E.*	5,911
Lord, Sir W. Greaves-, K C (*C*), 35 *Norwood*	13,251
Lougher, L (*C*), 493 *Cardiff, Central*	4,673
Lowe, Sir F W., Bt (*C*) 74 *Edgbaston*	13,078
Lowth, T. (*Lab*), 102 *Ardwick*	2,826
Luce, Maj.-Gen. Sir R H, K C.M G, C.B, V D, T.D. (*C*), 112 *Derby*	253
Lumley, L R (*C*), 134 *Hull, E.*	1,166
Lunn, W. (*Lab.*), 480 *Rothwell*	6,300
Lyns, Sir R. J. (*C*), 606 *Belfast, W.*	7,313
MacAndrew, C G. (*C*), 567 *Kilmarnock*	1,783
McConnell, T E. (*C*), 604 *Belfast, N.*	32,990
MacDonald, Rt Hon. J. Ramsay (*Lab.*), 513 *Aberavon*	2,100
Macdonald, Sir M., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*L*), 578 *Inverness*	4,605
Macdonald, Capt. P. D (*C*), 342 *I. of Wight*	5,402
Macdonald, R (*C*), 543 *Cathcart*	8,525
McDonnell, Col Hon. A., C B., C.M.G (*C*), 346 *Dartford*	756
MacIntyre, Ian (*C*), 540 *Edinburgh, W.*	1,025
Mackinder, W (*Lab.*), 481 *Shipley*	596
Maclaren, A. (*Lab.*), 226 *Burnley*	606
McLean, Maj A (*C*), 396 *Norfolk, S.W.*	3,834
Maclean, Neil (*Lab*), 546 *Govan*	6,317
Macmillan, Capt. H. (*C*), 225 *Stockton-on-Tees*	3,215
Macnaghten, Hon. Sir M., K.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 614 *Londonderry*	25,006
Macpherson, Rt Hon. Ian, K.C. (*L*), 579 *Ross and Cromarty*	unop.
Macquisten, F. A., K.C. (*C*), 565 *Argyll*	3,029

	Maj
MacRobert, A M, K.C. (C), 595 *Renfrew, E.*	928
Maitland, A (C), 348 *Faversham*	1,684
Maitland, Rt Hon Sir A. H. D Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. (C), 75 *Edington*	5,342
Makins, Brig-Gen. E, C B, D S O. (C), 270 *Knutsford*	6,314
Malone, Lt -Col. C. L'E (*Lab.*), 181 *Northants*	557
Malone, Maj. P. B. (C), 232 *S Tottenham*	1,501
March, S. (*Lab*), 41 *Poplar, S.*	6,515
Margesson, Capt. H. D. R., M C. (C), 447 *Rugby*	3,910
Marriott, Sir J A R (C), 255 *York*	4,414
Mason, Lt -Col G K M, D S O. (C), 108 *Croydon, N*	15,018
Maxton, J. (*Lab*), 541 *Budgeton*	6,217
Meller, R. J. (C), 438 *Mitcham*	6,208
Merriman, Sir F B, O.B E, K C (C), 170 *Rusholme*	5,569
Meyer, Sir F. C, Bt (C), 123 *Gt Yarmouth*	1,071
Milne, J S. W (C), 458 *Kidderminster*	11,248
Mitchell, E Rosslyn (*Lab*), 560 *Paisley*	2,228
Mitchell, S (C), 584 *Lanark*	1,288
Mitchell, W. Foot (C), 320 *Saffron Walden*	5,949
Mitchell, Sir W Lane- (C), 58 *Streatham*	1,825
Moles, Rt. Hon. T. (*U*), 605 *Belfast, S.*	unop.
Monsell, Com. Rt Hon B M Eyles- (C), 457 *Evesham*	9,703
Montague, F (*Lab*), 29 *West Islington*	675
Moore, Brig -Gen Hon Sir N J., K C M G. (C), 200 *Richmond*	13,914
Moore, Lt -Col T E. Russell- (C) 531 *Ayr*	2,788
Morden, Lt -Col W. G. (C), 383 *Brentford*	5,984
Moreing, Capt. A H (*Const*), 276 *Cambourne*	2,310
Morgan, Lt -Col D Watts-, C B E, D.S O (*Lab*), 500 *Rhondda, E*	unop
Morgan, Col K P. Vaughan- (C), 16 *Fulham, E*	6,254
Morris, R H (*L*), 506 *Cardigan*	unop
Morrison, H (C), 453 *Salisbury*	5,337
Morrison, R (*Lab*), 231 *North Tottenham*	557
Mosley, Sir O, Bt (*Lab*), 217 *Smethwick*	6,582
Murchison, Sir C K. (C), 340 *Hunts*	3,124
Murnin, H. (*Lab.*), 561 *Stirling & F*	1,944
Nall, Lt -Col. Sir J., D S O (C), 167 *Hulme*	4,294
Naylor, T E (*Lab*), 498 *E Southwark*	4,248
Nelson, Sir F. (C), 324 *Stroud*	8,555
Neville, Sir R J N, Bt (C), 392 *Norfolk, E.*	2,169
Newman, Sir R., Bt. (C), 120 *Exeter*	8,163
Newton, Sir G. D. C., K B E (C), 104 *Cambridge*	5,884
Nicholson, O. W (C), 59 *Abbey*	13,607
Nicholson, Col. Rt Hon. W. G (C), 330 *Petersfield*	10,891
Nield, Rt Hon Sir H, K C (C), 115 *Ealing*	11,807
Nuttall, Ellis (C), 70 *Birkenhead, W*	336
Oakley, T (C), 414 *Wrekin*	2,878
O'Connor, T. J. C (C), 257 *Luton*	3 948
O'Connor, Rt Hon. T P (N), 157 *Scotland*	unop.
Oliver, G H. (*Lab*), 288 *Ilkeston*	1,808
Oman, Sir C. W. C, K.B.E. (C), 487 *Oxford Univ*	136
O'Neill, Maj Rt. Hon. H (C), 608 *Antrim*	58,250
Owen, Maj G., D.S.O (*L*), 509 *Carnarvon*	469
Palin, J H. (*Lab.*), 180 *Newcastle, W.*	4,630
Palling, W. (*Lab*), 469 *Doncaster*	1,696
Parkinson, J. (*Lab*), 247 *Wigan*	5,344
Pennefather, Sir J. de F., Bt (C), 156 *Liverpool, Kirkdale*	5,023
Penny, F. G. (C), 137 *Kingston-on-Thames*	14,293
Percy, Rt. Hon. Lord E. (C), 127 *Hastings*	9,135
Perkins, Col. E. K., C.B.E., V.D. (C), 219 *Southampton*	8,018
Perring, Sir W. G. (C), 38 *Paddington, N.*	3,563
Peto, Sir Basil E., Bt. (C), 292 *Barnstaple*	1,295
Peto, Capt G. K., C B E (C), 416 *Frome*	1,745
Philipson, Mrs Hilton (C), 402 *Berwick*	3,965
Pilcher, G (C), 278 *Penrith & F*	2,572
Pilditch, Sir P (C), 388 *Spelthorne*	9,858
Ponsonby, A A W.H (*Lab.*), 211 *Brightside*	3,345
Potts, J (*Lab*), 65 *Barnsley*	953
Powell, Sir J C, Bt (C), 250 *Wimbledon*	13,823
Pownall, Lt.-Col Sir Assheton, T D. (C), 36 *East Lewisham*	10,221
Preston, Sir W. (C), 106 *Cheltenham*	3 760
Preston, W. (C), 237 *Walsall*	2,493
Price, Maj C W. M (C), 527 *Pembroke*	1,530
Pringle, J A, K C (C), 613 *Fermanagh*	37,899
Purcell, A A (*Lab*), 323 *Forest of Dean*	3,022
Radford, E A (C), 208 *Salford, S*	708
Raine, Sir W. (C), 230 *Sunderland*	6,785
Ramsden, E J S. H (C), 92 *Bradford, N.*	2,017
Rawson, Comm. Sir A. Cooper (C), 95 *Brighton*	25,181
Rees, Sir Beddoe (*L*), 99 *Bristol, S*	1,020
Reid, Capt A. S. C., D.F C (C), 240 *Warrington*	1,537
Reid, D D (C), 610 *Down*	49,988
Remer, J. R (C), 271 *Macclesfield*	6,984
Rentoul, G S C (C), 429 *Lowestoft*	6,852
Rhys, Hon C., M C. (C), 319 *Romford*	2,208
Rice, Sir F. G (C), 317 *Harwich*	2,315
Richardson, Col. Sir P W., O.B E (C), 433 *Chertsey*	10,839
Richardson, R (*Lab*), 309 *Houghton-le-Spring*	4,834
Riley, Ben (*Lab*), 113 *Dewsbury*	2,425
Ritson, J (*Lab*), 308 *Durham*	5,418
Roberts, E H G. (C), 512 *Flint*	4,885
Roberts, Rt. Hon F. O (*Lab.*), 242 *West Bromwich*	971
Roberts, Sir Samuel, Bt (C.) 332 *Hereford*	4,606
Robinson, Sir T (*Const*), 370 *Stretford*	9,306
Robinson, W C., O B.E (*Lab*), 471 *Elland*	488
Rodd, Rt Hon Sir R, G C B., G.C M.G., G C V O (C), 42 *Marylebone*	6,138
Ropner, Maj L, M C. (C), *Sedgefield*	1,416
Runciman, Mrs. L. (*L*), 279 *St. Ives*	763
Runciman, Rt Hon W (*L*), 503 *Swansea, W.*	845
Russell, Maj A. West- (C), 233 *Tynemouth*	4,390
Rye, F. G. (C), 376 *Loughborough*	1,363
Saklatvala, S. (*Com*), 3 *Battersea, N*	542
Salmon, Major I., C B E. (C), 386 *Harrow*	7,029
Salter, Dr. A. (*Lab*), 6 *Bermondsey, W.*	2,902
Samuel, A M (C), 436 *Farnham*	13,659
Samuel, S (C), 57 *Putney*	10,732
Sandeman, A N. S (C), 365 *Middleton*	7,563
Sanders, Lt.-Col Rt Hon. Sir R.A., Bt, (C), 418 *Wells*	3,974
Sanderson, Sir F. B, Bt. (C), 358 *Darwen*	935
Sandon, Viscount (C), 413 *Shrewsbury*	4,275
Sassoon, Maj. Sir P., Bt., G B.E., C.M G., (C), 130 *Hythe*	8,907
Savery, S S. (C), 462 *Holderness*	2,749
Scott, Rt Hon Sir L., K.C. (C.), 154 *Exchange*	unop.
Scurr, J (*Lab*), 51 *Mile End*	3,346
Scrymgeour, E. (*Ind*), 533 *Dundee*	1,975
Sexton, J, C.B.E. (*Lab*), 206 *St Helens*	4,405
Shaw, Lt.-Col. A. D. McInnes, D.S.O. (C), 596 *Renfrew W.*	2,015
Shaw, G. R. D. (C), 483 *Sowerby*	1,701
Shaw, Rt Hon. T., C B.E (*Lab*), 197 *Preston*	1,682
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley, Bt. (C), 378 *Brigg*	3,456
Shepherd, A. L. (*Lab.*), 110 *Darlington*	329
Shepperson, E. W. (C), 333 *Leominster*	5,573
Shiels, Dr. T. Drummond (*Lab.*), 537 *Edinburgh E.*	3,215
Shinwell, E. (*Lab.*), 588 *Linlithgow*	5,278

	Maj.
Short, A. (*Lab.*), 241 *Wednesbury* ...	338
Simms, (Maj.-Gen.) Vetv Rev J M, C B, C M G., D D (*C*), 611 *Down*	49,836
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J, K C (*L*), 484 *Spen Valley*	4,475
Sinclair, Sir A. H M, Bt, C M G (*L*), 57 *Caithness*	unop.
Sinclair, Col T, C B, M D (*C*), 615 *Belfast Univ*	unop
Sitch, C. H (*Lab*), 423 *Kingswinford* ...	1,027
Skelton, A N (*C*), 594 *Perth*	5,024
Slesser, Sir H., K C. (*Lab*), 142 *Leeds, S E.*	4,429
Smillie, R (*Lab.*), 174 *Morpeth*	8,420
Smith, Ben (*Lab*), 5 *Rotherhithe*	4,328
Smith, Prof H. B Lees (*Lab*), 473 *Keighley*	5,183
Smith, L. W (*C*), 214 *Hallam*	4,024
Smith, R (*Lab*), 475 *Penistone*	1,279
Smith, R W (*C*), 562 *Aberdeen, C.* ...	1,491
Smithers, W. (*C*), 345 *Chislehurst*	10,683
Snell, H (*Lab*), 61 *Woolwich, E*	4,798
Snowden, Rt Hon P (*Lab*), 468 *Colne Valley*	3,243
Somerville, A. A. (*C*), 261 *Windsor* ...	14,856
Southby, Com. A R J., R N (*C*), 435 *Epsom*	8,269
Spencer, G A. (*Ind*), 405 *Bootle* ...	2,963
Spoor, Rt. Hon. B. C, O B E (*Lab*), 304 *Bishop Auckland*	2,918
Sprot, Col. Sir A., Bt, C M G (*C*), 586 *Lanark, N.*	2,028
Stamford, T. W. (*Lab*), 143 *Leeds, W* ...	3
Stanley, Lord, M C (*C*), 360 *Fylde*	unop
Stanley, Col Rt. Hon G. F., C M G (*C*), 248 *Willesden, E.*	7,973
Stanley, Hon. O. F G (*C*), 450 *Westmorland*	10,693
Steel, Maj S. S. (*C*), 343 *Ashford*	9,672
Stephen, Rev C (*Lab*), 542 *Camlachie* ...	215
Stewart, J (*Lab*), 552 *St Rollox* ...	5,061
Stott, Lt.-Col. W. H, C.B (*C*), 69 *Birkenhead, E.*	2,053
Strauss, E. A (*L*), 48 *V. Southwark* ...	1,167
Streatfeild, Capt. S. R (*C*), 577 *Galloway*	928
Stuart, Lord C. Crichton (*C*), 272 *Northwich*	2,915
Stuart, Hon J. G., M V O, M C (*C*), 591 *Moray and Nairn*	3,757
Styles, Capt H W. (*C*), 352 *Serenoaks*	5,814
Suetet, Rear-Adm. Murray F, C B (*C*), 335 *Hertford*	8,754
Sugden, Sir W. (*C*), 126 *The Hartlepools*	3,353
Sullivan, J (*Lab.*), 582 *Bothwell*	6,090
Sutton, J. E. (*Lab.*), 264 *Clayton*	2,704
Tasker, Maj. R. I (*C*), 26 *Islington, E.* ...	3,894
Taylor, R. A. (*Lab.*), 150 *Lincoln*	39
Templeton, W. P. (*C*), 569 *Banff*	1,403
Thom, Lt.-Col. J G., D.S.O, M C (*C.*), 572 *Dumbarton*	1,070
Thomas, Rt. Hon J. H. (*Lab.*), 111 *Derby* .	5,723
Thomas, Sir R. J, Bt (*L*), 504 *Anglesey* ..	5,827
Thompson, L. (*C*), 229 *Sunderland*	6,789
Thomson, F C, K C (*C*), 530 *Aberdeen, S.*	5,393
Thomson, Rt. Hon. Sir W Mitchell-, Bt., K.B.E. (*C*) 109 *Croydon, S*	10,755
Thorne, G R (*L*), 252 *Wolverhampton E.*	1,053
Thorne, Will (*Lab.*), 243 *Plaistow*	7,971
Thurtle, E (*Lab.*), 46 *Shoreditch...*	1,860
Tinker, J. (*Lab.*), 147 *Leigh*	1,015
Tinne, J. A (*C*), 159 *Waveitree*	3,680
Titchfield, Marquess of (*C*), 407 *Newark* ...	8,953
Tomlinson, R. P. (*L*), 363 *Lancaster*	1,829
Tooth, Sir H. Lucas, Bt. (*C*), 341 *I. of Ely*	1,963
Townend, A. E. (*Lab.*), 224 *Stockport*	2,327
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon Sir C P., Bt (*Lab*), 177 *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Central*	896
Troyte, Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland- (*C*), 296 *Tiverton*	1,659
Tryon, Maj. Rt.Hon G. C (*C*), 94 *Brighton*	25,315
Tuiton, Sir E.R, Bt (*C*), 466 *Thirsk & Malton*	6,492
Varley, F. B. (*Lab*), 406 *Mansfield*	5,906
Viant S P (*Lab*), 249 *Willesden, W* ...	1,345
Waddington, R (*C*), 204 *Rossendale*	2,885
Walker, Sir C. L. Forestier-, K.B.E (*C*), 524 *Monmouth*	10,041
Wallace, Capt. D. E, M C. (*C*), 128 *Hornsey*	7,800
Wallhead, R C. (*Lab.*), 498 *Merthyr*	6,499
Walsh, Rt Hon. S (*Lab.*), 362 *Ince*	10,452
Ward, Lt.-Col A.L., D S O (*C*), 135 *Hull, N. W.*	6,992
Ward, Col J., C B (*Const*), 228 *Stoke-on-Trent*	4,546
Warrender, Sir V, Bt., M C. (*C*), 354 *Grantham*	7,016
Warne, G. H (*Lab.*), 403 *Wansbeck*	2,284
Warner, Brig.-Gen. W. W, C.M.G. (*C*), 258 *Bedford, Mid*	961
Watchhouse, Capt C (*C*), 145 *Leicester, S.*	6,093
Watson, Sir F. (*C*), 477 *Pudsey*	7,989
Watson, Rt Hon. W., K C. (*C*), 105 *Carlisle*	2,111
Watson, W McL (*Lab.*), 535 *Dunfermline*	3,769
Watts, Sir T., M D (*C*), 171 *Withington* ...	3,198
Wayland, Sir W A (*C*), 344 *Canterbury.* .	3,482
Webb, Rt. Hon Sidney (*Lab*), 311 *Seaham*	10,624
Wedgwood, Col. Rt. Hon J. C., D S.O. (*Lab.*), 176 *Newcastle-under-Lyme*	3,801
Weir, L. MacN. (*Lab.*), 598 *Clackmannan*	1,280
Wellock, W (*Lab*), 459 *Stourbridge* ...	3,099
Wells, S R (*C*), 256 *Bedford*	6,549
Welsh, J. C (*Lab*), 582 *Coatbridge*	57
Weston, Lt.-Gen Sir A Hunter (*C*), 566 *Bute and Northern*	6,128
Westwood, J. (*Lab*), 590 *Peebles*	1,074
Wheatley, Rt. Hon J. (*Lab.*), 553 *Shettleston*	630
White, L.-C. Sir G. D., Bt. (*C*), 221 *Southport*	6,272
Whiteley, W. (*Lab.*), 305 *Blaydon*	7,121
Wiggins, W. M. (*L*), 189 *Oldham*	4,623
Wilkinson, Ellen C. (*Lab.*), 172 *Middlesbrough, E.*	927
Williams, Lieut. A. M., D.S.C, R.N. (*C*), 277 *N. Cornwall*	1,712
Williams, Charles (*C*), 297 *Torquay*	6,161
Williams, C. P. (*C*), 511 *Wrexham*	3,863
Williams, David (*Lab.*), 502 *Swansea, E* .	2,088
Williams, H G. (*C*), 199 *Reading*	3,001
Williams, Dr. J. H (*Lab*), 508 *Llanelly* ...	2,259
Williams, T (*Lab.*), 470 *Don Valley*	2,135
Williams, Sir W. E. Hume-, Bt., K.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 404 *Bassetlaw*	1,449
Wilson, C. H (*Lab*), 210 *Attercliffe*	7,173
Wilson, Sir C. H. (*C*), 138 *Leeds, Central*	5,207
Wilson, Col. Sir M J., K.B.E. (*C*), 464 *Richmond*	unop.
Wilson, R. J. (*Lab.*), 320 *Jarrow*	4,676
Wilson, R. Roy (*C*), 425 *Lichfield*	2,076
Windy, Lt.-Col L. P. (*C*), 375 *Harborough*	6,992
Windsor, W. (*Lab.*), 7 *Bethnal Green, N.E.*	95
Winterton, Rt. Hon. Earl (*C*), 445 *Horsham*	16,178
Withers, J. J., C.B.E. (*C*), 489 *Camb. Univ.*	unop.
Wolmer, Viscount (*C*), 326 *Aldershot*	9,768
Womersley, W. J. (*C*), 224 *Grimsby*	6,613
Wood, B. C., C.B.E. (*C*), 415 *Bridgwater* ..	3,441
Wood, E. W. H. (*C*), 273 *Stalybridge*	3,903
Wood, Rt. Hon. Sir K. (*C*), 62 *Woolwich, W.*	4,200
Wood, Maj. Sir Samuel H Hill-, Bt. (*C*), 287 *High Peak*	1,788
Woodcock, Col. H C (*C*), 153 *Everton*	630
Wragg, H. (*C*), 284 *Belper*	4,148
Wright, W (*Lab.*) 587 *Rutherglen*	1,089
Wright, Brig.-Gen. W. D., T D, (*C*), 295 *Tavistock*	173
Yerburgh, Maj. R. D. T. (*C*), 301 *Dorset, S.*	8,079
Young, Com. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton-, G.B E., D.S.O, D.S.C. (*C*). 182 *Norwich* ...	5,034
Young, R., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 367 *Newton*	2,809

Figures following name of constituency denote the number of electors (*M.* = Men, *W.* = Women); *C.* = Conservative: *Const* = Constitutionalist; *L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour, *Ind.* = Independent; *N.* = Irish Nationalist; *Com* = Communist, *Rep* = Irish Republican. * Denotes a Member of the late Parliament

England.

LONDON BOROUGHS, 62.

CITY OF LONDON,
M. 26,310; *W.* 18,017

1**E C. Grenfell, C.* ... ... *unop*
2**Sir V. Bowater, Bt., C unop.*

BATTERSEA
North, *M.* 23,552; *W.* 17,034
3 *S. Saklatvala, Com.* ... .15,096
*H. C. Hogbin, *Const* .. . 14,554
South, *M.* 24,949; *W* 19,420
4**Viscount Curzon,* C B E,
C. 19,588
A. J. Winfield, *Lab.* ... 14,371

BERMONDSEY.
Rotherhithe, *M.* 16,989; *W* 12,917
5**Ben Smith, Lab* 12,703
C. G. L Du Cann, *C* 8,375
West, *M.* 15,214; *W.* 11,775
6 *Dr. A. Salter, Lab* 11,578
*Rev. R. M. Kedward, *L.* 8,676

BETHNAL GREEN.
North-East, *M.* 15,808, *W* 12,019
7**W. Windsor, Lab.* 9,560
G Edmonds, *L.* 9,465
South-West, *M.* 12,534; *W* 8,988
8**P. A. Harris, L* 6,236
J. J. Vaughan, *Lab.* 6,024
Capt. C P. Norman, *C.* 2,467

CAMBERWELL
Dulwich, *M.* 17,964, *W* 15,869
9**Lt - Col. Sir F Hall, Bart*, K B.E., D S O, *C.*15,611
C A Smith, PH D. *Lab* 7,068
C R. Cooke-Taylor, *L* 4,017
North, *M.* 16,856, *W.* 12,674
10**C. G. Ammon, Lab* . 11,300
Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D B E, D Sc., *C.* 7,564
V. Duval, *L* 1,729
North-West,
M. 17,621; *W.* 14,726
11 *E T. Campbell, C.* 9,626
Dr H. B. Morgan, *Lab* 9,432
*Rt. Hon. T. J Macnamara, LL D. *L.* 5,138
Peckham, *M.* 21,626; *W.* 17,437
12 *E H. J N. Dalton, Lab* 13,361
Lt.-Col. Sir M. Archer-Shee, C.M.G., D S O., *C.*12,414
J. N. Emery, *L* 3,194
CHELSEA, *M* 15,102; *W* 14,480
13**Col. Rt. Hon Sir S. J. G. Hoare, Bt.*, C M.G., *C* 13,816
Hon. Mrs B. Russell, M.B E., *Lab.* 5,661
I. A. Williams, *L.* ... 1,557
DEPTFORD, *M.* 31,068; *W.* 24,729
14**Rt Hon. C. W. Bowerman, Lab.* 21,903
J. Hargreaves, *C* 18,279
FINSBURY, *M.* 21,604; *W.* 18,907
15**G. M. Gillett, Lab.* 12,363
Rear-Adm. E. A. Taylor, C.M G., C.V.O., *C.* 11,643
R. Shaw, *L* 2,324

FULHAM.
East, *M.* 21,613; *W.* 17,538
16**Lt -Col. K P. Vaughan-Morgan*, O B E., *C* ...16,657
J Palmer, *Lab.* . . . 10,403
West, *M.* 22,365; *W* 18,021
17**Sir Cyril S. Cobb*, K B E., M.V.O, *C.* 17,109
R M Gentry, *Lab.* 11,706
GREENWICH, *M.* 27,426, *W.* 20,290
18 *Sir G H. Hume, C* 18,473
*E T. Palmer, *Lab.* ... 17,409

HACKNEY.
Central, *M.* 20,071; *W.* 15,898
19 *Sir R Gower*, O.B E, *C* 11,414
E E. Hunter, *Lab.* 9,684
*L. B Franklin, O B E., *L* 5,594
North, *M* 18,739, *W* 15,273
20 *Capt A U M Hudson, C* 11,975
*J. H. Harris, *L.* 7,181
Dr. Stella Churchill, *Lab.* 6,097
South, *M* 19,535; *W.* 15,030
21 *Capt G.M. Garro-Jones, L.* 13,415
*H. S Morrison, *Lab* . 11,651

HAMMERSMITH
North, *M* 17,621, *W* 14,573
(Bye-election, May 28, 1926)
22 *James P Gardner, Lab* 13 095
Samuel Gluckstein, *C* 9,484
Geo P Mumtt, *L* 1,974
South, *M* 17,132, *W* 14,501
23**Rt. Hon. Sir W. Bull, Bart, C* 12,679
Rt. Hon C Addison, M D, *Lab* .. . 8,804
E. D Wetton, *L* ... 1,393

HAMPSTEAD,
M 21,173; *W.* 19,136
24**George Balfour, C.* .. 21,432
C. T. Hendin, *Lab.* 5,662
HOLBORN, *M.* 15,140; *W.* 12,350
(Bye-election, June 28, 1928)
25 *Stuart Bevan*, K.C, *C.* 6,365
P Allott, *Lab.* 2,238
T E. Morton, *L* 2,062

ISLINGTON.
East, *M* 24,598; *W* 20,380
26 *Maj R.I Tasker*, T D., *C.* 14,174
Dr Ethel Bentham, *Lab.*10,280
*A S. Comyns-Carr, K C, *L.*7,406
North, *M.* 26,511, *W.* 22,062
27**Sir W H. Cowan, C.* ...15,562
E G. Culpin, *Lab.* 12,376
N T. C Saigant, *L* 7,136
South, *M.* 19,259; *W.* 15,559
28**W S. Cluse, Lab.* 10,347
T. F Howard, *C.* 8,668
E. Brotherton - Ratcliffe, *L.* 5,158
West, *M.* 18,690; *W.* 14,737
29**F. Montague, Lab* ...10,174
Maj J A. St. G. F. Despencer - Robertson, O.B.E, *C* 9,499
J. W. Molden, *L* 2,780

KENSINGTON.
North, *M.* 23,695; *W.* 20,320
30**Percy G. Gates, C.* 16,255
F. R. West, *Lab.* . . ... .14,401
South, *M* 18,645; *W* 19,900
31**Sir W H Davison*, K B E., *C* .... *unop.*

LAMBETH.
Brixton, *M.* 22,020; *W.* 18,054
(Bye-election, June 27, 1927)
32 *N. Colman, C.* 10,358
J Adams, *Lab.* 6,032
F J. Laverack, *L* 5,134
Kennington, *M.* 21,191; *W* 16,438
33 *G Harvey, C* .... .14,898
*Lt -Col T. S Beauchamp Williams, *Lab.*11,572
North, *M.* 18,130, *W.* 13,736
34**F Briant, L.* 7,943
G. R. Strauss, *Lab.* 7,914
J. Lazarus, *C* 5,488
Norwood, *M.* 23,667; *W* 20,648
35**Str W. Greaves-Lord*, K.C., *C.* 22,178
G. J. Anstey, *Lab* . . 8,927

LEWISHAM
East, *M.* 27,154, *W.* 22,865
36**Lt -Col. Sir Assheton Pownall*, O.B E, T D, *C.* 23,842
J C. Wilmot, *Lab* 13,621
West, *M.* 23,696; *W* 20,382
37**Sir Philip Dawson, C.* 19,723
Mis B Drake, *Lab.* .. 6,781
B. L. A. O'Malley, *L* .. 6,756

PADDINGTON
North, *M* 20,070, *W* 18,155
38**Sir W. G. Perring, C* 14,044
J W. Gordon, *Lab* .. 10,481
A. C. Crane, *L* 3,013
South, *M.* 16,714; *W.* 14,953
39**Capt H. D. King*, C.B, C.B E., D S.O, V D., R.N.V.R., *C* . . ..*unop.*

POPLAR.
Bow and Bromley.
M. 20,228; *W* 15,218
40**George Lansbury, Lab.* 15,740
Capt H. A. Hill, *C.* . 9,806
South, *M.* 21,924, *W* 16,412
41**Samuel March, Lab* .16,244
H. Heathcote Williams, *L.* 9,709

ST MARYLEBONE,
M. 25,954; *W.* 24,657
(Bye-election, April 30, 1928.)
42 *Right Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd*, G C.B., G C M G, G C V O, *C.* 12,859
David Ross, *Lab* 6,721
Basil Murray, *L.* 3,318

ST. PANCRAS.
North, *M.* 20,149; *W.* 17,572
43 *Capt. Ian Fraser*, C.B.E., *C.* 13,964
*James Marley, *Lab.* ...13,171
H. D. Roome, *L.* 2,748
South-East. *M.* 17,556; *W.* 14,123
44 *J. W W Hopkins, C* ...12,538
*H. G. Romeril, *Lab* ...10,463
South-West, *M* 17,165; *W.* 13,501
45**Maj. Sir R. W. Barnett, C.*12,876
E. N. Bennett, *Lab.* ... 8,630

SHOREDITCH.
M 30,052 ; *W.* 22,646
46 *E. Thurtle, Lab* 16,608
Sir H J Reckitt, Bt , *L* 14,748

SOUTHWARK.
Central, *M* 18,724 ; *W.* 13,877
47 *Harry Day, Lab* 9,199
*J. D Gilbert, *L* 7,817
C L Nordon, *C* 5,937
North, *M* 14 509 , *W* 11,388
(Bye-election, March 28, 1927.)
48 *E A Strauss, L* 7,334
G. A. Isaacs, *Lab* ...6,167
*Dr L H Guest, M C , *Ind.* 3,215
South-East, *M.*17,603 ; *W.* 13,833
49*T E Naylor, *Lab.* ... 11,635
G. Lloyd, *C* 7,387
Mrs E. C. Elias, *L* ... 2,388

STEPNEY
Limehouse, *M* 17,326 ; *W* 13,601
50**Major C R Attlee, Lab.* 11,713
T. Miller Jones, *C* 5,692
H. Marks, *L.* 2,869
Mile End, *M* 14.241 , *W.* 10,004
51**John Scurr , Lab* 8,306
Lt.-Col. J. B. Dodge, D S.O , D S C , *C.* .. 4,960
R. B. Solomon, *L.* .. 3,872
Whitechapel and St. George's, *M* 15,096 ; *W* 10,400
52**Harry Gosling*, C.H., *Lab.* 10,147
H L. Nathan, *L* .. 7,193

STOKE NEWINGTON,
M 12,842 , *W.* 12,250
53 *Sir G W. H Jones, C.* 10,688
*Dr. G E. Spero, *L* . 4,758
L. Silkin, *Lab* 3,420

WANDSWORTH.
Balham and Tooting, *M.* 23,253 , *W* 19,512
54**Sir Alfred Butt, C* . 20,378
E Archbold, *Lab.* .. 9,672
Central, *M.* 16,852 , *W.* 13,490
55 *Sir Henry Jackson, C.* 13,234
C. Latham *Lab.* 8,235
Clapham, *M.* 19,816 ; *W.* 17,056
56**Sir J. Leigh, Bt., C.* ...16,404
C. Diamond, *Lab.* 9,204
Putney, *M* 19,113 ; *W.* 15,917
57**Samuel Samuel, C.* 17,341
J. M. Allen, *Lab..* 6,609
Streatham, *M.* 15,556 ; *W.* 14,350
58**Sir W. Lane-Mitchell, C* 15,936
C. Guy Parsloe, *L.* 4,111
A M. Wall, *Com* 3,204

WESTMINSTER.
Abbey, *M.* 21,688 ; *W.* 16,381
59**Otho W. Nicholson, C.* 17,915
A. H Woolf, *Lab.* . 4,308
St. George's, *M.* 17,879 ; *W.* 15,245
60**J M. M. Erskine, C. ...unop*

WOOLWICH.
East, *M.* 20,157 ; *W.* 14,778
61**Harry Snell, Lab.* 16,660
D. A. Gooch, *C.* 11,862
West, *M* 20,493 ; *W.* 15,660
62**Rt Hon Sir H. Kingsley Wood, C.* 16,504
W. Barefoot, *Lab.* 12,304

ENGLISH BOROUGHS, 193.

ACCRINGTON, *M.*24,203 ; *W* 18,670
63**J. H. Edwards, Const.* 20,391
C. Roden Buxton, *Lab.* 18,148

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.
M 14,172 , *W.* 11,465
(Bye-election, Oct. 29, 1928)
64 *Albert Bellamy, Lab.* . 9,567
Gordon C Touche, *C* . 7,161
G. Greenwood, *L* . . 6,874
BARNSLEY, *M* 22,542 , *W.* 13,927
65**J. S Potts, Lab.* 14,738
J. Neal, *L* . . . 13,785

BARROW-IN-FURNESS,
M. 19,664 ; *W* 14,050
66 *J Bromley, Lab* 15,512
*D G Somerville, *C.* 14,802

BATH, *M* 17,830 , *W* 16,215
67 *Capt C T Foxcroft, C* 16,067
*F W Rafferty, *L.* ... 8,800
Capt. W B Scobel, *Lab* 3,914

BATLEY AND MORLEY,
M. 22,035 ; *W.* 16,804
68 *W. Forrest, L* 16,369
*Ben Turner, C B.E., *Lab* 15,966

BIRKENHEAD.
East, *M.* 20,708 , *W.* 13,988
69 *Lt -Col. W H. Stott,* C B., T D , *C.* 11,328
H Graham White, *L* .. 9,275
J Coulthard, *Lab.* .. 7,496
West, *M.* 18,783 , *W* 12,991
70 *Capt J E Nuttall, C.* 13,059
W. H. Egan, *Lab.* .. 12,723

BIRMINGHAM
Aston, *M.* 21,336 , *W.* 15,055
71**Rt Hon Sir Evelyn Cecil,* G B.E., *C.* 14,244
E.J.St L Strachey, *Lab.* 11,849
Deritend, *M.* 22.692 , *W.* 15,288
72**J S. Crooke, C.* 13,552
F. Longden, *Lab* 12,760
Duddeston, *M.* 20,447 , *W* 14,226
73**J B Burman, C.* 11,407
G. F. Sawyer, *Lab* .. .10,892
Edgbaston, *M.* 21,203 , *W.* 16,671
74**Sir F. Lowe, Bt , C* 18,822
F R Sharkey, *Lab* 5,744
Erdington, *M* 22,773 ; *W.* 16,091
75**Rt. Hon Sir A. Steel-Maitland, Bt., C.* .... .16,754
C. J Simmons, *Lab.* .. 11,412
Handsworth, *M* 22,275 ; *W.* 16,597
76**Com O. Locker-Lampson,* C M.G , D.S.O., *C.* 20,056
P. J. Noel-Baker, *Lab.* 10,516

King's Norton,
M. 17,474 ; *W.* 12,560
77 *R. Dennison, Lab.* 10,497
*Sir H. Austin, K.B.E., *C.* 10,364
J. Fryer, *L.* 3,370
Ladywood. *M.* 19,483 , *W* 14,158
78**Rt. Hon. N. Chamberlain, C.* 13,374
Oswald Mosley, *Lab.* ...13,297
A. W. Bowkett, *L.* 539
Moseley *M.* 25,488 ; *W.* 19,388
79**P. J. H. Hannon, C.* .. 24,333
G. P. Blizard, *Lab.* 7,183
Sparkbrook, *M.* 22,049 ; *W.* 16,009
80**Lt -Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. S. Amery, C.* 15,728
R. M. Potter, *Lab.* 9,759
E. T. Ray, *L.*.. 1,580
West, *M.* 21,755 ; *W.* 15,999
81**Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain,* K.G., *C.* 14,801
Dr. R. Dunstan, *Com.*... 7,158

Yardley, *M.* 23,064 , *W.* 16,171
82**A R. Jephcott, C.* 16,149
A. G Gossling, *Lab.* . 14,184

BLACKBURN, *M* 33,816 ; *W.*28,706
83*J Duckworth, *L.* ... 31,612
84**Sir S H H. Henn,* K B E , *C* 31 347
Mrs. M Hamilton, *Lab.*24,330
T H. Gill, *Lab..* 24,317

BLACKPOOL, *M.* 27,162 , *W.* 24,752
85**Sir W de Pree, C* ... 25,839
*Lt -Col H. M. Meyler, C B E , D S.O , M C , *L* 18,712

BOLTON, *M* 49,256 ; *W.* 37,110
86**Sir J H Cunliffe,* K C., *C.*34,690
87 *C. Hilton, C.* 33,405
*Albert Law, *Lab..* 30,632
W. H. Hutchinson, *Lab.*28,918
J. P. Taylor, *L.* 10,036
A E Holt, *L.* 8,588

BOOTLE, *M.* 20,750 ; *W* 14,555
88 *Lt -Col. Sir T L. Henderson,* M.C , *C.* 12,361
John Kinley, *Lab..* . . 9,427
*Maj J. Burnie, M C., *L* 5,386

BOURNEMOUTH,
M 20.587 , *W* 20,451
89*Brig -Gen Sir H Page-Croft, Bart ,* C M G , *C.*20,620
Minnie Pallister, *Lab.* 7,735

BRADFORD
Central, *M* 25,634 ; *W* 19,493
90 *Lt.-Col. A Gadie, C.* .. 17,854
*W Leach, *Lab.* 16,652
East, *M* 21,507 , *W.* 16,151
91 *T. D Benby, L.* 15,240
*Rt. Hon. F. W Jowett, *Lab.* 15,174
North. *M* 18,761 ; *W.* 15,353
92 *E. J. S H. Ramsden,* O B.E., *C.* . ..... .11,459
E F. Wise, *Lab.* 9,442
*Walter R. Rea, *L.* 8,007
South, *M.* 24,766 ; *W.* 19,229
93 *W Hurst, Lab.* 13,910
G G Mitcheson, *C* ...11,586
*H. H. Spencer, *L* 10,237

BRIGHTON, *M.* 43,425 ; *W* 40,555
94**Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, C.* ... .39,387
95**Com. Sir A. Cooper-Ramson, C.* 39,253
A. Gordon, *Lab.* 14,072

BRISTOL.
Central, *M.* 22,083 ; *W.* 18,169
96**Sir T. W. H Inskip,* C.B.E., K C., *C.*..... ...17,177
J. A. Lovat Fraser, *Lab.* 14,628
East, *M.* 20,807 ; *W.* 15,634
97**Walter J. Baker, Lab.* 16,920
H. J. Maggs, *L.* 12,143
North, *M* 21,006 ; *W.* 16,815
98 *Capt. Rt. Hon. E. H Guest,* C.B.E., D.S.O., *L.* 17,799
*W. H. Ayles, *Lab.* 12,319
South, *M.* 22,120; *W.* 16,936
99**Sir W. Beddoe Rees, L.* 16,722
D. J. Vaughan, *Lab.* 15,702
West, *M.* 20,512 ; *W.* 19,240
(Bye-election, Feb 2, 1928.)
100*C. T. Culverwell, C.*.....16,970
Lady Clare Annesley, *Lab.*7,702
W. N. Marcy, *L.* 4,996

BROMLEY, *M.* 25,823 ; *W* 22,205
101**Lt.-Col. Hon. Cuthbert James* C B E , *C* .. .20,272
F. K Griffith, *L.* .. 11,580
H J Wallington, *Lab.* 5,876
BURNLEY, *M* 29,225 ; *W* 21,937
102**Rt Hon A.Henderson, Lab.* 20,549
S Ian Fairbairn, *C* . 16,084
J Whitehead, K C., *L* 8,601
BURY, *M* 18,537 , *W* , 14,445
103**Capt. C Ainsworth, C* 13,382
H W Wallace, *Lab* . 10,286
J Duckworth, *L* . 4,847
CAMBRIDGE, *M.* 15,796, *W* 13,576
104**Sir G. D C Newton,* K B E., *C* 12,628
A S. Firth, *Lab.* .. . 6,744
F. R Salter, *L.* 4,670
CARLISLE, *M* 14,923 ; *W.* 11,403
105**Rt Hon W Watson,* K.C., *C.* 12,787
*G. Middleton, *Lab.* . 10,676
CHELTENHAM,
M 12,719 ; *W* 12,735
(Bye-election, Sept 26, 1928)
106 *Sir Walter Preston, C* 10 431
Sir John Brunner, *L* 6,678
Miss F W. Widdowson, *Lab.* 3,962
COVENTRY, *M.* 36,267 ; *W* 26,833
107 *Maj Sir A. B Boyd-Carpenter, C* . . 22,712
*A. A Purcell, *Lab* .17,888
H. P. Gisborne, *L* 12,953
CROYDON
North, *M* 27,997 , *W* 22,700
108* *Lt -Col G K.M Mason,* D S.O , *C* .. 25,972
G A Foan, *Lab* . 10,954
South, *M* 28,130 , *W* 22,834
109* *Rt Hon Sir W Mitchell-Thomson, Bt* , K.B E , *C* 23,734
H T. Muggeridge, *Lab* 12,979
DARLINGTON,
M 18,867 ; *W.* 13,879
(Bye-election, Feb 17, 1926)
110 *A Shepherd, Lab* . 12,965
Capt E H Pease, *C* 12,636
J P. Dickie, *L.* 3,573
DERBY, *M.* 36,421 ; *W* 26,659
111**Rt. Hon J H Thomas, Lab* 27,423
112 *Maj -Gen Sir R H. Lee,* K C.M G , C B., V.D , T D , *C* 25,425
*W. R Raynes, *Lab* .25,172
Mis H G O Pilcher, *C* 21,700
J. H Stewart, *L* 7,083
DEWSBURY, *M.* 16,214 ; *W.* 12,463
113 *Ben Riley, Lab* 9,941
F W Skelsey, *C* 7,516
*T E Harvey, *L* . 6,723
DUDLEY, *M* 15,526 , *W* 11,300
114**Capt E. Lloyd,* O.B E., *C* 11,199
Oliver Baldwin, *Lab* 10,314
EALING, *M.* 18,174 , *W.* 16,449
115**Rt Hon Sir H. Nield,* K C., *C.* .. .. .18,572
A. H. Chilton, *Lab.* .. 6,765
EAST HAM.
North, *M* 20,693 ; *W* 15,803
(Bye-election, April 29 1926.)
116 *Susan Lawrence, Lab* 10,798
G W. S Jarrett, *C* . 9,171
Di.E.Leslie Burgin, *L* 6,603
South, *M* 20,211 ; *W* 14,470
117**A Barnes, Lab* . . .13,644
E M C. Denny, *L* 12,656
ECCLES, *M.* 21,075 , *W* 17,182
118 *A Bethel, C* . . . 16,833
**J.* Buckle, *Lab* . 14,798
EDMONTON, *M* 17,740 , *W.* 13,280
119**F A. Broad, Lab* . . 11,614
G W S. Jarrett, *C.* . 10,278
EXETER, *M.* 16,215 , *W* 14,514
120**Sir R H S D. L Newman, Bt , C* 14,522
A J Penny, *Lab* . . 6,359
T F Day, *L.* . 4,359
GATESHEAD,
M 33,139 , *W* 23,519
121 *John Beckett, Lab* . 23,514
Hilton Philipson, *C.* . 14,178
*Capt J. P. Dickie, *L* 9,185
GLOUCESTER,
M 15,112 , *W* 11,488
122**Lt -Col J Nockells-Horlock,* O B.E , M.C , *C.* 10,525
M. Philips Price, *Lab* 8,005
T. Mathew, *L* . . 3,566
GREAT YARMOUTH,
M 15,100 ; *W* 13,347
123 *Sir F C. Meyer, Bt., C.* 10,273
*Arthur Halbord, *L* .. 9,202
T Tyler *Lab* .. 3,264
GRIMSBY, *M* 31,204 ; *W.* 23,520
124**W J Wonnesley, C* 21,487
C. E Franklin, *Lab* 14,874
Tom Wing, *L* 5,442
HALIFAX, *M* 28,467 , *W* 22,762
(Bye-election, July 13, 1928)
125 *A W. Longbottom, Lab* 17,536
Maj H Barnes, *L* 12,585
Maj F Crossley, *C* . 10,804
HARTLEPOOLS, THE,
M 25,532 , *W.* 17,145
126 *Sir Wilfrid Sugden, C* 19,077
*W. A. Jowitt, K C , *L* 15,724
C M Aitchison, K C , *Lab* 3,717
HASTINGS, *M* 14,690 , *W* 15,505
127**Rt Hon Lord Eustace Percy C* 15,217
Mis M M Porter, *Lab* 6,082
HORNSEY, *M* 24,563 , *W* 22,611
128 *Capt D E. Wallace,* M C , *C* . . . 21,017
Dr E L Burgin, *L.* . 13,217
Lt -Col C. F Healy, *Lab* 4,277
HUDDERSFIELD,
M. 32,046 , *W.* 27,130
129**J H Hudson, Lab* . 19,010
E Hill, *C* 16,745
Sir A H. Marshall, K B E , *L.* 16,626
HYTHE, *M.* 11,023 , *W* 9,959
130**Maj Sir P Sassoon, Bt* , G B E , C.M G , *C.* 12,843
C Gallop, *Lab* .. 3,936
ILFORD, *M.* 30,614 , *W* 29,873
(Bye-election, Feb 23, 1928)
131 *Sir George Hamilton, C.* 18,269
A S Comyns-Carr, *L.* 13,621
C R. de Gruchy, *Lab* 8,922
IPSWICH, *M* 22,749 , *W* 17,630
132 *Sir John Ganzoni, C.* 19,621
*R. F. Jackson, *Lab* 15,791
KINGSTON UPON-HULL
Central, *M* 21,309 , *W.* 15,205
(Bye-election Nov 30, 1926)
133**Lt.-Com Hon J. M. Kenworthy, Lab* 16,145
Lt.-Com L E Gaunt, *C* 11,466
Lt -Col C. I Kell, D S O , M C , *L* 2,885
East, *M* 20,781 ; *W* 14,686
134**L. R Lumley, C* . 12 296
G Muff, *Lab* . . 11,130
F C. Thornborough, *L.* 5,140
W. E Mashford, *Ind* 444
North-West,
M. 19,530 . *W* 15,305
135**Col A Lambert Ward,* D S O , *C* . . . 15,072
Sir John Barran, Bt , *L* 8,080
F L Kerran, *Lab* 5,151
South-West, *M* 21,035 , *W* 15,205
136 *H. Brent Grotian,* K C , *C.* 11 190
*Maj C.F Entwistle, *L* 8,155
J Arnott, *Lab* 7,965
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES,
M 21,364 ; *W.* 18,504
137**F G Penny, C* 19,933
A B Bishop, *Lab* . 5,640
W. M Freeman, *L* .. 2,850
LEEDS
Central, *M* 25,389 , *W* 19,143
138**Sir C H. Wilson,* LL D , *C* . . . 16,182
E J C Neep *Lab* 10,975
North, *M* 21,808 , *W* 17,565
139**Hon Sir G Beckett, Bart , C* . . . 18,500
S C Moore, *Lab* . 7,920
North-East,
M 21,274 ; *W* 16,765
140**Maj. J D Birchall, C* 16,306
Mis E Penny, *Lab* . 8,984
G R. Woodcock, *L.* .. 3,007
South, *M* 20,239 ; *W* 15,846
141**H C Charleton, Lab* 12,799
G Ford, *C* . . 11,004
F Geary, *L* 3,801
South-East, *M.* 20,705 , *W* 15,289
142 *Sir Henry Slesser,* K C., *Lab.* . .15,133
Hon W T. Whiteley, *L* 10,704
West, *M.* 22,468 , *W.* 17,176
143**T. W Stamford, Lab* 13,057
Capt A F. G Renton, *C.* 13,054
H Brown, *L.* 4,597
LEICESTER
East, *M* 22,668 , *W.* 17,238
144 *Capt J. de V. Loder, C.* 16 090
*George Banton, *Lab* 15,669
South, *M.* 20,022 , *W* 16,784
145 *Capt C Waterhouse, C* 15,005
H B Usher, *Lab* .. 8,912
*R W Allen, *L.* ... 6,079
West, *M.* 23,026 , *W.* 18,201
146**F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Lab* . 16,047
Prof. M. A Geiothwohl, *C* .. . 15,320
LEIGH, *M.* 23,377 , *W* 14,633
147**J Tinker, Lab.* 17,262
E Owen, *C.* 16,247

LEYTON.
East, *M* 16,343; *W* 13,163
148 *E E. Alexander, C* 10,649
*Maj A. G. Church, D.S.O., M.C., *Lab* . 9,087
R W. Puddicombe, *L* 3,174
West, *M* 19,997, *W* 15,961
149* *J D. Cassels*, K.C, *C* 13,212
A. Smith, *Lab.* . . . 9,809
A. E Newbould, *L* .. 5,252
LINCOLN, *M.* 18,354, *W* 13,414
150 *R A Taylor, Lab.* ...11,596
Sir G C Hamilton, *C* 11,557
A. G Macdonnell, *L.* 4,952
LIVERPOOL.
East Toxteth,
M. 19,135; *W* 15,159
151 *A E Jacob, C.* 16,139
C Burden, *Lab* . . 6,620
F. C Bowring, *L* 4,163
Edgehill, *M.* 19,711, *W* 14,340
152* *J H Hayes, Lab.* .. 14,168
D C Williams, *C* .. 12,587
Everton, *M.* 16,111; *W.* 11,904
153 *Col. H. C. Woodcock, C.* 10,705
H. Walker, *Lab.* . . . 10,075
Exchange, *M.* 22,979, *W.* 16,938
154* *Rt Hon Sir Leslie Scott*, K.C, *C* .. . *unop*
Fairfield, *M* 17,599, *W* 13,563
155* *Maj. J. B. B Cohen, C.* 14,277
Mrs M.A Mercer, *Lab* 8,412
Kirkdale, *M.* 18,683; *W.* 13,167
156* *Sir J De F Pennefather, Bart., C.* 14,392
E Sandham, *Lab* 9,369
Scotland, *M.* 18,177; *W* 13,649
157* *Rt Hon. T. P. O'Connor, N.* .... *unop.*
Walton, *M.* 17,637; *W.* 13,041
158* *Lt.-Com. Sir H. W. S. Chilcott, C* 13,387
T. W Gilmuder, *Lab.* 8,924
S Skelton, *L.* 1,910
Wavertree, *M* 19,679; *W.* 14,585
159 *J A Tonne, C.* 14,063
W. A. Robinson, *Lab.* 10,383
*H. R Rathbone, *L.* . . 5,206
West Derby, *M* 21,421, *W* 15,750
160 *Sir J Sandeman Allen, C.* 15,667
T. G Adams, *Lab.* 8,807
*C. S. Jones, *L.* 5,321
West Toxteth,
M. 21,490; *W.* 15,694
161* *J. Gibbins, Lab.*.. 15,542
T. White, *C* 15,163
MANCHESTER.
Ardwick, *M* 21,600; *W.* 16,588
162* *T. Lowth, Lab* .... .. .15,941
Mary L K Jones, *C.* 13,115
Blackley, *M.* 14,341; *W.* 12,033
163 *W. J. H. Briggs, C.*..... .9,737
*P M. Oliver, C.B.E., *L* 6,609
W A. Burke, *Lab* 6,195
Clayton, *M.* 21,350; *W.* 16,379
164* *J. E. Sutton, Lab.*.... ..17,338
T. E. Thorpe, *C.*..... .14,634
Exchange, *M* 23,633; *W.* 16,854
165 *E. B. Fielden, C.* 13,200
*R. N. Barclay, *L.* .... .10,693
Gorton, *M.* 20,980; *W.* 15,398
166* *J. Compton, Lab.* 16,383
B. C. Sellars, *G.* 12,898
Hulme, *M* 22,880; *W* 18,051
167 *Lt.-Col Sir J. Nall*, D.S.O, *C.* 15,374
A McElwee, *Lab* 13,080
F. J M. Brunner, *L* .. 3,277
Moss Side, *M* 19,307; *W* 15,409
168 *Col G B Hurst*, K.C, *C* 14,035
*T R Ackroyd, *L* 10,026
Platting, *M* 22,712, *W* 17,917
169* *Rt Hon J Clynes, Lab* 17,233
F H Holmes, *C* 16,228
E. Baker, *L* . . 1,538
Rusholme,
M 17,818, *W* 15,329
170 *Sir F B Merriman*, O B E, K C, *C* .. 13,341
*Rt Hon C F G Masterman, *L* . 7,772
W Paul, *Com* 5,328
Withington, *M* 17,567; *W* 15,145
171 *Sir T Watts*, M.D., *C* 13,033
*E. D Simon *L* . 10,435
F Whiteley, *Lab* . . 2,467
K Burke, *Ind.* . 236
MIDDLESBROUGH
East, *M* 17,624, *W* 11,823
172 *Ellen C. Wilkinson, Lab* 9,574
J.R P Warde-Aldam, *C* 6,047
*Col Penry Williams, *L* 6,668
West, *M* 20,888; *W* 14,685
(Bye-election, March 7, 1928.)
173 *F Kingsley Griffith, L* 10,727
A Ellis, *Lab* 10,628
S Sadler, *C* 8,213
MORPETH, *M.* 28,046; *W* 17,118
174* *Robert Smillie, Lab.* .19,248
Irene Ward, *C.* . .. 10,828
John Dodd, *L* . .. 3,805
NELSON AND COLNE,
M 25,352; *W.* 19,520
175* *A Greenwood, Lab.* 19,922
J. H. S Aitken, *L.* . .18,479
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,
M 17,899; *W.* 12,917
176* *Col Rt Hon J. C. Wedgwood*, D.S.O, *Lab* .. 14,226
A Hassam, *C.*... 10,425
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Central, *M* 20,732; *W* 14,619
177* *Rt Hon Sir C P Trevelyan, Bt, Lab* 14,542
Hon. F M. B. Fisher, *C.* ... .13,646
East, *M.* 20,248; *W.* 13,525
178 *M. H. Connolly, Lab* 13,120
*Sir R. W. Aske, Bt., *L* 12,776
W. Temple, *C.*..... . . 2,420
North, *M.* 19,349; *W* 14,993
179* *Sir N Grattan Doyle, C* 18,386
H. Maw, *Lab* 6,991
West, *M.* 19,920; *W* 14,406
180 *John Henry Palin, Lab.* 13,089
C Vernon, *C.* 8,459
*Capt C. B. Ramage, M.C., *L.*.. 7,208
NORTHAMPTON,
M 26,264; *W.* 20,279
(Bye-election. Jan. 9, 1928.)
181 *Lt.-Col. C. L'E. Malone, Lab.* 15,173
Capt. A G. Renton, *C* 14,616
S Cope Morgan, *L.* ... 9,584
E. A. Hailwood, *Ind.* 1,093
NORWICH, *M.* 34,088; *W.* 27,907
182 *Com. Rt Hon Sir E Hilton-Young*, G B E, D S O, *C.* 28,842
183 *Capt J G Pawlett, C* 28,529
*W R Smith, *Lab* . 23,808
Dorothea Jewson, *Lab* 22,931
NOTTINGHAM.
Central, *M* 18,499, *W* 15,912
184 *A J Bennett, C* . . 15,107
W H Coultrate, *Lab.* 6,852
C H Roberts, *L* . . 4 409
East, *M.* 17,827; *W* 14,514
185 *C E R Brocklebank, C* 11,524
*N Birkett, K.C., *L* . 10,078
Tom Mann, *Com* .. 2,696
South, *M* 17,675; *W* 13,596
186* *Lord Hy Cavendish-Bentinck, C.*... 13,725
H Mills, *Lab* .. . 8,897
West, *M.* 18,113, *W* 13,461
187* *A Haydon, Lab* . 12,782
C. E Loseby, M.C., *C* 9,790
OLDHAM, *M* 42,591, *W* 30,243
188 *A Duff Cooper, C* . 37,429
(Bye-election, June 24, 1925.)
189 *W. M. Wiggins, L* .. 26,325
W. J Tout, *Lab.* . . 21,702
OXFORD, *M* 14,520, *W.* 12,619
190* *R C Bourne, C.* ... .12,196
Dr. R. O. Moon, *L* . 6,836
F Ludlow, *Lab.*..... .. 2,260
PLYMOUTH
Devonport, *M* 18,700; *W.* 14,459
191* *Maj L. Hore-Belisha, L.* 11,115
S Glucksteen, *C* . ..10,534
Holford Knight, *Lab* 6,530
Drake, *M.* 19,975, *W* 16,051
192* *Sir A Shirley Benn, Bt*, K.B.E., *C.* 14,669
J. J. H. Moses, *Lab.* ..12,161
S Stephens, *L.* 3,645
Sutton, *M.* 21,071, *W* 17,119
193* *Viscountess Astor, C* . 18,174
Capt. F. G. J. Woulfe-Brennan, *Lab.* 13,095
PORTSMOUTH
Central, *M.* 21,417; *W* 16,549
194 *Sir Harry Seymour Foster, C* ... .14,028
Capt. W. G Hall, R.N., *Lab* 10,525
F. Gray, *L.* 5,926
North, *M.* 21,165; *W* 16,003
195* *Sir B. Falle, Bt., C.* 17,597
Dr O. Gleeson, *Lab.* ...10,279
South, *M.* 22,090; *W.* 19,327
196* *Maj Sir H R Cayzer, Bart., C.* 22,423
Jessie Stephen, *Lab.*... 8,310
PRESTON, *M.* 33,486; *W.* 27,354
197* *Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, C.B.E., Lab.* 27,009
198 *A. R. Kennedy*, K.C., *C.* 25,887
*Lt -Col. J P. Rodger, *L.* 25,327
G. Barnes, *C.* 24,577
READING, *M.* 26,459; *W.* 19,775
199 *H. G Williams, C.* ...22,338
*Dr. S. Hastings, *Lab* .18,337
RICHMOND (SURREY),
M. 28,971; *W.* 16,733
200 *Brig.-Gen. Hon. Sir Newton J. Moore*, K.C.M.G., *C.* 19,948
H. Parker, *Lab.* 6,034

ROCHDALE, *M.* 26,693; *W.* 21,166
201 *W. T. Kelly, Lab.* . . 14,609
*Ramsay Muir, *L.* . . . 14,492
T E Jesson, *C* . . . 14,112

ROCHESTER
Chatham, *M* 18,682; *W* 13,995
202* *Lt.-Col J T C Moore-Brabazon, C.* . . . 13,184
W. H. Moore, *Lab.* . . . 9,276
C. B Dallow, *L* 2,806

Gillingham, *M* 17,363, *W* 12,849
203* *Sir G. F Hohler*, K C, *C.* 12,418
Col M Spencer, C.M G, *Lab* 8,309
G. Bryans, *L.* 2,839

ROSSENDALE, *M* 20,589; *W.* 15,805
204* *R Waddington, C.* . . 12,836
James Bell, *Lab* 9,951
E J Young, *L.* 7,958

ROTHERHAM, *M* 26,356; *W.* 15,895
205* *F W. Lindley, Lab* . . 18,860
H J. Temple, *C.* . . . 15,712

ST. HELENS, *M* 28,724; *W.* 17,256
206* *J Sexton*. C.B.E, *Lab.* 21,313
Evelyn Pilkington, *C* 16,908

SALFORD
North, *M* 20,856, *W* 15,476
207 *S. Finburgh, C* 14,250
*Ben Tillett, *Lab.* . . 13,114
J Rothwell, *L.* . 3,818

South, *M* 21,848, *W* 15,366
208 *E A Radford, C* 15,163
*J Toole, *Lab* . 14,455

West, *M* 19,427, *W* 14,899
209 *Lt.-Com F W. Astbury, C* 16,719
*A. W Haycock, *Lab* 12,369

SHEFFIELD
Attercliffe, *M* 21,249, *W.* 13,594
210* *C. H Wilson, Lab.* 16,802
W B Faraday, *C.* 9,629

Brightside, *M* 23,335, *W* 16,644
211* *Lt. A W. H. Pownall, Lab.* 17,053
M Sheppard, M C., *C* 13,708

Central, *M* 21,017, *W* 14,281
212* *Rt Hon. J F. Hope, C.* 13,202
Tom Snowden, *Lab* . . . 12,995

Ecclesall, *M.* 16,819; *W.* 13,043
213* *A Harland, C* 16,131
Albert Taylor, *Ind* 2,624

Hallam, *M* 17,500; *W* 13,663
(Bye-election, July 17, 1928)
214 *L W Smith, C.* 9,417
C. R Flynn, *Lab.* 5,393
J. B. Hobman, *L* 2,715

Hillsborough, *M.* 21,999; *W* 15,381
215* *A. V Alexander, Lab* 16 573
Lt.-Col. N.G.Thwaites, C.B.E, M V O, M C, *C* 12,554

Park, *M* 18,547; *W* 13,071
216* *R. Storry Deans, C.* . 14,053
A. Latham, *Lab* 11,576

SMETHWICK, *M.* 20,981; *W* 14,462
(Bye-election, Dec. 21, 1926.)
217 *Sir Oswald Mosley, Bt., Lab.* 16,077
M. J Pike, *C* 9,495
E. Bayliss, *L.* 2,600

SOUTHAMPTON.
M. 44,885, *W.* 33,884
218* *Lord Apsley*, D.S.O., M.C., *C.* 30,703
219* *Col E. K Perkins*, C B E., V.D, *C* . . 30,201
T Lewis, *Lab.* 22,183
Rev. R. W. Sorensen, *Lab* 21,768

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA,
M. 25,352, *W.* 21,907
(Bye-election, Nov 19, 1927)
220 *Countess of Iveagh, C.* 21,221
Hon D. Meston, *L.* . . 11,912
E Harper, *Lab* 4,777
E A. Hallwood, *Ind* 917

SOUTHPORT,
M. 18 488, *W* 16,009
221 *Lt.-Col. Sir G. Dalrymple Bt., C.* . . . 17,430
*Sir J. Brunner, Bt., *L* 11,158

SOUTH SHIELDS,
M 31,667; *W.* 21,455
222* *Hon E.A.St A Harney*, K.C, *L* 23,171
W Lawther, *Lab.* . . . 16 852

STOCKPORT,
M 35,684, *W.* 29,005
223 *S S Hammersley, C* .26,417
(Bye-election, Sept 27, 1925)
224 *A E Townend, Lab* 20 219
T Eastham, *C* . 17,892
H Fildes, *L.* . . 17,296

STOCKTON-ON-TEES,
M. 23,911; *W.* 16,070
225 *Capt H Macmillan, C* 15,163
F F Riley, *Lab* . . . 11,948
*Maj R. S Stewart, *L.* 8,971

STOKE-UPON-TRENT
Burslem, *M.* 18,640; *W* 13,235
226 *Andrew MacLaren, Lab* 14,361
W. Allen, *Const* 13,755

Hanley, *M* 20,348, *W.* 14,493
(Bye-election, April 23, 1928)
227 *Arthur Hollins, Lab* 15,136
Alfred Denville, *C* . 6,604
Walter Meakin, *L* . . . 3,390

Stoke, *M* 24,626, *W.* 16,640
228* *Col J. Ward*, C.B., C M G, *Const.* 17,864
John Watts, *Lab.* . . . 13,318

SUNDERLAND,
M. 45,442; *W.* 32,919
229* *Duke Thompson, C.* . . 28,612
230* *Sir Walter Raine, C.* . . 28,608
Jeremiah MacVeagh, *Lab* 21,823
Maj L A. Common, D S O., *L.* 20,139
I. C. Hannah, *L.* 13,731

TOTTENHAM,
North, *M.* 21,104; *W.* 16,799
231* *R. C. Morrison, Lab.* . . . 13,800
J. Leng-Sturrock, *Const* 13,243

South, *M.* 20,020; *W.* 15,740
232 *Maj. P. B Malone, C.* 13,600
*Percy Alden, *Lab.* 12,099

TYNEMOUTH,
M. 17,767, *W.* 11,667
233* *Maj. A. West Russell, C* 11,210
Maj. H. Barnes, *L.* . . . 6,820
J. S. Barr, *Lab.* 6,818

WAKEFIELD, *M.* 15,035; *W.* 10,045
234 *R. G. Ellis, C.* 11,086
*G H. Shelwood, *Lab.* . . 10,192

WALLASEY, *M.* 22,383, *W.* 19,433
235* *Sir R. B Chadwick, C* 22,599
J. H. Warren, *Lab.* . . . 8 634

WALLSEND, *M.* 23,224; *W* 15,374
(Bye-election, July 21, 1926)
236 *Margaret Bondfield, Lab.* 18,866
Sam Howard, *C.* 9,839
A C Curry. *L.* 4 000

WALSALL, *M* 26,855; *W.* 19,552
(Bye-election, Feb. 27, 1925.)
237* *William Preston, C.* . . . 14,793
Rt. Hon T J. Macnamara, *L.* 12,300
G. L R Small, *Lab* . . 11,610

WALTHAMSTOW
East, *M* 16,664, *W.* 13,197
238 *Rt. Hon Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt.*, K C., *Const.* 11,312
J. G Dale, *Lab.* . . . 8,246
P H. Heffer, *L.* 3,745

West, *M.* 19,313; *W.* 14,467
239 *Maj. H E. Crawfurd, L* 12,991
*V. La T McEntee, *Lab.* 12,521

WARRINGTON,
M 22,011; *W* 13.193
240 *Capt. A S C Reid*, D F C, *C* 16,788
*E Charles Dukes, *Lab.* 15,251

WEDNESBURY,
M. 22,976, *W* 17,059
241* *A Short, Lab.* 18,170
B G Lamparel-Vachell, *C* 17,832

WEST BROMWICH,
M 20,457; *W* 14,046
242* *Rt. Hon. F. O Roberts, Lab.* 15,384
H A. R. Graham, *C.* . . 14,413

WEST HAM.
Plaistow, *M* 21,969; *W* 15,472
243* *Will Thorne, Lab.* . 15,609
F G Penny, *C* . . . 7,638

Silvertown *M* 20,900; *W.* 14,187
244* *J. J. Jones, Lab* . 15,962
E Doran, *C* 3,702

Stratford, *M.* 19,973, *W.* 14,320
245* *T. E. Gores, Lab.* . 13,264
H. H Balfour, M C., *C.* 10,414

Upton, *M* 18,916; *W.* 14,328
246 *Capt. H P Holt*, M C., *C* 13,410
*B. W. Gardner, *Lab* . 11,443

WIGAN, *M.* 24,594; *W.* 15,623
247* *J. A. Parkinson, Lab.* 20,350
D. P. M. Fyfe, *C.* 15,006

WILLESDEN.
East, *M* 22,807, *W.* 19,063
248 *Col Rt Hon G. F. Stanley*, C.M.G., *C.* . . 15,965
*Harcourt Johnstone, *L.* 7,992
W. D. Lloyd, *Lab.* 7,880

West, *M* 23,060; *W.* 17,502
249* *S. P. Viant, Lab.* . . . 14,884
Maj. M. Brice, *C* . . . 13,539
J. McCulloch, *L.* 3,061

WIMBLEDON,
M. 21,238; *W* 18,366
250 *Sir J. C Power, Bt, C* 21,209
Mark Starr, *Lab.* 7,386

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Bilston, *M.* 19,530; *W.* 13,914
251 *J. Baker, Lab.* . 14,583
*Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard Bury, D.S.O., *C* 12,840

East, *M.* 19,234; *W.* 13,368
252**G. R. Thorne, L* . .11,066
Sir T. J. Strangman, *C.* 10,013
D. R. Williams, *Lab* .. 5,188

West, *M* 23,291, *W* 17,370
253**Sir R. Bird, Bart., C* 17,886
W. J. Brown, *Lab.* . . .17,046

WORCESTER, *M* 13,408; *W.* 12,209
254**W. P. C. Greene, C* . .11,956
R. R. Fairbairn, *L.* .. 6,139
P. Williams, *Lab.* .. 3,272

YORK, *M.* 23,878; *W* 17,897
255**Sir J. A. R. Marriott, C.* 19,914
D. Adams, *Lab* . 15,500

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

(Excluding Monmouthshire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE

Bedford, *M* 19,233; *W* 15,994
256**S. R. Wells, C.* ..... .15,000
Milner Gray, *L.* 8,451
G. Dixon, *Lab* 5,330

Luton, *M.* 22,095; *W.* 17,606
257 *Terence James O'Connor, C* 15,443
*Hon. Geoffrey Howard, *L* .. .. .11,495
P. Millwood, *Lab.* . .. 5,850

Mid, *M.* 17,476; *W.* 13,488
258 *Brig.-Gen. W. W. Warner*, C.M.G., *C.* .. .. .12,317
*F. C. Linfield, M.B.E., *L* 11,356

BERKSHIRE

Abingdon, *M* 15,621, *W* 11,365
259 *Major R. G. C. Glyn*, M.C., *C.* . ... .13,117
*E. A. Lessing, O.B.E., *L.* 8,805
D. F. Brundrit, *Lab* . 1,355

Newbury, *M.* 18,467, *W* 14,502
260 *Brig.-Gen. H. C. Brown, C.* .... .14,759
*I. H. Stranger, *L.* . . 10,444
F. M. Jacques, *Lab.* ... 1,219

Windsor, *M.* 21,120; *W.* 16,838
261**A. A. Somerville. C* ..20,370
C. N. B. Crisp, *L* .. 5,514

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Aylesbury, *M.* 22,217, *W* 17,231
262 *Lt.-Col. Sir A. Burgoyne, C.* 18,132
*T. Keens, *L* ... .11,574
F. C. Watkins, *Lab.* .. 2,655

Buckingham,
M. 20,932, *W.* 16,462
263**Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer*, M.C., *C.* 15,129
E. J. Pay, *Lab.* 8,939
Kingsley Johnson, *L* 5,144

Wycombe, *M.* 27,650; *W.* 21,002
264 *Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. F. Knox*, K.C.B., C.M.G., *C.* 20,820
*Lady Terrington, *L* ..15,526
G. Young, M.V.O., *Lab.* 4,626

CAMBRIDGE.

M 21,828, *W* 15,798
265**Capt. R. G. Brasse*, M.C., *C.* . .15,530
G. T. Garratt, *Lab.* 10,781

CHESHIRE.

Altrincham *M* 26,173, *W.* 21,080
266 *C. Atkinson*, K.C., *C* 24,439
*R. Alstead, *L.* 15,654

City of Chester,
M 16,808, *W* 11,849
267**Sir C. Cayzer, Bt., C.* .12,491
W. C. Llewellyn, *L* . . 5,538
G. Beardsworth, *Lab* 5,451

Crewe, *M* 22,612, *W* 15,971
268 *Sir Ernest Craig, Bt., C* 18,333
*E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., *Lab* . . 14,705

Eddisbury, *M* 13,916, *W.* 9,488
269**Maj. Sir H. Barnston, Bart., C* 11,006
R. J. Russell, *L.* . .. 9,337

Knutsford *M.* 21,453, *W* 15,738
270**Brig.-Gen. E. Makins*, C.B., D.S.O., *C* . .18,199
J. P. McDougall, *L.* 11,885

Macclesfield, *M* 21,517, *W.* 18,445
271**J. R. Remer, C* . . .17,171
Jack Williams, *Lab* 10,287
H. K. Nield, *L* .. 6,434

Northwich, *M* 25,192, *W.* 16,478
272**Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, C* 14,545
Mrs. B. A. Gould, *Lab.* 11,630
A. Mott, *L.* . 7,465

Stalybridge and Hyde,
M. 24,874; *W* 19,301
273 *E. W. H. Wood, C* .. .16,412
W. Fowden, *Lab* 12,509
*T. L. Tattersall, *L* . . 8,201
Wirral, *M.* 21,605; *W* 15,627
274 *John Grace, C.* . 17,705
*S. R. Dodds, *L* 11,697

CORNWALL.

Bodmin, *M.* 18,964, *W* 14,671
275 *G. J. C. Harrison, C.* ..14,163
*Isaac Foot, *L* . .. 13,548
Camborne, *M* 17,694, *W.* 16,705
276 *Capt. A. H. Morcom, Const...* 9,530
*Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, *L.* 7,220
F. P. Rowe, *Lab.* . . . 5,477

Northern, *M.* 16,558, *W.* 13,644
277 *Lieut. A. M. Williams*, D.S.C., R.N., *C* . . .12,639
*Sir G. C. Marks, C.B.E. *L* 10,927

Penryn and Falmouth,
M. 21,309; *W.* 17,331
278 *G. Pilcher, C* . .. .12,485
*Sir C. Mansel, Bt., *L.* 9,923
F. J. Hopkins, *Lab* 6,462

St. Ives, *M* 15,714, *W.* 14,798
(Bye-election, March 6, 1928.)
279 *Mrs. Walter Runciman, L* 10,241
Sir Andrew Caird, K.B.E., *C.* 9,478
F. J. Hopkins, *Lab.* .. 4,343

CUMBERLAND.

Northern, *M.* 13,248; *W.* 9,469
(Bye-election Sept. 17, 1926.)
280 *Capt. Fergus Graham, C.* 8,867
R. D. Holt, *L.* 6,872
H. W. McIntyre, *Lab.* 2,793

Penrith and Cockermouth,
M. 12,709; *W.* 9,457
281**A. C. Aiwen Dixey, C.* 11,431
F. Tait, *Lab.* 5,404

Whitehaven, *M.* 16,587, *W* 11,647
282 *R. S. Hudson, C* . 13,149
*T. Gavan Duffy, *Lab* 12,741

Workington, *M* 19,626, *W.* 13,064
283**Tom Cape*, M.B.E., *Lab.* 15,353
E. Davies, *C.* 12,243

DERBYSHIRE.

Belper, *M* 19,368; *W.* 13,188
284**Herbert Wragg, C* ...14,766
J. Lees, *Lab.* 10,618

Chesterfield, *M* 21,146; *W* 13,577
285**B. Kenyon, L* 13,971
G. Benson, *Lab* 9,206

Clay Cross, *M* 20,176; *W.* 11,833
286**C. Duncan, Lab* 14,618
Lt.-Col. J. Sherwood Kelly, D.S.O., C.M.G., *C.* 8,069

High Peak, *M.* 19,482; *W* 15,247
287**Sir Samuel H. Hill-Wood, Bart., C.* 14,560
R. McDougall, *L.* 12,772

Ilkeston, *M* 18,547, *W.* 12,774
288**G. H. Oliver, Lab.* . .11,011
H. V. A. Raikes, *C* . 9,203
Lady Barlow, *L.* 4,320

North-Eastern.
M. 22,508, *W.* 13,796
289**Frank Lee, Lab* 13,420
G. R. H. Bowden, *C.* . 9,914
P. Gnedalla, *L* 6,529

Southern, *M* 25,873; *W.* 17,928
290 *Sir J. A. Grant, Bt., C.*, 16,448
A. Goodere, *Lab* . . . 15,033
A. J. Snowdon-Taylor, O.B.E., *L.* 5,647

Western, *M.* 17,647; *W.* 13,365
291**Marquess of Hartington*, M.B.E., *C.* 15,324
W. C. Mallison, *L.* ...11,612

DEVONSHIRE

Barnstaple *M.* 18,387; *W.* 15,422
292 *Sir Basil E. Peto, Bt., C.* 15,479
*Capt. J. T. Tudor-Ross, *L* .... .12,284

Honiton, *M.* 16,060; *W.* 12,162
293**Maj. Sir A. C. Morrison-Bell, Bt., C.* 14,804
J. G. H. Halse, *L.* 12,025

South Molton,
M 16,584; *W.* 12,046
294 *C. Dreyce, C.* 12,811
*Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, *L* . . .. .12,157

Tavistock. *M* 15,968; *W* 12,052
(Bye-election, Oct. 11, 1928.)
295 *Brig.-Gen. W. D. Wright, C.* 10,745
Lt.-Com. R. T. H. Fletcher, *L.*..... . 10,572
R. Davies, *Lab.* 2,449

Tiverton, *M.* 15,334; *W.* 12,594
296 *Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland-Troyte*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.*.....13,601
*Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, *L.* 12,942

Torquay *M.* 19,190 ; *W.* 18 108
297 *Charles Williams, C.* 18,119
*Capt P G. Thompson, *L.* 11,958
A Moyle, *Lab.* . 2,752
Totnes, *M.* 22,430 , *W.* 18,573
298 *Maj. S E Harvey, C* 19,771
*H B Vivian, *L* . 14,786
Kate F Spurrell, *Lab* 2,240

DORSET.

Eastern, *M.* 18,649 ; *W* 15,600
299**G R Hall Cane*, C.B E , *C* .... .14,479
A E Glassey, *L* . 8,828
E J. Stocker, *Lab.* .. .4,205
Northern. *M.* 14,630 ; *W* 10,986
300 *Cecil Hanbury, C* .. 11,819
*J E. Emlyn-Jones, *L.* 10,341
Southern, *M.* 16,739 ; *W.* 13,106
301**Maj. R. D T. Yerburgh, C.* 13,900
W. Risdon, *Lab.* 5,821
Western, *M.* 13,834 ; *W* 11,018
302**Maj W P. Colfox*, M C., *C*..... 12,426
Mrs. L. Simpson, *Lab.* 5,764

DURHAM

Barnard Castle.
M 13,351 ; *W* 8,580
303 *Lt.-Col C M. Headlam*, D.S.O , O B E , *C* , .. 9,465
*M Turner Samuels, *Lab* 9,152

Bishop Auckland,
M 21,177 , *W* 14,169
304**Rt Hon. E. C Spoor*, O B E., *Lab.* 15,786
J. Bambridge, *L.* .. 12,866

Blaydon, *M.* 22,733 , *W* 13,911
305**W. Whiteley, Lab.* .. . 17,670
G. Denson, *C.* 10,549

Chester-le-Street,
M 25,126 ; *W.* 15,450
306 *John J. Lawson, Lab* 22,700
M. D. McCarthy *C* . 9,250
Consett. *M.* 24,574 ; *W.* 15,737
307**Rev. H Dunnico, Lab.* 18,842
Ursula Williams, *Const* 14,836
Durham. *M.* 19,442 ; *W* 12,716
308**J Ritson, Lab.* 15.032
S R Stientfeild, *C.* ... 9,614
W. McKeag, *L* 2.747

Houghton-le-Spring,
M 23.342 : *W* 15,425
309**R Richardson, Lab.* 17,857
A. C. Curry, *L.* ... .13,023
Jarrow, *M.* 28,355 , *W.* 15,702
310**R J Wilson, Lab.* 18,203
A E. Baucher, *C.* . 13,527
Seaham, *M.* 27,068 ; *W* 16,283
311**Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb, Lab.* 22,399
Maj. Ronald Ross, M C. *C* 11,775
Sedgefield, *M*, 19.145 , *W.* 11,911
312**Maj L.Rayner*, M C., *C* 13,968
J. Herriotts, *Lab.* .. 12,552

Spennymoor,
M. 20,903 ; *W.* 13,934
313**J. Batey, Lab.* 17,211
Brig.-Gen. H. C. Surtees, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O , M V.O., *C*..... ..10,101

ESSEX

Chelmsford, *M* 21,387 , *W* 16,769
(Bye-election, Nov. 30, 1926)
314 *Lt.-Col. C K Howard-Bury*, D S.O , *C* .. 13.395
S W Robinson, *L* . 8,435
N H Moller, *Lab* .. . 6,140
Colchester, *M*, 17,904 ; *W* 12,105
315 *Rt. Hon Sir L Worthington-Evans, Bt*, G B E , *C* . . .14,283
Capt. R L Reiss, *Lab* 10,953
Epping, *M* 23 661 , *W*, 19,394
316 *Rt Hon. W. S Churchill*, C.H., *Const* 19,843
G G Sharp, *L* . ..... .10,080
J R McPhie, *Lab.*. 3,768
Harwich, *M.* 17,052 , *W.* 12,995
317 *Sir F. Rice, C.* 12,219
*A E. Hillary, *L* . 9.904
A Barton, *Lab.* . . . 1,604
Maldon, *M.* 17,447 ; *W.* 13,126
318 *Maj. E. A. Ruggles-Brise*, M C , *C* . . .13,209
*V. G Cruttall, *Lab* . 9,323
H R. G. Brooks, *L* . 2,724
Romford, *M.* 27,022; *W.* 19,686
319**Hon C Rhys*, M.C , *C* 15,520
A Emil Davies, *Lab* .13,312
D. M Mason, *L* . . . 5.957

Saffron Walden,
M 18,627 , *W* 13,963
320 *W. Foot-Mitchell, C* .12,289
W. Cash, *Lab* .. . 6,340
A M Mathews, *L.* 5,195

South-Eastern,
M 28,403 , *W* 20,009
321 *H W. Looker , C* 19,731
*P C Hoffman, *Lab.* 13,820

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cirencester and Tewkesbury,
M. 20,898 , *W.* 16,036
322**Sir Thomas Davies, C.* 18,201
J H Alpass, *Lab.* . .. 7,078

Forest of Dean,
M. 17,633 , *W* 12,063
(Bye-election, July 14, 1925.)
323**A. A. Purcell, Lab* ..11,629
M. W. Beaumont, *C.* . 8,607
H. West, *L.* 3,774
Stroud. *M.* 20,770 ; *W.* 16,566
324 *Sir Frank Nelson, C* 15,973
Edith Picton-Turbervill, O B.E , *Lab.*... . 7,418
A W. Stanton, *L* 6,057
Thornbury, *M.* 21,210 ; *W.* 15,462
325 *D. W Gwynne, C.* .. .12,500
*A Rendall, *L.* .. ... .10,283
G Elton, *Lab* 6,376

HAMPSHIRE

Aldershot, *M* 14,444 , *W.* 12,512
326**Viscount Wolmer, C* 14,081
H Beaumont, *Lab.* ... 4,313

Basingstoke,
M. 20,128 ; *W.* 14,538
327 *Sir A Holbrook*, K.B E., *C* 15,558
*Lt.-Com. R. T. H. Fletcher, *L* , ... 9,429
B Greene, *Lab.* 2,172

Fareham, *M.* 20,801 ; *W.* 16,152
328**Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. Davidson*, K C.M G , C.B., D S O., *C*. 19,108
J Bowlon Baker, *Lab.* 6,304

New Forest and Christchurch,
M. 21,923 , *W* 16,982
329**Col Rt. Hon. W W Ashley, C* 17,945
A. C F. Boulton, *L* ... 6,681
C L Brighton, *Lab* ... 3,137
Petersfield, *M.* 18,342 , *W.* 13,285
330**Col Rt Hon W G. Nicholson, C.* 14,646
G Spencer, *L* 3.755
G G. Desmond, *Lab.* 2,582

Winchester,
M 20,867 ; *W.* 15,716
331**Maj Sir G R J Hennessy, Bt* , O B.E , *C*, 15,026
Reginald Stamp, *Lab* 8,216
W J. West, *L.* . 3,012

HEREFORD.

Hereford, *M* 16,362 ; *W* 12,797
332**Sir Samuel Roberts, Bt., C.* 13,210
J H Whitehouse, *L* 8 604
Leominster, *M* 15,288 , *W.* 11,763
333**E W Sheppenson, C* 12,470
G. A. Edinger, *L.* . . . 6,897

HERTFORD

Hemel Hempstead,
M. 15,332 , *W* 12,774
334 *Rt Hon J C. C. Davidson* C H , C B , *C*. .. 12,985
*J F Dunn, *L* 7,994
Amy Sayle, *Lab* . . . 1,553
Hertford, *M.* 19,474 , *W* 14,841
335**Rear-Adm Murray F. Sueter*, C B , *C* ... 14,582
T M Davies, *L* . .. 5,828
E Selley, *Lab* 3,885
Hitchin, *M.* 18,928 , *W* 15.357
336**G M Kimbersley*, O B E., *C*. 14,019
J. A Tayler, *Lab* 5,773
Rev D. MacFadyen, *L* 3,881

St. Albans, *M.* 20,994 ; *W.* 16,989
337**Lt.-Col F E Fremantle*, O B.E., M D., *C*. 18,004
F. Herbert, *Lab*.. . . . 8,682

Watford, *M.* 20 977 , *W.* 17,192
338**D. Herbert, C.* 15,271
H H. Elvin, *Lab.* . . 7,417
Mrs C. Ashby, *L.* 5,205

HOLLAND-WITH-BOSTON,
M 25,381 ; *W.* 17,747 -
339**Arthur Wellesley Dean, C.*. 15,459
G R B White, *Lab* ...10,689
R. P. Winfrey, *L.* 6,413

HUNTINGDONSHIRE,
M. 16,649 ; *W.* 12,317
340 *Sir C K. Murchison, C.* 12,827
*L W J. Costello, *L*.... 9,703

ISLE OF ELY,
M 22,366 ; *W.* 15,915.
341 *Sir H Lucas-Tooth, Bt., C* 13,344
*H L. Mond, *L.* 11,381
D J. Freyer, *Lab.* 4,235

ISLE OF WIGHT,
M. 24,682 ; *W.* 21,370
342 *Capt. P D Macdonald, C*..... .... .19,346
*Maj.-Gen Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B , C M G., D.S.O , T.D , *L*.13.944
Maj. H E Weaver, *Lab.* 3,620

KENT.

Ashford, *M.* 20,552 ; *W* 15,107
343**Maj S S Steel, C.* 15,159
L J Humphrey, *L* 5,487
Basil Noble, *Lab* . 4,473

Canterbury, *M.* 19,449 ; *W* 16,596
(Bye-election, Nov. 24, 1927)
Lt.-Col Sir W. Wayland, C 13,657
Col. D Carnegie, *L* ..10,175

Chislehurst, *M.* 16,752 ; *W.* 13,278
345 *Waldron Smithers, C.* 14,449
J. L. Thompson, *Lab* 3,757
R C. R Nevill, *L* . . 3,647

Dartford, *M* 28,985 ; *W* 20,819
346 *Col. Hon. A McDonnell,*
C.B , C M.G., *C* .. 20,108
*J E. Mills, *Lab* ..19,352

Dover, *M* 21,246 , *W.* 17,334
347**Maj Hon J Astor, C.* 21,186
A. F George, *Lab* . 7,627

Faversham, *M.* 24,011 ; *W* 17,578
(Bye election, Jan. 25, 1928.)
348 *A Maitland, C* 12,997
Maj. D. L Aman, *Lab* 11,313
J F Dunn, *L* . .. 5,813
E A Hailwood, *Ind.* 1,090

Gravesend, *M* 19,428 ; *W* 14,312
349 *Irving James Albery, C* 15,410
*G A. Isaacs, *Lab* .. 10,969

Isle of Thanet,
M. 21,434 ; *W* 19,961
350**Hon E Harmsworth, C* 21,130
A F. Luxmore, K C., *L* 6,779
D. L Aman, *Lab.* .. . 4,202

Maidstone, *M.* 19,388 , *W.* 15 423
351**Com. C Bellairs, C* .16,121
F S Cocks, *Lab.* .. 8,192

Sevenoaks, *M* 18,337 , *W* 14,323
352 *Capt H Walter Styles,*
C. 15,125
*Maj R S A. Williams, *L* 9,311

Tonbridge, *M.* 20,145 ; *W* 20,053
353**Col. H H. Spender-Clay,*
C M.G., M C., *C* 17,392
W. F Toynbee, *Lab* .. 6,564
J M Tucker, *L.* 5,898

KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND.

Grantham, *M.* 21,432 ; *W.* 15,589
354**Sir Victor Warrender,*
Bart , M C , *C*..... ..14,746
A. Lyle-Samuel, *L.* .. 7,730
M W. Moore, *Lab.* .. 7,279

Rutland and Stamford,
M 15,886 , *W* 11,983
355**N W. Smith-Carington,*
C.. .... .13,286
H. F. Wheeler, *Lab...* 6,633

LANCASHIRE

Chorley, *M.* 21,431 ; *W* 15,938
356**Capt. D H. Hacking,*
O.B E , *C.* 17,844
Z. Hutchinson, *Lab* .. 13,074

Clitheroe, *M.* 19,142 ; *W.* 15,481
357**Capt. W Brass, C* ... 16,637
D. Hall Caine, *Lab.* ...14,041

Darwen, *M* 17,663 ; *W* 15,015
358 *Sir F. B. Sanderson,*
Bt , *C.* .. .. .13,017
*F. Hindle, *L.* 12,082
T. Ramsden, *Lab* 5,188

Farnworth, *M* 20,735 ; *W.* 15,323
359**T. Greenall, Lab.* . .15,327
A. K. Worsthorne, *C.* 12,521
J. C. Martin, *L.* 4,467

Fylde, *M* 24,113 ; *W* 16,872
360**Lord Stanley, M C , C...unop*

Heywood and Radcliffe,
M 23,241 ; *W.* 19,296
361**Lt -Col. A. England,*
C.M G , D S O , *Const.* 19,131
A G. Walkden, *Lab* 15,307

Ince, *M* 20,440 , *W* 12,802
362**Rt Hon Stephen*
Walsh, Lab. . . .18,272
Lt -Col E V. Gabriel,
C S I., C M G., C V O.,
C B E , *C.* 7,820

Lancaster, *M.* 20,935 ; *W* 17,524
(Bye-election, Feb. 9, 1928)
363 *R. P Tomlinson, L.* 14,689
H. Ramsbotham, *C* 12,860
Rev D R. Davies, *Lab* 6,101

Lonsdale, *M.* 15,789 ; *W.* 12,382
364 *Lord Balniel, C.* . . 13,460
*H Maden, *L* . 10,002

Middleton and Prestwich,
M 21,806 , *W* 16,366
365**A N. Stewart Sandeman, C.* 16,005
M B Farr, *Lab* .. 8,442
*Sir W.R Adkins, K C , *L* 6,763

Mossley, *M.* 23,528 , *W* 18,155
366**A. Hopkinson, Ind* 15,435
T. W Mercer, *Lab* .. 10,767
G. Jennison, *L* .. 5,152

Newton, *M.* 16,572 , *W.* 10,533
367**Robert Young,* O.B E.,
Lab 12,875
J A. W. Watts, *C* .. 10,060

Ormskirk, *M* 18,809 , *W* 12,563
368**F. N Blundell, C* . . .13,392
R B. Walker, *Lab* 10,402

Royton, *M* 20,440 , *W.* 16,009
369 *Dr. A V. Davies, C* . 13,859
*W. Gorman, *L* 11,433
A. E Wood, K C , *Lab* 6,156

Stretford. *M.* 23,884 ; *W* 17,669
370**Sir T. Robinson,* C.B E ,
Const 20,826
J. Robinson, *Lab* 11,520

Waterloo, *M.* 15,957 , *W.* 13,126
371**Capt H M. Bullock,*
M.B.E , *C.*.. 15,704
G. F Titt, *Lab.* 6,116

Westhoughton,
M. 19,502 ; *W* 13,085
372**R. J. Davies, Lab...* ..16,033
J Haslam, *C.* 12,684
Widnes, *M.* 20,275 ; *W* 13,277
373**Dr G. C. Clayton,*
C B.E , *C.* 15,476
J. Cotter, *Lab.*. ..... .13,326

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Bosworth, *M.* 21,200 ; *W.* 14,725
(Bye-election, May 31, 1927)
374 *Sir William Edge, L* 11,981
J. Minto, *Lab* 11,710
Brig -Gen. E. L. Spears,
C B., C.B.E , M.C., *C* 7,685

Harborough, *M.* 17,136 ; *W.* 13,469
375 *Lt.-Col. L. P. Wilby, C.* 13,024
J. Hyder, *Lab.* 6,032
*J. W. Black, *L.* 5,726

Loughborough,
M. 19,674 ; *W* 13,649
376 *F. G. Rye, C.* 11,114
E Winterton, *Lab* . 9,751
*Brig.-Gen. E L Speais,
C.B , C.B E., M.C , *L.*. 7,040

Melton, *M.* 19,482 ; *W.* 14,931
377 *W Lindsay Everard, C* 17,090
A. Richardson, *L* 11,934

LINDSEY (PARTS OF).

Brigg, *M.* 19,953 ; *W* 13,171
378**Sir Berkeley Sheffield,*
Bt , *C* 15,125
D J. K. Quibell, *Lab.*..11,669

Gainsborough,
M. 16,215 , *W* 11,404
379 *H F C Crookshank, C.* 10,281
F Knowles, *Lab.* 5,958
*Sir R Winfrey, *L* . 5,590

Horncastle, *M* 14,368 ; *W* 10,918
380 *Henry C Haslam,*
sc.D., *C*... 10,912
*S Pattinson, *L* 9,743

Louth, *M.* 16,914 ; *W* 12,746
381 *Lt -Col. A. P. Heneage,*
D S.O , *C.* 12,674
*Mis M Wintringham,
L... 11,330

MIDDLESEX.

Acton, *M* 17,409 ; *W.* 14,590
382**Sir H Brittain,* K.B.E.,
C.M G , *C.* 12,799
H. A. Baldwin, *Lab.* . 5,583
B A. Levinson, *L*.... 3,074
M. R Richardson, *Ind* 1,775

Brentford and Chiswick,
M. 15,715 ; *W.* 12,891
383**Lt -Cl. Grant Morden, C* 12,098
W. Haywood, *Lab.* 6,114
J C Squire, *L* . . 2,540

Enfield, *M* 17,758 , *W* 13,639
384 *Lt -Col R V. K. Applin,* D S O , *C*..... 13,886
*W W. Henderson, *Lab.*11,807

Finchley, *M.* 17,585 ; *W.* 15,399
385 *Maj Hon. E. Cadogan,*
C B., *C.* 15,277
*T. A. Robertson, *L.* ...10,942

Harrow, *M.* 21,003 ; *W.* 17,641
386 *Maj. J. Salmon,* C B.E.,
C 16,526
K. M. Lindsay, *Lab.*... 9,507
Sir R. Blair, *L.* 4,320

Hendon, *M.* 21,466 ; *W.* 18,697
387**Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P.*
Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E ,
M.C., *C.* 19,183
A. J. Blue, *L.* 5,618
J. A. Skinner, *Lab.* ... 5,267

Spelthorne, *M.* 21,949 ; *W.* 17,459
388**Sir P. Pilditch, C.* ...17,650
F. W. Temple, *Lab.* ... 7,792

Twickenham,
M. 21,031 ; *W.* 17,323
389**Rt Hon. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Bt., C* ...18,889
S. Sherman, *Lab.* 7,945

Uxbridge, *M.* 20,564 ; *W.* 15,580
390**Comm. C D. Burney,*
C.M.G., R.N., *C.* 13,525
R. Small, *Lab.* 8,459
J S. Griffith-Jones, *L.* 3,976

Wood Green.
M. 26,693; *W.* 22,503
391**Rt Hon. G. Locker-Lampson, C* 21,725
R. T. Rhys, *Lab* 8,648
Capt. J. Traill-Stevenson, *L.* 7,158

NORFOLK.

Eastern, *M.* 19,263; *W.* 14,207
392 *Sir R. J. N. Neville, Bt C* 11,283
*H. M. Seely, *L.* 9,914
Com R. B. Bates, O.B.E., *Lab.* 4,907
King's Lynn, *M.* 20,606, *W.* 15,683
393 *Lord Fermoy, C,* 11,710
*Lt.-Col. G. G. Wood-wark, C.B.E., *L.* .. . 9,184
Capt. J. Stevenson, *Lab* 7,280
Northern, *M.* 18,084; *W.* 13,829
394**Rt. Hon. Noel E. Buxton, Lab.* 11,978
T. R. A. M. Cook, *C* 9,974
Lt.-Col. M. Alexander, C.M.G., K.C., *L.* .. 2,637
Southern, *M.* 19,241; *W* 14,168
395 *J. A. Christie, C* 14,189
*G. Edwards, O.B.E., *Lab* 11,376
South-Western, *M.* 19,146; *W.* 13,986
396**Maj. Alan McLean, C* 13,838
W. B. Taylor, *Lab* .. 10,004

NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH

Daventry, *M* 17,983; *W* 13,588
397**Capt. Rt Hon E. A. Fitzroy, C. (Speaker).* 12,683
Lt.-Col. G. I. Kerr, D.S.O., M.C., *L.* 12,483
Kettering, *M.* 21,099; *W.* 15,473
398 *Sir M. E. Manningham-Buller, Bt, C.* 16,042
*S. F. Perry, *Lab.* 14,801

Peterborough, *M* 20,627; *W* 15,834
399**Maj Sir H. L. C. Brassey, Bart., C.* 14,195
J. Mansfield, *Lab* 9,108
D. Boyle, *L.* 4,786

Wellingborough, *M.* 19,617; *W.* 14,316
400**W. G. Cove, Lab.* 11,381
R. A. Raphael, M.C, *C.* 8,900
H. M. Paul, *L.* 8,233

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, *M.* 17,583; *W.* 13,078
401**Mrs. Hilton Philipson, C.* 12,130
Capt Hon. H. Robson, *L.* 8,165
J. Adams, *Lab.* 3,521
Hexham, *M.* 16,038; *W* 11,199
402 *Lt.-Col. D C. Brown, C.* 10,741
*V. H. Finney, *L.* . 6,551
C. R. C. Flynn, *Lab* .. 5,089
Wansbeck, *M.* 30,647; *W.* 19,799
403**G H. Warne, Lab.* ...21,159
Mrs H Middleton, *C.* 18,875

NOTTINGHAM.

Bassetlaw, *M.* 19,087; *W.* 12,988
404**Sir W. E. Hume-Williams, Bart.*, K.B.E., K.C, *C.* 12,732
M. J. MacDonald, *Lab.* 11,283
A. Neal, *L.* 3,505

Broxtowe, *M.* 23,256; *W* 15,591
405**G. A. Spencer, Lab* 15,276
T. E. Jackson, *L.* . .12,313
Mansfield, *M.* 25,871; *W* 16,667
406**Frank B Varley, Lab* 19,441
C. L. Hanington, *C* .. 13,535
Newark, *M.* 17,407; *W.* 12,845
407**Marq. of Titchfield, C* 14,129
H Varley, *Lab.* 5,076
J. Haslam, *L* 4,124
Rushcliffe, *M.* 21,107, *W.* 16,601
408**H B. Betterton*, C.B.E., *C.* 17,733
J. O. Whitwam, *Lab.* 9,548

OXFORD

Banbury, *M* 20,482; *W.* 15,615
409**Maj A.J. Edmondson, C* 15,053
A E Monks, *Lab* . .. 4,733
Sir Harry Verney, Bt., D.S.O., *L.* 8,825
Henley, *M* 18,718: *W* 13,904
410 *Capt. R R Henderson, C* 14,830
C. A. Bennett, K.C, *L.* 8,060

SALOP.

Ludlow, *M.* 14,721; *W* 10,593
411**Lt.-Col G Windsor-Clive*, C.M.G, *C.* . . *unop.*
Oswestry, *M* 18 952; *W* 13,412
412**Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, C* 14,316
Capt R Sidebottom, *L* 6,143
T. Morris, *Lab.* . 5,503
Shrewsbury, *M.* 15,385; *W.* 11,202
413 *Viscount Sandon, C.* 13,220
*J Sunlight, *L* . . 8,945
D B Lawley, *Lab.* . 1,614
The Wrekin, *M* 19,867, *W.* 13,313
414 *T Oakley, C.* 14,003
*H. Nixon, *Lab.* ..11,132

SOMERSET.

Bridgwater, *M.* 17,480; *W.* 13,773
415 *B Compton Wood*, C.B.E., *C.* 14,283
*W. E Morse, *L.* ..... .10,842
J. M. Boltz, *Lab* . .. 1,965
Frome, *M* 20,909; *W.* 15,479
416 *Capt. G. K Peto*, C.B.E *C* 16,397
*F Gould, *Lab.* . . . 14,652
Taunton, *M.* 16,311; *W.* 13,760.
417 *Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault*, D.S.O, O.B.E, *C* .... .13,930
*J. Hope Simpson, C.I.E *L.* 10,381
Rev. G. S. Woods, *Lab.* 2,441
Wells, *M.* 15,708, *W* 12,486
418 *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir R. A. Sanders, Bt, C.* 12,642
*A. L. Hobhouse, *L* ... 8,668
W Young, *Lab.* 2,726

Weston-super-Mare, *M.* 19,616; *W.* 17,733
419 *Lord Erskine, C.* 17,987
*F. E J. Murrell, *L.* ..12,895
A. R West, *Lab.* 1,343
Yeovil, *M.* 19,579; *W.* 15,308
420**Maj G. F. Davies, C.* 14,477
Lt.-Col C. Waley Cohen, C.M.G, *L* 9,320
J. L. George, *Lab.* 6,179

STAFFORD

Burton, *M.* 21,101; *W.* 14,498
421**Col. Rt. Hon. J. Gretton*, C.B.E., *C.* 20,550
F. Thoresby, *Lab.* 7,141

Cannock, *M* 25,842, *W.* 16,631
422**W M Adamson, Lab.* 16,347
W. Thorneycroft, *C* ..15,166

Kingswinford, *M* 23,917, *W* 16,683
423**C. H Sitch, Lab.* . 17,235
Maj. W. H. Webb, *C* 16,208
Leek, *M* 20,594; *W.* 14,092
424**W Bromfield, Lab* . 14,256
Hon T. P. H. Cholmondeley, *C* .. .. .13,305
Lichfield, *M.* 20,264, *W.* 13,487
425 *R Roy Wilson, C* 14,588
*Frank Hodges, *Lab* . 12,512
Stafford, *M* 14,739, *W.* 10,407
426**Capt. Rt. Hon W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, C* ... .12,404
W. T. Scott, *Lab.* 7,571
Stone, *M.* 17,998, *W* 11,996
427**J. Q Lamb. C.* . . .12,856
W. Meakin, *L.* 5,351
C. A. Brook, *Lab* . . . 4,245

EAST SUFFOLK

Eye, *M* 19,687; *W.* 14,154
428**Lord Huntingfield, C.* 13,450
Sir T. Bethell, *L* .. 7,441
Capt C. W. Kendall, *Lab.* 4,329
Lowestoft, *M* 20,247; *W* 16,074
429**G S. C. Rentoul, C.* ...13,422
R A Mellanby, *Lab.* 6 570
F. G Paterson, *L* . . 6,532

Woodbridge, *M.* 18,900, *W.* 13,969
430**Sir Arthur Churchman, Bart., C.* . 13,419
W. R Elliston, *L* . .. 7,008
S. Mayer, K.C, *Lab.* 3,998

WEST SUFFOLK

Bury St. Edmunds, *M.* 17,320; *W* 13,224
(Bye-election, Dec 2, 1925.)
431**Lt.-Col Rt Hon W E. Gunness*, D.S.O, *C.*.. 14,700
George Nicholls, *L.* .. 8,703
Sudbury, *M* 15,300; *W* 11,230
432 *Lt.-Col. H W. Burton*, O.B.E, *C.* 10,579
*J. F. Loverseed, *L.* ... 9,168

SURREY

Chertsey, *M* 22,737; *W.* 18,457
433**Col Sir P. W. Richardson*, O.B.E, T.D., *C.*. 18,310
W C. Smith, *L.* 7,471
Eastern, *M* 14,803, *W* 12,425
434**J F. W. Galbraith*, K.C, *C.* 15,999
R O. Mennell, *Lab.* .. 3,249
Epsom, *M.* 20,570; *W* 16,945
(Bye-election, July 4. 1928.)
435 *Com A. R. J Southby*, R.N, *C* 13,364
S P. Kerr, *L* 5,095
Helen M Keynes, *Lab.* 3,719
Farnham, *M* 20,312; *W* 15,943
436**A M. Samuel, C* 18,272
Mrs A.E. Corner, *Lab.* 4,613
Guildford, *M.* 22,782; *W.* 18,382
437**Sir H. Buckingham*, O.B.E., *C.* ... .18,273
S. F. Markham, *Lab.* .. 6,227
S P. Kerr, *L.* 4,842
Mitcham, *M.* 19,069; *W.* 15,366
438**R. J. Mellet, C* 15,984
J. Chuter Ede, *Lab.* ... 9,776

Reigate, *M.* 19,194; *W* 15,876
139**Brig.-Gen Sir G K. Cockerill*, C B, *C* .19,877
W Graham, *Lab* 6.061

EAST SUSSEX

Eastbourne, *M.* 17,473, *W.* 15,845
(Bye election, June 17, 1925)
440 *Adm Sir R Hall*, K C M G, C B, *C* .12,741
Harcourt Johnstone, *L* 5,386
Lt.-Col F S Beauchamp Williams, *Lab* 3,696

East Grinstead,
M 22,277, *W* 18,223
441**Sir H. S Cautley*, Bt, K C, *C* 18,365
G F. Mowatt, *L* ... 5,604
J. Morgan, *Lab.* . . 4,479
Lewes, *M.* 15,813, *W.* 12,704
442**Rear-Adm T. P H. Beamish*, C B, *C* 13,399
Capt B Hall R N, *Lab.* 5,043
Rye, *M* 16,777; *W* 14,326
443**Lt.-Col Sir G L Courthope, Bart*, M C, *C.* 14,871
George Ellis, *L.* . . . 7,289

WEST SUSSEX

Chichester, *M* 26,540; *W* 21,264
444 *Maj J S Courtauld*, M C, *C* 20 710
Lt.-Col C. M C. Radkin, D S O, *L* ..... .12,416
Lt.-Com R. Hope, R N, *Lab.* 1,765

Horsham and Worthing,
M 24,475; *W.* 21,836
445**Earl Winterton, C.* ...23,715
E. Stanford, *Lab* 7,537

WARWICK

Nuneaton, *M.* 31,228; *W* 20,186
446 *Capt. A O. J Hope*, M C, *C.* 15,242
F Smith, O B E, *Lab* 12,679
*H W Willison, *L.* . .12,550
Rugby, *M.* 19,517; *W.* 14,192
447 *Capt. D. Margesson, C* 14.434
*A. E. Brown, M.C, *L.* 10,524
H Yates, *Lab* 3,768
Tamworth, *M* 22,506; *W.* 16,335
448**Sir E M Boife*, C.B E., *C.* . ... *unop.*

Warwick and Leamington,
M. 24,303; *W.* 19,888
449**Capt R. A Eden*, M C, *C.* 19,575
George Nicholls, O B E, *L* 12,966

WESTMORLAND,
M 17,593; *W* 13,924
450 *Hon O F G. Stanley*, M.C, *C.* 17,935
R. Burnett, *Lab.*..... 7,242

WILTSHIRE.

Chippenham, *M.* 16,391; *W.* 12,744
451 *Capt V A Cazalet*, M.C, *C.* ... .13,227
*A J Bonwick, *L.* ..11.015
Devizes. *M.* 14,979; *W.* 11,216
452 *Percy A. Hurd, C.*.....12,157
*Eric Macfadyen, *L.* .. 7,807
Salisbury, *M.* 18,008; *W.* 13,385
453 *Hugh Morrison, C.*..... 14,475
*Maj. Hon. H. Fletcher-Moulton, *L.* 9,138
D. Freeman, *Lab* 2,071
Swindon, *M.* 20,442, *W.* 14,496
454**Sir R Mitchell Banks*, K C, *C* 15,602
R. H Tawney, *Lab.* . .12,698
Westbury, *M.* 17,068; *W.* 13,716
(Bye-election, June 16. 1927.)
455 *Maj Hon R E Long*, T.D., *C* 10,623
H Johnstone, *L* .. 10,474
George Ward, *Lab* . . 5,396

WORCESTERSHIRE

Bewdley, *M.* 15,171, *W.* 12,331
456**Rt. Hon Stanley Baldwin, C.* .. .. *unop.*
Evesham, *M* 17,034, *W* 12,592
457**Comm Rt. Hon. B. M Eyres-Monsell, C* . 13,176
B. R. Swift, *L.* 3.473
R. Aldington, *Lab.* ... 3,454

Kidderminster,
M. 23,551; *W* 18,094
458**J.S Wardlaw-Milne, C.*18,040
J C. Leigh, *Lab* . .. 6,792
H G. Purchase, *L.* . . 5,667
Stourbridge, *M.* 28,200, *W.* 20,266
(Bye-election, Feb 23, 1927.)
459 *Wilfred Wellock, Lab.* 16,561
H Cairn Hogben, *C* 13,462
A J Glyn Edwards, *L* 9,535

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING

Buckrose, *M* 17,087, *W* 12,987
(Bye-election, May 5, 1926)
460 *Maj A N. Braithwaite*, D S.O., M.C., *C.* .. 12,098
Sir Harry Verney, Bt, D S.O., *L* ... .10,537
H C. Laycock, *Lab* ... 2,191
Holderness, *M* 16,405; *W.* 12,044
461**S S. Sawery, C* ... ... .12,911
N. Dixey, *L.*.. ... .10,162

Howdenshire,
M. 15,315; *W.* 10,500
(Bye-election, Nov. 26, 1926.)
462 *Maj W H. Carver, C.*10,653
F.C Linfield, D S.O, *L.* 6,668
J. W. Kneeshaw, *Lab.* 2,318

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.

Cleveland, *M.* 26,124, *W* 17,916
463 *Sir Park Goff*, K C., *C.* 16,578
W. Mansfield, *Lab* .. 11,153
*Sir Charles Starmer, *L.*10,260
Richmond, *M.* 18,518, *W.* 13,379
464**Lt.-Col. Sir M J. Wilson*, K.B.E., *C. unop.*

Scarborough and Whitby,
M. 21,885; *W.* 19,755
465**Capt. Sidney Herbert, C.*18,911
A. Mitchell, *L.* 11,223
H. Rowntree, *Lab.* ... 2,713

Thirsk and Malton,
M 27,070, *W.* 11,785
466 *Sir E. R. Turton, Bt..C.*13.564
W. H Sessions, *L.*.... .. 7,072

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

Barkston Ash,
M. 21,195; *W.* 14,597
467**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. G. R. Lane-Fox, C.* 16,827
W. Dobbie, *Lab.*.....11,894
Colne Valley, *M* 23,753; *W.* 18,041
468**Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, Lab.* 14,215
F. Thorpe, *C.* 10,972
R. Walker, *L.* 7,651
Doncaster, *M.* 24,867; *W.* 15,766
469**W Palmer, Lab* 16,496
A. S. Matthews, *C* 14,800
Don Valley, *M* 22,877, *W.* 14,307
470**T. Williams, Lab* ... 14,598
Capt. J.W Reynolds, *C* 12,463
Elland, *M.* 19,862; *W* 15,352
471 *W. C Robinson*, O.B E, *Lab* 11,690
Maj A. N Braithwaite, D S O, *C* 11,202
*Sir R. N. Kay, *L.* 6,713
Hemsworth, *M* 20,772, *W* 11,485
472**John Guest, Lab.* 15,593
H R. Brown, *C.* 6,902
Keighley, *M.* 21,421; *W.* 16,466
473 *Prof. H.B. Lees-Smith, Lab.* 14,105
T. P Perks, *C.*..... .. 8,922
T. Artemus Jones, K.C, *L.* 8,339
Normanton, *M.* 20,838, *W* 11,921
474**Fred Hall, Lab.* .....*unop.*
Penistone, *M.* 21,309, *W.* 14,049
475 *Rennie Smith, Lab.* .. 10,997
Lt.-Col C. Hodgkinson, *C* 9,718
*W M R Pringle, *L.* . 7,799
Pontefract, *M.* 21,207; *W.* 13,941
476 *Brig.-Gen. C R Ingoldsby-Brooke*, C M G., *C* 13,745
*T. Smith, *Lab* 13,044

Pudsey and Otley,
M 19,147, *W.* 15,187
477**Sir F. Watson, C.* 14,090
Percy Myers, *Lab.* 7,001
E. Woodhead, *L* 6,545
Ripon, *M.* 19,459; *W.* 16,934
(Bye-election, Dec. 5, 1925.)
478 *Maj. J W. Hills, C.*... 16,433
John Murray, *L* 11,422

Rother Valley,
M 23,642, *W.* 14,218
479**T. W Grundy, Lab.* ..18,750
F R Wade, O B E, *C.* 9,985
Rothwell, *M* 23,584; *W.* 15,051
480**William Lunn, Lab..* 16,540
B. P. Wilson, *L.*.... 10,240
Shipley, *M.* 21,036; *W.* 17,084
481**W Mackinder, Lab.* . .11,862
Capt Hon. T. H. Plumer, M.C., *C.* 11,266
P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., *L.* 9,800
Skipton, *M.* 22,155; *W.* 16,635
482 *E. Roy Bird, C.*..... 14,924
T. Wolfenden, *L.* 8,947
O. G Willey, *Lab*..... 8,626
Sowerby, *M.* 19,999; *W.* 15,501
483 *Reginald G. Shaw, C.* 11,181
*A. W. Williams, *L.* ... 9,480
A. Dawson, *Lab*..... 8,881

Spen Valley,
M. 23,335; *W.* 17,643
484**Rt. Hon Sir J A. Simon*, K.C.V.O., O.B E., K.C., *L.*18,474
Tom Myers, *Lab.* 13,999
Wentworth, *M.* 27,288, *W.* 16,549
485**G. H. Hirst, Lab.* ... .*unop.*

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, *M.* 10,504; *W.* 835
486**Rt. Hon. Lord H. Cecil, C.* 4,320
487**Prof Sir C. W. C Oman*, K B E., *C* 2,068
Prof. G. Murray, *Ind.* 2,832

CAMBRIDGE, *M* 14,422, *W*. 2,199
488**Sir G. G. Butler*, K B E, *C* 4,026
(Bye-election, Feb 13, 1926)
489 *John James Withers*, C B E, *C* ..... *unop*
LONDON, *M* 8,927; *W*. 3,070
490 *Dr E. G. Graham Little, Ind* 3,202
Sir J R. Bradford, *C* 2,813
Prof A F Pollard, *L* 1,539
Dr F G Bushnell, *Lab* 1,087
COMBINED (Durham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Bristol)
M 4,551, *W* 1,104
491**Sir M. Conway, C* . 2,231
(Bye-election March 12, 1926)
492 *Sir Alfred Hopkinson*, K C, *C*. 2,343
R Muir, *L* . 2,000

Wales and Monmouth

WELSH BOROUGHS (11)

CARDIFF.
Central, *M* 21 697; *W*. 16,329
493 *L Lougher, C* 14,537
D G Pole, *Lab* . . 9,864
A J Glyn-Edwards, *L* 4,805
East, *M*. 17,115, *W*. 13,103
494 *Sir C Kinloch Cooke, Bt*, K B E, *C* . . 10,036
H M Lloyd, *Lab* . 8,156
Rt Hon Sir D Maclean, K B E, *L* 6 684
South *M*. 16,997, *W* 12,391
495 *Capt H A. Evans, C* 11,542
*A Henderson, jun, *Lab* 9,324
E G Davies, *L* 2,287

CARNARVON DISTRICT
M 13,601, *W* 11,680
496**Rt Hon David Lloyd George* O M, *L*. 16,058
Prof A E Zimmern, *Lab* . .. 3,421

MERTHYR TYDFIL.
Aberdare, *M* 29,009, *W*. 18,317
497**G H Hall, Lab* 24,343
D Bowen, *L* . .. 15,201
Merthyr. *M* 23,263; *W* 15,013
498**R C Wallhead, Lab* 19,882
A C Fox-Davies, *C* .13,383

NEWPORT, *M* 26,801, *W*. 18,337
499**Reginald G Clarry, C* 20,426
J W Bowen, *Lab* 18,263

RHONDDA
East, *M* 25,797, *W* 14,755
500**Lt.-Col D Watts-Morgan*, C B E, D S O, *Lab*. . .. .. *unop*
West, *M* 22,793; *W*. 13,282
501**Will John, Lab* . .. *unop*

SWANSEA.
East, *M* 16,727; *W* 11,100
502**David Williams, Lab*. 12,274
W. D. Rees, *L*. 10,186
West, *M*. 18 662; *W*. 12,938
503 *Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, L*.... .... .10,033
*H. W. Samuel, *Lab* . . 9,188
W. A. S Hewins, *C*. . . 8,324

WELSH COUNTIES (24).

ANGLESEY, *M* 16,286, *W* 12,057
504**Sir R J Thomas, Bt., L* . . . 13,407
C O Jones, *Lab* 7,580

BRECON AND RADNOR,
M. 23,861; *W* 16,052
505 *Capt W D'Arcy Hall*, M C, *C*. .. 12,834
*W A Jenkins, *L* 10,374
E T John, *Lab* . 10,167

CARDIGAN,
M 17,416, *W* 15,483
506**R. H Morris, L* .. *unop*

CARMARTHEN
Carmarthen, *M* 20,852, *W* 16,303
(By-election, June 28, 1928.)
507 *Lt.-Col. W N Jones, L* 10,201
D Hopkin, *Lab* . . 10,154
Sir C Mansel, *C*. 8,361
Llanelly, *M* 31,658, *W* 19.555
508**Dr J H Williams, Lab* 20,516
Capt R T Evans, *L*. 18,257

CARNARVON
M 22,350, *W* 16 297
509**Maj G Owen*, D S O, *L* 15,033
R. T. Jones, *Lab*. .. 14,564

DENBIGH
Denbigh, *M* 18,467, *W* 14,503
510**Ellis W Davies, L*. 12,671
Hon Mrs. A G Broderick, *C* . 11,250
Wrexham, *M* 25,550; *W* 16,134
511 *C. P Williams, L* 19,154
*R Richards, *Lab* 15,291

FLINT, *M* 29,925, *W* 21,280
512 *E H G Roberts, C* 19,054
*Lt.-Col T H. Parry D S O, *L* .. 14,169
Rev D G Jones, *Lab* 7,821

GLAMORGAN.
Aberavon, *M* 22 892, *W* 14,308
513**Rt Hon J Ramsay MacDonald, Lab* . 17,724
W. H Williams, *L* 15,624
Caerphilly, *M* 23,675, *W* 14,110
514**Morgan Jones, Lab*. ..17,723
G. Rowlands, *C* 12,293
Gower. *M* 21,307 *W* 14,324
515**D R Grenfell, Lab*. .15,374
E T Nethercoat, C B E *C* . . . 11,516

Llandaff and Barry,
M 24,704, *W* 17,462
516**Maj Sir W Cope, Bt, C* 15,801
C. E Lloyd, *Lab*. ... .11,609
E W. David, *L* .. . 6,389
Neath. *M* 28,732; *W*. 18,264
517**W Jenkins, Lab*. . *unop*.
Ogmore. *M* 25,171, *W*. 15,630
518**Rt Hon Vernon Hartshorn*, C B E., *Lab* . *unop*
Pontypridd, *M* 25,394, *W*. 15,705
519**T I Mardy Jones, Lab* 18,301
D. Evans, *C*. 14,425
MERIONETH, *M* 12,919; *W*.10,094
520**D Haydn Jones, L*. .. 9,228
J J. Roberts, *Lab*. .. 6,393
R. Vaughan, *C*. 3,677

MONMOUTH.
Abertillery, *M*. 20 917, *W* 13,129
521**George Barker, Lab*... *unop*.
Bedwellty. *M*. 22,357, *W*. 13,552
522**Charles Edwards, Lab*. *unop*
Ebbw Vale, *M* 20,781, *W* 12,881
523**Evan Davies, Lab* *unop*
Pontypool, *M*. 21,048, *W*. 13,539
525**T Griffiths, Lab* . .15,378
L B Thomas, M C, *C* 13,831

MONTGOMERY,
M 14,450, *W*. 10,190
526**Lt.-Col David Davies, L* 14,942
Arthur Davies, *Lab* 4,384
PEMBROKE, *M* 25,086; *W* 18,829
527 *Maj C W M Price, C*.14,575
Maj G Lloyd George, L. .. .. .. .13,045
W J Jenkins, *Lab* ... 8,455

WELSH UNIVERSITY,
M 1,610, *W* 642
528 *Capt E Evans, L* . . 1,057
*G M Lloyd-Davies, *Lab* 721

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS (33).

ABERDEEN
North, *M* 19,543, *W*. 14,283
(Bye-election, Aug 16, 1928)
529 *Capt Wedgwood Benn, Lab* . 10 646
Dr Laura Sandeman, *C* 4,696
A Ferguson, *Comm'nist* 2,628
J R Rutherford, *L* 2,337
530**E C Thomson, K C, C* 16,092
G Archibald, *Lab*. .. 10.699

AYR DISTRICT,
M 20,244, *W* 15,072
(Bye-election, June 12, 1925.)
531 *Lt.-Col T C Russell-Moore, C* . . 11,601
P J Dollan, *Lab*. ... 8,813
W M R Pringle, *L*.. 4,656

DUMBARTON DISTRICT,
M 17,981, *W* 11,526
532**D Kirkwood, Lab* . 14,562
Walter B Munro, *C* 10,027
DUNDEE, *M* 42,804, *W* 35.493
533 *E. Scrymgeour, Ind* 29,193
(Bye-election, Dec. 22, 1924)
534 *Thomas Johnston, Lab* 22,973
E D Simon, *L* 10,234

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT,
M. 18,128, *W*. 12,389
535**W McL Watson, Lab*.13,887
F J Robertson, *L* ... 10,118

EDINBURGH
Central, *M*. 18,204; *W*. 14,540
536**Rt Hon. W Graham, Lab* 13,628
A Beaton, *L* 8.896
East, *M* 15,517, *W*. 11,957
537 *Dr Drummond Shiels*, M C, *Lab* 9,330
C Milne, *C*. 6,105
*J. M Hogge, *L* . . . 5,625
North, *M*. 20,152; *W*. 17,447
538 *Sir P J Ford, C* 14,461
Eleanor Stewart, *Lab*. 8,192
*P. W Raffan, *L*. 5,669
South, *M* 16,310, *W*. 11,137
539**Sir Samuel Chapman, C*..... ... .15,854
D C. Thomson, *L*.. ... 8,777

West, *M.* 19,944; *W.* 16,674
540 *Ian Macintyre, C* .. 10,628
G. Mathers, *Lab.* . 9,603
*H. Vivian Phillipps, *L* 8,790

GLASGOW

Bridgeton, *M* 21,858, *W.* 14,714
541**J. Marton, Lab* 16,850
M. J McCracken, *C.* . 10,633
Camlachie, *M* 20,436, *W* 15,478
542**Rev C. Stephen, Lab* . 14,588
P D. Ridge-Beedle, *C* 14,373
Cathcart, *M* 18,467; *W* 16,588
543**R Macdonald, C.* 18,440
Capt. J P. Hay, *Lab.* 9,915
Central, *M.* 26,126, *W* 17,888
544**Brig.-Gen. Sir W. Alexander*, K.B E., C.B., C.M.G, D S O., T D, *C* 18,258
J. D White, *Lab* . . 12,617
Gorbals, *M.* 24,084, *W* 16,407
545**G Buchanan, Lab.* . 19,480
R. McLellan, *C* . . 10,092
Govan, *M* 18,643; *W.* 12,851
546**Neil Maclean, Lab.* 15,132
H. Stanley, *C.*. . . 8,815
Hillhead, *M* 13,832; *W* 13,689
547**Rt Hon Sir R.S Horne*, G B.E, K C, *C.* .. 14,572
J. L Kinloch, *Lab.* .. 6,957

Kelvingrove,
M. 21,871; *W.* 17,972
548**Capt. W. E Elliot*, M C., D.S.O, *C* 18,034
T. A. Kerr, *Lab.* 12,844
Maryhill, *M.* 19,675; *W* 15,262
549 *J. B. Cowper, C* 15,460
*J. W Muir, *Lab.* 13,947
Partick, *M.* 15,331; *W* 12,319
550 *Maj. G H M. Brown-Lindsay*, D S O, *C.* 13,167
*Andrew Young, *Lab* .. 9,612
Pollok, *M* 18,137; *W.* 17,652
551**Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt.*, D S.O, *C.* 20,622
J. Rankin, *Lab.* 6,749
St. Rollox, *M.* 21,774; *W.* 15,304
552**J. Stewart, Lab.* . . . 16,299
J Johnston, *L.* 11,238
Shettleston, *M.* 17,772, *W.* 12,555
553**Rt Hon. J. Wheatley, Lab.* ... .12,714
J. M. R Miller, *C.* ...12,084
Springburn, *M.* 20,320; *W.* 14,600
554**G. D. Hardie, Lab.* ...15,635
D. A. Guild, *C.* ..... .12,043
Tradeston, *M* 20,232, *W.* 14,145
555**T. Henderson, Lab.* . .14,067
D. Macdonald, *L.* 11,074
GREENOCK, *M* 20,114; *W.* 13,579
556**Col. Sir G. P. Collins*, K B.E., C.M.G, *L.* .. 12,752
A. Geddes, *Com.*.. 7,590
S. Kelly, *Lab.* 5,874

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT,
M. 18,932; *W.* 13,642
557**Tom Kennedy, Lab* ...14,038
J. Murray, *L.* ... . .. .12,607
LEITH, *M.* 22,459; *W.* 17,021
(Bye-election, March 23, 1927.)
558 *Ernest Brown*, M.C., *L* 12,461
Robert F. Wilson, *Lab.* 12,350
Allan Beaton, *C.* 4,607

MONTROSE DISTRICT,
M. 11,785; *W* 11,783
559 *Maj.-Gen. Sir R Hutchison*, K C M G., C B., D.S O *L* 9,226
T Barton, *Lab.* . . . 6,914
PAISLEY, *M* 21,740, *W* 16,166
560 *E R Mitchell, Lab* .. 17,057
*Rt Hon H. H Asquith, K.C., *L* . . . 14,829
STIRLING AND FALKIRK DISTRICT, *M* 18,604, *W.* 11,988
561 *Hugh Murnan, Lab* 13,436
*Sir George McCrae, D S O, *L* 11,512

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE
Central, *M* 16,809; *W* 11,849
562 *R W. Smith, C.* 9,130
*Maj. M Wood, O B E, *L.* 7,639
J Newman, *Lab* .. . 3,791
Eastern, *M.* 15 570; *W* 11,486
563 *R J. G. Boothby, C* .. 7,363
*F Martin, *L* 4,680
W. S Cormack, *Lab.* 3,899
Kincardine and Western,
M 13,107; *W* 9,395
564**C.M Barclay-Harvey C.* 8,260
J Scott, *L.* 6,889
ARGYLL, *M.* 18,891, *W.* 12,996
565 *F. A Macquisten*, K.C, *C* 9,240
*Rt. Hon. Sir W Sutherland, K C.B., *L.* .. 6,211
I. H. MacIver, *Lab* ... 4,532

AYR AND BUTE.
Bute and Northern,
M. 22,165; *W.* 17,911
566**Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Hunter-Weston*, K.C B., D.S O, *C* 16,203
P. Stephen, *Lab* ... 10,075
Kilmarnock, *M.* 20,321, *W.* 13,994
567 *Charles Glen Mac-Andrew, C.* . ... .24,237
*R Chmie, *Lab* 13,054
South Ayrshire,
M. 18,808; *W.* 11,420
568**James Brown*, O B E, *Lab.* 11,313
C. I. A. Dubs, *C*..... ..11,136
BANFF.
M. 17,115; *W.* 11,750
569 *W. P. Templeton, C.* . . 6,829
*Sir Charles Barrie, K.B.E., *L.* 5,426
Rev. A. W Groundwater, *Lab* 3,722
BERWICK AND HADDINGTON
M. 20,139; *W.* 13,878
570 *Col. C. de W. Crookshank, C* 11,745
*R. Spence, *Lab.* 8,882
W., H. Pringle, *L.* .. . 4,986
CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND,
M. 13,969; *W.* 9,012
571**Sir A. H. M Sinclair, Bt.*, C.M.G., *L.* .....*unop.*
DUMBARTON,
M. 19,981; *W.* 14,694
(Bye-election, Jan. 29, 1926)
572 *Lt.-Col. J. G. Thom*, D.S.O., M.C., *C.* 12,680
W. H. Martin, *Lab.* ...11,610
W. Reid, *L.* 2,146

DUMFRIES, *M.* 19,738; *W* 14,335
573 *Brig.-Gen. J. Charteris*, C.M.G, D.S.O, *C* 17,718
*Dr. W. A. Chapple, *L.* 8,472
Mrs A. Dollan, *Lab.* 6,342

FIFE
Eastern, *M.* 18,441, *W.* 16,04[illegible]
574 *Com Hon A. D Cochrane*, D.S O, R N, *C.* 12,6[illegible]
*J D Millar, K C., *L* .11,2[illegible]
Western, *M.* 20,180, *W* 18,828
575**Rt Hon Wm Adamson, Lab* .. .. 14,68[illegible]
J MacRobert, *L* . 6,07[illegible]
FORFAR, *M* 13,491, W. 10,425
576 *Sir Harry Hope, C.* 8,022
*James Falconer, *L.* ... 4,581
C N. Gallie, *Lab.* . .. 3,736

GALLOWAY.
M. 17,109, *W.* 12,831
(Bye-election, Nov 17, 1925.)
577 *Capt. S. R. Streatfield, C* 10,846
Maj C R. Dudgeon, *L* 9,918
John Mitchell, *Lab.*... 4,207

INVERNESS AND ROSS AND CROMARTY.
Inverness, *M* 20,408, W. 13,467
578**Sir M Macdonald*, K.C M G, C B., *L.* ..11,468
T. Henderson, *Lab.* 6,863

Ross and Cromarty.
M. 14,983; *W.* 9,509
579**Rt. Hon. J. J Macpherson*, K.C., *L.* ..... *unop*

Western Isles.
M 12,559; *W.* 8,601.
580 *Mackenzie Livingstone, L.* 4,579
Capt W. S. Morrison, M.C., *C.* 2,418
A G. Burns, *Lab.* 1,454

LANARK.
Bothwell, *M.* 20,446; *W* 12,219
(Bye election March 26, 1926.)
581 *J Sullivan*, M.B E., *Lab.* ... .14,830
A. M. Mackay, K C., *C* 8,740
E. Young, *L.* 1,276
Coatbridge, *M.* 19,197; *W.* 11,155
582**J. C. Welsh, Lab.* 12,762
Lt.-Col. T. C. Russell Moore, C.B.E., *C* 12,725
Hamilton, *M.* 17,400; *W.* 10,527
583**Duncan Graham, Lab.*13,003
A. D. Gibb, *C*..... 8,372
Lanark, *M.* 18,158; *W.* 12,984
584 *Stephen Mitchell, C.* . ..12,714
*Thomas S. Dickson, *Lab.* 11,426
E. B Mitchell, *L.*..... 2,126
Motherwell, *M.* 18,591; *W.* 11,279
585 *Rev. J. Barr, Lab.* . .12,816
*Hugh Ferguson, *C.* ...11,776
Northern, *M.* 20,301; *W* 11,895
586 *Col. Sir Alexander Sprot, Bt.*, C.M.G., *C.* 13,880
*J. Sullivan, M.B.E., *Lab.* 11,852
Rutherglen, *M.* 20,020; *W.* 13,058
587**W. Wright, Lab.*..... . 13,796
R. McLaren, *C.* 12,707

LINLITHGOW.
M. 22,867 ; *W.* 13,245
(Bye-election, April 4, 1928)
588 *E. Shinwell, Lab* 14,446
Miss M Kidd, *C* .. 9,268
D Young, L. . 5.690

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES
Northern, *M* 15,022 , *W* 10,877
589 *Sir G A Clark-Hutchison,* K C , *C* . .. 11,320
*A. B Clarke, *Lab* . 9,173
Peebles and Southern,
M 14,048 , *W* 10,162
590**J Westwood, Lab* . 7,797
Hon C W Baillie-Hamilton, *C* . 6,723
W Mitchell, K C , *L* 4,550

MORAY AND NAIRN,
M 13,311 ; *W.* 10,234
591**Hon James Stuart* M V.O , M.C , *C* . 9,762
B S Mackay, *Lab* . 6,005

ORKNEY & SHETLAND,
M 14,774 , *W* 9,031
592**Sir R W Hamilton, L unop.*

PERTH AND KINROSS.
Kinross and Western,
M 14,384 ; *W.* 11,317
593**Duchess of Atholl,* D.B E., *C.* .. .. .13,565
J McDiarmid, *Lab* . 5,286
Perth, *M.* 19,166 , *W.* 15,601
594 *A. N Skelton, C* . 13,022
*R MacGregor Mitchell, *L* 7,998
C. Roberts, *Lab.* . 5,316

RENFREW.
Eastern, *M* 17,410 , *W* 12,086
(Bye-election, Jan 29, 1926)
595**Alex M. MacRobert,* K C , *C* 11,817
Rev J. Munro, *Lab.*. 10,889
Western, *M.* 20,642 ; *W.* 15,591
596 *Lt.-Col. A D. McInnes-Shaw,* D S O , *C* .. . 13,267
*Robert Murray, *Lab* 11,252

ROXBURGH & SELKIRK
M. 19,001 , *W.* 15,528
597**Earl of Dalkeith, C* ..12,684
J Wylie, *L.*..... 7,737
G Dallas, *Lab.* 7,266

STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN.
Clackmannan & Eastern,
M 20,180 , *W* 12,996
598**L MacNeill, Lab.* 13,032
E J Donaldson, *L* ...11,752
Western, *M.* 14,752 , *W.* 9,668
599 *Com. G D. Fanshawe,* R.N., *C* 10 043
*T. Johnston, *Lab* . 9,749

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES,
M. 27,714 , *W.* 4,263
(St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.)
600**D. M Cowan, L.* 5,011
601**Sir George Berry,* LL D., F.R.S.E , *C.* 3,781
(Bye-election, April 30, 1927)
602 *John Buchan, C.*.. ...16,963
H B Guthrie, *L.* 2,378

Northern Ireland.

BOROUGHS (4)

BELFAST
East, *M.* 25,622 , *W* 18,587
603**Capt Rt. Hon H. Dixon,* O B E., *C* . .. . *unop*
North, *M* 26,395 ; *W.* 20,507
604**T E. McConnell,* C.B E., *C.* 34,182
H. C Colvin, *Rep* ... 1,192
South, *M.* 25,170 ; *W.* 18,365
605**Rt. Hon. Thomas Moles, C* ... .*unop.*
West, *M.* 37,103 ; *W.* 28,907
606**Sir R. J. Lynn, C* .... .28,435
H. C. Midgley, *Lab* ...21,122
P. Nash, *Rep* 2,688

COUNTIES (8).

ANTRIM
M. 58 567 , *W* 40,049
607**Capt Rt. Hon C. C. Craig, C* .... .60,868
608**Maj Rt Hon. R W H. O'Neill, C.* 60,764
P. McCormick, *Rep.*.. 2,514

ARMAGH.
M 33,110 ; *W* 21,266
609**Lt.-Col Sir W J. Allen,* K B E , D S O , *C.*... 29,021
J McKee, *Rep* . 11 756

DOWN
M 57,850 ; *W* 38,425
610**D. D Reid, C.* .. .. .58,929
611**Maj.-Gen Rt. Rev. J M. Simms,* C B., C M G , D.D , *C.* 58,777
M Murney, *Rep.* 8,941

FERMANAGH AND TYRONE.
M 62,568 ; *W.* 34,478
612 *Maj Sir C. F. Falls, C.* 44,716
613 *J. A Pringle,* K C , *C.* 44,711
M. McCaitan, *Rep.* ... 6,812
T. Corrigan, *Rep.* 6,685

LONDONDERRY.
M 39,052 , *W* 24,041
614**Hon. Sir M. Maenaghten,* K B.E , K C , *C.* 30.875
C MacWhinney, *Rep...* 5,869
W. H. Galt, *Ind.C.* ... 517

UNIVERSITY (1).
QUEEN'S, BELFAST.
M 2,559 ; *W.* 365
615 *Col. T Sinclair,* C B , M.D., *C.*..... ... . *unop.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker (elected June 20, 1928), Capt The Rt Hon. Edward A. Fitzroy, M.P. for Daventry ...£5,000
Secretary, Lt.-Col Sir Ralph Verney, C.I E., C V O. £700
Chairman of Committees, Rt Hon. J. Fitzalan Hope £2,500
Deputy Chairman, Dennis H. Herbert £1,000
Temporary Chairmen (unpaid), Lt -Col H H Spender-Clay, C.M G , M C , Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt , C M.G ; Capt R. C. Bourne, C. Edwards ; Maj. C R. Attlee

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Lonsdale Webster, K.C.B £3,000
Clerk Asst, Horace Christian Dawkins, C.B., M B.E. £1,800
Second do, Gilbert F. Montriou Campion £1,200
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees H A. Ferguson-Davie, C B. £1,200
Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills, F. R Williams-Wynn, C B. £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk of the Journals, F. C. Bramwell, £1,000 to £1,200
Senior Clerks, A. H Ellis , R P Colomb ; Bryan Fell , Sir J S Horsburgh-Porter, Bart , C. R Turner, W. K. Gibbons ; O C Williams , G W. B. Throckmorton ; B H Coode : A. W. M. Bull each £650 to £900
Assist. Clerks, F.W Metcalfe ; C R. P. Diver ; E A. Fellowes , C. L Ferguson : R. A. W. Dent ; L A. Abraham ; N. L. Lockton ; S. St. G. S. Kingdom ; E. J H. Eden-borough ; D J Gordon ; B. St. G. Drennan ; F F. Turnbull. .each £150 to £600
Accountant, J Luxford . ..... £400 to £650
Assist. Accountant, C. L. Watson £200 to £350
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj. B T. St John £650
Serjeant-at-Arms, Adm. Sir Colin Keppel K.C I E., K C.V.O., C B , D.S.O. £1,200
Deputy Serjeant, Francis R Gosset, C.B E. £800
Assistant do, Walter H Erskine, M.B.E. ...£700
Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev. Canon Wm. H. Carnegie, M A. £400
Counsel to the Speaker, Sir F. Liddell, K C B , K C. £1,800
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph Verney, C.I E , C V O £800
Librarian, A. E. A W. Smyth £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do, Vivian Kitto .....£400 to £600
Shorthand Writer, H. A Stevens..... *fees*
Official Reports (Editor), T. H. Parr £550 to £600

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

Whitehall Place, S W 1 43 Parliament Street, S W 1; 7, Old Bailey, E C 4

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo V Ch 91) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1909. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture".

The administration of the *Ordnance Survey* and of *Kew Gardens* is under the control of the Ministry.

Estimates, 1927, £2,018 231

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Rt Hon Walter Guinness, D S O, M P. £2,000
Private Secs, C T Houghton, R H Franklin
Parliamentary do, Capt R G Briscoe, M P *unp*
Parliamentary Secretary, The Earl of Stradbroke, K C M G, C B, C V O, C B E, V D £1,200
Private Sec, D B Toye, O B E
Permanent Secretary, Sir C J Howell Thomas, K C B, C M G . £3,000
Private Sec, D E Vandepeer
Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir A Daniel Hall, K C B, L L D, F R S . . . £2,200
Private Sec, H H Parker.
Fisheries Secretary, H G Maurice, C B £1,200 to £1,500
Welsh Secretary, C Bryner Jones, C B E £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries, H E Dale, C B, H G. Maurice, C B. . . . £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, A T A Dobson, H L French, C B, O B E, C Bryner Jones, C B E., E. B Shine, C B, R. J. Thompson, C B, O B I . . £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Establishment Officer, E B Shine, C B
Legal Adviser and Solicitor, A D Stocks, O B E . £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Legal Adviser and Solicitor, C Wood-Hill . £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks (Legal Branch), R J Beattie, J B Stonebridge . £750 to £900
Professional Assistants (Legal), R. M Alexander, H J Kemp . £550 to £700
Principals, A. Dunbar, R R Enfield, Maj E Garnsey, H H Judson; P W. Millard, E. L Mitchell, A W Monro, C B, C. Nathan, B. W Phillips, H G. Richardson, C W. Sabin; A W. Street, C I E, M C; Wynn Thomas, H D Vigor, M B E., and C R. T Williams, O B E (*also Deputy Establishment Officer*). . £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, J. B Babel, M C.; W. R Black, A F. C Clark, R H Franklin, C T Houghton, A. M Lowe, H. Meadows, F K Milsom, D. B. Toye, O B E.; D. E Vandepeer, V E. Wilkins . £200 to £500
Principal Finance Officer, G Macey . £850 to £1,000
Deputy Finance Officer, P J Langley, M B E. (*and allowance*, £100) . . . . £550 to £700
Chief Veterinary Officer J R. Jackson, M R C V S . £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer, P J L. Kelland, M.R.C.V.S. . . . . £800 to £1,000
Director, Pathological Laboratory (Plant Diseases), J C F. Fryer . . . . £850 to £1,000
Asst do, G. H Pethybridge . £600 to £800
Chief Education Inspector, P G Dallinger, O B E . £800 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Education Inspector, J G Stewart . £600 to £800
Dairy Commissioner, J. F. Blackshaw, O.B E. . £700 to £900
Poultry Commissioner, P. A. Francis, O B E . £700 to £900
Horticulture Commissioner, H. V. Taylor, O.B E . £700 to £900
Chief Superintending Inspector, Capt. W. G Wigg, M.R.C.V.S. (*with allowance* £100). . . £600 to £800
Superintending Inspectors, A. H Berry, M R C V S, E Brown, M R C V S (*acting*), E G Haygarth Brown, M R C V S (£500 to £700), D. A. E. Cabot, M R C V S, A B Fewings, M R C V S (*acting*), J L Flood, M R C V S, G T Matthews, M R C V S, A M Munro, M R C V S, J O Powles, M R C V S, D B Rodger, M R C V S (*acting*) . £600 to £800
Director (Veterinary Laboratory), W H Andrews, D Sc, M R C V S. . . . £800 to £1,000
Research Officer, Capt T M Doyle, M R C V S, D T V M . £400 to £750
Senior Inspectors, A V Campbell, G C Gough, G P Haynes, W H Hogg, W S Jones, J L Whytehead . £500 to £700
Live Stock Commissioner, G T Dixon . £700 to £900
Superintending Live Stock Officers, R N Jones, W P Maddleton, P A Mytton . . £500 to £700
Director of Land Acquisition and Disposal, S Mager, C B E . £1,200
Chief Land Commissioner, H V Rattety, O B E £1,000
District Land Commissioners, E L Banham, D C Barnard, W T. Howes, M B E., R Jackson, C M Roberts, T. H Sutton (with allowance £100), C G R. Wellei . . £600 to £800
Deputy Commissioner, S Fitch . £500 to £600
Chief Drainage Engineer, J C A. Roseveure . £600 to £800
Director of Scientific Fishery Investigations, E S Russell, D Sc . . . £1,000
Chief Inspector of Fisheries, H S Moss Blundell, C B E . £750 to £850
Principal Naturalists, J O. Borley, O B E, R. W Dodgson . . £650 to £750

Agricultural Wages Board.

Chairman, Rt Hon Viscount Ullswater, G C B
Secretary, R E Stanley.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Open daily, M, W, Th, Sat., Sun. and Good Fri free. Tu and Fri. (Students' days) 6*d*. 10 to Sunset or 9 p m. (summer time) Houses 1 p m. to 5 p.m. or sunset Closed on Christmas Day.

Director of Royal Botanic Gardens and Technical Adviser in Botany, A W Hill, C M G, Sc D, F R S . £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, Major T F Chipp, M C, D Sc . £600 to £800
Economic Botanist, H C Sampson, C I E (inclusive) . £750 to £900
Keeper, Herbarium & Library, A D Cotton . £500 to £700
Curator of Gardens, W J Bean, V M O. . . £250 to £600
Keeper of Museums, W Dallimore . £250 to £600
Assistant Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory, L A Boodle . £250 to £600
Assistants, J Aikman J H Holland, F N Howes, J Hutchinson, C. V B Marquand, S. A Skan, T A Sprague, V. S Summerhayes, W B. Turrill, W N Winn, C. H Wright . . . £250 to £600
Lady Assistant, Miss E M Wakefield . £250 to £450

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col -Comdt. E M. Jack, C.B., C M.G., D S O
Executive Officer, Lt.-Col G S C. Cooke, D S O, R E.
Officers in Charge of Headquarters Divisions:—
Publications, Lt -Col. M N MacLeod, D S O, M C, R.F.
Control and Trigonometrical, and Secretary Central Bureau, International Map, Maj D.A.Hutchison, R F
Acting Adjutant, Capt J. R T. Aldous M C, R F
Assistant Acting Adjutant and Officer Commanding 19th Coy R E, Lieut N. A M. Swettenham, R.L.
Levelling, Lieut A W Heap R F
Stores & Buildings Branch, Lieut. D. R. Martin, R E.
Quartermaster, Lieut. & Qr -Mr G.T. Northover, R E.
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Staff Officers:—
Research Officer, H L P. Jolly
Archæology Officer, O G S. Crawford, F S.A.
Chief Clerk and Finance Officer, F. C Bagley, I.S.O.
Division Officers:—
Edinburgh Lieut H Bagot, R.F.
York, Lieut C E F Turner, R.E.
Bristol, Lieut T E Longfield, R.E
Norwich, Lieut. H A Bazley, R E.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND,

Edinburgh

Permanent Secretary, Sir Robert Greig, M.C., LL.D., M.Sc., F.R.S.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Commissioner, J. Mather, F.S.I. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Commissioner, H. M. Conachel £1,000
Secretary, C. Weatherill. . . £850 to £1,000
Asst. Secretaries, J. M. Caie, M.A., P.L., B.Sc., J. J. W. Handford, O.B.E. W. N. McWilliam £600 to £800
Supt. of Statistics, J. M. Ramsay, O.B.E., M.A. £550 to £700
Accountant, H. McDonald . £500 to £600
Establishment Officer, R. L. Morris . . £500 to £600
Head of Agriculture Division, B. A. Hyslop £500 to £600
Head of Land Division, J. Morrison . £500 to £600
Asst. Accountants, T. E. Comrie, I. D. Geummell, T. Thomson . . . . . £400 to £500
Staff Officers, J. R. B. Cassie, M.C., F. L. Darbey, L. G. Davidson, T. C. Gilbert; R. G. Hattle, R. Mackinnon, E. T. Smith . . . . . £400 to £500

Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, A. Main, M.A., B.Sc. . . £600 to £800
Senior Inspectors, A. McCallum, LL.B. (£550 to £700), J. R. McCallum, M.C., B.Sc., J. T. Steele, M.A., B.Sc., J. A. Symon, D.S.O., M.A., B.Sc. . . . . £400 to £600
Director, Seed Testing and Plant Registration Station, T. Anderson, M.A., B.Sc. . . . . £400 to £600
Senior Inspector of Live Stock, F. A. Thomson, B.Sc. (*part-time*) *inclusive* £350

Small Holdings, Land Settlement and Estates Staff

Chief Factor, A. Mackintosh . . . . . £550 to £700
Senior Sub-Commissioners, A. Cairuth, F.A.S.I., C. McDonald, D. Stewart . . . £550 to £700
Assist. Chief Factor, A. T. Goulay . . £400 to £500
Sub-Commissioners, A. Campbell, R. Cunningham, P. A. McWilliam, J. E. Scott, B.Sc., T. B. Manson, F.S.I., B.Sc. (*temp.*), G. Stewart (*temp.*), A. F. Wilson (*temp.*) . . . . . £400 to £500

Surveying Staff.

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Legal Staff.

Solicitor, A. D. Callander . . . . . £500 to £700

Miscellaneous Appointments

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Organizing Officer under Rats and Mice Destruction Act (1919), T. M. Munro . . . . (*inclusive*) £500
Investigator in Plant Physiology and Pathology, Mrs. N. L. L. Alcock (*temp.*) . . . . *inclusive* £450
Chief Agricultural Analyst for Scotland, Sir R. Robertson, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

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Deputy Earl Marshal, Rt. Hon. Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Kings of Arms

Garter, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, M.V.O.
Norroy, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.

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Windsor, Algar Henry Stafford Howard, M.C.
Lancaster, Archibald George Blomefield Russell.
York, Hon. Philip Plantagenet Cary.
Somerset, George Rothe Bellew.
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Marchmont, John H. Stevenson, M.H.F., W.C., F.S.A. *Scot.*
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Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Frias J. Grant, W.S. £250
Procurator-Fiscal, John MacGregor, W.S.
Herald Painter, A. G. Law Samson

IRISH HERALDS' COLLEGE,

Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.

Ulster King of Arms, Major Sir Neville R. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Two Heralds

Dublin, Guillamore O'Grady, M.A.
Cork, Capt. R. A. L. Keith

Two Pursuivants

Athlone, (vacant)
Cork, Major G. A. Burgoyne

Registrar, Thomas Ulick Sadleir, M.A.

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Vice-Chairman, The Lord Gainford . . £2,000
Other Members, Sir J. Gordon Nairne, Bt., Dr. M. J. Rendall, Mrs. Philip Snowden . . . . . each £700
Director-General, Sir J. C. W. Reith . . . £6,000

CHARITY COMMISSION,

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

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Second Commissioner, E. Macpherson £1,000 to £1,200
Parliamentary Commissioner, Lt.-Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, C.M.G., M.C., M.P. . . . *ump.*
Secretary, H. D. S. Leake £1,000
Assist. Commissioners and Principal Clerks, J. E. C. Adams; W. F. Fox, G. B. Rooke, A. E. McLaren, O.B.E.; C. N. Hope-Wallace, M.B.E.; F. B. Jackson £750 to £900
1st Class Clerks, R. E. Ford; S. E. Turner; L. T. Ford, J. C. G. Pownall. . . . . £550 to £700
2nd Class Clerks, C. G. Barnardo, P. T. Carden; G. E. L. Pardington; M. J. Richards, W. Cairns £200 to £500
Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., F. H. Lewis, I.S.O. £700 to £800
Assist. do., S. Hart . . . . . £500 to £600
Heads of Divisions do, F. Buckingham; J. R. Smith . . . . . £400 to £500
Librarian and Clk. to Sec., H. B. Denham £400 to £500
Officer in charge of Accounts of Charities, A. Stewart £400 to £500
Assistant Draftsman, A. V. Masham . . . £400 to £500
Officer in Charge of Registration and Muniments, P. C. Gunner . . . . . £400 to £500

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory),

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W C 2, and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E C 3

Establishment Expenses 1927-1928, £62,079

Government Chemist, Sir Robert Robertson, KBE, DSc, FRS . . . £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Government Chemist, G Stubbs, CBE, FIC. . . . £900 to £1,000

Superintendent Chemists, J Fox, OBE, DSc, FIC; J F Halpin, FIC, A. More, ARCS, FIC, R Rodger, FIC, T H Bowles, FIC . . . £700 to £850

Chemists, Class I, P J Sageman, FIC, A E Middleton, A G Francis, BSc, FIC, F G H Tate, F S Ammonier, BSc, FIC, A J H Gauge, FIC, T W Harrison, BSc, FIC, J R Nicholls, BSc, FIC, J E Byles, BSc, FIC, C A Adams, BSc, AIC, F R. Ennos, BA, BSc, AIC, A T Parsons, BSc, AIC . . . . . £450 to £650

Staff Officer, W Davie . . . . . £400 to £500

Senior Clerks, *I Wortman, H Blanks . . . £300 to £400

Chemists, Class II, G F Sheppard, *F B Buils, LIC, A H Rhemlander, MSc., AIC; E H Nurse, BSc, ALC, J Stephenson, BSc, ALC, B. A Ellis, MA, AIC, *A. F Weiss, BSc, AIC, R. Sutcliffe, MA, AIC, J. King, FIC, J A Heald, MC, BSc, FIC, *J W Pooley, BSc., AIC, S A Ashmore, BSc, AIC *C E Barton BSc., *P M Mooney, BSc, FIC., G H Croft, MSc, ALC.; L C Nickolls, MSc, DIC., ARCS, AIC, R H Settle, BA, AIC, E H Williams, BSc, ACGFC, AIC., P McGregor, BSc., AIC, B E Dixon, MSc, AIC., J F Hirst, BSc, AIC; J R Fraser, BSc, FIC, E H Warren, BA; C O. Harvey, BSc, ARC, J L Buchan, BSc, AIC, J. W A Woodley, BSc; AIC, E S. Hiscocks, MSc, ALC . . . £225 to £400

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Assistant Commissioners, D B Man (*Director of Examinations*), L C. H Weekes (*Secretary*), each £1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Sec, G G Mennell . . . £700 to £900

Senior Clerks, T L Hedley; R H Lowther, MBE. . . . £550 to £700

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,

137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, William Law.
Clerk, J F Anderson
Engineers, Messrs D & C Stevenson.
Treasurer, William Conochie

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, Sir Wm. H. Raeburn, Bt
Deputy do, James S Craig
General Manager, Jas Macfarlane
Secretary, Harold M. Ford.
Engineer, (vacant)
Treasurer, Wm Conochie

DOMINIONS AND COLONIAL OFFICES,

Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business) In July, 1925, a new Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs was created, and as a result the Dominions Office was set up, to take over, from the Colonial Office, business connected with the self-governing Dominions (including the Irish Free State), the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the South African territories (Bawutoland, Bechuanaland Prot and Swaziland) and business relating to the Imperial Conference. The salaries, &c., of the Dominions Office are estimated at £49,123, and of the Colonial Office £144,849 for 1928-29.

* At Custom House Branch.

Principal Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies, Rt Hon L C M S. Amery, MP . . . £5,000

Private Sec J A P Edgcumbe, CBE.

Do (Appointments), Major R D Furse, DSO . £1,100

Private Sec (Parliamentary), Capt G D Funshawe, RN (ret) MP *unp*

Private Sec (Ceremonial and Reception), Lt Col H V B de Satge, CMG, DSO

Assist Priv Sec, S L Holmes, MC

Do (Appointments), Capt A F Newbolt (£600), G N Irby (£600), Major G S M Hutchinson, K W Blaxter, D. Tovey (£400), Capt F R W Jameson, DSO, MC (£400)

UNDER-SECRETARIES

Permanent (Dominions), Sir C T Davis, GCMG £2,200

Private Sec, P A Clutterbuck

Permanent (Colonies), Brig-Gen Sir S H Wilson, KCB, KCMG, KBE, . . . £3,000

Private Sec, J J Paskin, MC

Parliamentary (Dominions), Lord Lovat, KT, KCMG, KCVO, CB, DSO . . . £2,500

Private Sec, J B Sidebotham.

Parliamentary (Colonies), Rt Hon. W G A Ormsby-Gore, MP . . . £2,500

Private Sec, A Bevin

Deputy to Perm Under Sec (Colonies), Sir G E A. Grindle, KCMG, CB . . £1,200 to £1,500

1st Asst Under Sec (Dominions), Sir E J Harding, KCMG, CB . . £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Under-Secretaries (Colonies), Sir J E Shuckburgh, KCMG, CB, W C Bottomley, CB, CMG, OBE. . . £1,200 to £1,500

Legal Adviser, Sir John Shuckburgh Risley, KCMG, CB, KC . . £1,200 to £1,500

Chief Medical Adviser, A T Stanton, MD, FRCP, DPH . . . £1,500

Economic & Financial Advisers, ...

Assistant Secretaries, W D. Ellis, CMG., J. F. N Green, T C Macnaghten, CMG., CBE (*Vice-Chairman Overseas Settlement Committee*), A Fiddian (*Establishment Officer*), E. R. Dumley, H R Cowell, CMG, R V. Vernon, CB, Sir H. F Batterbee, KCVO, CMG., G G Whishaw, CB, A C C Parkinson, OBE, J E. W Flood, O G R Williams, R A Wiseman . . £1,000 to £1,200

Legal Assistant, H. G Bushe, CMG . . £900 to £1,000

Principals, E H Marsh, CB, CMG, CVO, C. W. Dixon, OBE; H N Tait, E G. S Machtig, OBE, J A Calder, H F Downie, A. Cooke, H Beckett, H T. Allen, G L M Clauson, OBE, G A Jones, C. J Jeffries, OBE, A J Dawe, L. B Freeston, J E Stephenson, S M. Campbell, E B Boyd, W C Hankinson, MC, A B Acheson; G E J. Gent, DSO, MC, F J. Howard, OBE, G. H Creasy, P Liesching (*acting*); J H Hall, DSO, MC. (*acting*), A L. Ayton (*acting*), C. R. Price (*acting*) . . . £700 to £900

Assistant Principals. M. E Antrobus, S. L Holmes, MC, A. Bevin, J J. Paskin, MC; N. E Archer, T. I. K Lloyd, G. F Seel; P. A Clutterbuck, MC, J. B. Sidebotham, R R. Sedgwick, S Robinson, K W Blaxter, Major G. S M Hutchinson, W J Bigg; C A L. Cliffe, C G L. Syers; D C J McSweeney, F. G Lee, P H. Morris; B. Cockram; E B Bowyer; S Came, C G. Eastwood, J M Martin; G Huzlenigg (*temp*) . . . . £200 to £500

Accountant. M. J Dawson, ISO . . £550 to £700

Librarian, E E. Wilkinson, MBE . . . £400 to £500

Assistant Accountant, V. H. Boyse . £400 to £500

Acting Asst Accountant, W. G. Ives . £400 to £500

Staff Officers, J. A Smith, MBE.; S R. Pughe, MBE; G. Venning, £500 to £600; W R Shipway, MBE, J. Hunter, M. Jewell, J H. Emmens, F H Harper, MBE; E. H. Howell, MBE, C M Hatcher; R A. Hamblin . . . . £400 to £500

Supt of Printing, J. H S Christian, MC £300 to £400

Consulting Physicians' London—Sir William Prout, KCMG, OBE, MB, CM, A. E. Horn, CMG, MD.

Liverpool—G. E H Le Fanu, MB, CM, DPH.

Edinburgh—Lt -Col. W. Glen Liston, CIE, RAMS. (retd)

Dublin—

Colonial Audit Department,

58 Victoria Street, S W 1

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected

Director, A J Harding, C B E £1,200 to £1,500
Asst Directors, H D. Fisher, J C Fisher, O B E £600 to £800
Auditors, C E Dale, C M G, C B E (*temp*), R H Marshall, E H C Lillicrap £200 to £500

Oversea Settlement Department.

Caxton House, Tothill St, S W 1 (10 to 5, Sat 10 to 1 30)

H M Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connexion with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire, or to emigrate to foreign countries, than they have exercised in the past The Oversea Settlement Committee was appointed in order to assist them in carrying out their policy which is embodied in the Empire Settlement Act, 1922 In 1926 British migrants under the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, numbered 65,526 of whom 32,678 went to Australia, 20,861 to Canada, 11,795 to New Zealand, and 192 to Africa

President, The Secretary of State for Dominions
Chairman, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary do
Ex officio Member, The Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour
Vice-Chairman, T C Macnaghten, C M G, C B E
Secretary, G. F Plant, C B E
Finance Officer, E T. Crutchley, C B E (*Acting*)

Empire Marketing Board.

Dartmouth Street, S W 1

Chairman, The Rt Hon L C M S Amery, M P.
Secretary, S G Tallents, C B, C B E.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4 Millbank, Westminster, S W 1

(*Stock Transfer Office*, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings E C 2)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Colonies, Protectorates, etc., some 60 in number

Crown Agents, Sir Henry Lambert, K C M G, C B £2,500, H C Thornton, C M G, C V O, £1,750, Percy Hubert Ezechiel, C M G, Lt -Col J F H Carmichael, C M G, C B E, M I C E, late R E (*Engineer-in-Chief*) each £1,500
General Dept, N E O Willis (*Chief Clerk*), £850 to £1,000, H C Ransom, O B E (*Deputy Chief Clerk*) £750 to £850
Finance do H F Smith, O B E, £850 to £1,000, F Davis, G F Rowe £550 to £700
Pay do, W A Phillips, O B E, £750 to £850, H K Purcell £550 to £700
Stores do, H. M. J Waide, £850 to £1,000, M S Darroch £550 to £700
Appointments do, H W. Letts-Naylor, O B E, £750 to £850, F M Pearson £550 to £700
Shipping do, J A Blackwood, £750 to £850, E A. Nattriss, J S Trupher £550 to £700
Engineering Contracts do, W Enaut, M I C E. £1,000 to £1,200
Engineering Inspection do, C E Williams, O B E, M I Mech E. £1,000 to £1,200
Engineering Design do., J W Spiller, M I C E £1,000 to £1,200

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS,

1 Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Crown Lands.—The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or *Civil List* At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000 and the net return to about £11,000

In the year ended March 31 1928, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,643 477, of which amount £95,349 was from the Mines The Expenditure (including Property Tax allowed) was £560,344 The sum of £1,079,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1927–28 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration

Commissioner (ex-officio), The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries *unpaid*
Permanent Commissioner, A S. Gaye, C B £1,500
Private Sec, H Garside
Assistant Commissioner, D R Crawfurth Smith £850 to £1,000
Heads of Branches, H C Eyles, M B E, E Blanford; G P Best £550 to £700
Assistant Heads of Branches, W Lee Nash, C C. Herd, E Talbot, E T Drake, T R Oswin, R. Roddis, A E Horton £400 to £500
Accountant & Receiver-General, H Clarke £550 to £700
Staff Architect & Surveyor, C E Vandell, F R I B A., F S I £500 to £650
Chief Mineral Inspector, W Forster Brown.
Solicitor, England, A D Stocks, O B E
Solicitor, Scotland, A McNeil, W S C

Windsor Parks and Woods
Deputy Ranger, Col Hon Claude H C Willoughby, C V O
Deputy Surveyor, C Lloyd, M. V O, M B E

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,

City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers — *Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, *Chaplain*, The Very Rev Charles Laing Warr, M A, *Standing Counsel*, The Rt Hon H P Macmillan, K C, *Consulting Actuary*, George Lisle, C A, *Clerk, Agent, and Treas*, John L Officer, L I B, W S (21 Castle Street, Edinburgh), *Parly Agents*, Beveridge & Co. (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S W.), *Convention Officer*, Frank Wm Keddie

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,

Lower Thames Street, E C 3

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present 'Long Room' replacing that built by Charles II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814 The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909

The Board
Chairman, Sir F L C Floud, K C B £3,000
Private Sec, C W Hardisty
Deputy Chairman, A J Dyke, C B, C B E £2,200
Commissioners & Secretaries W. Young, C B, C J T B Grylls, C B, C B E £1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, A H Garrett

Secretaries' Office
Assist Secs, E S Bertenshaw, E S Butt, W Christian, J Cook, O B E, C J Flynn, A. S Lupton, H V Reade, C B, J S Sutton £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, E M Craven, R H Davis, A J Dedman; W S Douglas, C E L Fletcher, A E Greene; H S Gregory, J B Hardie, R W. Harrison, J H. Higginson, E H Kenney, O Mundy, J E. Newell, J H Newman, W E H Rhyddelch, H H Ryder, J. W Train, A. E H Tuckei, C M Woodford, M B E £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, G Archer, A H. Garnett; C W Hardisty, A E Ife, A W McKenzie; C A. Marsden, F Merson; A J Simons £200 to £500
Senior Executive Officers, S. M. Capon, H E Clark, W O Colyer; E J E Craven, M B E, E J Denney, E H Hart, H S Marshall, J Mason; J W Norval, G A Pilgrim; A Redman, F N Roberts, L Smith, A E Walker, M B E £550 to £700
Assistant Committee Clerks (Old Establishment), H. E. Cotsell, A. Turk £550 to £650
Higher Executive Officers, C E. C Applegate, H Barrett, J F Bell, G L Bond, M B E; E W. Bright, D. K Cherry; F Cotsell, H H Ellis; H Goalen; A G G. Godwin, C A Grohmann, A E. Howell, F J. Lucas, G E Metcalf, J E N Morton, H A Parker, J A Phythian, F T Powell, P. M. Rockhouse; R. E H Rodda, H A Sheppeid, R R Spence; W E. Stowe, L. Waite; E J Wass, W H James (*acting*); C Styles (*acting*) £400 to £500

Superintendent of Registry, P M Duddy, MBE £500 to £600
Librarian, B R Leftwich, MVO £400 to £500
Staff Officer, A W Hume, MBE £400 to £500

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

Solicitor, Sir Benjamin Hawkins £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, C E Fitzroy, J C Robertson £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, F. Dart, A F Hubbard, C Simpson £750 to £900
Asst do, E R Booth, T G. Gibson; E D Teasdale, C V Walker £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, T Addis, J. P Davies, R L Fisk, H N Harrington; H B Henderson, A R Pierson, N W Porter, G D Powell; B M Stephenson £200 to £500

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

Chief Inspector, J. Ritchie £1,400
Dep Ch Insps, W. J Haines, OBE, T Jameson £1,100
Superintending Inspectors, W J Cowper, J P Kelly, C J. Mills, M Ryan, E. J Scarles, G E Tomlins, J P. Wimpress £900 to £1,000
Inspectors 1st Class, W G Atkinson, A R Belcher, I P Calvert, C M Cattle, P Dalton, G Davies, W H Hancock, W. McDermott; J Midgley, R Morrell, J E Pyne, H Quass; P Renton; D J. Roberts, H W. Seex, J W. Simmons, A Thompson, J P. Thorpe, C. W. Todd, A H. Warren, J. Whilhet £600 to £850
Inspectors 2nd Class, D. H Apperson, R J. Brown, J K. Bryson, MBE; E J. Byerley, S J H Cotton, W C. Dimmick, A. T Dodd, A M. Duff, W H. Hartley, A. Hoare, J Holcroft, MBE, D Inglis, J D. Johnston, J Jumper, A R Lille, W. Maclennan, H. G. Matthew, C A T Parr, H. R Mcl Pollard; F J Reed, J. W. Smith, L. Smith, J S Stewart, T Tudhope, E M Wood £650 to £750
Chief Inquiry Officer, P B. Renshaw £600 to £750

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Surgeon Commander W K. Hopkins, OBE, RN (ret) £700 to £800

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Accountant and Comptroller-General, E C Cunningham, CB £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do, J H Avison, OBE, R Elrick, OBE, H R Poole, OBE £850 to £1,000
Accountants, T A. Bourne P S Brandon, A H Chandler, J Gomer, J W Dobie, MBE; A P Easton; G F Eperon; W Henderson, MBE, J I. Lambert, J. P C. Lotchford; F W Loveless, A. E. Miles, W G Rose, G S Shepherd-Jones, S. H Strong, J. W Taylor; A. C. Wood £550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, H Anderson; B. W R Batchelor; G. S. Bratchell; H W. Bridger; A. Calvert, T J Clarke; J. J. Edmunds; L. W Elson, D Forde, R Gibson; F Godfrey; A. G Lane; J C Lavender; R J. Lloyd; H. G. McDiarmid; H Pepper; S. H Quayle, R. Soar; J C. Spicer; J de W Stapleford, A E Thorpe; F W Tompkins; H Walden, J. G Walker; H. J Wickins, C. Williams, H. F Baker (*acting.*); A. B Clinkscales (*acting*) £400 to £500

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Controller, J. E. Hagger, OBE £900
Deputy Controller, R Barnard £600 to £700
Senior Staff Officers, C. Clarke, C Curran, MBE; J Newson, MBE £500 to £600
Staff Officers, H W Astbury, J J. Beglan, T Kelly, H. Mitchell, J. J Naughton, W. W Watson, MBE, R. J L. Rochfort (*acting*) £400 to £500

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

Principal, A D Webb £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Principal, H. W Trotter, CBE £700 to £900
Intelligence Officers, J Byrne; G. Rutledge £550 to £700

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF WATERGUARD

Inspector-General of Waterguard, N. Thompson, CBE, ISO £1,000
Dep. Inspr. Gen, J G. Fitzsimons £800
Inspector, W. B. Valentine £650 to £700
Asst. Inspectors, C. F Stuart, J. McLaren (*Unattached*); J. Potter (*Unattached*) £500 to £600

STORES BRANCH

Superintendent, J J Jackson £550 to £650
Deputy do, B F R Stack £400 to £500

LONDON PORT

Collector, Chief Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of Wreck, E Marriable £1,200
Asst Collector (1st Class), J J Hamilton £800 to £850
Do (and Class), A. R Howlett, R H Millea, R. Sparshatt £650 to £750
Surv (Long Room), S W F. Hart, MBE £500 to £600
Surveyors (Outdoor), A T Barber, H P Beadle, J Beard, R S Bell, C L Blyth, F Briggs, G H Brooks, R W Bullen, R W Cass, F W Cordwell, J J Curtin, P F Doran, W Gabe, A P Goodwin; G T. Hands, J. P. Henderson, D J Hennessy, H J Hole, W. T C. Lett, R R McGowan; A G May, T. S Nicol, K O'Kennedy, D S Paton MBE, V. V. Pisani, E Rogers, J Scott; T. Service; M. J Shaw, T E Stephens; J Tremlett, T. Wells; G A. Wratten, G. C E Wyeth £500 to £600

LONDON WATERGUARD.

Superintendent of Waterguard (1st Class), E W Jones £650 to £700
Do. (and Class), F C Waine £500 to £600

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.

Aberdeen, J. E Hall, £800 to £850; *Asst*, L D. Robertson, £650 to £750. *Dumfries* (vacant), £650 to £750, *Dundee*, J. W Crook, £800 to £850, *Asst*, C I. Hopps, £650 to £750. *Edinburgh*, J D Ryall, £900 to £1,000, *Asst*, E H Harris, £650 to £750, *Glasgow*, T. J. D. Lange, OBE, £1,200, *Assts*, F A Bear, £800 to £850, H Walker, £650 to £750, *Greenock*, A. Raby, £800 to £850, *Asst*, W H Nithsdale, £650 to £750, *Inverness*, J. Miller, £800 to £850, *Asst*, A. Lunt, £650 to £750, *Leith*, P Sibbitt £800 to £850

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts of 1909 and 1910. Advances are made for the Development of *Agriculture and Rural Industries, Reclamation and Drainage of Land, Harbours and Fisheries*

Chairman, Rt Hon Lord Richard Cavendish, CB, CMG, *(unpaid)*
Vice-Chairman, Vaughan Nash, CB, CVO £1,500
Paid Commissioner, Sir Thomas H. Middleton, KBE, CB, LL.D. £1,500
Unpaid Commissioners, H Jones-Davies, JP, DL, William Haldane, Sir Walter W. Berry, KBE, Rt Hon Earl of Shaftesbury, KP, GCVO, CBE; Prof W. G. S Adams, MA
Private Sec. to Chairman & Vice Chairman, S Stagg
Secretary, R T Warner £1,000
Assistant Secretary, E H E Havelock

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL,

Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1926, was £246,125, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £205,827. The Payments include £48,957, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £39,304, Deductions under various Acts; £14,963, Allowances, Donations, and Charities, and £19,745, Expenses of Management. The sum of £66,723 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Clinton (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Keeper of Privy Seal*); The Lord Revelstoke, GCVO (*Receiver-General*); The Earl Fortescue, KCB; The Viscount Folkestone; Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, GCMG, GCVO, KCIE, CB; Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, DSO, KC. (*Attorney-General*); Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., KCVO, CIE; Sir Walter Peacock, KCVO (*See and Keeper of Records*).

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, Sir Laurence E Halsey, KBE.
Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.
Assistant Secretary, C Liddell.
Clerk Surveyor, H. Kirk.
Deputy Receiver, A. E. Gillett.
Sheriff (1927-8), John Williams.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER,

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W C. 2

The County of Lancaster was erected into a Duchy or County Palatine Duchy by Edward III for his son John of Gaunt in 1377, but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of John of Gaunt's son as Henry IV

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29,000 in 1847 and amounted to £130 000 in the year ended December 31, 1927 The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £69,822, Royalties and Dues, £29,890 Expenditure £10,519, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate, £23,743, deducted under various Acts of Parliament, £4,992, Allowances, Donations, and Charities, £2,000, Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy, and £11,291, Expenses of Management The sum of £68 000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse

Chancellor, The Rt Hon Lord Cushendun £2,000
Private Sec, Norman R C Warwick, O B E
Vice-Chancellor, Courthope Wilson, K C
Attorney-Gen, Sir Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, K C, M P
Receiver-Gen, Lt-Col Rt Hon Sir F. Ponsonby, G C B, G C V O
Auditor, F W Pixley
Clerk of Council & Registrar, Louis F Fergusson.
Solicitor, Eliot A C Druce
Surveyor-Gen and Deputy Receiver-Gen, T Vaughan Pritchard, M V O
Chief Clerk, Norman R C Warwick, O B E
Registrar, Preston District, J M Worthington
Do Manchester District, Harold Roberts
Do Liverpool Dist, R W Lowden
Constable of Lancaster Castle, Lord Ashton

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities, and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear There is no evidence of the exercise of *palatine* privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836 Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown

Chancellor, Sir Edward Tindal Atkinson, K C
Attorney-General, Herbert F Manisty, K C
Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Arthur Colefax, K B E, K C
Registrar of Chancery Court, A O Smith
Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, Sir Stanford E. Downing.
Deputy do, G Aynsley Smith
Mining Surveyor, Sir A N Lindsay Wood, Bart
Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS,

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(Hours 10 to 5)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1868 The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1924, 1925 and 1926.

Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament)

	1925	1926.	1927.
Forward .	£300,000	£320,000	£270,000
Estates .	1,625,000	1,502,000	1,460,000
Dividends and Interest.	1,087,000	1 120,000	1,202,000
	£3,012,000	£2,942,000	£2,932,000

Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration, &c	1925 £1,970,000	1926 £1,987,000	1927. £2,035,000
Appropriationforfuture Augmentations, &c	642,000	605,000	476,000
Min Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Balance forward	320,000	270,000	291,000
	£3,012,000	£2,942,000	£2,932,000

Ecclesiastical Commissrs, The 2 Archbishops, the 40 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St Paul's and Westminster, The Lord Chancellor, The Lord President of the Council, The First Lord of the Treasury, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of H M Principal Secretaries of State, The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls, Earl Beauchamp, K G, P C, K C M G, Viscount Halifax, Lord Darlington, P C, Rt Hon Hy Hobhouse, P C, Rt Hon Laurence Hardy, P C, Sir W A Mount, Bt, C B E, Sir Lewis T Dibdin, D C L; Maj J D Birchall, T D, M P A T Lloyd

Church Estates Commissrs and Treasurers, Sir Lewis T Dibdin, D C L, Maj J. D Birchall, T D, M P, Lord Darlington, P C

Private Sec to First Church Estates Commissioner, D P Dixon

Secretary, Financial Adviser, and Steward of the Manors, Sir S F Downing

Private Sec, J R Brown

Assistant Secretary (Augmentation, &c), G H Wheeler

Assistant Secretary (Estates, &c), E J Davies

Asst Financial Adviser and Accountant, S S Brister

Special Commissioner (Queen Anne's Bounty), L G. Dibdin.

Heads of Divisions, G A Andrews, R W Fowell, A E Palmer, W H Mounce)

Establishment Officer, J W Linfoot, O B E

Assistant Heads of Divisions, W Telfer, A N Allan, W H Webb, S Mills, E V Oliver, O B E, W Green, M C, E H F Phillips, C E M Broadley, J S Collins

Higher Executive Officers, S J Cunningham, I S O (*Actuary*), J J A Daver, R M Murray, M C; A A Morgan, H L C Johnson, G M Sladden (*Durham Halmote Court*), S W I Kimpton, H L Tinkler, D P Dixon, G J Lockwood, E F Daubercies

Clerk in Charge of Registry, S W I Kimpton (*acting*).

Solicitors, Messrs Mills, Jennings-White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S W 1.

Surveyors, Messrs Clutton, 5 Great College Street, Messrs Smiths, Gore & Co, 7 Little College Street, Westminster, S W 1

Architects, Messrs Caroe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S W 1

Legal Department

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manors, H De Bock Porter

Asst Solicitor, H T H Bond

Senior Legal Assistants, W T T Channell, F Walmsley

Legal Assistants, A. F G Ruston, J. M. Wilkinson, W. M Jones.

SCOTTISH ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION,

Merchants' Hall, 22 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

For the purposes of the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act, 1925

Chairman, Hon. Lord Blackburn; *other Commissioners*, James Brown, O B E, M P, Robert Candlish Henderson, K C, Charles Ker, L L D, C A, Sir Kenneth John Mackenzie, Bt

Secretary, M G Fisher, Adv

BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Whitehall, London, S.W. 1

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee The cost of administration was estimated at £392,422 in the Financial Year 1928, with £328,798 for Inspection and Examination

THE BOARD

The Right Hon Lord Eustace Percy, M P, *President* (£2,000 inclusive), The Lord President of the Council, the Principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer

Principal Private Secretary to the President, S H Wood, M C (Principal), £700 to £900 + (additional) £250

Assistant Private Secretary to the President, G A N Lowndes, M C (Assistant Principal), £200 to £500 + (additional) £100

Party Private Secretary to the President, Maj Hon Oliver Stanley, M P . . *unpaid*

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Aubrey V Symonds, K C B £3,000 (inclusive)

Private Sec, W R Richardson (Assistant Principal), £200 to £500 + (additional) £250

Parliamentary Sec, The Duchess of Atholl, D B E, M P £1,200 (inclusive)

Private Sec, P Wilson (Assistant Principal), £200 to £500 + (additional) £250

Deputy Secretary, Sir Edmund B Phipps, C B £2,200 (inclusive)

Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Percy E Watkins £1,500

Elementary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, E H Pelham, C B £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Sec., R R Campbell £1,000 to £1,200

Secondary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, M G Holmes, O B E. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Sec, C W. Mandsley £1,000 to £1,200

Technical and Continuation Schools and Royal College of Art, Principal Assistant Secretary, W R. Davies, C B . . £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Sec, F E Douglas . £1,000 to £1,200

Establishment Branch.

Director of Establishments, R S Wood £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, L G Duke . . . £700 to £900

Finance Branch.

Accountant-General, E G Howarth, C B E £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do, B P Moore . . . £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Finance Officer, J G. Rhodes £850 to £1,000

Finance Officers, H W Buckley, F. J Gardner £750 to £850

Legal Branch.

Legal Adviser, W G B Ritchie £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Legal Advisers, D Vesey, O B E., £1,000 to £1,200; J. B Lincoln, O B E., E. L Hopkins £750 to £900

Legal Assistants, C. F Penton; A. C Dawes, £550 to £700, W. V S Sinclair . . . . . £230 to £500

Training of Teachers, &c., Division.

Assistant Secretary, A. P Oppé . . £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, A. T. Baines; A J Finny . £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. McL. Currie, E. N. Strong £200 to £500

Pension Awards Division.

Assistant Secretary, L J. Morison . . £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, J. C. Gravestock . . . . £700 to £900

Programmes, Statistics, &c.

Assistant Secretary, C E. Sykes . . . . £1,000 to £1,200

Territorial Divisions

Principals, W. C. Cleary; D. W. Corrie, M B E.; D. Du B Davidson; A R. Guest; E. L. Heath; P. H. B. Ingles; H. E. Mann, E. D Marris; A. Maxwell-Lyte; B. L. Pearson, D.S.O., M C., G. D Rokeling; G. H. V. Sutherland; T. H. H Walrond; G. G Williams . . . . . £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. W C. Mitchell, £250 to £600, G. N. Flemming, J. Rhodes; A. F. Sharam; C W. Woodward, M B E . . . . . £200 to £500

Miss K. W. Elliott . . . . . £200 to £400

Assistant Administrative Officers, B. R Bligh, S Laskey . . . . . £400 to £500

Teachers' Salaries Division

Principal, H B. Jenkins . . £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, D O. Cochlane £200 to £500

Medical Branch.

Chief Medical Officer, †Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M D

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Assist. Sec, W C Eaton £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, N D Bosworth-Smith, E L Turnbull, J R Walburton £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, H D Bentliff, A F Birch-Jones, M C . . . . £200 to £500

MEDICAL STAFF.

Senior Medical Officer, R H Crowley, M D £1,200

Chief Woman Medical Adviser, §Dame Janet M Campbell, D B E., M D., M S

Chief Medical Inspector, A Eichholz, C B E., M.D. £1,000 to £1,200

Medical Officers, Miss M C. Bywaters, M.D., H C T Langdon, O B E., M B., B C., J. E A Underwood, M B., B S., R P Williams, M D; Miss L E Wilson, M B £600 to £900

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Assistant Secretary, A R Ainsworth £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Principal, J. H Burrows . £200 to £500

Librarian, Miss D F. Shuckburgh . £300 to £400

Architect's Office.

Architect, G E Kendall, M.B.E., A R I B A £600 to £800

Assist Architect, F Jackman, A R I B A. £400 to £600

Welsh Department.

Permanent Secretary, Percy E Watkins . £1,500

Assistant Secretary, J E. Talbot . £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, H. A. S Fouts . . . . . £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, H. E Weston . £200 to £500

Committees

Consultative Committee.

Chairman, Sir W H Hadow, C B E . . . *unpaid*

Secretary, R. F Young (*Principal*) £700 to £900

Technical Committees of Inquiry on Salesmanship and Engineering

Secretary, H B. Wallis (*Principal*) . £700 to £900

Principal Executive and Clerical Staff.

(*a*) GENERAL

Heads of Sections, W C Barber, M B E., £650 to £750 L J Bayley; E C Brewer; W T. J. Hickman, A M. Kounett, W. G Lambert; W H. R Light, A. E Marshall, M.B.E. H C. Tasker, E G. Westcott, £550 to £700; J P. Lloyd . . . £500 to £600

Staff Clerks, E Biggs, S P Brewer; A. Brown, W W. Cook, E J C Dighton; C E. Fish, J. F Freeth, G. Green, P V. Haynes, H W Hazlewood, J S Jackman, G. F. A. Jones, A C. Kearley, S T Kelly; W R. Mills; R R. Nichol, P. Nixon, W. T Ornie, M. Sweeney, W. B Trethowan, J Tucker, W H. Wood . . . . . £400 to £500

(*b*) FINANCE STAFF.

Accountants, G A Burling, M B E., A. R Cordingley; C E. Hian; J W. Hughes . . . . . £550 to £700

Assistant Accountants, F Dark; T G. Eagle; T Faint, J Hook; W. C. H. Hutchins. £400 to £500

(*c*) PENSIONS STAFF.

Principal Staff Officers, H. E. Down, W. W Kennerley, J A. Mauger, O B E., £550 to £700; Miss H F. Morle, M.B.E. . . . . £450 to £500

Higher Executive Officers, Miss L E F. Cornwell, M B E., Miss M B H Gudgeon, Miss L N. C Mullett, Miss I Stevens, M B E. . . . £300 to £400

Inspectorate (England).

Senior Chief Inspector, H. M. Richards, C B . £1,500

Chief Inspectors, A. Abbott, C.B.E.; F. B. Stead £1,250

Divisional Inspectors, J J R Bidge, C B E.; F. W. Cape, H. J. Dean; H T. Holmes, O B E.; C J Phillips; G. R. R Routh; C. F. Smith; J. Strachan; A. L Thornton . . . . . £1,000 to £1,200

† Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

§ A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

Staff Inspectors, G E St L Carson, J. E Dalton, E R Edwards, W Elliott, J E Hales, H Hartley, D A Macnaughton, A Morley, J Owen, E G. Savage, G T Shaw, G H. Winstanley £900 to £1,000

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

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(*see* Overseas Settlement Committee, p 197)

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The net expenses of the Department were estimated to amount to £152,200 in 1926-27

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* Seconded as Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

estimated expenditure for 1928 was £751,500, and the estimated receipts were £129,900

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FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY,
17 North Audley Street, W. 1

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act and a great number of local and personal Acts Under the Industrial Assurance Act, 1923, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, Sir George Stuart Robertson, K C . £2,000
Private Sec., G H Cooper
Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, John Fox O B E . £1,000 to £1,200
Assist Registrars, Digby L F Koe, £850 to £1,000, H P. Harker, B K White . £750 to £900
Legal Assistants, M. A Mackinnon, M C, A J R Haggard . £550 to £700

Heads of Branches
Returns and Statistics, H C Souter, 1 S O . £700
Estab and Accounts, F W Roberts . £500 to £600
General, T F Dunning . £500 to £600

SCOTTISH REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES,
19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh.

Registrar, Chilton L Addison Smith, C B E, W S.
Chief Asst and Head of Rules Branch, R Addison Smith.
Head of Returns and Statistics Branch, H. A. Bakewell, I S A A
Head of Registration Branch, George Forsyth

THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY,
Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S W 1.

Government Actuary, Sir A W. Watson, K.C B. £2,500
Private Sec, G C Turner
Deputy do., G S. W Epps, C B E . £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Actuaries, S. J H W. Allin, C B E. (*Secretary*), P N. Harvey, J. G. Kyd . £850 to £1,000
Actuaries, J Buchanan, G Gillies, C W S Jamieson; W R Jamman, 1 S O, F A A Menzler, D A Porteous . £650 to £800
Assistant Actuaries, W T C Blake, R R. Brodie; P. G Brown, S P Brown; W. G Craig, H Freeman; O. C J. Klagge, M. B Knowles, G H Maddex; A. W. Marshall; G. D. Stockman . £500 to £650
Staff Clerk, W. Johnson . £400 to £500

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND,
Treasury Chambers, S.W. 1.

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.

Minister in Charge, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.C., M.V.O.
Secretary, E. E. Beare, C B E.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,
Whitehall, S.W 1

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government, and to it were transferred by the Act, subject to certain provisos (a) all the powers and duties of the *Local Government Board*, the *Insurance Commission* and the *Welsh Insurance Commission*, (b) the powers of the *Board of Education* relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons, (c) all the powers of the *Privy Council* and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act, 1908 There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people

Minister, Rt Hon Neville Chamberlain, M P . £5,000
Private Secretary, A N Rucker . £300
Assistant do, P N R Butcher . £200
Party do, Capt W Brass, M P . *unp*
Parliamentary Secretary, Rt Hon Sir H Kingsley Wood, M P . £1,500
Private Secretary, D C L Ward . £250
Party do, Capt D W Gunston, M C, M P *unp*
Secretary, Sir Arthur Robinson, K C B, C B E . £3,000
Private Secretary, T H Sheepshanks . £150
Deputy Secretary, E R Forber, C B, C B E . £2,200
Private Secretary, G C North, M C . £200
Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman K C B, M D, D C L, L L D, F R C P . £2,200
Private Secretary, P P Cooper . £200
Solicitor and Legal Adviser, E J Maude . £1,500 to £1,800
Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, Sir Ernest J. Stuhlmenger, K B E, C B. . £1,200 to £1,500
Director of Establishments, H. A Leggett, C.B, C B E . £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Assistant Secretaries, I G Gibbon, C B L, A. B Machathlan, S P Vivian, C B (*also Registrar-General*) . £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Director of Establishments, . £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, R B Cross, O B E, H W S Francis, O B L, M Hoseltine, C B; E H. Rhodes, O B E, E. Tudor Owen, O B E. . £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, P. Barter, J N Beckett, R H Crooke; J N Dark; C B R Ellis, W R Frazer, O B E, H H George, M C, A E H Goddard, E S Hill, L Infield, O B E; R. H. H. Keenlyside, O B E, C R Kerwood, T Lindsay, F R Lovett, M B E, E D Macgregor; F F Manchbank, H A de Montmorency, O B E; E H Phillips, O B E, W. A. Ross, A N. C Shelley; R. J. Simpson, O B E, F Slator; R. Stanton, H H. Turner, L N Uro; D Veale, J C Wrigley, £700 to £900, and Miss Z L Puxley, O B E . £600 to £750
Assistant Principals, I F Armor, P N R. Butcher; J. M K Hawton, S F S Hearder, J. S. Henderson; W. H Howes, H. S Hunter, A. E. Joll; A. M Legge, K McGregor; G C. North, M C; W. J Peete; G. N Pell, A N. Rucker, E C H Salmon, M C, T H Sheepshanks; E J G Titterington, M B E., D C L. Ward, £200 to £500, Miss E M R Russell Smith and Miss E A Sharp . £200 to £400
Statistical Officer, G W. B. McLeod, C B E . £1,000
Senior Staff Officers, F Adams; W G Gillings; H. Hall, M B E, R Magowan; A. W Mason, F Mayes, F J Ogden; A T. Page, C Shorley Smith, C. R Young, M B E . £500 to £600

Insurance Department.

Controller, Sir Walter S Kinnear, K.B.E. . £1,800
Deputy Controllers, E Hackforth, C B.; J. M. Hendrie £1,000 to £1,200
Heads of Branches, J G Bell, G S. Mackay (*acting*), A. W Neville; R. J Smith, O B E (*acting*) £850 to £1,000
Assistant Heads of Branches, C E. Brackenbury, J. Poyser, O B E . £750 to £850
Superintending Clerks, H K Ainsworth (*acting*), H. W Anderson (*acting*), W Bartholomew, M B E,

R Clark-Turner, C E. Coward, G E Danbury (*acting*), A Elms, F N Evans (*acting*), R T Hogg, A P Jones, E H C Newby (*acting*), R A Nursey, W Rowbotham, MBE, (*acting*), G C Smallwood, OBE, W F Wackrill, OBE (*acting*), E Wilmer, £550 to £700, Miss M Polson, OBE (*acting*) £450 to £550

First Class Clerks, P H Barber (*acting*), G H H Baldwell (*acting*), W T Bagley, E B Bain, H W. Blunt, W H Boucher, MBE (*acting*), C J Bromhead (*acting*), W O Chatterton (*acting*), T Clark, V. H Coleman, P P Cooper, K Curtis, A E Dale, MBE (*acting*), A J F Daniell, MC, A B C Davison (*acting*), J W Dick, MBE (*acting*), J D P. C M Donohue, A H Druery (*acting*), C W Empson (*acting*), R H Farnell, S Freedman (*acting*), S G Game (*acting*), S Gilbert (*acting*), C W Harbidge (*acting*), S E Hardy (*acting*), H S Herbert, E N Howorth, N Hutchinson (*acting*), H Jerwood, E H Kelly, W Kennedy MBE, H G Kent, D C Lamont, J A Lawther, MBE; E C Moffet, L G P Morris, MM. (*acting*), W J H Murdoch (*acting*), R Noble (*acting*), E J Price, H B Riddle, DCM, R Rouse (*acting*), A Sharp, T W Sissens, F. G. Stanley (*acting*), H W Stockman, MBE, D Wagstaff (*acting*), G S C Wiggins, S F Wilkinson (*acting*), H W V. Williams, A S. Woolmer, W P Wright, £400 to £500, and the Misses N B Avent, E Bainbridge, E C M Cates, MBE (*acting*), A Jenkins (*acting*), M. Milledge, MBE, J Mitchell, MBE (*acting*), E M Savill, E E Turner, MBE £300 to £400

Accountant-General's Division.

Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance & Accountant-General, Sir Ernest J Strohmenger, KBE, CB £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Accountant-General, W G. Hunter, CBE £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant do, S C Alford (*acting*), J Chown, S H G Hughes CBE £850 to £1,000

Chief Accountants, F N Bath, OBE, R P James, OBE, £750 to £850, G W Jeffery (*acting*) £700 to £800

Accountants, G J Allen, MBE, B J S Brown, H C Chatfield, I P. Crowther, A Gray, F. Noble, T A Rigden, O M Smith, W C Stewart, J L Watson, £550 to £700, and Miss J. Borthwick, OBE £450 to £550

Assistant Accountants, F J Bonham S J Bown (*acting*), W Buttrum, A B Carpenter, G H Clark, F W W Daniels (*acting*), H W Davey (*acting*), J E Elmes, J. S Forrest (*acting*), F W Fowkes, W Hampson, F J. Harris, H Lemon, H B Lidstone, P C Marks, G A Phillips (*acting*), M J Posener D Reid, J H E Saunders, K Simpkin, C T Southgate (*acting*), C A Thorogood; W. T L Tough, L Watson (*acting*), D J Wildgoose (*acting*), £400 to £500, and Miss H F Butler . . £300 to £400

Establishment and Intelligence Division.

Director of Establishments, H A. Leggett, CB, CBE £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant do . £1,000 to £1,200

Head of Foreign Intelligence Branch, G M Harris, OBE £600 to £800

Assistant Principal (*Intelligence*), G. N Pell £200 to £500

Superintending Clerks, S A. Bailey MBE; W T Fitzgerald £550 to £700 + £100

First Class Clerks and Staff Clerks, R. O. Morris, F A Partridge, H. H Scisale, C W Sleight, W. B Thomas, £400 to £500; and Miss E M Beaver, MBE. . £300 to £400

Old Age Pensions Branch

Superintending Clerk, F A Hughes £550 to £700

First Class Clerks, F Boadella, W Smith £400 to £500

Medical Staff.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, KCB, MD, DCL, LLD FRCP £2,200

Senior Medical Officers, Sir G S Buchanan, CB, MD, FRCP, Dame Janet M Campbell, DBE, MD, MS, F J H Coutts, CB, MD, H A Macewen, OBE, MB, FRSL; A W. J MacFadden, CB, MB; J Smith Whitaker, MRCS £1,200 to £1,400

Medical Officers, E W Adams, OBE, MD; M B Arnold, MD, Miss Isabella D Cameron, MD; J P Candler, MD, T Carnwath, DSO, MB, Capt W Dalrymple Champneys, MB, MRCP, J E Chapman, MRCS, Miss Emilie C. Creaser, MB.; A Eastwood, MD, J A Glover, OBE, MD, MRCP, F Griffith, MB, J M Hamill, OBE, MD, DSC, G C Hancock, CBE, MRCS, Mrs M C Hogarth, MB, J R Hutchinson, MD, Lieut-Col S P James, MD, A A Jubb, MD, DSC, W. A Lethem, MC, MD, G F McCleary, MD; A S MacNalty, MD, MRCP, A Macphail, MD (*Inspector of Anatomy*), C. T Maitland, MD, MRCP, E P Manby, MD, M T Morgan, MC, MD, A C Parsons, MRCS, J Pearse, CPE, MD, A E Quine, MB, FRCS, H M Richards, MD; W M Scott, MD, F R Seymour, MD, W V Shaw, OBE, MD, Lieut-Col A B Smallman, CBE, DSO, MD, P G Stock, CB, CBE, MB, Hon FRCS (Ed.), E L Sturdee, OBE, MPCS, Miss Jane H Turnbull, CBE, MD; Lieut-Col E Wilkinson, FRCS, G W Monier-Williams, OBE, MC, PhD, BIC, D J Williamson, MD, O K Wright, MB £600 to £1,100

Divisional Medical Officers (*Outdoor*), R E Crosse, MRCS, W Davidson, MB., W Duncan, OBE, MB, A Fulton, MB . £1,400 to £1,600

Regional Medical Officers, G Ashton, MD, MRCP, F J Blackley, MD; T M Carter, OBE, MD, J. G Duncanson, MB, A L Dykes, MD, R. A J. Harper, MD, A Heath, MD, FRCS, C H Lindsay, CMG, DSO., MD, B W Martin MB, E Martin, MB; W J F. Maine, MB, W McKendrick, MB, ChB, M G McElligott, FRCS, D G Newton, MB, FRCS, J. Orton, MD, R Paterson, MB, A V Poysel, MD, MRCS, LRCP, B A Richmond MD, A R. Roche, MC, FRCS; J Dill Russell, MB, FRCS., H L Rutter MBE, MD, FRCS, E W Selby, OBE, MD, FRCS, M R Taylor, MRCS, F B Thornton, MB, W Webster, MB, FRCS, H A Whitcombe, MB, R E Whiting, MC, MD, E H Willock, MRCS, C Rawdon Wood, MD, R T Worthington, MB. £1,000 to £1,400

Medical Officer (*temply*), Brevet-Col L. W. Harrison, DSO, MB, FRCP (Ed.) £1,500

Deputy Regional Medical Officers, G C. Adeney, MB., FRCS, H S Beadles, MRCS, LRCP, A Challans, MD., MB MRCS LRCP, A. Y. Greenwood, MB, MD, A G Hamilton, MB, ChB, W D Hopkins, MRCS, LRCP, A E Huxtable, MRCS, LRCP, B E Jerwood, MRCS, LRCP, Bch, MD, C Means, MB, S D Metcalfe, MB., BS, P K Muspratt, MRCS, G. F. Randall, MRCS, P A Recklessi, FRCS, FRCP, J W G Steell, MRCS, LRCP; H. G K Young, MRCS, LRCP £800 to £1,100

Principal Regional Dental Officer, H Alvin Mahoney, LDS £1,100

Regional Dental Officers, H G H Cowell, LDS, A. J Dabbs, LDS., F J Marson, LDS, T Dilks Page, LDS, J L Reynolds, LDS, A Taylor . £900

Women Inspectors, Miss E M Burnside, OBE, Miss E G Colles, Miss B W. Evans, Mrs M O Gordon, Miss M Hobbs, Miss M K Lea, MBE; Miss T Montagnon, Miss J F O'Brien, Miss M A. Quinlan, and Miss E Humphreys Roberts £250 to £400

Government Lymph Establishment
Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, N W. 9

Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F R. Blaxall, MD £900

Asst Bacteriologist, H S Fremlin, MRCS £400 to £600

Legal Branch.

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, E. J Maude £1,500 to £1,800

Asst Solicitors, H J Comyns, G R. Hill £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks, P A Currie, L G. Dawson, H C Talbot £750 to £900

Asst Chief Clerks, R C S Ashworth, A Green, J F Hall, R T Saffell (*acting*) £550 to £700

Professional Clerks, N C. Croft-Cohen, H H. Duncan, E. Dupree, K. O Roberts-Wray, G. D Wheway . . £230 to £800

Inspectorate.

Chief General Inspector, Sir Arthur B Lowry, C B £1,200

General Inspectors, N. B Batterbury *(acting)*, W D Bushell; R H A G Duff, W P Elias; J Evans, A G Hayward, M C, ; C J Maslin, O B E. *(acting)*, H K Nisbet, O B E, C F Roundell, C B E, G R Snowden, W J T Turton, O B E £700 to £1,000

Asst Gen Inspectors, C J Bentley *(acting)*, E C Blight, J E Dodwell *(acting)*, J Owain Evans, C B F *(acting)*, R J R Farrow *(acting)*, A Gibb, M B E *(acting)*, A P. Hughes-Gibb, O B E, K W Grant, A W Holloway, M B E, *(acting)*, £200 to £500 + £100, and Miss L W. Wainsley £200 to £400 + £100

Chief Inspector Alkali, etc, Works, T L. Bailey, P H D, F I C £1,000

Inspectors Alkali, etc, Works, A C. Carter, F.I C.; W. A Damon, F.I C ; E M Fletcher, H G Howson, B Sc, ; R D Littlefield, F.I C ; J Picken, F.I C £500 to £800

Chief Inspector, Insurance, E G Beam, C B F £1,200

Chief Woman Inspector, Insurance, Miss M M A Ward £600 to £700

Deputy Chief Inspector, Insurance, H W Bromby £850 to £1,000

Deputy Chief Woman Inspector, Insurance, Miss E G. Woodgate £450 to £550

Divisional Inspectors, Insurance, P R T Ashton, G W Brake, F N Curtis-Bennett, C V O ; T A Brook, W. T Ivimey, S M Jessop, A Macfarlane, O B E. *(acting)*, A. Mason; F J Matheson, J J Moynihan, O B E , A C Scott, W F Shinn, H L T West, O.B.E , F C Wheeler £650 to £800

Inspectors (Men)—J. Addy, F L Alcock, W W Andrew, G. H Bason, H F. Bridel, T. Bright, J Brunton, F Bryan, M.B., L E Buncher; G A. O Carter *(acting)*, N Cheesman; W R C. Clarke, F H, Comfort, W J. Dawe; G E. Dracup *(acting)*, T. M. Evans, A W Facer, C. W Fisher; J. S Fisher, A.W. Fraser, C W Gauger; T. A. Gailey, W H Garner, G E Gladstone, C H. F. Gordon, H. T Griffith; J. S. W. Grose, T. E Halstead; A E Hickford, J R Hill, E Holmes; O W Holstins, C Kelly *(acting)*, A J. Langridge; P J Latham, O B E., T. W Linnell *(acting)*, S J Long, F. G Mackereth; J. N P. Mackie, A V. Martin, A. J. Mayhew, W. Milledge, F Moore *(acting)*, W. H. Murray; J H Needham, A L Newell, E. R Northrop, J. M J O'Gara; L. J Organ; C A Reading, T J Reilly *(acting)*, G M Robinson, R Rowlatt, R T. Rowntree, J. H Stukinson A Sixsmith, F. Smith, A Stewart; W. E Varnals, R Watson, T J Watson, T S. Williams *(acting)*, W. Williams, S. Wright *(acting)* £500 to £600

Inspectors (Women), The Misses J. J Brown, M Carey, E B Carter, E M. Cohen, M. M. Dalgish; G F. Fishwick *(acting)* E M. Gardner; M. H Hartland; C S Howse, D M. Jennings, M D. Jesse, A K. Leach, A Lodwich; D. Lenn, E A McCloverty; E J D Morrison, A E Otter, H M. Rainforth *(acting)*, E. G. Roe; M. Slater *(acting)*, B S. Whitehouse £400 to £500

Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn £600

Inspectors of Welfare of the Blind, W H Bennett; W. H. Thurman, £500 to £700, Miss W Bramhall £350 to £550

Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspector, J C Dawes, O B E., M I.Mech E £400 to £800

Pharmacist, R. Dawson Hutchinson, M. PHARM. SOC £350 to £500

Engineering Staff.

Chief Engineering Inspr, E A Sandford Fawcett, C.B , M INST C.E £1,450

Deputy do, R G Hetherington, O B.E., M INST C E £1,300

Engineering Inspectors, H E. Byrne, M INST.C.E.; R. C. Cox, M.INST C.E.; W M Cross, M.INST C E., J Gardner, A.M.INST.C.E ; F. L Gordon, M.INST C.E.; Lt.-Col F. G Hill, A.M.INST C.E.; J. W Mason, A.M INST.C.E.; Maj G. E. Rhodes, M.INST C E., F. O. Stanford, O.B E., M.INST.C.E.; J.R. Taylor, M.INST.C.E.; M I.Mech.E., G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, M.INST.C.E.; M. G. Weekes, M INST C E., Lt.-Col L F Wells, D S O., M INST.C.E., F Gregson Williams, A M INST C E £600 to £1,000

Chemical Inspector, H T Calvert, M B E., D Sc, Ph.D., I.S.O £600 to £1,000

Audit Staff.

Chief Inspector of Audits, W S. Wilkinson £1,000 to £1,200

Inspector at Headquarters, N M. Griffiths, O B E *(acts as Deputy to Chief Inspector)* £1,000

Inspectors of Audits, C W O Gibson; E. S Mills; J Orchard, A C Roberts *(Technical Adviser on Audit matters)*, H D Roberts; N. C. Sinnet £1,000

District Auditors, W A Ayton, A. Beal, M C, D F Belchamber, O B E., O E. B Bugden, O B E., R K Cowperthwaite, J. W Crowe, W M Hunt, C V W Lucas, H W Magrath; R T. L Parr, W E Pitcairn; W Robbs, E M Tuke, P T Turner, L P Walker; E H V Weigall, H D Wraith £700 to £900

Senior Assistant Auditors, *W L Brett, *L M Burtell, *E. R M Castle, A E. M Coles, M.C , *N Cross, *J H Easton, E T Goddard, M C, H R S Godfrey, *H W. W Gram, E. C C. Hamblin; *G St J. Hibbert, A. R H Hobbs, C R H. Hobbs, C A Hughes, W Maginn, E. J. Miller Williams, *B O'Gorman, D S O., W. F M Provis, J N Richards, G. C. Simpson; *B Snow, *G G H Stone, E Thomas, A Wilson, W H Winter, *R G Woodyatt. £550 to £700

Junior Assistant Auditors, F.C Baker; O.Barraclough, H T R Bates, S. E. Bowden, A. J Bridgwater, J Carmichael, W E Davies; E F Davis, A R Dean C O Dean, F L Edwards; W Foord; A. H. Gibbons, J Gurney, G H Hoeley, A S Higlett, A D Hughes, S W. James, J. B B. Kendrick, J W Kime, F Lancaster, F J Laycock, J M; Mackenzie; J N. McF Moyle, C H W Murphy; C W. Paddon; W Parmiter; A R. Parr, G. Russell; J. Standen; T. B. Stead; H E. Stevens, H. L. Stevens; M. C C Sullivan; G. Thompson, A W. Vale, F. D White, £160 to £500, and Miss W V Warren £160 to £400

Architects, and Housing and Town Planning Technical Staff.

Chief Technical Officer for Building and Town Planning, £1,000

Chief Town Planning Inspector, G. L Pepler, F.S.I £900

Housing and Town Planning Inspectors, H. A. Chapman, I R I.B.A , W H Collin; C H. Eyles, F.S.I ; W D. Lockhart, A M INST.C.E., A.M.T.P.I ; H S Stewart, A R I B A, F.S.I.; R W Thorpe, A.R.I.B.A £400 to £700

Architects, H J Pearson, S. Pointon-Taylor, A.R.I.B.A £400 to £700

Assistant Architects, E Hardwick-Terry, F.R.I.B.A., £250 to £400; C H Baker, A R I B A ..£250 to £350

Quantity Surveyor, E. H Adkinson, F.A.S.I £400 to £700

General Staff.

First Class Clerks and Staff Clerks, H G. Allum, M B E ; S. C. Barham, G I V Basford; C. J. Bayley; J. H Biddle, H. M Bright; A H Catling; F M. Chapman; C O. B Clark; A. Contos; A. J Cole; C M Cordingley; R Daly, P. Davenport, A A Davis *(acting)*, P. C Davis, L. E. Fitzgerald, V. L. Harkness, A. T. Harris, R. J. Harrison, F C. Harrop; T M. F. Hawthorne; A. Jones; A. E. Keech, W. H M. Kirk, A Lewcock; J. A. H Macfarlane, M.B.E ; W Mackenzie; W Magee *(acting)*, H. J. Pearman; M. B Percy; E W Pickering, H. Polman; F G. Rydon, P. E Warden; W E. Workman *(acting)* £400 to £500

Controller of Typists, Miss A. Howard, M.B E £300 to £400

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.

City Hall, Cardiff, Telephone—Cardiff 3988.

Members, J. Rowland, C B., C.B.E., M.V.O *(Deputy Controller of Insurance)*; D Llewellyn-Williams, M.C., F.R C.S., D.P.H. (Ed.), *(Medical Member)*, Howell E. James *(Administrative Officer for Public Health, Establishment and Finance)* .....£1,000 to £1,200

* District Auditors on Old Establishment.

Assistant Secretaries, Lewis Evans (*Insurance*), £700 to £850, W G Hayward (*Establishment*), J Haydn Jones (*Public Health*) £550 to £700
Chief Accountant, J C Morgan £700 to £850
Accountant, D Emlyn Jones £550 to £700
Legal Adviser, A M Bulloch £500 to £700
Superintending Clerk, J Owain Evans, C B E £550 to £700
First Class Clerks, C Beckworth, W Bickle, Oswald Jones (*acting*), W L Jones, D A Lewis, T A Morgan, J S Price, R C R Richards (*acting*), F W Roach, D J Roberts, T L Roberts, A T Thomas, W Thomas, T Vose (*acting*), P M Williams £400 to £500
Medical Officers, R Bruce Low, M R C S, T W Wade, M D, Dilys M Jones, M B, F S £600 to £1,100
Regional Medical Officers, E Parry Evans, M D, John Evans, D S O, M D, T R Llewellin, M R C S £1,000 to £1,400
Deputy Regional Medical Officer, H Collin Davies, M D £800 to £1,100
Regional Dental Officer, J Woodford Williams, L D S (*in part*) £900
Outdoor Staff (Insurance)
Chief Inspector, R Trefor Williams, M B E £650 to £800
Deputy Chief Inspector, D Ellis Thomas £500 to £600
Inspectors (*Men*), D G Evans, Evan Evans, J Handel Jones, J T Williams, Silas Williams, £500 to £600, (*Women*), Sarah Evans £400 to £500

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE

Members, The Minister of Health, The Secretary of State for Scotland, The Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland, and Sir Leolin Forestier-Walker, K B E, M P
Deputies, Sir W S Kinnear K B E; Sir J Leishman; H Conacher, J Rowlands C B, C B E, M V O
Joint Financial Advisers, Sir A W Watson, K C B, and Sir E J Stromfengel, K B E, C B
Medical Adviser, J Smith-Whitaker, M R C S
Secretary, H. W V Williams

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE
(ENGLAND AND WALES),
Somerset House, W C. 2

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict c 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1836, his work being enormously increased by the Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales, and also by the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, the Legitimacy Act, 1926, and the Adoption of Children Act, 1926 The Registrar General is responsible for the taking of the Census and the preparation of the Census Returns He also undertakes the verification of claims by applicants for Old Age, Widows, &c, and War Pensions. The expenses of the Office for the 28-29 were estimated at £127,367. The estimate of receipts from fees for the same period is £24,500

Quarterly Statistics.—In the Registrar General's report for the June quarter of 1928, the estimated birth rate is given as 17 5 per 1,000, which is the same as that recorded in the corresponding quarter of 1927, this being the lowest birth rate recorded in any second quarter except during the year 1919 The estimated death rate was 11 7 per 1,000, this being 0 7 per 1,000 above the rate recorded during the second quarter of last year The natural increase of population for the June quarter, 1928, by excess of births over deaths was 56,493, as against 73,646, 67,523 and 63 472 in the second quarters of 1925 1926 and 1927 respectively The number of persons married in the March quarter of 1928 was 90,414, a decrease of 5,890 compared with the number of the corresponding quarter of 1927 The number corresponds to an annual rate of 9 3 per 1,000 of the estimated mid year population

Registrar-General, S P Vivian, C B (*See* Ministry of Health)
Private Sec, W A Smoker
Assistant Registrars-General, W. L Rind, I P, O B E, C H Martin £850 to £1,000
Professional Officers, T H C Stevenson, M D, C B E (£1,000), V P A Dunrick, F I A (£600 to £800), A J. Thompson, Ph D £400 to £500
Superintendent Clerk, G V Howell, O B E, C. M. Watts, O B E, W F Cook, M B E £550 to £700, R A Moad £500 to £600
Inspectors of Registration, W O D Jones, J W Reading, M B E, T A Saunders, M B E £400 to £500
Staff Officers, H C Eason, A B Garrard, H G Dowden, A W Mundy, F Yates, G H Tinder, E C Davies, J R A Campbell, J L Erck (*acting*) £400 to £500

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
(Lunacy and Mental Deficiency,)
Caxton House West, Tothill Street, S W 1.
(£746,094)

Chairman, L G Brock, C B £1,800
Private Secretary, H J Clarke £100
Unpaid Commissioners, Sir Leolin Forestier-Walker, K B E M P, Sir Marriott Cooke, K B E, M B, Miss R Darwin
Paid Commissioners, S J Fraser Macleod, K C, Lt-Col B T Hodgson, C M G, C H Bond, C B E, D S C, M D, F R C P each £1,500, A Rotherham, M B, Hon H C Bailey, Mrs E F Pinsent C B E each £1,200 to £1,500, R Cunyngham Brown, C B E, M D (*temp*) £1,200
Secretary, O E Dickinson £1,000
Inspectors, A E Evans, M B, B S C, S E Gill, M D, E O Lewis, D S C, M R C S, L R C P, £500 to £800, J W W Adamson, M D (*temp*), Surgeon-Rear Admiral J F Hall, R N (*ret*), C M G, A M S. (*temp*) Surgeon-Rear-Admiral E T Meagher, R N (*ret*) (*temp*) £700
Women Inspectors, Miss C Lindon, Miss M M McFarlane, B A, Ph D, Miss H Redfern £400 to £650
Architect, J Kirkland, O B E, F R I B A £800
Assist Architects, F C Webster, O B E A R I B A, I S I £450 to £650, P T Hiorns, A R I B A £250 to £400
Superintending Clerks, W E J Cardy, M B E, F J Caswell, W Fairley, M B E £550 to £700
Staff Officers, F Chanter, W H S Rose, G F Williams £400 to £500
First Division Clerk (*Old Establishment*), A J Pearce, I S O £150 to £500

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.
125 George Street, 121A Princes Street, and Grassmarket, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1928-9, £2,867,525, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £198 282

President, Rt Hon Sir John Gilmour Bt, D S O, M P Secretary of State for Scotland (*ex officio*)
Vice-President, Maj W E Elliot M C, M P, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland (*ex officio*) £1,200
Chairman, Sir James Leishman £1,800
Member, Miss M Ritson £1,000 to £1,200
Permanent Secretary, J Jeffrey, C B E £850 to £1,000
Director of Housing, J L Jack, I R S E £1,200
Housing Secretary, A McKinna, O B E £700 to £900
Principal Assist Sec, H L F Fraser, I I B E £700 to £900
Assistant Secs, A J Bain, A Smail, P Taylor; G W Wight £550 to £700
Establishment Officer, A Oliphant £600 to £700
Assist to Director of Housing J Brough £550 to £650
Chief Accountant, J Stewart Seggie, C A £700 to £900
Asst Accountant, T A Mowat, C A. £550 to £700
Solicitor, J M. Vallance, W S £700 to £900
Asst Solicitor, D Gerrand £400 to £500
Medical Officers, G M Cullen, M D, T F Dewar, C B, M D, F Dittmar, M D, Charlotte A Douglas, M D, G R Leighton, O B E, M D, F R S E, A Shearer, M B, G W Simpson, M D, E. Watt, M D £600 to £1,000
Dental Officer, T H. J Douglas, L D S, F R F P S G £900
Chief Engineer and Housing Commissioner, D Ronald, M Inst C E £700 to £900
Principal Architects and Housing Commissioners, J Wilson, F R I B A; G. D Macniven, F R I B A £600 to £800
General Superintendents of Poor, M. Benton; C. C. Ellis, G A Mackay, A. B Millar £400 to £700
Chief Inspector, Insurance, J. E Highton, B L £850 to £1,000

Chief Inspector of Alkali Works and River Pollution, J W. Young, B.Sc . . . . £600 to £900
Insp. of Public Cleansing and Salvage, F B Crookes £350 to £500

District Medical Officers, J Gilmour, M.B., A M McIntosh, C.M.G., M.B., £1,000 to £1,400, J Jeffrey, M.B., T D Kennedy, M.B., H Millet, M.B., A J Muirhead, M.D., J L M Symms, M.D £1,000 to £1,200

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL, Lunacy and Mental Deficiency.
25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh

Commissioner, Lt.-Col Sir H Arthur Rose, D.S.O (*Chairman*) . . . . . *unp*
Legal Commissioners, Sheriff J R N Macphail, K.C., and a vacancy . . . . *unp*
Medical Commissioners, Hamilton C Marr, M.D (£1,300), J P Sturrock, M.D £1,200
Deputy Commissioners, H F Watson, M.D., I.S.O., £700, George H R Gibson, D.S.O., M.D., Kate Fraser, M.D . . . . . each £600
Secretary, A D Wood, J.P £700

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE, Edinburgh

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T.
Keeper of the Registers and Records of Scotland, George A J Lee, W.S . . . £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Assistant Keeper, C B. Gibson, I.S.O . . £750
Assistant Keepers, C J Poole, J M Dods, J A Masterton . . . . . £550 to £700
Accountant, W Wyatt £610
Curator, William Angus . . . . . £500 to £600
Chief Clerks, Dr R. Couper, S Dalgleish, H W D Hodgkin, W B Mitchell, C M West . . . £500

NEW REGISTER HOUSE.
General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, James C. Dunlop, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.F.A
Secretary, A. Froude, I.S.O
Senior Clerk, J. C Fyfe
Heads of Branches, A. McKinlay, J Steven, H. A Scott, H Johnson
Registration Examiners, J Ross, J J Blyth, J. J Cossar, J Tupman, J C. Young

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S W 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt Hon Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bt., M.P. . . . £5,000
Private Sec, F. A. Newsam, M.C.
Asst. Private Sec, A S Hinshelwood
Ceremonial and Reception Secretary to Secretary of State, H. R. Boyd, C.V.O., C.B.E £500
Parliamentary do., Lord Erskine, M.P. . . . *unp*

UNDER-SECRETARIES

Permanent, Rt Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., £3,000
Private Sec, C. B. McAlpine.
Parliamentary, Lt.-Col. Sir V. Henderson, M.C., M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., J. C MacIver.
Assistant (Legal), Sir Ernley Blackwell, K.C.B., £2,200;
Permanent Deputy, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B. £1,800
Principal Asst. Secretary, Sir J. Podder, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200 to £2,500
Assistant Secretaries, A. J. Eagleston, C.V.O.; R. R. Bannatyne, C.B.; S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O.; A. L. Dixon, C.B., C.B.E., J F Henderson*, C G Markbreiter, C.B.E., A Locke, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, H. R Scott, C D C Robinson, M H. Whitelegge, A Clapper, Sir Ernest W E. Holderness, Bt, W. G Allen, O.B.E., F C Johnson, G R A. Buckland, H H C. Prestige, F A. Newsam, M.C., L N. B Odgers, M.C.; J H Burtell, C M Martin-Jones§ . . . . £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, J C MacIver, A S Hinshelwood, C B McAlpine, A S Hutchinson, T Hutson, R L Bicknell; S Home, G D Kirwan, M.C., G F. Porter, W H Coles, D.S.O., N C Brook, H A Strutt, C P Hill, L S Bass, R S. Wells, A Johnston, S J Baker§ . . . £200 to £500
Assistant Legal Advisers, O F Dowson, O.B.E (£900 to £1,000), C M Knowles, LL.B . . . £550 to £700
Staff Officer for Dangerous Drugs Work, M D Perrins £400 to £600
Staff Officers for Administrative Duties, B. J Reynolds, E Field . . . . . £400 to £500
Clerk of Accounts, A Whitley . . . . £550 to £700
Assistant do, L C Labham . . . . £400 to £500
Supt of Statistical Branch, W A. Harmon £550 to £650
Supt of Registry, A H May . . . . £400 to £500
Chief Clerk, Factory Dept, W. Gaskell . . £400 to £500
Chief Clerk, Children's Branch, E. J. Metters, I.S.O. £400 to £500
Sub-Accountant, do, T I Clancy (*acting*) £400 to £500
Chief Clerk (B Division), S. W Drinkwater, M.B.E £400 to £500
Chief Clerk (Aliens Branch), W. W. J Burton, M.B.E £400 to £500
Official Analysts, G. Roche Lynch, O.B.E., M.B., St Mary's Hospital, W 2, and J H Ryffell, B.Ch, Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1

Factory Department, Home Office.

In 1924 there were 3,309,602 males and 1,686,006 females employed in factories in the United Kingdom, a total of 4,995,668, in 1925 the numbers were (excluding Ireland) 3,389,895 males and 1,817,840 females, a total of 5,207,735. In 1927 there were 256,974 accidents in the factories of the United Kingdom (excluding Ireland), of which 973 were fatal.

H M Chief Inspector, Sir Gerald Bellhouse, C.B.E £1,200 to £1,500
Dep Chief Inspectors, Home Office, J Jackson, O.B.E., £1,100, H J. Wilson, C.B.E., £900, and Miss H. Martindale, O.B.E £750 to £850
H M Superintending Inspectors, W Williams, *London*, J H Rogers, *Bristol*, C F Wright, O.B.E., *Leeds*, E F May, *Manchester*, T Brown, *Glasgow*, E. A. R Werner, O.B.E., *Birmingham*, John Law, *Sheffield*, W. Buchan, *Liverpool*, G. S. Taylor, O.B.E, *London*, £600 to £800 (three), and £750 to £850; Miss E J Silcock, *Leicester* £550 to £700
Medical Inspectors, J C Bridge, L.R.C.S. Ed. (*Home Office*, £1,200; S A. Henry, M.D., *Manchester*, E L Middleton, M.D., *Home Office*; Miss S. G Overton, M.B., *Home Office*, E R A Morewether, M.D., *Glasgow* £600 to £900
Electrical Inspectors, G. S. Ram, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., £600 to £800; H W Swann, A.M.I.E.E., *Home Office*, W. Brown, A.M.I.E.E., *Leeds*, A J. McColgan, A.M.I.E.E., *Glasgow*; K. Preston, M.I.E.E, *Birmingham* £400 to £650
Engineering Inspectors, L. Ward, O.B.E., £600 to £800, L. C. McNair, C W. Price, E L Mackin, O.B.E., F. E. Pollard, M.B.E., E W. Murray, *Home Office* £400 to £650
H.M Inspectors (Class I), G A. Taylor, *Bradford*, H Verney,† *South London*; A Wolfe,† *Sheffield*, W. E. Lauder,† O.B.E., *Glasgow*, H J Peacock,† *Liverpool South*; T C Taylor,† *Manchester West*, A. F. J Dunolly, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; W D. Kirkwood, O.B.E, *Lanarkshire*; W. H. Beverley,† *Leicester*, J Owner,† *West London*. D. F. Young, *Dundee*; J. H. Warren, *Derby*, J. L Edwards, *Cardiff*; W F. Ireland, *Wolverhampton*; C F. R Johnston, *East London*: E L. Allhusen, *Edinburgh*; H W Youngot,† *Swansea*: S R Bennett, *Middlesbrough*; G. E. Duckering, O.B.E.,* F. G. Mudford,

* Lent to another department.
† Also in receipt of an allowance of £60.
§ Additional for Irish business

Bolton; H H C Thomas, *Warrington*, R U Shaxby, *Woolwich*, T Porteus, *Finsbury*, D R Wilson, *W K Beard, Bristol*, W E Harding, *Middlesbrough*; S Hird, *Manchester East*, G L Champton, *Renfrew*, H R Rogers, *Coventry*, G G Sumner, *Wakefield*, A W Garrett, *Stoke-on-Trent*, P A Heath, *Walsall*, H A Scott, *Keighley*, C E Whitelaw, *Richmond*, H Topham, M B E, *Burnley*, F W Hunt, *Hull*, D T C Eva, *Luton*, C C Plumbe, *Central London*, M K Pedlar, *Southampton*, H Clarke, *Plymouth*; L D Hoopei, *Worcester* B J Cook, *Gloucester*, A C Lowe, *South Essex*, A Fotheringham, *Newport*, R G Broadhead, *Ayr*, W Turner, *Reading*, J S Young, *Wigan*, C B Roos, *Preston*, H E Chasteney, *Liverpool North*, H A Hepburn *Birmingham West*, W Barnett, *Rochdale*, C J Paterson, *Lincoln*, E M Rees, *Wrexham*, N H Jones, *Blackburn*, J Whiteside, *Norwich*, C G Gates, *Exeter*, R W Atkinson, *Huddersfield*, D Menzies, *Brighton* C. H. Taylor, *Shrewsbury*, G F Sedgwick, *Northampton*, W Abbott, *Ipswich*, E F Smith, *West Cheshire*, O Jenkins, *Carmarthen*, L le Couteur, *Halifax*, T. P Threlkeld, *Oldham*, W G Poore, *Croydon*, T Dymock, *Barrow*, S H Makepeace, *Stockport*, G P Barnett, *Rotherham*, W A N Hardwick, *Cambridge*, H B O Mitchell, *Aberdeen*, B R. Long, *Maidstone*; A. G Lotinga, *Birmingham South*; W F. Findlay, *Stirling*, G. Lyon, *North Eastern Division*, T A Edwards, *Eastern Division*, J A Woodward, *East Lancashire Division*, W. J Carter, *North Eastern Division*, S S. Phillips, *North Western Division*, W J K Cook, *Scotland Division*, C. Gibbs, *Southern Division*; F Cowell, *North Midland Division*; A. C Margetts, *South Eastern Division*, J Chandler, *Western Division*, C N Pye, *Midland Division* ..... £350 to £550; 28 to £650

Women Deputy Superintending Inspectors, Miss I J W S Meiklejohn, *Glasgow*, Miss F I Taylor,† *Birmingham*, Miss A. M Ahlons, *Leeds*, Miss I M S Keely, *London*, Miss M C Anderson, *Manchester* Miss E Sanderson, *London*, Hon Miriam Pease, *Bristol* £350 to £550

Women District Inspectors, Miss A W. Hastings, *Fife*, Miss A R Ewart, *Leeds North*; Miss A D E Dunch, *North London*, Miss E Macleod, *Nottingham*, Miss L M H Pearson, *Yeovil*, Miss E M Bradley, *Ashton-under-Lyne*, Miss D Johnson, *South Eastern Division*; Miss E Schofield, *Southern Division* . . . £350 to £450

Senior Inspector of Textile Particulars, H Taylor, *Blackburn* . . . . £350 to £550
34 *Inspectors (Class II)* . . . . £200 to £350
16 *Women Inspectors* . . £200 to £350
19 *Inspectors' Assistants* . . £150 to £250
Assist Inspectors of Particulars (4) £150 to £350

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

In 1923, 66 accidents at Factories and Magazines were reported, causing 5 deaths; in 1924, 58 accidents and 3 deaths, in 1925, 56 accidents and 7 deaths; in 1926, 55 accidents and 2 deaths, in 1927, 56 accidents and 6 deaths

Chief Inspector, Major T H Crozier £800 to £1,000
Inspectors, Bt Lt.-Col R A. Thomas, C.B.E £700 to £800, H. E Watts, M B E, Ph D. G. Harcour Gibbs ..... £500 to £800

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts

Inspector, W. N East, M D, M R C.S, L R C P (*London*).

Aliens Branch, Home Office

Chief Inspector, Sir Haldane Porter, C B £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Inspector (Home Office), E Davies, C B E £750 to £850
Superintending Inspectors, E N. Cooper, O B E *Western and Northern Division*, F H. Mughston, O.B E., *Eastern Division* . . . £600 to £750
Inspectors, C. W Kennedy, *Home Office*; F. C Cook, M B.E, *London*, R. C. Follett, M B.E., *Hull*, C. H Stephens, O B E, *Southampton*, W R Perks, *Dover*, T. M Blagg, *Liverpool*; W N. Norris, *Newcastle* £450 to £550

* Lent to another Department.
† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

Chief Immigration Officers, F Stovell M.B E., *Southampton*, W. S Chapman, *Liverpool*, C Nethercott †, F J Ralfe, *Harwich*, E A P Pym, *Tyne Ports*, A C Shilston, *Newhaven* A B Cubitt, *London*, H A Joslin, *Dover*, S W. Nicholls, O B E, *Hull*, A J Nicholls (*acting*), *Folkestone*, E Sollowa, *Plymouth* £700 to £400
Immigration Officers (26) . £200 to £300
Assistant Immigration Officers (14) £120 to £200

Inspector under Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

Inspector, A H Anderson £400 to £600
Assistant Inspector, F R Thornton £200 to £350

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act

Inspectors, Major J A. Giles, M P B S, D P H. (*Home Office*), Bt Lt-Col J A. Anderson, M B, Ch B, D P H (*Edinburgh*) £800

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Sir L Dunning, £750 to £850, Maj-Gen Sir L W. Atcherley, C M G, C V O, C de C Parry, C.B E £1,000 to £1,200

H.M. Inspectors of the Children's Branch Home Office.

Chief Inspector, A H Norris, M C, M R C S, L R C P, D P H . . £1,000 to £1,200
Inspectors Cl I, W H Bulley, I S O, F S Scrub, O.B.E £500 to £800
Inspectors Cl. II, R Macdonald, W H C Davey £300 to £500
Women Inspector, Miss J I Wall £300 to £500
Med Insp, G H Culverwell, M B, B Ch, D P H. £600 to £800
Woman Medical Inspector (Assistant), Miss A M Whitlock, M B, B S, D P H. . £400 to £600

Prison Commission, Home Office

Chairman, Alexander Maxwell, C B . . £1,500
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, Alexander Paterson, M C, Lt-Col J S. Knox, O B E, G B Griffiths, M B C S, L R C P £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary Inspector, L W Fox, M C . £600 to £900
Inspectors, M H. M Lamb, Major Goldie-Taubman £600 to £900
Medical Inspector, W N East, M D. £600 to £900
Surveyor, Lt-Col H S Rogers, C.M G, D S O., R E £3,000
Assist do, T I Welsh . . . . . £350 to £500
Chief Clerk, W H Waddams . . . £550 to £700
Controller of Stores and Manufactures, J. J Maxwell £550 to £700
Clerk in charge of Accounts, J H. Palmer £550 to £700
Staff Clerks, J C Hepworth, W Smith (*Accounts*), J G. Hollom (*Stores*); E L. Ashton (*Secretariat*) £400 to £500

State Management Districts.

(Licensing Act, 1921), Queen Anne's Chambers, S W 1.

Council.

Presidents, The Secretary of State and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Home Department, and the Secretary of State for Scotland
Members, Sir John Pedder, K B E, C B, and P. J G. Rose, C B (*Official Representatives*), Sir William Waters Butler, Bt, S O Nevile; Sir J C. G. Sykes; K C B, Sir W Towle
Secretary, Lt-Col. W B Vince, D S O, M C. £750 to £850
Senior Clerks, P R. Higgins; J Orbell £550 to £700

SCOTTISH PRISON COMMISSION.

11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Commissioners, The Lord Polwarth, C.B.E. (*Chairman*) £1,200, Dr James Devon £1,000
Secretary and Inspector, David Crombie, I S O. £500 to £800
Medical Adviser, Robert A Fleming, M D, L L D, F.R.C P L. £200
Chief Clerk, J. Fulton . . . . . £400 to £500
Supt or Stores, W Muir . . . . £400 to £500

‡ Acting rank.

POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

The Royal Commission on Honours, 1922, recommended that a Committee should be appointed to consider before they are submitted to the King, the names and particulars of persons recommended for appointment to any dignity or honour on account of political services, and after such enquiry as they think fit to report to the Prime Minister whether, so far as they believe, such persons in the whole circumstances are fit and proper persons to be recommended. Constitution of the Committee appointed to serve for the period of office of the present Government —

Chairman, Rt Hon Viscount Novar, G C M G
Other Members, Rt Hon Lord Merrivale, Rt Hon W G Nicholson, M P
Secretary, James Rae (Treasury, S W 1)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S W 1

This Committee was established in 1925, following on proposals of the Imperial Economic Conference, 1923 for the purpose of considering the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom, the products of the Overseas parts of the Empire, with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries, and to promote the interests both of producers and consumers. The Imperial Conference of 1926 widened the reference to the Committee by instructing it to put forward for the consideration of the various Governments concerned (*a*) a list of raw materials for possible further marketing enquiries, and (*b*) suggestions for the preparation and circulation of brief preliminary surveys of any branch of Empire trade and marketing, such preliminary surveys, if the Governments concerned so desire, to be followed up by further enquiries. The Committee has produced so far, ten reports viz :—(1) a general interim report, (2) on meat, (3) on fruit, (4) on dairy produce, (5) on fish, (6) and (7) on poultry, eggs and honey, (8) on the functions and work of the Committee, (9) on tobacco, and (10) on timber

Chairman, Rt Hon Sir Halford Mackinder
Secretary, Sir David Chadwick, C.S.I., C.I.E

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE,

Great George Street, S W 1

Set up in 1920 (1) To enquire into complaints from persons and bodies interested with regard to ocean freights, facilities and conditions in the inter-Imperial trade or questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the nominating authorities and to report their conclusions to the Governments concerned (2) To survey the facilities for maritime transport on such routes as appear to them to be necessary for trade within the Empire, and to make recommendations to the proper authority for the co-ordination and improvement of such facilities with regard to the type, size and speed of ships, depth of water in docks and channels, construction of harbour works and similar matters. Like the Imperial Economic Committee, it derives authority from and reports to all the Governments represented at the Imperial Conference

Chairman, Rt Hon Sir Halford Mackinder.
Secretary, R. D Fennelly.

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S W 1.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board

Secretary of State, The Right Hon the Viscount Peel, P C, G B E £5,000
Private Secretary, D T Monteath, O.B.E (*allnce* £300)
Assistant Private Secretaries, J P Gibson (*allnce* £150) and G H G M Caltwright . . £500
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Viscount Gage.
Political A D C, Lt.-Col S B A Patterson, C S I, C I E. £800

UNDER-SECRETARIES

Permanent, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K C B . . £3,000
Private Sec, R E. Field (*allnce* £150)
Parliamentary, Earl Winterton, P C, M P . £1,500
Private Secretary, E P Donaldson (*allnce* £150)
do do Party, G K. Peto, C B E, M P
Deputy Under Secretary, Sir Malcolm C C Seton, K C B £2,200
Assist Under Secs, Sir Louis J Kershaw, K C S I, C I E, *S F Stewart*, C S I, C I E . . . £1,200 to £1,500

COUNCIL OF INDIA

F C Goodenough, Sir William H H Vincent, G C I E, K C S I, Gen Sir Havelock Hudson, K C B, K C I E, Sir Reginald A Mant, K C I E, C S I, Sir Muhammad Rafique, Sir Robert E Holland, K C I E, C S I, C V O, Sir Campbell W Rhodes, C B E, S N Mallik, C I E, R P Paranjpye, Sir Henry Wheeler, K C S I, K C I E, Sir William S Marris, K C S I, K C I E each £1,200
Clerk of the Council, S F Stewart, C S I, C I E, Sir Louis J Kershaw, K C S I, C I E (*acting*)
Deputy do, F W H Smith (*allnce* £100)
Readers Clerk to Council, A T Williams (*allnce* £50)
Deputy do, T Rowlands (*allnce* £40)
Asst to Pol A D C, O Gruzelier, M.V.O £400 to £500
Resident Clerks, M J Clauson, G. H G. Anderson, D S O, M C (*allnce* £80)

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

SECRETARIES, ETC

Financial, W Robinson, C B E, C H Kisch, C B £1,200
Military, Field Marshal Sir Claud W Jacob, G C B, K C S I, K C M G
S K Brown, C V O (Joint Sec) £1,200
Economic & Overseas, E J Turner, C B E. . £1,200
Political and Secret, L D Wakely, C B. . . £1,200
Public and Judicial, J. E Feraia, C B E . £1,200
Services and General, P H Dumbell . . . £1,200
Accountant-General, S Turner, C B E, F I A. . . . . £1,000 to £1,200
Superintendent of Records, W T Ottewill, M B E . . . . . £550 to £700
Principals, C E Baines, G H Baxter, *R H A Carter*, W D Croft, V Dawson, C I I, A Dibdin; G G Dixon, F E Grist, W. Johnston, M C (*acting*), J G Laithwaite, *D T Monteath*, O B E, R Mowbray, P J Patrick, R T Peel, M C, G E. Shepherd, J A Simpson, F. W. H Smith (*Asst Sec*), W D Tomkins (*acting*), W H Turner, M C, J C Walton, M C (*Asst. Sec*) £700 to £900, *Asst Secs* . . . . . £800 to £1,000
Assistant Principals and other Administrative Officers, G H G Anderson, D S O, M C, K Anderson, R S. Brown, M J Clauson, *E P Donaldson*, *R E. Field*, W Gauld, *J P Gibson*, G W P Martin, J P C S Northcott, W R Rayner, C H Silver, A T Williams . . . . . £200 to £500
Administrative Officer for Non-Effective Questions, G Ashton £850
Superintendent, Telegraph and Mails Branch, E. W Sutton . . . . . £500 to £600
Parliamentary Clerk, R. W. Wright .. £400 to £500

EXECUTIVE DIVISION.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Deputy Acct General, J. W Clough . £850 to £1,000
Asst Acct General J C Stibbs . . £750 to £850
Superintending Executive Officers, C. A Forsyth; R. S. Kennedy, H F Mackay, A G Salisbury; G E Young . . . . . £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers F C Andrews, S J. Conder; T O Durst, G. W Hearn, R A Janes, W. Matthews; F T. May, J Roxburgh; S. C A. Schofield, S A Seys, W. H Staniforth, D. W. Tait . . . . . £400 to £500

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Chief Exec. Officer, R H Headley, M B E. £750 to £950
Superintending Executive Officers, J. Putnam, A W Thomson . . . . . £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, H. G Bull, J. G Crickmay, A W Dunton, M C; M K Jephson . . . . . £400 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.
Establishment Officer, P H Dumbell
Editors, India Office List, R S Brown, A. J Stewart (*allowance*) £50
Information Officer, E. Hawaid . . . £800 to £1,100

Director-in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph, M G Simpson, C S I . £750
Asst to do, W Sutherland, C S I £400
Indo-European Telegraph Dept, Clerk for Special Duties, C Slocombe £500 to £700
Librarian, C A Storey M A . £600
Assist do, H N Randle, M A £400
Sub-Librarian, J W Smallwood, M A £300
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir Edward M des C. Chamier, K C I L £1,200
Assist Solicitor, F R Marten £750 to £900
Clerk, Legal Adviser's Dept, C. A K Norman £400 to £450
President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, (vacant) £600
Members Medical Board, Lt.-Col Sir Leonard Rogers, C I E., I M S (retd) £450; Lt.-Col E V Hugo, C M G, I M S (retd) £750
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Col H E Gaisin, D S O
Member of Nursing Board, Miss A M Harris, R R C
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Col C J D Fleeth
Assistant to do., Capt R C Lyons
Personal Assistant to Military Secretary, Col W W Chitty, C M G . £500
Railway Adviser and Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, W Stanhiall, C I E . £1,200
Assistant to do., W Gauld . (*allowance*) £200
Staff Officer attached to Military Dept, Col J. C Fleeland, C B E
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, H M. Edwards £300 to £320
Editor, Telegraph Codes, J P C S Northcott (*allowance*) £50
Asst. do, R R de R à Ababrelton (*allowance*) £50

India Audit Office

Auditor, W A Sturdy, C B E . £1,500
Assistant Auditor, E L Ball . £1,200
Superintending Executive Officers, C S Bodi, A F T Campbell, £550 to £750, E S. Evans; J A Stringer £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, A Bissett, S Blumenthal S. Cohen, L E Ellis, A. O. Goldsmith, C H Hanna, M M . . . £400 to £500

High Commissioner for India,
42 Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1

In accordance with Sec 35 of the Government of India Act, 1919, a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920, subject to the direction and control of the Governor General in Council, to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such purposes as the Governor General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India

High Commissioner for India, Sir A. C Chatterjee, K C I E . £3,000
Secretary, J. C B. Drake, C I E, O B E, I C S.
Personal Assistant (vacant).
Private Secretary, W. M. Mather.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Accounting Officer, G. H. Stoker, O B E £900 to £1,100
Deputy Chief Accounting Officer, A J C Edwards, F I A . £750 to £850
Assistant Chief Accounting Officer, E Allott £600 to £800
Superintending Executive Officers, R W Reay, H W Martin, J W Steadman £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, S H Wadsworth, D L McSweeny, M C; F N Farley, H Wade; A. J Rowe; A M Menon . . . £400 to £500

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary, T. Quayle D.Litt £700 to £900
Principal Executive Officers, R M J Knaster; V I. Gaster . . . £450 to £600

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary, R E. Montgomery £800 to £1,000
Superintending Executive Officer, E. J. Adams £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, W. Marlow; E. Simcock £400 to £500

TRADE DEPARTMENT.

Trade Commissioner, H. A. F Lindsay, C I E, C B E, I C S
Deputy do S N Gupta, I C S
Trade Publicity Officer, B D Ash £400 to £500

STORE DEPARTMENT,
Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E 1

Director-General, Lt.-Col S S W Paddon, C I E £1,200
Directors of Purchase, R R Howlett, J P Forsyth £800 to £1,000
Controllers, W F West, W G Crockett, M P L; M Daniels, A S Clark £600 to £800
Principal Executive Officers, A Philbin, J L Jenkin, H J Shullock, A W Ward T W Smith; W Harrison, E Price, M B L, J W Cooper £450 to £600
Higher Executive Officers, M Alexander, P J S Clatworthy, A V Moran, H S Briggs, E Seamer, R J Bennett, W V Anderson, J F Taylor D Carlin, W N Gardiner, H W McRae, W G Hodge, R J Hawker, A C Berryman, G F Drayson . . . £400 to £500
Director of Inspection, F. E Benest . £800 to £1,000
Deputy do, J R Acton £650 to £800
Mechanical Engineer, A L Haas £500 to £650
Electrical Engineer, L. A Lewis . . £500 to £650
Insp of Scientific Supplies, T F Connolly, M B L £400 to £600
Chemist, T A Moore £400 to £600
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt.-Col Sir T J. Carey-Evans, M C . £800
Shipping Surveyor and Adviser, Capt S. W Huddleston, C I E, C B E £750 to £950
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col A Miller £300
Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton
Naval Architects, Sir J H Biles & Co.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE,
Somerset House, W C 2

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1694 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1779 By 4 and 5 Will IV c 60, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 22 and 23 Vict c 21 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue By 8 Edw VII, c 16 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties Stamps and Taxes Salaries and Expenses of the Board for 1928-29 are estimated at £6 855,650

Chairman, Sir Ernest A Gowers, K C B, K B E £3,000
Private Secretary, J F Huntington
Deputy Chairman, Sir Percy Thompson, K B E, C B £2,200
Private Secretary, J Hutt, M B E
Commissioners, F A Barrett, C B, G B Canny, C B; C. G Spry, C B . . . . *and*

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,
York House, Kingsway W C 2.

Presiding Special Commissioner, Sir Muk Beresford Russell Stuart, K C B . . £1,500
Special Comms, W J Braithwaite, P Williamson, N Anderson, C B E; J Jacob, Hon R Coke, D S O, H M Sanders, each £1,200, A A. Oliver *and*
Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, A. A Oliver . . £1,200
Assistant Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, A Tapply . . £900
Principal Clerks, W. H Williams-Tiellgarne, E V Hall; T. A Mangan, T E Harvey, G. H. Whybrow, A R Clark, J H Ellison; R. M Turnbull £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, H. de P Gauvain, W E. Bickford, W. A Jennerv; W H Chick; R P. Jago; Chas Smith, J W Barker, E Dennitord; W P Shepherd; J R Bowman, M B E; W. Watson, E H. Harrison; W W. Brougham, M H Axton, F W Bonstred (*acting*); W G But (*acting*), T N. Hooper (*acting*), H B Haynes (*acting*), G E Howell (*acting*). . . . . £550 to £700
Senior Staff Officer, A W. Caddy . . . . £500 to £600
Staff Officers, J. P. Howatson, F. C Oldridge, J F Waight; A. H. Willott; W. A Read, G G Greenfield, C. Lambert; H E. Lawrence, T. E. Orchard; W. B. Sheppard; A. L. Fielding, A. J. Gilchrist;

E J Norris, A. E. Duffett, S G Richardson, W A Stuart, P Eke, J Key, A P P. Chalke, A F Butler, J W Middleton, C B Cox, H W C Cripps, L Baker, W A Webb W. E Roberts, C E Cook, L T Cunningham, W J Jones, A W Burgess, MBE, H E Measor, J Vann, S H Hopkins, H G Howard, L R Oppermann, W E Degerdon, S J Space, G E Thompson, G E Marler, W F Merry, A. P. Cox, C H E Gruneberg, H J H. Newton, F C Ward, E W Harris, S W Shurvell, E C Hennings, H Heeman, W G H Pearce, S J Casey, A F Cox, C Roebuck, J R Marsden, G F Hine, C E Prater, W J C Parsons (*acting*), W T Jarvis (*acting*), W A Ramsden (*acting*), L C Watts (*acting*), F H Richmond (*acting*), H E Denny (*acting*), T Quill (*acting*), H S Hunt (*acting*), S C Castle (*acting*), A D Scott (*acting*), S Burden (*acting*) £400 to £500

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secretaries, F A Barnett, CB (*also Director of Establishments*); G D Canny, CB, C G Spry, CB £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, F A Slee, W V Bradford, T M Osmond; L Blowett, CBE, H G Dunroid, S E Minnis, J W Mitchell, C. J Gregg £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, H A A Cruso, L E Jones, J Snellgrove, G R Hamilton, A Nelson, W G E Bunnett, F Greenwood, A W Davies, M Reid, C H Wakely, E W Verity, T. Cope, C F Haynes, E L Nettleton, S G H Burgess £700 to £900

Principal of Women Staff, Miss E M Garnet, OBE £450

Assistant Principals, H F Williams, J Hutt, MBE, E H Ritson, J F Huntington, A M Tristram, H H Sellar, G L Watkinson, F E D Hodges, R O Nicholas, A J D Woods, E M T Firth, J H Evans; R W Stanton, P J Mantle £200 to £500

Principal Clerk, H W Crapp £750 to £850

Assistant Principal Clerks, E C Bircham, C M May; H N M Feiling (*acting*) £550 to £700

Principal Accountants, H H Bailes, ACA, F W. Gowel, ACA, S P Dillon-Smith, ASAA £850

Accountants, E Basnett, ACA, H G. Bridges, ACA, E Hanson, ACA, A H Harper, ACA, W H Palmer, ACA, H Preedy, ASAA, L P Williams, FCA, L E Dyne, ACA, R Larkman, ACA, G H Langdale, FCA, G H Knighton, FCA, F A Tongue, ASAA, W A Johnson, ACA, A F Stevenson, ACA; H Jewitt, ASAA; W L Mantell, ACA, E McD S. Houstoun, C.A, C O Coton, CA £500 to £800

Staff Officers, G W. Catchpole, Jas Robertson, A G Langford, D Tufft, T H Spear, G. P Tengle, P B B Hunt, F J. James; A C Towell, F Pattison; A R Maggs, R G Pilcher, G H Diane (*acting*), G K Barnes (*acting*), W S Wallis (*acting*) P. E Jones (*acting*), J P Atkinson (*acting*) . . . £400 to £500

Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

Director, C J Gregg (*acting*)

Assistant Director, A L Bick . £700 to £900

Assistant Principal Clerks, A B Tucker, M C Lynch £550 to £700

Staff Officer, J L Stonier . . £400 to £500

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen, H R Spiers £1,200

Deputy do, W G H Chelmick . £900

Principal Clerk, W C Newbold (*acting*) £750 to £850

Assistant Principal Clerks, E W West, J F Park, F B Short; F Moore; A. H Goldsmith £550 to £700

Staff Officers, A M. P Dawson; W. J Gibby, G E W Herbert, J. A Matheson; C Cozens, J. G. Tottingham, H J A. Lambert; B. H C Houseman (*acting*), J H Jones (*acting*), A. C Reid (*acting*) . . . £400 to £500

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, Sir Edward R. Harrison . £1,500

Deputy Chief Inspectors, E A Eborall, CBE, A F Pool, OBE . . . £1,200

Principal Inspectors (*attached to Chief Office*), A Hook; M. C. Furtado, W McIver, A C Alcock; H A Stevens, J G Dixon, H J E Garcia, OBE, A H Towle, OBE, C F Baker, W S Best, A K Turner, H G Butler, OBE, C H Thew, W Philipson, J G Smyth, OBE, W B Cowcher, OBE, E B Hunton, OBE, R A Paul, C H Rand, G Wilcock, P T Horton, OBE, W F. Atkins, F. J. Connor, P Suggett, F S Towle, W E Cox, S J Wood, G W Gordon £1,000

Senior Inspectors (*attached to Chief Office*), W E Ferguson, OBE, F T F Watts, J McGowan, OBE, H B Simpson, R B Wilson, G H Hyett, F Wilson, W E G McKenzie, W S Ostler, A. S Clark, H C Surfleet, R E Brierley, F A Tompson, W S Jackson, J Wild, S Southern, E E Perry P Nichols, F P Harris, A H Havelock, W E Humphrey, E B Stilwell, A G Roberts, A W Loach, H F Rowles, G W Booth, G H Cross, R C Cross, R A Ellerker, J Compton, J F Cattell, F. E Dale, W R Bennett, A G Morley, C. J Robinson, A J Shadbolt, J B Yallop, H M Brice, G J Craddock, T R Eagles, T H Butcher, A B Osborne, H R Rack, G Beck, S. R Dealler, J V McCreath, B A Nash £750 to £900

Inspectors—Higher Grade (*attached to Chief Office*), A E Bovce, L S Murphy, J F Colquhoun, H C George, H D Osborn, H R Stoneley, F C Yandell, A K Henriksen, F M Wilmot, J H Rodd, E G. Merricks, W B Merrett, W H Kneen, R W. Smith, R A Lucking, T. Dunsmore, F A Rice, N C S Down, H C Frampton, F Smeed, V Y Turnbull, E W Harris, J M Surfleet, D Keir, C A Reed, W G Wardrop, A. F Cross, P Darby, J Hepburn, J J F Cahill, A J Whelan, C Dodworth, E A Raven, A Broadbent, A M Clooney, C Edey, J. W Embleton, G J. Finch, F A H Foskett, A E Hick, F S Mallett, C Martin, C F W. Mead; H K. Saunders; W Walmsley; J M Clancy, E P Mair, E J Mitchell, W F. Sutton, W E Tyson, F J Cattermole, H C MacNulty, C A Steele, G E Green; K H Hillebrandt, W Mair; G W Pole, J T M Womack, H W Bennett, T H Humphreys, E A Mercer, P Bassom, J Chear, J J Davies, J A Morris, W E W. Naylor, C Snape, C Staley, H Trump, E H Western, F J Bryan; M J Colliet, H P Keene, B M Percy, R A Snook, F. H Talbot, L Wilson, A T G Bowler, T M Airey, I Fine, R Halsall, F W Smith, G F W Title, R A. Barnard, G T Coles, R. A Long, O D Pullen, V H Raby £550 to £700

Inspectors (*attached to Chief Office*), T A Adkins, R J Angel, M D Child £250 to £500

Estate Duty Office

Controller of Death Duties, C. E Fletcher £2,200

Asst Controllers of Death Duties, § J H. Taylor, (*Deputy Controller*); J Webster-Brown, H J R Herford £1,000

Chief Examiners, L W. Browne; J D Pearson, T A Prest; W E Lockwood, W V Palmer, H D Scott, E H L Jones, H W. Osborn, W E Willan, F C Lambert, A E Durrant, J F. Rhodes, J Dales, T. C S. Smith; C J H Hutchins, T. A England, A. H. Paiez £750 to £900

Senior Examiners, T W G. Wiatislaw; †P. J Roper; W. L Gane, †C Beatty, J. J Wolfe, A J Doyle; H P C Skingley; †F E Jeram, †E P Rider; R W Ingram, †H P Brown, F. H. Goule, L Stack; A H Troughton, J Buckley, A. Robinson; R Dymond; H L White, H McIlquham, W Addison, G. L Price, E L. Copo; A Hardwick, E T Dixon, R Quigg, E M Miller; C O Vernède; C H Smith, A J H Green, E T Hopkins, L F Tours, H. P. Bassil, C. S Thompson; I E Biss; P. H. G. O'Flynn, G D. Florendine, H J Oliver; H Nell, W. K. Freeth; W C. Royle, E L Holland, T.S.O; H. J Harrison; H B D Sword, E G Moir, J. W Fox, W J Duggan, J. Canter, R K Rowell; C N Francis, J A G Owen, G F. Broughton; J M. Bliss; R H.

§ *In receipt of allowance of £100 as* Deputy Controller.
Marked thus † are on the scale £600 to £800

Hobson, C S Vincent, R E Allen, S R Tanner; R S Kemp, H J B Smythe, E L Green; E A Graty, J F Tarrant, O I'A Thurston, F J. Bennett, H Porteous, P J Bennett, C Jones, F H Peake, J A G Sterling, A. T Nichols; R E Coleman, O B E £550 to £700

Examiners,‡ R R Ricketts, C D Knox, H C Sword; E V Cole, J B Isherwood, J Connery, E C Burley, G H Moore, A S Jamouneau, E T Dixie, F Cruttenden, J Ratcliff, J H Burgess, I Lawton, G H Richmond, E Braddock; W T Matthison, L Green; B W. Marsh; G H Sella, T M Dale, E F Saxton, C Spice, G A Carter, H F Shave, J W. Legg, G T Arnott, A J Stanton, G W Cartel, E H Roe; C A Baker, J B Widdup, F Overy, F Rees, J O Voysey, E R Pickett, G H Bumby; E Coates, J C Harrison; R N Cook, R Mead, J S Attwood, T A McKee, W M Brown; J D Geake, E W Hamilton, W H Lynes, K McFarlane, A Edmunds, G C Burston, J P Cleary; J G Ibbotson, H J Porter, R F Goodman, T Eatough; L C Rae; N M Parker, M J P Kelly; H A P Stenning, M H Tucker, D. W. Gration; F M Townend; R B. Bowden; J A McDowell, O W Godwin, C Hayes, J N Harmer, G H Ingram, H C Scott, G Tucker; D Harrison; G R Blake; L Johnson, H H Livesey, W. Reader, H.W Hobbs; P J Bacon, I Hyman, E G. Frankland, F K Morgan, J A Smith, A T Evans, E L Fairweather, W A Lucas; T W King, F R Parks, V H Cullingford; E W. Handley; G. B Mason, D W McAra, A T Law, E L Archer, H G Du Heaume; H E Smith, H P Peck, J A Taylor; T J Carroll, W K D Atkins, H Cook; A H Folland, E Allen, C S Herridge, F E Price; C J Brown, W A. J Barnett, W L Jones, H G Cosgrove, A H. L Vigurs, L F Boden, E G Tucker, H Leslie Smith, H Norgate, C W Elliott, N G M Prichard, F. H Platchett, P Bunting, J W Lea; H N V Clarke, G Wilson, N J Babbage, T Jobling, J Scott, T W West, W G Mitchell, E C V Marter, R Lea, H S Fowler, G H R Whybrow, F R Newlyn, P A Smith E A P Stonex, J G Jenkins, P H. Frum, P E Stephenson, C F Nutt, C Elton, H T. Veall, L B Watford, P Turner, B.C Lines; P Dunphy, D W Mitchell, E Y Knights, N Deane, W. L Plummer, A H Watson, G M Green, G Patrick, A E P Leak; C C Hughes, G F Parrott, A H Briggs, R W Thomas, A W H Cooper, J H Andrew, H Lockhart-Smith, J S Agnew, J M Henderson, A A Donald, C C Ferguson, C H Walker, W A D. Hernman, J A Smith, T L Wilmore, W Anderson, L Smith, J K Balmford, W R G Coleman, D O White, A D Foulkes-Roberts, W. G Lewis, P C Anderson, E W Corbett, K M. Davies, W G. Evans, E J Ashman, W Wright, R. May, A. F. Anderson; A V Wyllie, J M. Stevenson, T M Jones, A. W Coleman, D E Davies, C E Milner, R P Hayes, Miss O. R Morris, L. Allday, L F Poole; C Nettleton, F. Withers, I. D Loide £250 to £500

Edinburgh Branch Office.

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Stamps and Taxes

Comptroller, J Hutton. . . . . £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Comptroller, W C Munro. . £700 to £900

Asst. Principal Clerks, W S Imrie, A M Duncan; £550 to £650

Staff Officers, J B Scott; P McL Milne; R B Henderson (*in receipt of allowance as Acting Assistant Principal Clerk*); J. Lush, J. H Logan (*acting*) £400 to £500

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, Stair A Gillon, B A, L L B £1,200

Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M A., B L. . . £750 to £900

Professional Clerks, G Roberts; H Watson, J B Wilson . . . . . £230 to £500

Estate Duty Office.

Registrar of Death Duties, G C Cunningham. £1,000

Chief Examiners, W. R. Morison, S McD. Findlay £750 to £900

‡ Personal salary £550

Senior Examiners, J H Beattie, F M Gauldie, R K. Letts, W J. M Cosh; J T Latster, O S Elliott, H W Gardiner, C S Matley, W J Henderson, A W H Noakes, R B Oliphant £550 to £700

Examiners . . . . . £150 to £500

Collectors of Taxes

Glasgow, J Menzies, M B E . . . . . £550 to £650

Edinburgh, A Jervis . . . . . £500 to £600

Aberdeen, A Kidd, *Ayr,* J R Richmond, *Dundee,* D M Campbell, *Inverness,* T. Robson, *Paisley,* J M Matthews, *Stirling,* M. D Finlayson £350 to £450

Office of the Controller of Stamps, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Business Names, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar (and Registrar of Business Names), C C Gallagher . . £2,000

Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar, F N Whittle . . . . . £750 to £850

Assistant Chief Clerk, F W B Poste £550 to £700

Assistant Principal Clerks, W. A McKeais (*in receipt of allowance as Acting Principal Clerk*), A W Stokes, A Culley, E Weatherhead £550 to £700

Staff Officers, W J Bazeley (*in receipt of allowance as Acting Assistant Principal Clerk*), C W Parsons, A T Allin, R J Sparks, A Kinsman, C E Cook, A Roney, G H Bennett, J Rahilly, J W Howard, A Laugharne, W Burnett, J Burgoine, H R Snow, J F Furnass, H S Brown, S G Rowe, P Martin, J R Blade (*acting*), J D Mackay (*acting*), L A Collens (*acting*), T J. H Todman (*acting*), C E Hidden (*acting*) £400 to £500

Office of the Director of Stamping.

Director, H W Longley £900

Inspectors, J Patient, M B E, W A Bunner £425 to £525

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, Sir John Houldsworth Shaw £1,800

Assistant Solicitors, P M Smyth, W B Blatch, M B E, F England £2,000 to £2,200

Chief Clerks, J J Howe, L L B, C J Salkeld Green, D S O, M C (*in receipt or allowance as Acting Assistant Solicitor*), F N D Preston; H F Walker, A R Whiteway; J S K Foote £750 to £900

Asst Chief Clerks, E G Sergeant (*in receipt of allowance as Acting Chief Clerk*), C W D Miller; J Read, T MacD Baker R B Waterer, N L Goddard, R L Garbutt, J G Hawke, H Barton £550 to £700

Professional Clerks, P G Hutton (*in receipt of allowance as Acting Assistant Chief Clerk*), N E Mustoe; T N Donovan, W Spencer, G H Dewey, A G Tribe, F. J Fernau, R W Quayle, G B Todd-Jones; S M Young £230 to £500

Staff Officer, J James, M B E £400 to £500

Valuation Office.

Chief Valuer, C H Gott, F G S, F S I., F A I. . £1,500

Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, H Firth, F S I., F A I £1,200

Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically), F G Baxendale, F S I, G F Clisp, F S I.; D T Davies, O B E, F S I; A E Killick, O B L, F S I, F A I., J W Marsden, F S I, S Martin, F S I; C W H Mason, O B E, F S I, J O Nesbitt, F S I, H Ovenden, F S I, D L Paton, F S I; J E. Tory, F S I, J Watson, M B E, F S I . £850 to £1,000

Valuers attached to Head Office, A E Fleck; B. G Turner, F S I; A C Spicer, F S I, H Hinks, F S I, W O Wightman, F.S I, C W Carr, F S I., F C. Lane, F A S I, A A I, A. W H. Brown.

Scottish Valuation Office.

9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh

Chief Valuer for Scotland Alexander Blair, C B E., F S I £2,100

Asst Chief Valuer, J. Watt, A M I C E, F S I . £900

1st Class Valuers (arranged alphabetically), A McR Buttar, F.S I (*Edinburgh Counties*), A M Clark

(*Aberdeen*), A. Davie. FSI (*Edinburgh*) J Glen, FSI (*Stirling*), J Hume, FSI (*Edinburgh City*), J V Makins, FSI (*Renfrewshire & South Lanark*), J A Molcom (*Aberdeen*), J Nisbet, FSI (*Dumbartonshire & North Lanark*), T S Ronaldson, M Iain L (*Head Office*), J. L Thomson. FSI (*Dundee*), C O Tulloch (*Argyll*) £550 to £700

Medical Officer of the Board of Inland Revenue
H S Stannus, PH D, M D., M.R C P

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry was estimated at £16 625,101 for the year ending March 31st, 1929, reduced by Appropriations-in-Aid to a net sum of £11,627,509 The gross estimate is made up as follows —Salaries £427,642 for Permanent Departments and £8,575 for Temporary Departments, £24,842 for Claims and Record Office Kew, £2 527,476 for Provincial Offices, £09,300 for Travelling, &c, Expenses £13 175 for Incidental Expenses, £38,900 for Telegrams and Telephones £5,500 for Law Charges, £11,208 for the Industrial Court, £219,475 for the Umpire and Courts of Referees, £13,925 for Fees, Travelling Expenses, &c, of Arbitrators, Members of Trade Boards, Committees, &c, £12,389,050 for Employment and Insurance against Unemployment (State Grants, &c), £ 50,053 for Training, &c, including Services arising out of the War There is also included in the Gross Estimate a sum of £36,000 for the Expenses in connexion with the International Labour Organisation (League of Nations), including a Grant-in-Aid of £34,000

Minister, Rt Hon Sir Arthur Herbert Drummond Ramsay Steel-Maitland, Bt, M P £2,000
Principal Private Sec, W H Lowe-Watson, D S O, D C M.
Asst do, C G Dennys, M C.
Parliamentary Private Sec, Lt-Col Sir Assheton Pownall, O B E, M.P unpaid
Parliamentary Secretary, Henry Bucknall Betterton, C.B E M P £1,200
Private Sec, H C Emmerson
Do (Party), Capt. A U M Hudson M P unpaid
Permanent Secretary, Sir Horace J. Wilson, K C B, C.B P £3,000
Private Sec, H D Hancock
Deputy Sec, T W Phillips, C B, C.B E. £2,200
Solicitor, B O Buchan, M C £1,500
Accountant-General, F G Bowers C.B F £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Assistant Secretaries, H Wolfe, C B, C B E, J F G Price, C.B, J. A. N Barlow, C.B, C.B.E £1,200 to £1,500
Director of Establishments, W W Marsh £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, J S Nicholson, F W Leggett, J Hilton; J. Paterson; Miss F H Durham, C B.E.; J A Dale, C B.E.; C W. G. Eady, P Y Blundun, £1,000 to £1,200 (*Men*), £850 to £1,000 (*Women*)
Principals; G. T. Reid; Miss S. E Burnet, O.B E; G. W. Irons, C B Hawkins, S L Besso, J M. Glen; C W K MacMullan, O C Allen, C B E; F A Norman, O B E; T Howe, Miss I. H Sloan; L G M Glover, W. H Lowe-Watson, D S O., D C M; G H Ince, R C. G Somerville, F. B Sutherland, O B E; W Taylor; F N Tribe, O.B.E., R E Gomme; A E Kingham, G S Owen; H H Wiles, £700 to £900 (*Men*), £600 to £750 (*Women*).
Assistant Principals, H Holloway (*personal scale*); C. E M Joad (*personal scale*); L. G Lee, M.C; A B Valentine; W L Buxton, T S. Chegwidden; H D. K Davies; H. D Hancock, H. C Emmerson; C. G. Dennys, M C; G C. Veysey; R M Gould; H N. de Villiers; G. C. Porteous; E A. Hitchman; G C L Griffin; H R. Hodges; Miss M G Smeton £200 to £500
Pupil, 51 *Officers*, Miss E M. Foster (*personal scale*); Miss E Whyte £300 to £400

Employment and Insurance Department.

(i) *Montagu House, Whitehall, S. W. 1*

Principal Asst. Secretary, J. F. G. Price, C B. £1,200 to £1,500
Asst Secs., J Paterson; Miss F. H. Durham, C.B E.; J. A. Dale, C.B E.; C. W. G. Eady; P. Y. Blundun, £1,000 to £1,200 (*Men*), £850 to £1,000 (*Women*)
Chief Inspector, H Smith, C B I £1 100
Deputy Chief Inspector, F G Rendell £750 to £850
Chief Instructions Officer, H. N Grundy, O B E £750 to £850

(ii) *Training Branch.*

Controller, J A N. Barlow, C B, C B E £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Controller, J R J Passmore £1,000

(iii) *Chief Insurance Officer's Branch at Kew*

Chief Insurance Officer, C J Wiley, D S O, O B E £850 to £1,000
Deputy Do, F. Blackburn £700 to £800

(iv) *Divisional Controllers* (each £1,000)

South-Eastern (London), C J Balaam, O B E.
Scotland (Edinburgh), J M Chamond, O B E
North-Western (Manchester), S. Warrington.
North-Eastern (Leeds), J B. Adams, D S O., C B E
Midlands (Birmingham), J T Homer, C.B E, D.I, J P
South-Western (Bristol), G W C. Venn, D.S O.
Wales (Cardiff), W R L. Blakiston

Industrial Relations Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, J. A. N Barlow, C B, C B E £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretary, F W Leggett. £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Conciliation Officer, I H Mitchell £1,250

General Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, H. Wolfe, C B, C.B.E £1,200 to £1,500

(i) *Trade Boards Division.*

Assistant Secretary, J. S Nicholson £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Inspector, S R Todd, O B E. £750 to £850

(ii) *Office of Trade Boards,*
1 *Whitehall Gardens, S. W 1*

Chief Officer, F. Popplewell, O B E £700 to £900

(iii) *Statistics Division.*
Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S W 1.

Director of Statistics, J Hilton £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Executive Officers, E C Ramsbottom, M B E (*Deputy Director*), H H Cook; A Reeder £750 to £850

(iv) *International Labour Division.*

Principal, R C G. Somervell £700 to £900

Establishments Department.

6 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S W 1.*

Director of Establishments, W W. Marsh £1,000 to £1,200
Principal (Deputy Director), F. A. Norman, O B E £700 to £900
Chief Clerk, W Wilson. £750 to £850

Finance Department.

(i) *Headquarters,*
Montagu House, Whitehall, S. W. 1.

Accountant-General, F. G Bowers, O B E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Do, J. W. Todd, C.B E. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Accountants-General, F. Davey, £1,100, R H Bindloss, H L M Bebb, O.B.E, J Graham, O B E £850 to £1,000
Deputy Assistant Accountants-General, W. C. Osmond, P. W. Phillips; J. R Alderson, O B.E. £750 to £850

(ii) *Claims and Record Office,*
Ruskin Avenue, Kew.

Assistant Accountant-General, E. G. Maulow, O B.E. £900 to £1,100
Deputy Do, F Gent; T W F. Dalton, A R. Turtill, O B.E; T A. Collins £750 to £850

Solicitor's Department.

6 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S W 1.*

Solicitor, B O Buchan, M.C. £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, S H. Ackroyd; S. P. Low £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, E W Fordham, O B E, C L M Langham; A. F. Harrison, E. H. Richards £750 to £900

Independent Offices.

Office of the Umpire,
5 *Old Palace Yard, S W* 1.

Umpire, E W Wingate-Saul, K C £2,500
Secretary, C F Bickerdike £750 to £850

Industrial Court,
5 *Old Palace Yard, S W* 1

President, Sir H S Morris, M B E, K C £4,000 to £4,500
Secretary, W H Reynolds, M B E £750 to £850

Joint Substitution Board
(Treasury and Ministry of Labour),
Montagu House, Whitehall, S W 1.

Joint Members { J H McC Craig (*Treasury*)
{ W W Marsh (*Ministry of Labour*)
Joint Secretaries, A Glen, M C, G C Veysey.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W C 2, and 18 Portugal Street, W C 2

H.M Land Registry was established in pursuance of a recommendation of a Royal Commission by the Land Registry Act 1862 The aim of the Act was to render dealings with land more simple and economical by establishing a State register of landowners who voluntarily submitted the titles to their land for examination and approval by the Registrar on behalf of the State The Registry was reformed by the Land Transfer Act 1875, which, while making many changes in the system, continued its voluntary basis In 1897 the Land Transfer Act introduced the principle of compulsory registration, and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1902 make the system compulsory on sale in the administrative county of London. An Order in Council made in 1925 also made registration of title compulsory on sale in Eastbourne The Land Registration Act 1925 consolidated the previous Acts, and made such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary The keynote of the system is that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for Stocks and Shares Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State Simple forms, analogous to those used on transfers of Stocks and Shares, are provided The cost of buying, selling or mortgaging registered land is much less than the cost in the case of unregistered land It is open to any County Council or Council of a County Borough to apply to the Privy Council for an order making registration of title compulsory in its area The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar, who also controls the Middlesex Deeds Registry and the Land Charges Department under the Land Charges Act 1925

Office Hours —Registration, 11 to 3, Searching and other business, 10 to 4 SATURDAYS closed at 1

Registration of Title.

Chief Land Registrar, John Stewart Stewart-Wallace, C B £1,750
Registrars, W F Burnett, C B E, C A L Lewis; S. Lowenthal £1,000 to £1,200
Assist Registrars, G A H Rendall, A J Stainton, C W. Heneage, J P Purcell; G. W. H Tupper £750 to £900
Legal Assistants, G W Falkner, C C Deans, R M Lowe, W J. L Ambrose, H W Wilson; N Sutcliffe £550 to £700
Junior Legal Assistants, E H Collins, E L Follett, J S. R D Rawcliffe, A R Clarke-Williams; T M Roberts, G H Curtis £230 to £500
Examiners, H M Rowland, W E Menday £500 to £600
Junior Examiners, W L Robinson, E. O Byers £400 to £500
Superintendent, Middlesex Deeds and Land Charges Dept., E W Moat, M B E. £400 to £500
Chief Superintendent (Mapping Branch), R F Druly, C B E, A M I C E £550 to £650
Deputy Chief Superintendent, W S Tratman £450 to £550
Senior Surveyors, E Ainsworth, W King, S G N. Mann £370 to £450
Staff Surveyor, A G Heath £370 to £450
Chief Assistant (Establishment), D'Arcy Little, O B E, T D £500 to £700
Clerk of Accounts, A H Coates, M B E £550
Staff Clerk, S W Dowden, M B E. £400 to £500

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W C 2

Attorney-General, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, C B E, K C, M P
(*and fees*, £16,968 in 1925-26) £7,000
Parly Private Sec., G Rentoul, M P *unp*
Private Sec, D J Keswick
Solicitor-General, Sir Boyd Merriman, O B E, K C, M P
(*and fees*, £13,091 in 1925-26) £6,000
Private Sec., Miss F S Taylor, O B E
Chief Permanent Clerk, Leslie C Bowker, O B E, M C £500 to £650

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W C 2
And Enfield Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water, with the exception of streams in Middlesex, which are under the jurisdiction of the Middlesex County Council The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge owners on the river

Chairman, Sir Edward B Barnard, O B E, M A, D L
Vice-do, Rt Hon Sir Herbert Nield, K C, M P.
Clerk of the Board, S R Holiday (Barrister-at-Law)
Engineer and Manager, C N Tween, M Inst C E

LORD ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

Edinburgh.

Lord Advocate, Rt Hon William Watson, K C, M P £5,000
Legal Secretary, M Millar Craig, Adv £1,000 to £1,200
Solicitor Gen, A M MacRobert, K C, M P £2,000

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S W 1

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford
Lord Great Chamberlain, The Viscount Lewisham, K G, G C M G
Secretary, Capt Sir Thomas Butler, K C V O . £200
Clerk, Capt G J W Townsend, M B E £150
Resident Supt House of Lords, Capt E L H Elliott £300

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S W 1

Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords, Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K G, G C V O, C B £2,000
Private Secs., Philip T Farrer, Legh Clowes (*unp*)

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Central Offices —38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S W 1.
Telephone Victoria 5027
Telegrams "Medresco, Parl-London"

The Council were formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1913 under the National Health Insurance Act, but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 21st April, 1920 They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health (England and Wales), and the Secretaries of State for Scotland, for Dominion Affairs, for the Colonies, and the Home Secretary, the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee

The Council appl, moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research Their reports, published by H M Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members Rt Hon Earl of Balfour, K G, O M, F R S (*Chairman*), Rt Hon Lord Mildmay (*Treasurer*); Rt Hon Sir C P Trevelyan, Bt, M P Professor E P Cathcart, M D, F R S; Sir F G Hopkins, D Sc., F R C P, F R S, Professor C J Martin.

C M G, D SC, F R S., Sir Charles Sherrington, O M, G B E, F R S, Sir Hugh K Anderson, M D, F R S, Professor T R Elliott, C B E, D S O, M D, F R S, Professor R Muir M D, F R S, Sir John H Parsons, C B E, F R C S, F F S

Secretary, Sir Walter M Fletcher, K B E, M D S C D, F R S

Assistant Secretary, A Landsborough Thomson, O B E, D SC.

Assistant Secretary (Publications), E Schuster, D SC

Accountant, J H Morton

National Institute for Medical Research.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W. 3.

Telephone Hampstead 2232.

Telegrams "Mediresco, Gold-London."

Director, H H Dale, C B E, M D, F R S

Directors of Departments Biochemistry and Pharmacology H H Dale, *Bacteriology and Experimental Pathology*, Capt S R Douglas, F R S, *Applied Physiology*, Leonard Hill, M B F R S, *Experimental Medicine (Cardiographic Department, University College Hospital)*, Sir Thomas Lewis, C B E, M D, F R S

National Collection of Type Cultures.

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S.W 1.

Telephone: Victoria 4754.

Director J C G Ledingham, C M G, M B, D SC, F R S
Curator R. St John-Brooks M D

Industrial Fatigue Research Board.

Office 38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1

Telephone Victoria 5027.

Secretary. D R Wilson (*H M Inspector of Factories*)

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Office: Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

Constituted under Orders of the Ministry of Health to provide, for the Metropolis, hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease, both acute and convalescent, ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease, for certain classes of sick children, tuberculous patients, mental defectives, and sane epileptics, training ship for boys, an ambulance service (land and river), and casual wards.

The Board consists of 73 members, 55 being elected by the several Metropolitan Boards of Guardians and 18 nominated by the Ministry of Health

Chairman of Board, The Viscount Doneraile ... *unp*
Vice-Chairman, George Brittain, J P ... *unp*
Clerk to the Board, Sir Allan Powell, C B E . £2,000
Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Heyes, A C A., F S A A £1,700
Deputy Clerk, H F Hayes £1,200
Assistant Clerks, F. A. Kelly, M B E.; W. L Parry, B SC £1,000
Deputy Treasurer and Accountant, H. J. K. Wharrie £900
Assistant Accountant, J W Park, A C A . . £900
Chief Supply Officer, F. G Hopgood, M B E . £1,000
Engineer-in-Chief, T Cooper, M I C E, Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C 2 . . . . . £1,500
Chief Medical Officers, F H Thomson, M B, D P H, W. T Gordon Pugh, M D, James Watt, M.D, D P.H., E B Sherlock, M.D., D P H

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD,

173 Rosebery Avenue, E C 1.

The Board serves an area of 574 sq miles The charges are levied on rateable value at such rate, not exceeding 8½ per cent, as the Board may fix. The net water rental for 1927 28 was £4,623 700. The Capital Debt on March 31, 1928, amounted to £54,072,898, the interest paid being £1,786,726 The estimated population supplied was 7,303,403, the number of services being 1,219,634 The annual supply was 97,552,800,000 gallons, a daily average of 266·3 million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the *New River Company's* undertaking, inaugurated in the reign of James I (1609) by Sir Hugh Myddelton, to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell, Herts, to London.

Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, Sir W. Prescott, C B E, D L . . . (*unp*)
Vice-Chairman, R W James, J P, A M Inst C E (*unp*)
Clerk of the Board and Parliamentary Officer, G F. Stringer, Barrister-at-Law . . . £1,500
Chief Engineer, Henry E Stilgoe, M Inst C E . £3,000
Accountant & Registrar of Debentures, G M Jennings, F I M T A £1,750
Director of Water Examination, Sir Alexander Houston, K B E, C V O, D SC . . . £2,000
Solicitor, C A Hunt, B A £1,100
Surveyor, Harold Oxley, F S I £1,100

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E. 1

Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1827, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £350,000 In 1890 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I., and the last Warden was Lord Marlborough (1814-23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £3,864,000 for 1927-1928 Appropriations in aid, £3,714,000, leaving a net cost of £150,000

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer
Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Col Sir Robert A. Johnson, K B E, £1,500
Chief Clerk, W Perry, M B E . . . £550 to £700
Superintendent, Operative Department, H W L. Evans, O B E . . . . . £900 to £1,000
Deputy do, H D McCay . . . . £700 to £800
Chief Assayer, S. W Smith, D SC . . £700 to £900
Curator and Librarian, C F Barrett . £400 to £500

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Melbourne, Victoria
Deputy Master, W. M Robins, B A (*acting*) ... £1,100

Perth, Western Australia
Deputy Master, H A Corbet £1,100

Ottawa, Canada
Deputy Master, J H Campbell . . . £1,000 to £1,200
Engineer, H E Ewart . . . . £600 to £700

Pretoria, South Africa
Deputy Master, R. G. J Pearson . . . £1,200
Superintendent, J T Becklake . . . £820 to £940

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

Open free daily 10 a.m to 6 p.m ; Sundays 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. *Lecture-tours* on weekdays at 12 noon and 3 p.m. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m to 6 p.m. throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, and Sundays. Closed for cleaning first four weekdays in March and Sept. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a person of recognised position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books &c of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759 The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1924, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Fine collections of ancient

sculpture, &c Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings, of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek Roman, Etruscan, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities, coins, gold ornaments, gems, china, glass, ethnographical objects, monuments of Indian inscriptions, &c The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £280,887 including Natural History Museum) in 1928 29, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex-officio*, *Appointed by the Sovereign*, Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *Other Trustees*, H R H the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., Viscount Dillon, C.B., Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G., Viscount Ullswater, G.C.B., Lord Rothschild, F.R.S., Lord Chalmers, G.C.B., I.L.D., Lord Hanworth, K.B.E., Rt Hon H A L Fisher, LL.D.; Rt. Hon. J Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., Sir John Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., Lt.-Col Sir D Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., Sir Henry A Miers, D.Sc., I.L.D., F.R.S.; Prof G A Murray, D.Litt., M R James, Litt.D.; F. Cavendish Bentinck

OFFICERS

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frederic George Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B., Litt.D., D.Litt., LL.D., Ph.D., F.B.A., T.D. . . £2,500

Secretary, Arundell J K Esdaile, M.A., F.S.A. £850 to £1,000

Assistant Secretary, J H. Witney, M.B.E. £500 to £600

Accountant, C P Cooke, I.S.O. £550 to £700

Staff Officer, J Knowles £400 to £500

Keeper of Printed Books, R Farquharson Sharp, B.A. £1,000

Deputy Keepers, F D Sladen, B.A., W A Marsden, M.A., H Thomas, D.Litt. £900

Superintendent of Reading Room, F D Sladen, B.A.

Assistant Keepers, P Wilson, M.A., L C Wharton, M.A., G D R Tucker, M.A., J V Scholderer, M.A., F C W Hiley, M.A., A Forbes Johnson, M.A., B.A., A I Ellis, M.A., F P Sprent, M.A., E W O'F Lynam, B.A.; A G Mactarlane, B.A., F G Rendall, B.A., W A Smith, M.A., H A S Kelham, Wm C Smith . . . £475 to £800

Assistants, H. Sellers, M.A.; L A Sheppard, M.A., C B Oldman, B.A.; N O M Cameron, B.A., A G Crawley, J C W Horne, M.A.; F C Francis, M.A. £250 to £440

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, J P Gilson, M.A. £1,000

Deputy Keeper, H Idris Bell, O.B.E., M.A. . £900

Assistant Keepers, R E W. Flower, B.A., G T Hales, M.A.; H. J M Milne, B.A., E G Millar, B.A. £475 to £800

Assistants, A J. Collins, B.A., R A Coates, B Schofield, M.A., H R Aldridge, B.A., F Wormald, B.A. £250 to £440

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS, Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D. . . . £1,000

Deputy Keeper, Lionel Giles, D.Litt. £900

Assistant Keepers, Edward Edwards, M.A., A S Fulton, M.A., J Leveen, B.A. £475 to £800

Assistant, J. S. Wilkinson, B.A. . £250 to £440

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, C.B.E., M.A. . . . £1,000

Deputy do. (*in charge of the Sub-Dept of Oriental Prints, &c*), R Laurence Binyon, L.L.D. £950

Assistant Keepers, A. M Hind, O.B.E., M.A.; A E Popham, B.A.; A D Waley, B.A. . £475 to £800

Assistant, K. T. Parker, Ph.D. £250 to £440

Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, H R H Hall, M.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A. £1,000

Assistants, Sidney Smith, M.A., C J Gadd, M.A.; S. R. K. Glanville, M.A. . £250 to £440

Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, H B Walters, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. £1,000

Assistant Keeper, E J Forsdyke, M.A., F.S.A.; F N. Pryce, M.A. . . . . £475 to £800

Assistant, R P Hinks, B.A. . . . £250 to £440

Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities, Reginald A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A. . . . £1,000

Assistants, A B Tonnochy, M.A., T D Kendrick, M.A., C F. C. Hawkes, B.A. . £250 to £440

Keeper of Ceramics and Ethnography, Robert L Hobson, B.A. £1,000

Deputy do, T A Joyce, O.B.E., M.A. . £900

Assistants, H J Braunholtz, M.A., W. A H King, M.A. . £250 to £440

Keeper of Coins & Medals, G F Hill, Litt.D., F.B.A. £1,000

Deputy do, John Allan, M.A. . . . £900

Assistant Keepers, G C Brooke, M.A., Harold Mattingly, M.A., E S G Robinson, B.A. £475 to £800

Solicitors, Messrs Warrens, 5 Bedford Square

THE LONDON MUSEUM.

Lancaster House, St James's, S W. 1.

Admission on Tuesdays, 1s.; Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6d, other days free; closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p m Hours —April 1 till Oct 31, 10 a m. till 6 p m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p m); Nov 1 to March 31, 10 a m to 4 p m. (Sundays 2 to 4 p.m)

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of the antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was reopened in 1914 at Lancaster House

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, Dr R E Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., M.A., F.S.A. . £700

Asst Keeper and Librarian, Lt.-Col Hon Maurice Brett, M.V.O. . . £250

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) at 10 The hours of closing are —Jan and Feb, 5; March to Sept (inclusive), 6, Oct. to Dec. (inclusive), 5. Sundays (throughout the year) from 2 to 6

An Official Guide-lecturer conducts visitors round some portion of the collections at 12 noon and at 3 p.m daily (except Sundays) free of charge, and his services are available at other times for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, the "Natural History Magazine" (quarterly), popular guide-books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture post-cards, both monochrome and in colour

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1880–85, the new museum being opened to the public in 1881 The collections comprise all branches of natural history A morphological series in the central hall, a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales, birds and their nests, fishes, reptiles insects, shells, corals, sponges, &c, galleries of fossils of all kinds, a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks, and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study The administrative expenses were estimated at £97,477 in 1928-29

Director, C Tate Regan, M.A., F.R.S. . . £2,200

Assistant Secretary, G F Herbert Smith, D.Sc £650 to £800

Staff Officer, T Wooddisse . . . . £400 to £500

Clerks, Higher Grade, A C Wray, C A Wray (*Under Museum*) . . . . £300 to £400

Assistant Keeper (*Library*), B H Soulsby, M.A. £475 to £800

Keeper of Zoology, W T Calman, D SC, F R S £1,000
Deputy Keeper, M A C Hinton £900
Assistant Keepers, W P Pycraft, J G Dollman, B A, P R Lowe, O B E, M P, G C Robson, M A, N B Kinnear, H A Bryhs, D SC, A K Totton, M C £475 to £800
Assistants, J R Norman, C C A Monro, M A, H W Parker, B A, M Burton, M SC, £250 to £440, Miss A B Hastings, B A, Miss S Finnegan, B SC £230 to £390
Clerks, Higher Grade, T Wells, G A Smith £300 to £400
Keeper of Entomology, Maj E E Austen, D S O £1,000
Assistant Keepers, G J Arrow, J Waterston, D SC, K G Blair, B SC, N D Riley, F ¾W Edwards, M A, F Laing, B SC £475 to £800
Assistants, W H T Tams, W E China, B A, £250 to £440, Miss D Aubertin, M SC £230 to £390
Keeper of Geology, W D Lang, SC D £1,000
Assistant Keeper, W N Edwards, B A £475 to £800
Assistants, L R Cox, B A, E I White, PH D, A T Hopwood, M SC, W E Swinton, B SC, T H Withers £250 to £440
Keeper of Mineralogy, L J Spencer, SC D, F R S £1,000
Assistant Keeper, W Campbell Smith, M C, M A £475 to £800
Assistant, F A Bannister, B A £250 to £440
Clerk, Higher Grade, T F Vincent £300 to £400
Keeper of Botany, A B Rendle, D SC, F R S £1,000
Deputy Keeper, J Ramsbottom, O B E, M A £900
Assistant Keeper, A J Wilmott, B A £475 to £800
Assistants, A W Exell, M A, G Tandy, B A, J E Dandy, M A £250 to £440
Clerk, Higher Grade, J Ladbrook £300 to £400

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S W 7

Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 to 6; Sunday, 2 30 to 6 Admission free *Science Library*, Imperial Institute Road, S.W 7. Attached to the Science Museum. The National Library especially devoted to pure and applied Science 193,000 volumes, 8,000 periodicals, a set of British patent specifications Subject matter index to articles in periodicals, 1,000,000 cards —Open on week-days, 10 to 5 30 Admission free Books lent to Government Departments, Universities and approved Research Institutions.

The Science Museum was instituted in 1883 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the application of science to industry and the development of scientific and industrial instruments, apparatus and machinery

The divisions are *(a)* Industrial Engineering; *(b)* Mechanical Engineering, Land Transport and Construction, *(c)* Water Transport and Air Transport, *(d)* Science and Scientific Instruments

Director and Secretary, Col Sir H G Lyons, D SC, F R S £1 200
Staff Clerk, S. T. Kelly £400 to £500

Industrial Machinery Division.

Deputy Keeper, A J. Spencer, M I Mech E £900
Assistants, F St A Hartley, A C G I, R P G Denman, B A, T C. Crawhall, M SC £250 to £400

Engineering Division.

Keeper, H. W Dickinson, M I Mech E *(Secretary to Advisory Council)* £1,000
Assistant Keeper, E A Forward, A R C I, M I Mech E £475 to £800
Assistants, G F Westcott, B A.; F G Skinner, B SC £250 to £400

Water and Air Transport Division.

Keeper, G L Overton, A R C S £1,000
Assistants, M J. B Davy, G S Land Clowes, M A £250 to £400

Science Division.

Deputy Keeper, D Bavandall, A R C S £900
Assistants, Capt H Shaw, M SC, A Barclay, A R C S, W G Plummer, M SC £250 to £400

Science Library.

Deputy Keeper, S C Bradford, D SC £900
Assistants, E Lancaster-Jones, B A, H T Pledge B A £250 to £400

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

South Kensington, S W 7.

Open on Mon, Tu, Wed, and Fri from 10 a m to 5 p m, on Th, Sat and Bank Holidays from 10 a.m till 9 p m except Good Friday and Christmas Day Admission free Persons desiring the use of the Library must apply for a ticket The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2 30 p.m till 6 p m

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837, and dispersed among them Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest The Museum contains nine departments, viz —Architecture and Sculpture, Ceramics, Engraving, Illustration and Design, Metal work Paintings, Woodwork, Textiles, Library (books on art) and Book Production, and the Department of Circulation The older parts of the building were erected between 1860 and 1884, the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £132,991 in 1928-29, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1928-29, £6,382) was opened in 1872 The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re erected on land purchased for the purpose locally

Director and Secretary, E. R D Maclagan, C B E, F S A £1,200 to £1,500

SECRETARIAT

Museum Superintendent, A. V. Fullerton £500 to £600
Staff Clerk, C E Fish £400 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE

Deputy Keeper, R P Bedford, F S A. £900
Assistant, Miss M H Longhurst. £230 to £390

DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS

Keeper, B Rackham, F S A £1,000
Assistant Keeper, H E Read, B SC, M C £475 to £800
Assistants, W A Thorpe; W B Honey £250 to £440

DEPARTMENTS OF ENGRAVING, ILLUSTRATION, AND DESIGN, AND OF PAINTINGS.

Keeper, M Hardie, R I, R E £1,000
Assistant Keeper, B S Long £475 to £800
Assistants, F. W Stokes, J. Laver, £250 to £440; Miss M Clayton £230 to £390

LIBRARY

Keeper, G H Palmer, F S A £1,000
Deputy Keeper, A. Van de Put £900
Assistant Keeper, H C Andrews £475 to £800
Assistants, A W. Wheen, P B James £250 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK.

Deputy Keeper, A J Koop £900
Assistant Keeper, Maj C T. P Bailey £475 to £800
Assistant, C. C. Oman £250 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES.

Deputy Keeper, A J B Wace £900
Assistant Keeper, F G Trendell £475 to £800
Assistants, A L B Ashton, C E C Tattersall £250 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK.

Deputy Keeper, O. Brackett . . . £900
Assistant Keeper, H Clifford-Smith, F S A . . £475 to £800
Assistant, H C R Edwards . . £250 to £440

INDIAN SECTION

Keeper, C S Clarke . . . £1,000
Assistant Keeper, A J D Campbell . . £475 to £800
Assistants, K de B Codrington, A D H Smith . . £250 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF CIRCULATION

Keeper, H A Kennedy . . . £1,000
Assistant Keeper, A E J Torrens . . £475 to £800
Assistant, *C M Weekley . . £250 to £440

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.

Bethnal Green, Cambridge Road, E. 2 — Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, furniture, pottery, textiles, British birds. Section for objects of special interest to children Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day), Mon, Th, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Tu., Wed, Fri, Sat., 10 a.m to 5 p.m. Sundays, from 2 30 to 6 p.m.

Assistant Keeper, A K Sabin . . £475 to £800

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.

Imperial Institute Road, S. Kensington, S.W. 7

Open free daily, 10 a.m to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The formation of a collection connected with the War, was approved by the War Cabinet on March 5, 1917 The Imperial War Museum Act received the Royal Assent on July 2, 1920, and a Board of Trustees was appointed. The Museum was opened by H M the King on June 9, 1920, at the Crystal Palace The tenancy of the Crystal Palace having expired on March 31, 1924, the Museum was removed to the galleries known as the Western Galleries in the Imperial Institute Road The aeronautical collection was transferred to the Science Museum on loan The Museum was re-opened to the public on Nov 11, 1924 The collection includes Naval and Military trophies and relics, ordnance, small arms and ammunition, ship and other models, works of art, photographs (comprising over 100,000 subjects, prints of which may be purchased) and a reference library containing 40,000 books and pamphlets available for study to the public The reference sections are not open on Saturday afternoon or Sunday. All the attendants are men who served during the Great War.

Curator and Sec, Charles John Ffoulkes, C B E., F S.A

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

Open 10–4, 5 or 6, according to season. Paying days (*6d.*), Thursday and Friday Open free other days; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876, 1887 and 1911 The cost of administration of the National Galleries (Trafalgar Square and Millbank) in 1928–29 was estimated at £39,252

Director, A M Daniel . . . £1,200 to £1,500
Keeper and Secretary, C H. Collins Baker . . £900
Assistants, H I Kay; W G Constable £250 to £600

NATIONAL GALLERY, MILLBANK.

(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W 1.

Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, *6d.*; other days free For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery.

The National Gallery, Millbank, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, bart was opened to the public in 1910 The Gallery now includes a gallery for Modern Foreign Art and a gallery for Sargent's works the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen

Director, Charles Aitken . . £1,000
Asst Keeper, James B Manson . . £250 to £600
Assistant, H S Ede . . £250 to £600

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C 2.

Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season, free on Sunday, 2 30 to 5 30 (2 to 4 in winter), Thursday and Friday (Students' days) admission *6d* from 10 to 4 or 5.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856, the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr W H Alexander The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £1,142 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £9,973 in 1928–29

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, H. M Hake . £900
Assistant to Director, C K Adams ... £250 to £600
Assistant and Lecturer, J. Steegman £250 to £600

WALLACE COLLECTION,

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Admission *6d* on Tuesdays and Fridays; other days *free*. Open on weekdays 10 a.m to 5 p.m., Sundays 2 p.m to 5 p m Official lectures daily (Wed excepted) at 3 p m., and Saturday at 12 noon Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd Wallace, Bt, K C B, M P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government The collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous *objets d'art*. The expenses were estimated at £14,363 in 1927

Keeper & Secretary, Samuel James Camp, F S A £900
Assistants to Keeper, J. G Mann, M A, F S A; W P Gibson, B A . . . . . £250 to £600

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

Aberystwyth

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p m.; closed on Sundays

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury Contains over 500,000 printed books, and valuable MSS and rare printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act

Librarian, John Ballinger, C B E., M A

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays (admission *3d*) 2.30 to 5 p m

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council The collections consist of —(Geology), Relief Maps of Wales, 'David Davies" collection or fossil plants, "Griffith J. Williams" collection of minerals, and extensive collections relating to geology in Wales (Botany), the Welsh National Herbarium of over 100,000 specimens illustrating especially the flora of Wales, and collections illustrating general, agricultural and forest botany (Zoology), Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collections, British molluscs, spirit collections, all of special Welsh interest. (Archæology), Welsh pre-historic, Roman and other antiquities, casts of pre-Norman monuments of Wales, Welsh Byegones. (Art), Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the

* Also Secretary to the Advisory Council.

De Winton collection of Continental porcelain, Pyke-Thompson collection of water colour drawings and a general collection of paintings in oil, sculpture, silver, etc

President, the Rt Hon Lord Aberdare
Vice-President, the Rt Hon Lord Aldenley, K C M G.
Treasurer, Sir William Reardon Smith, Bt
Director, Dr Cyril Fox, F S A
Secretary, A H Lee, M C
Keepers (*Archaeology*), V E Nash-Williams, M A, (*Art*) Isaac J Williams, (*Botany*) H A Hyde, M A, (*Geology*) Dr F. J North, F G S, (*Zoology*) Colin Mathieson, M A

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,
Mound, Edinburgh

Open free on Mon, Tu, Wed and Sat, admission 6*d* Thurs and Fri, 10 a m to 5 p m (4 in winter) Open free on Sundays 2 to 5 (4 in winter).
Director, J L Caw, F S A *Scot*
Keeper, Stanley Cursiter, O B E, A R S A, R S W

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a m to 5 p m (4 in winter) Not open on Sundays
Director, Jas L Caw, F S A *Scot*
Keeper, Stanley Cursiter, O B E, A R S A, R S W

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a m to 5 p m (4 in winter) Not open on Sundays
Director, J Graham Callander
Assistant Keeper Arthur J. H Edwards

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND,
Parliament House, Edinburgh

Open free on weekdays, 10 am to 5 p m; Saturdays, 10 to 1 Not open on Sundays.
Under the National Library of Scotland Act, 1925, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, became the National Library of Scotland
Chairman of the Trustees, Rt Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt
Librarian of the National Library, William K Dickson, L L D

OTHER LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, Oxford — Art and Archæological collections of the University. Randolph and Egyptian Sculpture galleries, Mediæval room, Arundel vestibule, Dept of Antiquities (with Cretan Collection), Dept of Fine Art (with Raphael and Michelangelo drawings, &c) Open daily 10 to 4, admission 6*d*, free after 2 p m.; Sundays, 2 to 4, free (Term time only)
Keeper of the Ashmolean and Dept of Antiquities, E T Leeds, M A
Keeper of Dept of Fine Art, C F. Bell, M A
BEDE LIBRARY, 36 Eccleston Square, London, S.W 1.
Warden, Rev Gilbert Shaw
BIRMINGHAM ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM — Open free daily 10 to 5 (Nov to Jan. 4 p m.), Wednesdays to 8 throughout year, Sundays 2 to 5
BODLEIAN LIBRARY AND PICTURE GALLERY, Oxford (one of the 6 Copyright Libraries) —Open daily from 9 to 3, 4 or 5 (according to season), admission to visitors 3*d*.
Bodley's Librarian, Dr A E Cowley.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Senate House Yard, Cambridge (one of the 6 Copyright Libraries) —Open daily from 9 30 to 4; Saturdays 9 to 1.30; admission free
Librarian, A. F Scholfield, M A

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S W 3 —Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust Open daily 10 a.m to sunset, 1*s* (6*d* Saturdays)
Secretary, Mrs Hilary Jenkinson.
CENTRAL LIBRARY FOR STUDENTS, Galen Place, Bury Street, London, W C 1 Books may be borrowed through any public or other library in England and Wales
Librarian, Luxmoore Newcombe
CUMING MUSEUM, Central Library, Walworth Road, S E 17 — Natural History, "Folk" relics, "Bygones," Royal relics, Marshalsea Pump, "Oliver Twist" copper, coins and tokens Tinworth panels Open free daily, 12 noon (Sat 10 a m.) to 8 30 p m; Sun, 6 to 9 p.m
DAVID COPPERFIELD LIBRARY, Somers Town, Euston Road, N W. 1
DICKENS MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, 48 Doughty Street, London, W C 1 (Dickens Fellowship) — Open daily 11 to 1 and 2 to 5, admission 1*s*.
Pres, Sir Charles C Wakefield, Bt, C B E
DR JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, London, E C 4 —Open daily from 10 30 to 4 30 or 5 (according to season); admission 6*d*. Not open on Sundays, except by writing to the custodian previously Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street
FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, Trumpington Street, Cambridge —Art collections of the University Numerous Picture and Sculpture galleries Library Open free daily 10 to 4, or 5 (according to season), Sundays from 2 to 4, or 5. Closed first Wednesday of each month
Director, S C Cockerell, M A
GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses) —Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest Maintained by L C C Open free from 11 to 6 p m on week-days, and 2 p.m to 6 p.m on Sundays Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays)
GLASGOW —Corporation Art Gallery, Kelvingrove Park Open free Mon, Wed., Fri 10 a m. to 5 p m.; Tu., Th, Sat 10 a.m to 9 p m Sundays 2 to 5
GLASGOW.—Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts, Sauchiehall Street.
GUILDHALL LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY, Guildhall, London, E C.2.—Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept and from 10 to 4. Oct to Feb Library and Newspaper Room open daily 10 to 6
Librarian and Curator of the Museum, J. L. Douthwaite
Director, Art Gallery, (vacant)
Museum Clerk, Quintin Waddington.
HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open Mon, Wed., Sat. May 1 to Aug. 31, 11 to 5, Sept. 1 to April 30, 11 to 3. Admission 6*d*
HOME OFFICE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W. 1.—A permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting safety, health and welfare of industrial workers. Open every weekday 10 a.m to 1 p.m., and on Saturdays 2 to 4 p.m. Admission free Persons under 18 not admitted except in parties for instructional purposes.
Director, Sir Gerald Bellhouse, C.B. (H M Chief Inspector of Factories)

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill, S E 23 (L C C)—Natural History of Man and Animals Admission free. Weekdays 11 a m till 5.30, 6, or 7 p m, according to season Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 8 p m Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day.

HULL.—Ferens Art Gallery Admission free daily 10 to 5; Sundays 2 30 to 4 30.
Curator, Vincent Galloway.

KEATS MEMORIAL HOUSE, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N W 3—Open free Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays 10 to 6 April to Sept, 10 to 4 Oct to March Other times by appointment. Tel Hampstead 2062

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY, Lambeth, S E 1—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4 (May to July, 10 to 4.30) and forenoon of Tuesdays A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter, in September, and early part of October.

LEEDS ART GALLERY—Open free daily 10 a m. to 6 p m, Wed. and Sat. 10 a m. to 9 p m., Sunday 2 30 to 5 p m
Director, Frank Lambert

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. 14—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures, and works by well-known Kensington and other artists Open free M., Tu and Th. 11 to 3; Wed and Fri. 11 to 1; Sat. 11 to 5. Closed on Sundays

LIVERPOOL—Walker Art Gallery Roscoe collection of Old Masters and large collection of Modern Paintings Open free daily, April to Sept from 10 to 6; Oct to March 10 to dusk, Sundays (April to August) 2 to 5

LONDON LIBRARY, St James's Square, S W. 1.
Sec and Librarian, Dr C T. Hagberg Wright

MANCHESTER ART GALLERY, Mosley Street—Open free daily 10 a m. to 6 p m., Sundays 2 30 to 5
Curator, Lawrence Haward, M A

MANCHESTER—Chetham Library. Open free daily 9 30 to 4 or 5; Saturdays 9 30 to 4

MANCHESTER.—The John Rylands Library, Deansgate Public admitted Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 to 6 Open to holders of Readers' Tickets Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 6; Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 9, Saturdays, 10 to 2

NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND (1882), 35 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S W 1, *Northern Branch*, 5 St. John Street, Manchester—Open free daily 149,339 volumes (including music) in Braille and Moon types.
Sec and Librarian, Miss O. I Prince

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Laing Art Gallery—Admission free, daily 10 to 6 (Fridays 2 p.m. to 6 p m., Saturdays 10 a m. to 8 p m.), Sundays 3 to 5 p m.
Curator, C Bernard Stevenson

NOTTINGHAM MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY. The Castle, Nottingham—Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Winter), 8.30 p m (Summer), free; Fridays 10 to 4, admission 6*d*.; Sundays 2 to 5

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S W. 1, contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 7.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, London, W 1.

PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY—*See* p 381

PEPYSIAN LIBRARY, Magdalene College, Cambridge.—Collection bequeathed by Samuel Pepys Open free on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays 12 to 1, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays 2 30 to 3 30
Librarian, The Master.

PRIVATE PICTURE GALLERIES.—There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London, admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand. Among the most notable are those at *Apsley House*, Hyde Park Corner (Duke of Wellington), *Bridgewater House*, Piccadilly (Earl of Ellesmere); *Doughty House*, Richmond (Sir F L Cook, Bt), *Grosvenor House*, Upper Grosvenor Street (Duke of Westminster); *Holland House*, Kensington Road (Earl of Ilchester); *Lansdowne House*, Curzon Street (Marquess of Lansdowne)

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—*See* p. 230

RADCLIFFE CAMERA, Oxford.—Reading room for Bodleian—Open daily 10 a m to 10 p.m; admission (for visitors) 2*d*

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W 1 (founded in 1768)—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May to first week of August, from 9 to 7 (August Bank Holiday 10 p m), admission 1*s* 6*d*, catalogue, 1*s*. Exhibition of works by old masters, British and Foreign artists, 8 weeks from middle of January, from 10 till 5; admission, 1*s* 6*d*, catalogue, 1*s* Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily (exc Sundays), from 11 to 4; catalogue 1*s*

ROYAL CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ART, Plas Mawr, Conway, North Wales Annual Exhibition June to Sept. (inclusive) Plas Mawr, a beautiful Elizabethan mansion, is open daily (exc. Sundays) from 10 to dusk all the year round.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY, Princes Street, Edinburgh—Annual Exhibition of works by living artists, middle of April to end of August; admission 1*s*

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly, London, W 1—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 25 to May 30, admission 1*s*

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.—Open from Oct 14 to Dec 14, admission 1*s*

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 5A Pall Mall East, London, S W 1 (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in March and October; admission 1*s*.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. 2—Admission to the Museum by order of Members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, Monday to Friday, 10 to 5; Saturday, 10 to 1. Closed during Sept.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7—Map room open to public free

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, London, W C. 2—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall, London, S W. 1.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels, collections of arms of all periods Admission to the Museum 1s, daily · 6d after noon on Saturdays Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free 10 to 5

ST BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane Fleet Street, London, E C 4.

ST DYFNIOL'S LIBRARY, Hawarden, Flintshire *Warden*, Rev C R N Blakiston, M A

SHEFFIELD —Museum and Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park. Open free 10 to 5 (Oct to March), 6 (April and Sept.): 7 (May and Aug); 8 30 (June and July) Mappin Art Gallery open on Sundays, 2 to 5 p m Museum closed on Sundays

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W C 2 —The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, &c, the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I (B C 1370), and many architectural, sculptural and antiquarian treasures Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August inclusive, and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November Hours, 10 30 to 5, in November to 4 For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally A list of publications of the Museum will be sent on application.

Curator, Arthur T Bolton F S A, I R I B A

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 54 Wigmore Street, London, W.1.—Daily, 10 to 5 30, Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists, nurses and research workers on presentation of card, others on application to—

Conservator, L W G Malcolm, M Sc, I R S E.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road, London, E C 1.—Interesting relics of John and Charles Wesley Open week-days from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4, charge 6*d*.

Curator, Rev. Wm. Stewart.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, Whitechapel, London, E. 1. Stations, Aldgate and Aldgate East.—Loan Exhibitions held here during year Admission free, weekdays 12 to 9 p.m , Sundays 2 to 9 p.m.

DR. WILLIAMS'S CHARITY AND LIBRARY, Gordon Square London, W C 1.

Sec., Rev J. Worthington, B A

Librarian, S. K Jones, B A.

YORK —Yorkshire Museum, founded in 1822. Open 9 to 5; admission 1*s* Collections of Yorkshire pottery and porcelain, mediæval pottery, Roman and mediæval antiquities, flint, stone and bronze implements, mediæval architecture, geology, etc.

Keeper, Dr Walter E. Collinge, F S A

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,

19 Old Jewry, E.C. 2

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo III., c 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr Pitt's Sinking Fund" In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this was commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund" In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote, and in 1923 another "New" Sinking Fund was set up by Mr Baldwin These, with other funds detailed on p 523, now mainly operate in reducing the Debt The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Accountant General of the Supreme Court, and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £15,769 in 1928–29

Comptroller-General, Maurice Francis Headlam, C B £1,500

Private Secretary, R W Illing . £200

Assist Comptroller and Actuary, H Weatherill, C B E, F I A . . £1,050 to £1,250

Chief Clerk, E S Jones, O B E., I I A . . £700

Principal Clerks, E S Jones, O B E, F I A; E W. Kitson, A I A, C B Hobbins £550 to £700

Assistant do, G Rackham, H R Powell: A Mackenzie, H R Say, G T Milne; O. J Phillips, A I A . . £400 to £500

Brokers, Messrs Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co . . £2,000

NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.

Head Office, 17 North Audley Street, W 1.

By the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 1928, it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies and Branches, and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 9, 1912

Chief Auditor & Secretary, W A. Middleton, O B E. £1,200

Chief Inspector of Audit, W G. Twort, I S O £900

Establishment and Accounts Officer, R. McCormack £500 to £600

Inspectors of Audit, (5), *Senior Auditors*, (13), *Auditors*, (24); *Senior Assistant Auditors*, (27)

H M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767, by the Board of Longitude The office is now under the control of H M Board of Admiralty The expenses of preparation were estimated at £4,029 in 1928 29

Superintendent, P H Cowell, D Sc , F R S . . £700

Deputy do, L J Comrie, Ph D , F.R A S £350 to £500

Assistant, W F Donk, M A , F R A S. . £300 to £450

OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676 The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £2,000 annually.

Astronomer Royal, Sir F W Dyson, K B E , LL. D., I.P.S. £2,000 to £2,200

Chief Assistants, J Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., F.R A S; W M H Greaves, M A., F R A S . . £500 to £700

Assistants, C Davidson, F.R.A.S., W. Howyer, F.R.A.S.; H. Furner, F R A S , W. M Witchell, B.Sc , F R A S (*Magnetic and Meteorological*) . . £200 to £600

Junior do (*Higher Grade*), P J. Melotte, F.R.A S; W Stevens, I R.A.S.; R T Cullen, F R A S ; H. W. Acton, F R A S. . . . . £300 to £400

Clerical Assistant, D. J R. Edney, F.R.A S. £300 to £400

Royal Observatory.

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.—£1,657

Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D Sc., F R S. £400

First Asst Astronomer, J Storey, F.R A.S £350 to £450

Asst Astronomers, R, W Wrigley, A., E. A. Baker, B.Sc. . . . . £200 to £350

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.

Astronomer, Harold Spencer Jones, M A., Sc D., F.R.A S. £967 to £1,067

Chief Assist, Herbert Horrocks, M.A., F R A S. £667 to £867

Assistants, R W. Cheesman, A. J. Wilkin; R. Woodgate . . . . . £325 to £725

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

(Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade).

35 Old Queen Street, S W 1 (Victoria 9040)
City Branch Office, 73 Basinghall Street, E C 2 (London Wall 4713)

For H M Trade Commissioners, *see* p 99

For Commercial Diplomatic Officers, *see* pp. 735 to 826 (Complete Edition).

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of Additional Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of Overseas Trade and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has, in addition, taken over certain functions formerly performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with Commercial Intelligence and with the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services. The cost of administration was estimated at £320,973 in 1928–29.

Secretary, D H Hacking, OBE, MP £2,000
Private Secretary, C. M Pickthall
Do (*Party*), Major G H M Broun-Lindsay DSO, MP ... *unpaid*
Comptroller-General, Sir E T F. Crowe, CMG £1,800
Private Secretary, E L Mercier.
Directors, R W Matthew, CMG (*Empire, Trades & Economic Dirn*), J Pleton Bagge (*Foreign Dirn*), Lt.-Col H. W G Cole, CSI, CVO, OBE (*Exhibitions & Fairs Dirn*) ... £2,000 to £2,200
Inspector-General of Overseas Services, W J Glenny, OBE (*acting*) (*and allowances*) £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors, J A P Edgcumbe, OBE (*seconded to Colonial Office*), G I H Lloyd, L A. Pash, OBE, P C Rice, OBE (*Chief Establishment Officer and Finance Officer*), R E R C Brinsley Richards, OBE, M W Donald, H W Wiswould, Hon C C Parker, OBE (*acting*), C. Taylor, OBE £700 to £900

Senior Intelligence Officers, C E G House, MVE, A C Cruttenden (*Head of City Branch Office*), A G Chuter, MBE, L N Barker, E H Bliss, G F Braddock, J S Andrews, A R Hazel (*seconded to the Board of Trade*), G W Betts, C M Jones, W C Scott, L A de L Meredith, OBE, J J Holloway, A B Marchant, S A. Deacon, W H Evans (*acting*), O P. Dick, MBE (*acting*) £550 to £700

Intelligence Officers, D F Blyther, A Beecroft, MBE, E P J Briggs, G H Meadmore, F Biggs, W J Paddon, S Robson, W G Bruzaud, J F. P Fielding, R C E Mine, C H Davies, MC, R G Mercer, G C Hatton, F W Rogers, A I Schue, H E Gibbs, H A Treganowan, A C Stewart, A. A Longden, DSO, C H Reeve, T C Walton (£400 to £600 personal to last-named officer) (*the foregoing hold the personal title of First Class Intelligence Officer*); W T Gibson, E Warren, D F Crawford, J A Dormann, E Adams, J W Golsby, J N Goad, G H Kelly; W Hall, E S A Baynes, F J Darbyshire; C S Toseland, A W H Hall, A L Willis; H C Grange, D H Lyal, J C Pittman, O Clark, A G C Deuber, C F Monier-Williams, E L F Clough-Taylor, T L Relton, S J Graham, T R Ritchie, J Mandeheld, J McE Martin, H Massie-Blomfield, TD, H. A Jones, MC (*seconded to the Committee of Imperial Defence*), C F F Fagan; A C Pomroy, C M Pickthall, A Schofield, J B Greaves, F J Gick, E W Webster-Jones, R D J Moore, H E Webber, G S Dixon, OBE; E L Mercier, G H Jeans, H Oldham (*acting*), A W. Burton (*acting*) E J. Gaines (*acting*), R C Stewart, J Shearer .. £250 to £500

BRITISH ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORIES.

Observatory	Director	Altitude. Metres.	Position. Long E or W.	Lat N. or S
			H. M. S. ° ′	° ′
Armagh	Rev. W F A Ellison, MA	64	0 26 35 W	54 21 2 N
Cambridge	Prof A S Eddington, DSC, FRS (Plumian Prof)	28	0 0 23 E	52 12 9 N
,, (*Solar Physics*)		30		
Dunsink	Charles Martin (*Acting*)	86	0 25 21 W	53 23 2 N
Durham University	Harold Thomson, MSC (*Hon Director*)	108	0 6 20 W	54 46 1 N
Edinburgh	(See above)	146	0 12 44 W	55 55 5 N
Glasgow University	Dr L Becker	55	0 17 11 W	55 52 7 N
Greenwich	(See above)	47	0 0 0	51 28 6 N
Liverpool		62	0 12 17 W	53 24 1 N
Norman Lockyer (*Salcombe Hill, Devon*)	Major W J. S. Lockyer, MA, PhD.	171	0 12 53 W	50 41 2 N
Oxford (*University*)	H. H Turner, DSC, FRS (Savilian Prof of Astronomy)	64	0 5 0 W	51 45 6 N
Oxford (*Radcliffe*)	H Knox-Shaw, DSC	65	0 5 3 W	51 45 6 N
South Kensington (*Imperial College*)	Herbert Dingle	11	0 0 42 W	51 29 8 N
Stonyhurst College	Rev E D O'Connor, SJ	117	0 9 53 W	53 50 6 N
University College, London	Prof L N G Filon, FRS			
Kodaikanal	Thomas Royds, DSC	2343	5 9 52 E	10 13 8 N
Madras		7	5 21 0 E	13 4 1 N
Adelaide (*S.A.*)	G. F Dodwell	128	9 14 20 E	34 55 6 S
Canberra (*Solar Physics*)	W G Duffield, DSC		9 56 0 E	35 19 5 S
Cape of Good Hope	(See above)	10	1 13 55 E	33 56 1 S
Dehra Dun (*Haig Obs*)	(Indian Trig Survey)	682	5 12 12 E	30 18 9 N
Helwan (*Egypt*)	P A Curry	115	2 5 22 E	29 51 5 N
Hong Kong (*Royal Obs*)	T F Claxton, FRAS	33	7 36 41 E	22 18 2 N
Hyderabad (*Nizamiah Obs*)	T P Bhaskaran, MA	554	5 13 49 E	17 25 9 N
Johannesburg (*Union Obs*)	H. E Wood, MSC	1786	1 52 18 E	26 10 9 S
Mauritius	R A. Watson, BA	55	3 50 13 E	20 5 7 S
Melbourne	J M Baldwin, DSC.	28	9 39 54 E	37 49 0 S
Ottawa (*Dominion Obs.*)	R Meldrum Stewart, MA	101	5 2 52 W	45 23 6 N
Perth (*W.A.*)	H B Curlewis	60	7 43 22 E	31 57 2 S
Victoria, B.C. (*Dominion Astrophysical Obs*)	J. S Plaskett, DSC, FRS	229	8 13 40 W	48 31 3 N
Wellington, N.Z (*Dominion Obs*)	C E Adams, DSC	127	11 39 4 E	41 17 1 S

Junior Clerks, Officers (Cadet Grade), R H Owen (£120 to £300, Miss M L Edwards . . £150 to £250
Accountant, D J O'Callaghan, M B E . £550 to £700
Principal Accountant, I Butler . £400 to £500
Assistant Accountants, F. Holmes, F A Hubbard, W H J Gillman (*acting*), C E Thorogood (*acting*) £300 to £400
Deputy Establishment Officer, J L Butler £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, A Fivade . . . £300 to £400
Librarian, G F Rivers £400 to £500
Assistant Librarians, S W Rose, W E Rumble (*acting*) £300 to £400
Staff Officer (Old Scheme), A H Pike £300 to £400
Assistant for Shipping Enquiries, G V Honey £300 to £400
Branch Clerical Officers, E Bull, R C P Hughes, J D Dixon, J. Balcon, S O Gray, W H Hook, G S Clutter (*on loan from the Ministry of Pensions*), B B Odlum, R J Lawrence (*acting*), A. R Slack (*acting*), I Cohen (*acting*), F Dov (*acting*), £300 to £400, Miss F M Wood, M B E £230 to £300
Enquiry Room Clerks, A Gunsberg (*acting*), D Broad (*acting*) £200 to £300
Chief Superintendent of Typists, Miss M G. E Beresford £200 to £230

Export Credits Guarantee Department
9, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C 4.

(Royal 8772)

Manager, F H Nixon (*seconded from H M Treasury*) (*and allowance*) £700 to £900
Assistant Managers, A Mullins, C B E, £700 to £900, J. Beynon M B E (*inclusive*) £1,000
Secretary, J A. Stuling . £550 to £700
Accountant, G W Hutcheson £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officer, E C Adams £400 to £500
Broker, W M Hill £250 to £500 (*plus allowance*)
Assistant Brokers, C J Holford-Stevens (*acting*); H. V. Davies (*acting*) . . . . £300 to £400

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.
South Kensington, S W. 7.

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1837–1887) By the Imperial Institute Management Act of 1916 it was placed under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, assisted by an Executive Council composed of twenty-five members As a result of resolutions passed at the Imperial Economic Conference held in London in 1923, it was decided to amalgamate the Institute and the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau and in accordance with this decision, a new Act entitled "The Imperial Institute Act, 1925," was passed in that year to give effect to the amalgamation The management of the Institute, as thus reconstructed, was transferred to the control of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, who, as the responsible Minister, is assisted by a Board of Governors, of which particulars are given below The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of interimperial trade in raw materials (1) by investigations with a view to utilisation, (2) by supplying information as to sources, quality and uses, and (3) by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Empire The principal departments of the Institute are —(1) Permanent Empire Exhibition The Exhibition Galleries are open to the public free from 10 a.m to 5 p.m (Sundays 2.30 p.m to 5 p.m.) After a complete reorganisation of the exhibits and their disposition in the various Courts, the collections illustrate the products and also the scenery and life of the different countries of the British Empire There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with enquiries. Lecture demonstrations are given to parties from the schools and to members of the public at stated times A Cinema has been installed in which films are shown daily free depicting the life, sports and industries of the countries of the British Empire (2) Plant and Animal Products Department This department deals with all investigations and enquiries relating to Foodstuffs, Oil seeds, Essential Oils, Rubber, Fibres, Tobacco, Timbers, Gums and Resins, and such-like products An Advisory Council has been appointed, and technical advisory committees, including representatives of the trades or industries concerned, co-operate in the work on Rubber, Timber, Silk, Vegetable Fibres, Animal Fibres, Tanning Materials, Hides and Skins, Essential Oils and Resins, and Oils and Oil seeds (3) Mineral Resources Department This department is responsible for dealing with all enquiries and investigations of a mineral nature An Advisory Council on Minerals has been appointed and there are 25 advisory technical committees, each dealing with a special group of minerals and metals

Board of Governors

President, Douglas H Hacking, C B E, M.P (*Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade*)
Vice-President, Sir E T F. Crowe, C M G (*Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade*)
Representatives of the Dominions, India, &c The Hon. Peter Larkin (*High Commissioner for Canada*), Maj Gen The Hon Sir Granville de L Ryrie, G C M G, C B, V D., (*High Commissioner for Australia*); The Hon Sir James Parr, K C M G (*High Commissioner for New Zealand*), The Hon J S Smit (*High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa*), Sir John Bennett, K B E (*High Commissioner for Newfoundland*), Sir Atul Chatterjee, K C I E (*High Commissioner for India*)
Representatives of Government Departments, C L. Stocks (*Treasury*), P W. L Ashley, C B, and Dr. F. H Hatch, O B E, M.C (*Board of Trade*); J F N Green, B.A., F C S (*Colonial Office*); P. H. Evschiel, C M G (*Crown Agents*), H R Dale, C B. (*Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries*), H T Tizard, C.B, F.R.S (*Department of Scientific and Industrial Research*)
Representatives of scientific and Commercial Interests, Prof Sir J B Farmer, D.Sc, M A, LL D., F R.S. (*Royal Society*), Wallace Thornycroft, J P, F R S E, M I M E, W Forster Brown, M I C E., M I M M; H. F. Marriott, A.R S M, M I C E, M I M M (*formerly Governors of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau*); Sir Stanley Machin, J P. (*President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce*), A Johnston (*Federation of British Industries*), Dr A. W. Hill, C M G, F L S, M.A, F R S. (*Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew*) Lt.-Col Sir David Prain, C M G, C I E, I R S F R S.E., I L S (*Chairman, Advisory Council on Plant and Animal Products*), Sir R A S Redmayne, K.C B, F C S, M S C, M I C E, M I M M (*Chairman, Advisory Council on Mineral Resources*).
Secretary, Major O J. F Keatinge, D S.O.

The Board of Governors is assisted by a Managing Committee and a Laboratory Committee, as well as by the Advisory Councils and Technical Committees.

Principal Officers

Director, Lt.-Gen Sir W. T. Furse, K C B, D S O.
Secretary, Major O J F Keatinge, D S.O
Plant and Animal Products Department, H Brown (*Principal*), E Goulding, D Sc (*Vice-Principal*); S E Chandler, D Sc. (*Chief Assistant*), J. R Furlong, Ph D (*Superintendent Laboratories*)
Mineral Resources Department, Major W. M Henderson-Scott, A R S M, F C S (*Principal*); T. Crook, A R S C, L.C S. (*Vice-Principal*); S J Johnstone, B Sc. (*Superintendent Laboratories*)
Exhibition Galleries, H Spooner (*Curator*)

PATENT OFFICE
(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C 2.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I c 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57 The duties are performed by a Comptroller General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £263,504 in 1928-29

Comptroller-General, William Smith Jarratt ...£1,500
Private Secretary, R W Luce
Assistant Comptrollers, A J Martin, O B.E.; H. C. Haycraft, £1,000 to £1,200, M. F Lindley £900 to £1,100
Superintending Examiners, G F. Hambly, O.B.E., £750 to £1,200; W A. Taylor, A S Cox, D. Robinson; F W Dunn, O B.E; A J. Wilson £750 to £900
Principals, B G Crewe, M B E., £650 to £850, J. Barratt, R. C. Winyard, W. J Mitson £650 to £800
Librarian, A. A. Gomme . . . . . £500 to £650

Senior Examiners, R Adams, £600 to £800, E A Gere, J W Barker, F G Smith, V Lough, A E Dodridge, R C Wale, A G Bell, W A Ogden, C I Sutton, M C, A J Cousin, T Beacall, J J Foster, J H Binder, G H Green, H W Hilhar, C B E, B K Maxwell, H Harding, H W Monroe, A Ward, R T Lavender, J Powrie, T E Glover, J J Lee, A J Cook £600 to £750

Examiners (Old Class), A Wilson, D Walton, V G Alexander, F Ackroyd, B Moss, L Phenesy, S Andrews, R B Foster £500 to £650

Examiners, H W Heath, J A Parker, F G Woodford, E Little, F Dewhurst, S A S Bird; A L Gray, G H Childs, W J Mayhew, T Knowles, O B E, W J A Pursh; F E Grant, H Freak, J W Bukby, H F C Walsworth, A Blok, J J Honan, S Read, M B E, M C, R W Ainsworth, W Welch, A Garrard, A Berry, A W Greenwood, H D Leadbetter, R H Simpson, J N Brown, J H Oates, H W Chapman, C Price, S F Paul, A W Steed, G E Parker, E W Pyke; W R Chipp, C S Bonham, J G Howells, A F Rees, W Vaughan, G H Delf, W Feast, G H Makey, F Road J T Borthwick, L M Rampal, P A Fisher, A F Hooper, M E Wilson, E A Coles, M C, A H Tongue, R Alexander, M C, W R Spencer, L W Holloway, E A Lynn, A T Larter, M B E, P C Whittlidge, M B E, A E Watson; S S Speaks, N T Ford, O B E, H E Hodgson, H F Vaughan; B P Williams, T H Langford; H H Smilson; S H Smith, F C Summerson, C Grant, A R Tierney, J Lloyd, F J Dickens, P H Revell, P Clarkson, R H Grant, W F Burch, W B Wood, W E Dennett, W W Parfrey, W C L Battersby, A E Monkcom, S H E May, H W Watson, G Dowse, W L Perry, E J W Barker, J Penzer, J E C Liddle, H L Saunders, J J Harkess, S E R Starling, E G Chapman, H V Ridout, L Naylor, A E Humber, C S Coombes, J H Brightman, O B E, G W Culton, W E Ostler, T A Colvill, E C Martin, S H Webb, S W Belchambers, J M Robertson, J Watson, A W Gould F Fielden, G F Hemens, M C, J Robertshaw, J Barnett, A E Blake, J A Watson; A H Whalen, Norman Brown, S E Chisholm, M. C Boff, H Holmes, J W Waters, H E Collins, C W Hume, M C, E Jobling, M C, W F Frew, S. P Elliott, W A Stubuck, J P Lavery, M C, W E Wallis; R W Winn, A C Higgs, C L McKenzie, G E Edmundson, F Law, P R G Silk, G A Sutcliffe, W Parkin, A C McGeorge, J E Pringle, J C Greer, T. B Laudo, A G Tapster, J Grant, A R. Deacon, F G Clarke, A E Foreman, E M Atkins, R Hart, J L Blake, A P Olive, A C Ruthhead, C Harvey, J E Taylor, J W Millington, H C Miller, H W O'Connell, B Benson, E M Bennett, F A Swann; F Douglas, H S Gilman, D W H Bell, R M Bradbury, L F Conlman, G James, W H Langmaid, H F Gill, P H Knapman, U J Price, E C Catterall, W A Rowe, W E Watts, L H Duncanson; B. G Lane, A W Clarke, R M Colmer, L R W Poole, J L Girling, W Langstaff; L H Mogridge, T L Hulse, V F Dorey L S. Morris, F H Overell, H. S Hole P F Thompson, A H Yugo, C W Gundry, G Roberts, H N C Smith, I J Bleshu, W Glass, D H Read, E S Arundel, R Cary £250 to £600

Assistant Examiners, R F Whitehead, E B P Wood, G J Maskell, F M Cray, M H Hey, T H Moore, S L Hoit £150 to £450

Senior Staff Officers, H F Rogers, C T Browne, C Lotan £500 to £600

Staff Officers, H Bunbury, J Egan, H Pheasey, H N Bude J F Fisher; B C Mullett, H J. Sampson; A J Plance, W M Faulkner, W A Nunino (*acting*), E J. Trouse (*acting*) £400 to £500

Deputy Librarian, W. E White £350 to £450

Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), S Mitton £450 to £600

Clerk of the Register of Textile Designs (Manchester Branch), H J. E Easton £300 to £450

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Whitehall, S W. 1

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660 Other offices were incorporated in 1848 Its function is that of paying agent for the different Government Departments, other than the Revenue Departments The majority of its payments are made through banks or whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England, but cash payments are also made and the payment of pensions is an important feature of its work The Department also constitutes the machinery for deducting Income Tax from the pensions & which it handles The Establishment charges were estimated at £93,200 in 1927-28

Paymaster General, The Duke of Sutherland *unp*
Assistant Paymaster General, Roland Wilkins, C B £1,500

Private Sec, E G Harwood
Principal Clerks, J Mahood, £850 to £950, F H W Webster, S Stephens . £750 to £850
Heads of Divisions, J R Cole, P S Owen; C Jordan, A H Mar, W Steers, T W Beard; M E Martin, W. J Dick, H L Botting £550 to £700

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

18 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W 1.

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act, was estimated at £57,215,800 in 1928 29

Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon G C Tryon, M P £2,000
Private Secs, F N Smith, I Powell
Do (Parly), S. Kenneth Murchison, M P *unp*
Parliamentary Secretary, Lt-Col Rt Hon G F Stanley, C M G, M P £1,200
Private Sec, C A Pearce, M C
Do (Parly), Maj A J Edmondson, M P *unp*
Permanent Secretary, Sir George Chrystal, K C B £2,200
Private Secretary, R Herbert

General Administration

Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir Adair Hope, K B E, C B, . . . £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, A Cunnison, C J Tate, O B E £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, P F Atkin, G. H Glover, C R Leak, I S O., N G Loughnane, C B, J A. Simes, O B E £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, R Herbert, I Powell, F N Smith, £200 to £500, Miss M S Cox £300 to £400

Awards

Directors, C M Wynne, W H C Plummer, O B E., P H Maggs, O B E £850 to £1,000
Senior Principal Clerks, E L V Crocker, O B E, P Orr . . £750 to £850

Accounts

Accountant-General, W Sanger, C B, J P £1,200
Deputy do, R A Ledgard O B E £850 to £1,000
Assistant Accountants General, W L Addyman, J D Stewart, O B E £750 to £850

Pension Issue Office

Controller, T J Arnold, C B E . £850 to £1,000
Deputy Controllers, A W. Rowe, O B E, T Rees £750 to £850

Special Grants Committee

Secretary (Senior Principal Clerk), F G. Hinks, O B E £750 to £850

Principal Clerks, S Aldridge, O B E, Lt-Col J. Atkinson, D S O, O B E, W E G Bloxham, J C. Brampton (*Ministry Representative in Canada*), A R Campbell, W A. G Christie, J. A Cuthbirth; H I Davies, M B E, A C Dodd; G J. Gilbert, M P I, P G Grimble C W Hall, F. A. Halliday, E W H Harbour; J W Hodges; H W. Horridge, M B E, W C Letts, T E Metcalfe, O B E, J R. Owen, H. C Potts, H V Rhodes; E S Roberts, S. J. Muir-Smith; J P Sykes, M B E; C V. Tapp, W A Tutchen, M B E., D Walker-Arnott, F. Warburton, C G Ward, W. H Whiteley; S H Wisdom . . . £550 to £700

Senior Officer in Charge of Investigations, A. J Watts £550 to £650

Senior Staff Officers, R. B Cobb, MBE., P V F Raffaelli . . £500 to £600

Deputy Principal Clerks, Capt J C Arnold, H S Barlow, W S Bell, F D Bickford, W E Flint, W Henderson, H H Rix, E C Roberts, MBE., Paym.-Lieut.-Com A Robertson, R.N.R., C Watts £550

Higher Executive Officers, C A Allen, T W Amos, G R Ball A J Bateman, G W Bayliss, R Belford, T L Brett, T A Brown, R H Burden, H D Butler, T. Cairns, H F Calder J Cameron, C C Cobbe F Cooper, W J Cooper, F Coward, Maj B S R Cunningham, E L Cuthbert, W S E Dallier, M Davenport, J R Deans, C F. Doyle, Maj H Erwin OBE., J D Feely, M.B.E., W W Fielding, C A A. Foster, J Gray, A H Glover, E W Hall, M W Hallett, G F Hayes, E Haydonwhite D Henry J H Hennejam, P A Hurst, E V C Hughes, W J Irving, J D Johnson, R E Johnston, Capt C H Jolley G F F Kimber, H G Logan, W C Lucas, A V McCullough, A F MacDonald, A S Martin R R Martin A J Merriott, P Mitchell W C G Moger, O.B.E., R S Morgan A W Moss, H L Nicholls A K Noakes W H Norman, M.B.E., A M Olsen, Capt R E Oxton, M.C., D W. Page, J E Pepper A N Pinnock A T Porter T Pratt W G. Pratt, J C Price; E J Pymbroe, A G Rayner, D R Roberts M.B.E.; O M Roberts A G W Sawyer, W H Scobham, G E Snelton W Sherrill, F S Siddall, B A Smee, A Smith, F J B Smith, J Stables, C A S Stephens, C Stokes W H Turner V W H Waller C B White; A Wilson £400 to £500

Staff Officers, P E Best R Bullard, R Coos, H. C H Eland, A H Hudson, F A Pickett, B D Wenham £400 to £500

Higher Executive Officers, Miss M F T Hitchcock, Miss E M Hough, Miss E M Sterling £300 to £400

Senior Staff Officers, Miss M F Browne, M.B.E. £350 to £450

Staff Officers Miss M L Clague, Miss E T Hyslop, Miss M J Love, Miss D K E Smyth, Miss G A. Thorne . . £300 to £400

Medical Services.

Director-General Col Sir A Lisle A Webb, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. £1,800

Deputy do., Lt.-Col A B Ward, C.B.E., D.S.O. £1,600

Directors, Dr A M Gossage, C.B.E., £1,350, Dr. J H Hebb, C.B.E.; Dr J Wallace, O.B.E., T.D. £1,200

Director of Medical Contracts and Supplies, R Tunnicliffe, O.B.E. . . £850 to £1,000

Matron-in-Chief, Miss M. E Davies, C.B.E., R.R.C. £425 to £470

Principal Medical Officers (Established), E L Forward, M.R.C.S., W Hayward, M.B.; A. E Knight, D.S.O., M.C., M.B., Lt.-Col H. Lightstone, D.S.O., M.C., M.D.; Lt.-Col A. W Moore, O.B.E., T.D., M.B., Col. H Richardson, D.S.O., M.D., A. Sandilson, M.B., C R Stewart, O.B.E., M.B. . . £900 to £1,100

Medical Officers (Established), M. K Acheson, M.C., M.D.; W E Alderson, M.D., A A Atkinson, M.B.; T M Bellew, M.R.C.S., Col L J. Blandford, C.B.E., T.D., M.D., W A Friend, M.D.; S Brown, M.B.E., M.B. T G Buchanan, M.B., A G Cook, M.C., M.B., J E Davies, M.C., M.R.C.S., F B Dutton, M.B., J H C Fegan, M.R.C.S., S R R Matthews, M.R.C.S., J Wilson McCagie, I.P.C.P.; H. E McCready, M.C., M.D., J C McKenzie, M.B., Findlay Murchie, M.B., J. P. T Musson, M.B., C. R Nicholson, M.R.C.S.; R S Oldham, M.D., H G Pesel, M.C., M.D.; W. G. Porter, M.D., J F E. Prideaux, M.R.C.S.; F. T Rees, M.C., M.R.C.S., T Basil Rhodes, M.B.; J S. Ross, F.R.C.S.; Lt.-Col D J Scott, O.B.E., M.C., M.D., T. Sheedy, O.B.E., L.R.C.P.; A. H Style, M.D., H S. Sugars, D.S.O., M.C., M.B.; Col G L. Thornton, M.C., M.R.C.S.; L. R Tosswill, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., R. McLeod Veitch, O.B.E., M.D., J. R Williamson, M.B.; J G. Willmore, M.D., O H Woodcock, M.D.; Col. E A. Wraith, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.R.C.S.; H D. Wyatt, M.R.C.S. £600 to £900

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, London, E.C 3

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act 1908 (8 Edw VII, ch 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 29 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman appointed by the Authority

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909 —Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington), London and India Docks Company, Surrey Commercial Dock Company, Millwall Dock Company and Watermen's Company (except certain property and funds The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1928, showed a deficit of £83,237, leaving a balance of £591,399 carried forward

Chairman, Rt Hon Lord Ritchie of Dundee
Vice-Chairman, C F Leach

APPOINTED MEMBERS

By the Admiralty, Adm Sir F C Learmonth, K.C.I., C.B., (*Minister of Transport*) J. D Gilbert, H Golding, O.B., M.P., (*Corporation of London*) Adm Sir W E Goodenough, K.C.B., M.V.O., J M R Frances, (*L.C.C.*) J P Bible, W Devenish, Adm Hon Sir A. D E H Boyle, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., H J. Greenwood, (*Private Use*) Captain T Golding, C.B.E.

ELECTED MEMBERS

Seventeen members are elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of rivercraft, and one by wharfingers

F. C Allen, T. W Bellamy, Capt. Sir J H Benn, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., Sir A C Cory-Wright, Bt. A C Davis, J. H Glover, C S S Guthrie, C W Hodge, D Jones, C F Leach, E. Aubrey Lloyd, W J McAlister Sir C. McLeod, Bt., A Murray, O.B., Smith, Sir M C Turner Rt Hon. Thomas Wiles, P.C. W L Wrightson.

Officers

General Manager D J Owen
Solicitor and Secretary, J D Ritchie, M.C.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St Martin-le-Grand, E.C 1

A House of Commons report in 1844 states "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects" The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the Board of Trade The Post Office also pays Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Pensions, and Naval Military and Air Force Pensions and Allowances The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840 the Book Post in 1835, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1792, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The expenses of the Post Office (salaries, Wages, etc., only) were estimated at £36,932,800 in 1928-29.

Postmaster-General, The Right Hon Sir William Lowson Mitchell-Thomson, Bt., K.B.E., M.P. £2,500
Private Secretary, T Daish, M.C
Parliamentary do, Sir John Gamond, M.P. ...*unpaid*
Assistant Postmaster-General, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. £1,200
Private Secretary, C. O L. Leigh Clare.
Parliamentary do., Capt. C. T Foxcroft, M.C. *unpaid*

Permanent Secretary to the Post Office, Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, R A Little.
Second Secretary, E Raven, C.B. £2,200
Director of Postal Services, Br.-Gen. F. H Williamson, C.B., C.B.E.. . . . . £1,200 to £1,500

Director of Telegraphs and Telephones, W T Leech, CB . . £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J Y Bell, CB, A R Kidner, W E Parsons, L Simon, H D Wakely, F W Phillips, F H S Grant £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principals, C L K. Peel, G O Wood, F H Nichols, W E Weston; A C Belgrave, Maj H F Sambrook, W H Weightman, F C G Twinn, L A Jones, W R Birchall, Col D J Ludbury, DSO, G E G Forbes, J Scholes, OBE, W D Waterfall, H G G Welch, F R Radice, F E Waters, H Townshend, O W Baker, J Louden, J Crawford, D. O Lumley, OBE £700 to £900
Woman Establishment Officer, Miss J Buchanan, OBE . £800
Clerk (1st Class), F C Hawker £550 to £650
Assistant Principals, A Stark, F Hardwick, T Dain, MC, L F Masters, W D Shaip, B L Barnett, MC, W A D F Smith, R A Little, C O L Leigh-Clare, Comdr B V Studdee, H Napier, R H King; F J Tickner, R J. P Harvey, R S Haidie, J F Greenwood, H W Smith, A C Hill, A E. Welch £200 to £500
Senior Staff Officers, G S Stow, J W. Wissenden, H E King, De G Gavey, A. Overbury, R W Hatswell, MBE, E P Hewkin, MBE, A T Taylor, OLL, E L Westell, MBE, £550 to £700, F E James, £600, E A Codd £500 to £600
Staff Officers, C W S Braun, H E Higginbottom, A E Mauilher, R H Squire, H. J. Elphick, S A Paterson, E N. Eatherley, A Gordon, B Y Couch, D. T Tonkin, H Morrell, S C Foster, P Greenfield; R W Roudknight H J Maclure, MBE, E. R Davis, W H Symons, H H Thomson, S L Francis, J J O'Donnell, A Tillott, A Williams, E C Le Messurier, J King, MPI, B Smart, E Pidduck, W M Smith, G R Brown, T G N Crocker, T W Caid, C W Drew, D Walker, J Blackwell, F Blackwell, A H Wood (*acting*), Maj A J Caley (*acting*), C G Bray (*acting*) £400 to £500
Investigating Officers, P. T Lloyd, J. Robson £550 to £700
Inspector of Telephone Clerical Establishments, A N Entwistle . £550 to £700

Investigation Branch.

Director, T E Tutton, ISO £700 to £900
Senior Staff Officers, J P. Leckenby, C W Whitehurst £550 to £700
Clerks (1st Class), C F Warish, F M Hill, W H Smith, W E Stratford, E H Bourne, M Brodie, J B Fetherston, Lt.-Col. J E Drennan, F B Booth £450 to £550
Clerks (2nd Class), F G Kelsey, A J Lord, DSO, MC, W Goodrich, R H Clay MC, A. H Bishop, A M Kay, MBE, Maj J B Sisson, W E Bowler, MC, J A Renwick, R S Farquhar, R E Evans, MBE, P G L Strong, F Dallimer, H Finth, J H Young, G Muir, MC, D Ross, M F Allan, T J Kelly, C E Boxall; P R. J Mair, J C Mathison, D MacGregor, DCM, MSM, P McI Marshall, C Crosby, L J Taylor, C A W Plowricz; S H Hunter F G Robertson, R E Roberts . . . £200 to £400

Technical Staff.

Architect, W H Ludlow, ARIBA £550 to £750
Assistant Architect, H G Warren, ARIBA £250 to £450
Buildings Surveyor, A Faulkner £450
Assistant Buildings Surveyor, R Jackson £170 to £400

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic, J F Edmonds, MBE £800 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Inspector, H F E Deane £700 to £800
Inspectors, H G Trayfoot, W D Stewart, R P Cium; G T Archibald £600 to £700
Assistant Inspectors, Class I, P G Head, C H. Toms; R K Keer, W C Griffith, G W Gomm, G F. Saffery, S. H Thorpe, D H Thomson, J. F Darby; C. R Fright, A. P Ogilvie £400 to £500

Headquarters Postal Traffic Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Postal Traffic, G H. G Smith £800 to £1,000
Inspectors, A J Ardern; W B Harris, MBE; J A Wenham, F Lane . £600 to £700
Asst Inspectors, Class I, J Pelham, D S Cooper, J Chalmers, C H Robinson; J E Yates £400 to £500

Wireless Telegraph Establishment.

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F G Loring, RN, OBE £800 to £1,000
Deputy Inspector, Lt.-Col C G G Crawley, RM £600 to £750
Asst Inspectors, Class I, F. Addey, S E J Burrow, A H Read £400 to £500

Registry Branch.

Registrar, R A B Teale, MBE £500 to £600
Asst Registrar S A Churchill £400 to £500

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Henry N Bunbury, KCB . £1,200 to £1,500
Depty Comptroller and Accountant-General, A J Waldegrave, MBE . £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Accountants-General, H Townshend, G Kay, W G Gilbert, F Strong, H Buckland £850 to £1,000
Asst-Cashier, W J Warry . . (fixed) £550
Accountants, J W. Campion; A. Matthews, Capt C S Manning, W H Swindell, J O'Connor, J Russell, E A. Morgan, F R Kelly; J A Miles, P M Comber, C R Stampe; H E Sentance, E C Poulter, F Lambert, A Kendall, W Sharp, E B Luck, MBE, C J Cook, J C Magrath; I N Golden, A. W Abbott, J. Hardie £550 to £700
Assistant Accountants (Old Establishment), H M Darville, A E Unwin £440 to £540
Staff Officers, C R Summers, H Barnett, F W S Gordon, A W Blackwell, W Cole, A Snell, Cyril Smith, C H Sambrun, A C Smith, E J Mayes, S W Biggs, E S Payne, E H Ward, G C Swanson, A E Best, W R Brute, A J Oliver, A M Jamieson, J R Key, G D Nicholson, A R Harvey, H Dunn, J J Ditton, A S Fish; W Ingram; A. G Gray; E C J Rowan, T E F Turner, F Wormald, R McB B Pelham, J M Goodman, S. W C Cox, H Williamson, A Barnard; P Liddell; E N Mullett, C F W. Bindoff, R Sellers, R P Macdougall; H V. Litt, J M Dawes, F C Kettle, C. Cross; H E Bovee, L R Andow, Major H T Atkins; E B Walling, G Baker R C Bate, A O Ellerby, J A Moorhead, P Plumstead, R F Clarke, H J Chamberlin, A G Russell; J. C Rennie, A W Clarke, J A P Wilson, F W Seal, V. B Pullen, E M Williams, H F Beckley, P D Mathie, A G Bonny, H G Lee, J E Towle, J H Burridge, W H Steele, J N Brown, A. J Naylor, A L Clark, F T Hassell, H Hewitt, P S Pett, F J Budge . . £400 to £500
Examiner (Old Establishment), A Deale £360 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, E Sanday, OBE £500 to £600
Deputy Supts, M C Underwood; E Lotting £400 to £500
Staff Officers, A. Keith; E G. Hopkins, K A. Boulding, B. Blackburn, F O Steer R A. M Thompson, I. Budd; M A. Bartholomew £300 to £400

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J Stuart Jones, MBE. . £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, D. M Ford . £800 to £900
Assist Controllers, A Faull, E Cooper, Comdr. E. L C Grattan, RSO, RN. . . . . £650 to £750
Principal Clerk, T G Domno ... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, R J B Bidwell; Capt W G Bouch; H L Dent . . . £400 to £500
Superintendents (Higher Grade), H W Dunne, Capt A J Cherry, MC . . . £480 to £540
Superintendents (Lower Grade), C A Kindon, H E Cullum, C W Sparkes, C G Jones, A E Bowden, E. M Draper, J Rees; G A Costello, MBE. £380 to £460

Superintendents (Cable Room), J G King, C R Gladman J R Van der Ent, F S J O'Shaughnessy £420 to £460
Chief Supervisor, Miss G Hall £350 to £400
Supervisors (Higher Grade), Miss F A Stokes; *(Chief Supervisors, Old Establishment)* Misses J M Rintoul, A M Finch £300 to £345

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel T F Purves, M I E E £1,500
Assist Engineers-in-Chief, A L De Lattre E H Shaughnessy, O B E, Lt-Col A G Lee, O B E, V D £900 to £1,100
Principal Power Engineer, H C Gunton, M I E E £800 to £900
Superintending Engineers (London), R McIlhor, I S O £900 to £1,100
Executive Superintending Engineers (London), G Gooierall, O B E £800 to £900
Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) *and Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)* J P Leach, J R B Gay, S A Pollock, O B E, J R M Elliott W J Medlyn J D Taylor, Lt-Col A C Booth E Turner J B Tidy, E J Lysaght, R A Peters, J M Shackleton, B S Cohen; W J Baldey, Major W M Batchelor, D S O, M C, R A Weare, C F Greenham, O B E, A B Hart J W Atkinson, Major H Brown, O B E, Lt-Col A S Angwin, D S O, M C, J S Tellis
Londoning £800 to £900, *Provinces* £750 to £850
Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), W S Mortimore, A H Sheppard (£550 to £700) A S Ransom, H A Hendley £500 to £600
Staff Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), C W Burne G W Bell M.I.E.E, J. S. Gold, Maj A Young, A Corbett, S M Freeman, J M Tennant, G F Medhurst, J L Martin, G Oldfield, W H Stevenson, J Ramsay £400 to £500
Assistant Superintendent H I Bourdeaux, O B E £700 to £800
Commanders, F G Ramsay, R N (H M T S *Monarch*), E R Hutchens (H M T S *Hart*) £600 to £700
Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), Assistant Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J H Fossett, W H Powell, H V Cornish, Capt J I Pike, J R Matthews, F W Franers, D Stuart, E H Wiltcher, J Hadle, M B E; Maj G H Compart, M C, A B Gilbert, F G C Baldwin, W Allan, T E Herbert, A J Eames, C Robinson, P T Wood, J H Haines, G S Wallace, C A Jackson, A Gray, J Hedley, R Wilson, H Kitchen, J Richardson, C J Mercer, Capt J G Hines, B O Anson, C G Reich, F W Best, C Whillis, A J Rudd, E J Wilby, A Wright, L H Jenkins, H S Thompson, J. J. Mackwick, J H Summance, F W Cheshire, J Brown, S C Bartholomew, A H Bullock, R Alexander, J Baxter, R Hilton, E A Pink, J E Statters, J G Lucas, Capt F Rud, M C, W Cruickshank, R V Hansford, D S C *London*, £600 to £700, *Provinces*, £550 to £650

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, T R Gardner . . . £2,200 to £2,500
Vice-Controller, F T Green £900 to £1,100

Controller's and Circulation Office

Assist Controllers, Col C A Wheeler, O B E; A K Chalk; P H Kempe, M C, W P Baines £800 to £900
Chief Supts., P Fergusson, M J McLaughlin, F W St. A Ellis, J Leard, D. Laws, J Davidson, O B E, W H Cox; P A Cornish, J G Bott; A J. McCarraher, O B E, W F Puddick £550 to £700
Staff Officers, W G Green, J Bennetts, H W Hook, W H. Chipps, F C Redgrave, J A. McRitchie, A Hamilton, C E G Daly, L Freeman, C E Rason, S P Weatherilt; A. Martin, A Mcllethwait, J W Naylet, T D. Bothwick, C R Reynolds, A Sandilands, F. T Shaw, J H. G Stewart, M B E, W W Mortimer, F J Pedler H J. Talbot, D. M. Hevde, L. J Robinson, A H. Robinson, H. J Crabb, A W. Coomber, G R Tomlinson, W. J. T Porter £400 to £500
Supt (Telegraphs), W Davis £360 to £460
Supt (Postal), *G J Gundon £360 to £460
Court Postmaster, F G. Wilson £370

* Also allowance of £50. † £30 allowance

Circulation Office

Superintendents (Higher Grade), W H J Perry, E W. Sedgley, H. Wells, W J Letch, A L McGrath, H A. Crawford, J. N Crowe, J W Blyth; W E Holland, H Willey £480 to £550
Superintendents, H Head, P J Morrissey, J G W Gahan, H Richards, T Caughlin, G E Hardiman, W J Webber, F W. McBean, C T H Peerless, J D Logue, J W Blake; W Hutchens, G D Sweeney, H McLeod R H Gallaghan, J T Gable, W C Cookson, F Norman, *J L Nicholson, W P Skelt £360 to £460

Metropolitan District Offices

West Central, New Oxford Street, W C 1
District Postmaster, £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster, J J C Bowden £400 to £500
Superintendents, F A Hunter T J Foster, T E Stone £360 to £460

Western, Wimpole Street, W 1
District Postmaster, W G Bishop £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster, G Hickman £400 to £500
Superintendents, C W Dunkling, S Everett, H. W Golton £300 to £460

Paddington, 29 London Street, W 2
District Postmaster, W S Findlay £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster, H D W Davis £400 to £500
Superintendents, C E Robinson, E E. Fuggman, A Redmile, G Meadv, J J Gregory £360 to £400

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E 1
District Postmaster, H Delaney £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster, G H A Gould £400 to £500
Superintendents, W Allsion, J. A Milton, H Mumford £300 to £460

South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W. 1
District Postmaster, F G Gould £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster, H. C. Black, O B E £400 to £500
Superintendents, H Hudme, W H. Cole, S S Pidgeon, E. C Tucker, W J. Litch, W J Brown £360 to £400
P M House of Commons, T R Thirtle £300 to £400

Battersea 202 Lavender Hill, S W 11.
Assist District Postmaster, J Pedler . £400 to £500
Superintendent, H J Linsley £300 to £460

South-Eastern, 230 Borough High Street, S E 1.
District Postmaster, W. A Adams . £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster, E. T Scott * £400 to £500
Superintendents, G E Harman; G F Bovee, W J Bracknell, A Manning, P Shea £300 to £460

Northern, 220 Upper Street, N. 1.
District Postmaster, J. W. Baskerville £550 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, P.B Hawkins £400 to £500
Superintendents, A A Stobbing; H C Howell, A G Robins £300 to £460

North-Western, Evershott Street, N.W. 1
District Postmaster, T. O'Kelly £550 to £650
Assist District Postmaster, D Burden . £400 to £500
Superintendents, F. A. Leach, †W G Mitchell; G Burnett £360 to £460

London Telephone Service.

Controller, W A Valentine, C B E £2,000 to £2,200
Deputy Controller, W H. U Napier . . £800 to £900
Assist Controllers, J F Starling M C Pink £700 to £800
Superintendent of Contracts, W F Taylor £550 to £700
Superintendent, W R Bold £500 to £600
Staff Officers, E H Barnes; C S Bird, R Bryson; W. Glenny, J Hinshelwood, M Larkins, Lieut L J. Lee, D S C, R N V R; J Leslie, G W Munhead; G. E Nicholls, J F. Page, J R. Salter £400 to £500
Superintendents of Traffic, W B Benham, H G Corner, H. Dive, M B E.; P W. H Maycock £500 to £600

* Also allowance of £50. † £30 allowance.

Assist Superintendents of Traffic (1st Class), E L Beaumont, T A Beck, Capt H A Bury, C C A Brodie, G Buckeridge, W T Dobson, C B E, A H Dyer, F Gray M C, R T. Gregory F H Grove, J R Jacob, J A Jenkins, J W G Kennedy P J Mantle, B R Mead, F B Nichols. E A Pounds, J Webb, C B E, W J White £400 to £500

Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J Liddiard, M B E £400 to £500

Staff Officers, Miss E M Mahlenbrauk, Miss E M Newport Miss M F Ross, M B E Miss E. Saunders £300 to £400

Superintendent (Female Enclosure Staff) Miss A F Cox £350 to £450

Medical Department

Chief Medical Officer, Col H V Brayne, C B E D S O, A D C, I P P (*Lond*) £1,000 to £1,200

Second Medical Officer, H E Hewitt, C B £650 to £800

Assistants to Medical Officer, H H Bishton, M B C K Mosh[illegible]; W L Scott, M C, V D £350 to £600

Principal Women Medical Officer (Acting) £500 to £650

Assistant Women Medical Officer Miss D C Robb Fisher [illegible] M. S M P Pavlow, M B E., Miss D E B Buchanan, [illegible] £250 to £450

Money Order Department

Controller, G Slater [illegible] £900 to £1,100

Assistant, A Pratt £700 to £800

Principal Clerks £550 to £700, A W Chatfield, W H. Cook, J Nicol, J Pedley £500 to £600

Staff Officers, Miss Anderson, A J C Watson, W S Hamer, F F White, F A Fitzgerald, H H Batley, Capt W A Tilney M C, W H Stevens (*acting*) £400 to £500

Pneumatic Staff

Superintendent, Miss E M Le Quesne £550 to £700

Deputy Supts, Misses A A Robertson, H M Nairne, F M Jackson £400 to £500

Staff Officers, Misses C C Cooper, L Hills, A F White, C Dane, E V Crisp, F L Norris, L E G Dent, F F Mercer, M I Glasse, F M Coupland, A P Cowper £300 to £400

Savings Bank Department

Controller, A Hobart, K B E £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Controller, Lt-Col T M Banks, D S O, M C £800 to £900

Assistant Controllers, I M Wood, J Thompson, T C Armstrong £700 to £800

Principal Clerks, E Smith, W C Russell, E Hallis A Wade, G A Pace, H Thomas; E A Wilkins, B Conran, D L Preston, E A Carpenter, H Brigden, E H Jones, W A Charity, E B Steers, R Tiarks, J B. Wilson, P P. Burridge £550 to £700

Staff Officers, J W Smart, F W England, A J Endacott, A. Boshill, P E Lewis, F M Hunn, E H Hughes, J N Chapson, J Gray, R T Hennis, H G Cochrane, P Rowe, N Waddle, R C Newton, J P Mount, I G Williams, P A Grimmer, A. Lanyon, W E Stockbat, R J Vincent, W H Cann, R C Hurry; C R Wood, G C S Selby, C Piggott, W Barrick; H B Smith; T W McDonough, W E Hall, A P Cuthbert, J L Robertson, H J Wright, W E Parker, H N Chonfard, G R Darker, T J Long, C. Mason, W E Wood, S B Potts, J C Ware, O H Taylor, H J T. Proctor, A Bradbeer, T M Shaw, R E Poole, H. W Chapman, H J S. Chennell, S C Prog, W G Parks, T Grant, U A Monck, F P Stone H W Rather, C Clarke, A G Hogben W Goulding, F P Harp. £400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss M Cutt £550 to £700

Deputy Supts, Misses A R Paterson, E E Bowen, A M Walker, H. W Whiteman, J Low, C Slatter (*acting*) £400 to £500

Staff Officers, Misses I L S Mitchell, F Brooke, H. E M. Du Bois, A P. Lumsden, I M Babbrook, E L Ireland, A B Hounsome, C. Pickett; E W Aiken, M Littlejohn, K E Hobson, P B Mills, A. I. Holloway, G E Gold, E. M Butterfill, M J Carr, E. Oxford (*acting*) £300 to £400

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, R W Woods, C B E £2,800

Assistant Solicitors, H S Pearce, H Opie Smith £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerk, J Okell, D. A. Stroud, L L D; H. E Gallahel, L L B £750 to £900

First Chief Clerks, S Johnson L L D, J Forbes Smith L L B., W N Raywood, C. T Hallam: I S Watts £550 to £700

Professional Clerks, C Robson; R. C Easterbrook G Fraser, E V Harrison, F Hesketh, L L B, L C Hopkins S Pemberton, L L B £230 to £500

Stores Department

Controller, H Sparkes, C B E £1,200 to £1,500

Vice-Controller, H A Cozel £900 to £1,100

Asst Controllers, A. Tulloch, C Ward £800 to £900

Senior Staff Officers, A A Parsons, M B E C E Tozer, M B E, W S Austin, C J Gates, W M Cole, F H Hopper, Lt-Col H A Mant, C B E, M. Major C. B. Clisp, R Fanshawe Capt A Masters, O B E L W Wright

London £550 to £700, *Birmingham*, £495 to £650

Staff Officers, D Macadie, E Bamwell, T Wood, F Sawyer, H Phillips, R J Pewtress, G H Jackson W. G Potter; F J S Bennett, J M Rose, G T Hansel, T L Adamson C S Cullace, H E Willmott, Capt A S Rouse, B D Hurst, T. H Lendelson T Farries, Major F C. Bedwell W Mather, A W Burt; Capt A Hoath, A P Lockwell, W P Hayes, H J Hide, P Green, G W Somers, C J Mitchell, W C Lawe, A F Glover, L D Southam, R To Rose, R C Rook, E W R Cross.

London £400 to £500, *Edinburgh*, £380 to £475, *Birmingham*, £360 to £450

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, I Kerr, C B E, G N Mewerchick, J. Mackay, C Strachan, R P Bartlett, J T Gray, T Lyall, R Bell, W W Greenwood, L H Cubitt, F P Hobbins C B E, A O Scott, M B E £600 to £1,000

Assist Surveyors 1st Class, W S Harris, M V O, Lt-Col R J P Measham, O B E, C A Tarrish, T K Hopkins, J T Fovell; H C A Wilson, E F Noyes, J W McConnell, J W Jay, A H Burr, S H G Darton, O B E L Hide, M B E, W R Steel, S E Sutton V R Kenny, M B E, T B Hanna, A S Longland, F N Gosper, M B E, T H Bond, Lt-Col W R Robert, S H Hunt, P W McIntyre; C J Miles, M B E £500 to £700

Assist Surveyors, 2nd Class, J Cotswell-Johnston; A B Beard, G Muir, O B E, E L Dixon, M B E, D Spottiswoode A E Stocker, C P Hall W H Coutts, E F Harper, G T Carnerross, H L Sealey, J Sweeney, Capt H P Bullock, M C, H D Wooster W H Gardiner, S W Campbell, I W Nicholson H O'Halloran, J Haig-Sharp, O B E, Lt Col H H Neeves, D S O, M C, J Evans A H Wilson, A B Angles, C R Miller, D Mackenzie, P W Urben, A W Langford, G R Parsons A J Bain, W H Bloomfield, R Hutchinson, H F Rodgers, C A Blackmore, L E Price, F H Locke, J R E Aitken £400 to £450

Staff Officers, T Hayes, L Stichell, T Housemaster, A Owens, W Arcott, F W Fletcher, C H White, H A Harrop, A F Clarke, H T Bennett £360 to £450

Postmasters Surveyors

London, Lt-Col W P Bram, *Bristol*, C Pugh, *Leeds*, W H Hancock, *Liverpool*, W M Simpson, *Sheffield*, J G. Maddan; *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, C Cooperson, *Shrewsbury*, A Snett, *Glasgow*, Lt-Col E. N Westbury, O B E; *Bristol*, T B McDowell.

General Post Office,

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Secretary, P G Milne £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Clerks, C S B Higgin, H. McPake £550 to £650

Staff Officers, A J Turner; A. M. Forsyth; J. Kinloch, J. Macmillan, †J. F. Calder; †J. Robertson (1,£400 to £500) £380 to £475

Solicitor, J S Pitman, W S
Medical Officer, K M Douglas, M D.
Accountant, J Anderson, M B E .. £700 to £800
Examiner, W. Yule . . . . . £600 to £700
Book-keeper, J. Dow . . . . . £400 to £600
Staff Officers, W Hyslop; A Whitton, W W Higgin; D Thomson, W Douglas, R C Johnstone, W M. McIntosh . . . . . £400 to £500
Controller (*Postal and Telegraph Districts*), Lt.-Col A. A. Jayne, D S O, O B E, M C . . £700 to £800
Deputy do, J Munnoch . . . £550 to £650
Assist Controller (*Postal*), A. C S Inglis, £480 to £540
Assist Controller (*Telegraph*), J. G. E Hogg £480 to £540

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679 At present it consists of certain eminent persons, whose names are given on pp 333-4 Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councillors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, Rt. Hon Earl of Balfour, K G, O M £2,000
Private Secs, Maj Hon E C Lascelles, D S O, M C, Capt A. C Graham . . . . . *unp.*
Clerk of the Council, Secretary of the Cabinet and Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, Lt.-Col Sir Maurice Hankey, G C B £3,000
Deputy do & Chief Clerk, Colin Smith. .. £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerk, E C E Leadbitter.. .... £600 to £800
Staff Clerk, C. W Lumley, I S O . . . £400 to £500

Cabinet Secretariat.

2 Whitehall Gardens, S W. 1

Secretary, Lt.-Col Sir M P A Hankey, G C B.
Deputy Secretary, Thomas Jones.
Assistant Secretary, R. B Howorth, C B (*seconded from Treasury*)
Principal, Capt L F. Burgis, C M G, M.V.O (*Private Sec to Secretary*)

Committee of Imperial Defence,

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col Sir M P A Hankey, G C B
Assistant Secs, C. Longhurst, C B, Wing-Com Sir Norman Leslie, Bt., C B E, Lt.-Col. H. L. Isaacs, D.S.O., Maj. G N. Macready, D S O, O B E, M C; Com. L. E. H Maund, R N.
Confidential Clerk, Capt. W H M Ives, O B E.

Committee of Civil Research.

2 Whitehall Gardens. S.W. 1.

Secretary, T. Jones.
Principal, A F. Hemming, C B E. (*seconded from Treasury*).
Confidential Clerk, Capt F W Rawlings, M B E

Historical Section.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. Y. Daniel, C.B.E.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Chancery Lane, W C. 2.

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from various repositories Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. The *Museum* (open Mon to Fri, 2 to 4 p.m.) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vellum volumes) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086, and "Domesday Chest.", Lord Monteagle's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605) Bull of Pope Clement VII, confirming Henry VIII as "Fidei Defensor" (1544), the "Scrap of Paper", and many other documents of permanent interest.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls
Deputy, A. E. Stamp, I S O. £1,400
Secretary, C T Flower, I S O . . . . . £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (*1st Class*), R C Fowler, O B E, I S O, J. V Lyle, M. S. Giuseppi, I S O, I S O, C Johnson, I S O, H E Headlam, J B W Chapman, S C. Ratcliff, M C B. Dawes, I S O, C. H Jenkinson, I S O, J J O'Reilly ..... £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (*2nd Class*), R L. Atkinson, M C; C S B Buckland; A C. Wood, M C, D. L. Evans, K H. Ledward, P V Davies; J R Crompton, J H Collingridge; H C. Johnson; H. E. Stimpby, M C . . . . . £400 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, A E Stamp, I S O.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,

Kingsway, W.C. 2.

(*See also* p 269)

Public Trustee, Sir Oswald R A. Sampkin, K.C.B., C B E, £2,500
Assistant Public Trustees, J. H Jacob, C.B.E; R. S. Shackburgh, ... £1,000 to £1,200
Acceptance Officer, E A. Lowndes . . £1500 to £1800
Assistant Acceptance Officer, F. A. Coe . £450 to £500
Officer in Charge of Legality or Investments, R. R. Whitty . . . . . £800 to £1800
Trust Officers, T E. Bowman, T Castle; C J. S Cooke; G Cooper Wills; A. S. Elliott; A. B Gale, A E Glover; R B. Guy, R. Higson; F. W. Hunt; W M Limb; A G. Mears; A. G Nouri; S A Poynder, G M Rowland, C. J Standing, T L Sullivan; R. M. Thrupp; H. M Wallace £500 to £800
Chief Clerk J S. Wilkes . . . . . £650 to £900
Signing Officer, J. H E Hippisley .... £650 to £700
Statistical Officer, G R Firth . . . . £450 to £500
Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss E. D Garner, O B.E. . . . . £350 to £450
Lady Visitor, Miss S G Clark. . . . £250 to £350
Chief Accountant, A. E. Day . . . . £850 to £1,000
Assistant Chief Accountant, W. M Ponking . . . £700
Accountants, A H Craig; A. G. Feak, K. Hadfield; T B. Henry; S A Tarodes . . . . £500 to £700
Cashier, A. H Cobbett . . . . . £450 to £650
Income Tax Officer, C. L Thompson . . . £400 to £600
Investment Managers, W Fuller Smith, F H Blore £850 to £1,000
Assistant Investment Managers, H. A. Burnett; G. H. Porter . . . . . £500 to £700
Securities Officer, E. W Northedge £650
Chief Property Adviser, H. Hadden . . £500 to £900
Assistant Property Advisers, C. Bowes; P. G. Crawley . . . . . £400 to £600

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Albert Square, Manchester.

Deputy Public Trustee, T M Young £1,200 to £1400
Principal Clerk, P. Archer . . . . . £600 to £800
Trust Officers, G T. Coates; G. P. Seed; V. G Taylor; A. A. Webster . . . . . £400 to £650
Chief Accountant, F E Chapman . . . . £500 to £700
Accountant, W R Howrie . . . . . £400 to £600
Chief Clerk, Property Section, E A Ashby £400 to £650
Chief Clerk, Securities do, H. Greggan . £400 to £600
Staff Officer, R. Watson . . . . . £350 to £550

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD.

Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. During the financial year 1927 28 the Commissioners approved loans amounting to £32,854,752. Of the total granted out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £28,713,076 was for purposes of the Housing Acts

The average rate of interest was:

£	s.	d.		
5	0	0	per cent. in	1927 28
4	10	5	" "	1926 27
4	15	10	" "	1925 26
4	15	8	" "	1924 25
4	15	8	" "	1923 24
5	7	2	" "	1922 23
6	5	10	" "	1921 22
6	9	9	" "	1920 21

Chairman, The Right Hon Lord Hunsdon . . *unp.*
Deputy-Chairman, Laurence Currie . . *unp*
Secretary, H G H Barnes . . . £2,500
Assist. Secretary (Legal), D F Buckley £800 to £1,000
Assist do. and Chief Clerk, T B Ellis £600 to £800

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,

3 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignities, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings By the *First Fruits and Tenths Measure*, 1926, these payments have been extinguished with a few exceptions The surplus income from capital held by the Governors is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidation assessments on benefices not exceeding £250 in net annual value, the total amount so available for the year ended Dec 31, 1927, was £21,823 They are the Central Authority under the *Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure*, 1923, and important duties have been laid upon them in connection with ecclesiastical tithe rentcharge under the *Tithe Act*, 1925 The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church fund They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices, for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, and for dilapidations

Secretary and Treasurer, F G Hughes
Assistant Secretary, W G Hannah
Head of Dilapidation Division, D. F. Sneaton
Head of Tithe Division, W Russell
Deputy do., C S. Amsden.
Solicitor, E. J. Hare
Asst Solicitors, N H Oldham; L. R. Comfield.
Architect, Martin Skinner
Asst Architect, A P Law.
Chief Accountant, M. S Rogers
Asst Accountant H R Ford
Accountant (Tithe Accounts), L G Hewins.
Asst Accountant (Tithe Accounts), M L Warren
1st Class Clerks (Senior Division) E Jump, W J P Smith, W. Holford S D Knight, G C Baird.
2nd Class Clerk (Junior Division), J H Hindmarsh, W. J Gurran, F E Willett, R. E. Darby, F W. Estherley, S B Wood, A Fraser; J R. Bramhit

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

16 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915, to advise, subject to such conditions as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Order in Council also appointed an Advisory Council to whom all proposals for researches stand referred By Charter dated November 23, 1916, the official members of the Committee of the Privy Council were created a Body Corporate under the name of "The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research" to hold and dispose of money and other property for the purposes of the Committee. On December 15, 1916, a separate Department having its own Parliamentary Vote, was created for the service of the Committee

By Order in Council dated February 6, 1918, the Committee of the Privy Council was reconstituted so as to consist of Ministers only, and by a Supplemental Charter dated April 27, 1918, the membership of the Imperial Trust was made to coincide with that of the Committee

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1928 9 amounts to £446,220 a decrease of £5,710 on the same estimate for 1927 8 The Gross estimate amounts to £630,274 Headquarters administration, £31,583; Grants for Research, £33,500 Research Work and Research Establishments (except Geological Survey and Museum), £496,501; Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology, £68,530.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.
Advisory Council, Sir William McCormick, LL.D., F.R.S. (*Administrative Chairman*), Prof. V. H. Blackman, sc.d., f.r.s.; Prof. H. C. H. Carpenter, f.r.s.; Dr G C Clayton, C.B.E., M.P.; Prof F G. Donnan, C.B.E., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir Richard T Glazebrook, K.C.B., F.R.S., Sir James H Jeans, D.SC., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., Sir William J Larke, K.B.E., Prof F A. Lindemann, F.R.S., Sir David Milne Watson, LL.D., D.C.L.; R W Reid, C.B.E., M.I.MECH.E. *Secretary to the Council*, H T. Tizard, C.B., F.R.S.

Headquarters Staff.

Secretary, H T Tizard, C.B., F.R.S. £2,200
Private Secretary, G E D Hogg.
Assistant Secs, L. S Lloyd, C.B., £1,300; A. L. Hetherington . . . £1,000 to £1,200
Controller of Records, C R Young, O.B.E., B.SC. £700 to £900
Principals, E Barnard, B.S.O., L. C. Bromilow, O F Brown, W. A M Murray, R O'F Oakley, P J. Wheeldon, O.B.E. (*Establishment Officer*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. F Barnes (*Acting Principal*); I. G Evans, G E D Hogg, A. H Poynton £200 to £500
Accountant, A R H Cox. . . . £500 to £600
Records Officer C A Spencer . . . £500
Asst Records Officer, H J Dowden . £250 to £350
Staff Officer, C D James . . . £400 to £500
Higher Grade Clerks, W. F Law, F W Smith, J. Williamson, £300 to £400, Miss M Robb £230 to £300

Building Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir G W. Humphreys, K.B.E., M.INST.C.E.
Building Research Station
Bucknalls, Garston, near Watford
Director of Research, R E Stradling, M.C., PH.D., D.SC., A.M.INST.C.E. . . . £1,000 to £1,200
Senior Assistants, B Bakewell, P W Barnett (*acting principal assistant*), A Zipman . £500 to £600
Assistants, A D Cowper, A. F Dufton, W H Glanville £350 to £450, R L Ancoats, J F Baker, D G R Bonnell, F L. Brady, N. Davey, R Fitzmaurice, F. M Lea, F T Meehan, PH.D., R. J. Schaller, F. L Shipman, C M Watkins, PH.D. £150 to £350
Assistant Accountant, Miss E A. Leighton £300 to £400

Chemical Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir Richard Pluttfall, C.B.E., F.R.S.
Chemical Research Laboratory.
Teddington, Middlesex
Director of Research, Prof G T Morgan, O.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S. . . . . £2,000 to £2,200
Principal Assistant, G D Bengough, D.SC. £600 to £750
Senior Assistant, R Taylor (*acting*) £500 to £600
Assistants, J G Mitchell, PH.D., H D Pfaff, PH.D; J. M. Stuart, £258 to £450, J W Cook, H Inglesent £250 to £350

Food Investigation.

Chairman of Board, Sir Joseph C. Broodbank.
Director of Food Investigation, Sir William B Hardy, M.D., F.R.S.
Low Temperature Research Station.
Downing Street, Cambridge
Superintendent, Sir William B Hardy, M.D., F.R.S. (*inclusive*) £1,500
Principal Assistant, F. Kidd, D.SC. . . . £650 to £750
Senior Assistant, C. Weal, D.SC. . . . £500 to £600
Assistants, R H Callow, PH.D., G. Mann, PH.D.; T. N. Morris; J. J. Pigg, A. J. Smith, PH.D., £380 to £450, J Barker, PH.D., J. Brooks, PH.D., J M Bryan; G. A. Reid, PH.D., E. C. Smith, PH.D. £250 to £350

Forest Products Research.

Chairman of Board, Principal Sir James C. Irving, C.B.E., D.SC., M.I.MECH.E., F.R.S.
Forest Products Research Laboratory
Princes Risborough, Bucks.
Director of Research, R S. Pearson, C.B.E., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, F M. Oliphant..... £650 to £750

Timber Mechanics Officer, C J Chaplin (*inclusive*) £1,000 to £1,100
Timber Utilization Officer Major J R Cosgrove, D S O , M C (*inclusive*) £1,000 to £1,100
Senior Assistant, S. T C Stillwell . . £500 to £600
Assistants, F. M Mooney, £350 to £450, W. G. Campbell; K St G Cartwright, R C Fisher, ph D £250 to £350
Temporary Assistants, A N. David, W. H Lovegrove

Fuel Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir Richard Threlfall, C B E , F R S
Director of Research, C H Lander, C B E , D S C £1,200
Assistant Director and Superintendent of Survey, F S Sinnatt, M B E , D.SC. . . . £1,000
Assistant to the Director, Maj. E. O Henrici . . £700 to £900
Intelligence Officer, Sir Frederic L Nathan, K B E (*part time*)
Registrar of Surveys, Miss N Renouf £250 to £350

Fuel Research Station

Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich, S E 10

Chief Engineer, Eng.-Capt J Fraser Shaw, R.N £1,100
Chief Chemist, J G King, ph D . . . £650 to £750
Senior Assistants, A. T Barber, A Blackie . . £500 to £600
Assistants, T F Hunley, D McDougall; A B Manning, £350 to £450, W. E Bakes, D. T Davies, ph.D.; L. Horton, J H. Jones, ph.D.; M A Matthews, D.SC., ph D., R A. A Taylor, F A. Williams . . . . £250 to £350
Staff Officer, C B. Fitzgerald . . . . £400 to £500

Physical and Chemical Survey of National Coal Resources

Assistants, L Slater, ph D. (*South Yorks area*); W J. Skilling (*Scotland*), £350 to £450, A. Dawe (*Notts and Derby*), C. Tasker (*North Staffs*), A. Crawford (*Durham and Northumberland*) .....£250 to £350

Water Pollution Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir R Robertson, K.B E., D.SC., LL.D , F R S.
Director of Research, H T. Calvert, M.B E , ph.D., F I C (*part time*)
Assistant do, A Parker, D SC . . . . £800 to £900

British Museum Laboratory.

Director, Alexander Scott, SC.D , D SC , F R.S. (*part time*).
Assistant, H. J Plenderleith, M C , ph.D £250 to £350

Radio Research Station.

Slough, Bucks

Principal Assistant, R A Watson Watt £650 to £750
Assistants, R H Barfield, J. F. Herd; J Hollingworth, £350 to £450, L. H. B. Boll; S. R Chapman £250 to £350

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology.

Head Offices: Jermyn Street, London, S.W. 7, and Southpark, 29, Grange Terrace, Edinburgh (Branch Offices at Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and York

The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1832, it was under the Science and Art Department from 1853 till 1900 when that Department became merged in the Board of Education On Nov. 1, 1919, the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research The normal work of the Survey includes the preparation of geological maps and memoirs dealing with the general survey of the country and with various economic aspects of that survey The Museum of Practical Geology conserves and exhibits rocks, minerals and fossils which afford evidence for the published records of the survey or illustrate that survey. It is also a function of the Museum to exhibit economic minerals from all parts of the world, and especially Great Britain.

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Superintending Clerks, P. G. Glennie, M.B.E., H. W. Griffin, C. E. W. Justice, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Assist. Chief Clerks (*Solicitor's*), R. C. Bridges, V. R. Fletcher, H. E. Haste; A. H. Lake £550 to £700
Accountants, G. W. C. Davis, F. W. Emlen, M.B.E., F. L. Goldsmid, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Auditor (*Bankruptcy Dept.*), F. W. Pote £550 to £700
Chief Assistant (*Standards*), R. J. Trump £550 to £700
Senior Executive Officers, N. A. Guttery, R. H. Havlett £550 to £700
Inspector (*Petroleum Dept.*), J. L. Jeffery £600
Assist. Reg. Genl. of Shipping & Seamen, T. Crone £500 to £600
Senior Staff Officers, &c., C. W. Bud, S. W. Morrison, O.B.E.; L. M. Nash, F. H. Norman, W. H. L. Patterson, W. S. Rumbow; L. E. Shepherd, G. A. G. Stanley, M.B.E., F. H. Taylor, T. Turner £500 to £600
Staff Officers, &c., T. G. Austin, M.B.E., M. L. Burton, R. Betts; S. E. J. Brady, M.B.E., S. J. Campling, C. A. Collier, H. A. Colls, M.B.E., W. F. Crosswell; W. J. Dorrell, M.B.E.; D. H. Edwards, P. L. Edwards, D. Ll. Evans, E. P. Fielden, H. S. Freeman, C. B. Glenister, H. H. Hammond; C. K. Hobson, M.B.E., W. J. Killingback; C. F. Knight, L. R. C. Koeppner, F. J. Legg, Miss A. McKerrow, M.B.E., F. Middleton; H. C. Miller; S. E. Moorcroft, J. E. Nichols, C. J. Ovey, H. J. Phillips, M.B.E., B. F. Picknett, E. W. Rendon, L. H. Rider, O.B.E., J. U. Smith, H. L. Spencer, S. T. Tigar, W. T. Turner, O.B.E., F. B. Vigor, F. C. Wells; A. W. Wright—Men, £400 to £500, Women, £300 to £400, E. Batty, O.B.E., H. F. W. Gillard, G. Healy £350 to £500
Librarian, H. W. Acres £400 to £500
Professional Clerks (*Solicitor's*), N. G. Newington; C. R. W. Tindall, R. B. Wood £200 to £500
Chief Examiner (*Standards*), W. J. Morgan £350 to £500

Mines Department,

Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, S.W. 1

Secretary for Mines, Commodore H. Douglas King, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., R.N.V.R., M.P. £2,500
Parliamentary Secretary, Capt. D'Arcy Hall, M.P., *unpaid*
Under Secretary for Mines, A. E. Faulkner, C.B., C.B.E. £1,800
Private Secretary to the Secretary for Mines and the Under Secretary for Mines, I. McM. Forsyth
Chief Labour Adviser, Rt. Hon. W. Brace £2,500
Assistant Under Secretaries, C. S. Hurd, O.B.E., E. G. Fudge, £1,000 to £1,200; H. W. Cole, C.B.E. £1,000
Principals, W. G. Nott-Bower, F. Mallinson, O.B.E.; F. C. Starling; G. H. D. Pryor £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, E. W. Ravenshear; L. G. Lowry £200 to £500
Statistical Officer, R. E. Taylor, M.B.E. £950 to £750
Coordination Officer and Assist. Labour Adviser, W. T. Cook, J.P. £600 to £700
Senior Staff Officer, J. J. Allen, ... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, E. G. Williams, M.B.E., A. D. Stedman, M.B.E., A. M. Clegg, M.B.E., R. J. Moffat, M.B.E.; C. F. Anderson, M.C., A. F. Beadle, F. J. Coleman; G. B. Brown; A. B. Collier, A. M. Anderson £400 to £500
Principal Accountant, G. D. H. Pidcock £700 to £900
Senior Accountant, H. W. Naish, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Accountants, T. A. Bennett, A. Johnston; H. E. Chosso, G. E. S. Ware £400 to £500

Mines Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector of Mines, Sir Henry Walker, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., F. H. Wynne £1,100
Medical Inspector, S. W. Fisher, M.D. £600 to £900
Electrical Insp., J. A. B. Horsley £550 to £750
Divisional Inspectors, H. M. Hudspath, D.S.O., M.C., *Doncaster*; J. R. Felton, O.B.E., *Nottingham*; T. Greenland Davies, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; A. D.

Nicholson, L.S.O, *Astley, Manchester*, J Masterton, O.B.E., *Edinburgh*; J M Carey, *Cardiff*, W J Charlton, *Swansea*; H. A. Abbott, *Birmingham* £850 to £1,000

Senior Inspectors, T. Boydell, M.B.E, *Stafford*, A H Steele, *Radyr, Glam.*; T Ashley, *Durham*, W E T Hartley, *Nottingham* E H Frazer, *Edmonton*, E S. Rees, *Chester*, H T Foster, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, H. J. Humphrys, D.S.O, M.C, *Doncaster*, P. S Lea, *Sherwen*, P T Jenkins, *Newport, Mon.*, T L McBride, *Manchester*, G. Cook, *Leeds*, A Stoker *Glasgow*, E. Rowley, *Birmingham*; A M Bryan (*acting*), *Durham* £550 to £750

Junior Inspectors H S S Scott, *Doncaster* A L Flint, *Chesterfield*, J. Hall, *Sheffield*, W J Owen, *Bridgend*, T D Davies, *Chequerbent*; G N Scott, *Birmingham*, T Green, *Wakefield*, W Wainwright, *Durham*; R King, *St Austell*, P. G Dominy, *Glasgow*; H C W Roberts, M.C, *Dunfermline* R Yates, D.S.O, M.C, *Nottingham* T Waldin, *Neath*, R J Edwards, *Cardiff*, M Hughes, *Newport (Mon.)*, H L V Evans, *Derby*, C W Scott, *Sheffield*, A Winstanley, *Edmonton*, T H Bull, *Newcastle, Staff.*, D Coatesworth, *Manchester*, T B. Bassett, *Cardiff*; W B Brown, *Beckermet, Cumberland*, H J Finney, *Swansea*, H G Madley, *Newport*; J E Henshaw, *Leeds*, W F Richardson, *Durham*, F N Siddall, *Bath*, T. A. Rogers, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, R E Hall, *Doncaster* £350 to £500

42 *Sub-Inspectors of Mines and Quarries* £200 to £300

6 *Inspectors of Horses in Mines* £150 to £250

Companies (Winding-Up Dept.),
33 Carey Street, W.C. 2

Senior Official Receiver, G D Pepys £1,000 to £1,200

Official Receiver, E T. A. Phillips M.B.E £800 to £1,000

Senior Asst Official Receiver, J. B. Thompson, O.B.E £500 to £700

Assistant Official Receivers, H P Naunton, D.S.O. £500 to £700

First Class Examiners, R C Finney, O.B.E, F. J Keeler; E. A. Leal, F. G. Walkley £400 to £500

Official Receivers in Bankruptcy (High Court).
Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C. 2

Senior Official Receiver, Hon W. J H. Boyle £1,000 + £200

Official Receivers, D Williams, E Parke £800 to £1,000

Senior Asst. Official Receiver, E C F Vyvyan £700

Asst. Official Receivers V. Armstrong, H H Game, C R. B Park; C R Watcrer, H Wheeler £800 to £600

First Class Examiners, F. C Ormrod, F W Perry, H. W. J Webb ..... £350 to £450

Receivers.

Birmingham, &c, C Hoult £750 to £850

Bradford and Halifax, J O. Morris £750 to £900

Brighton, &c., R W Cave £550 to £700

Bristol, Gloucester and Cheltenham, H Ashton £750 to £850

Cambridge, F. H. Langmaid ..... £500 to £600

Canterbury, J. L. Poland. ..... £550 to £700

Cardiff and Glamorganshire, E. Owen, O.B.E. £800 to £900

Liverpool, &c., J. Allcorn ..... £750 to £850

London Amalgamated Districts, T. Goudlay £1,000 (+ £200 *allowance*)

Assistants, A. L Holmes; P. Leman £400 to £500

Manchester, F. Margatroyd ..... £800 to £1,000

„ J. D. Turner £550 to £700 (+ £100 *allowance*)

Assistant, W Taylor £400 to £500

Newcastle-on-Tyne, R. K Clark £550 to £700

Northampton, &c, A J. Rogers £500 to £600

Nottingham, L. A. West £750 to £850

Southampton, J. L Wilkinson £550 to £700

Swansea, &c., C. J. Pyke, £550 to £700

Wolverhampton, H. Rees £400 to £600

Mercantile Marine Consultative Branch,
20, Great Smith Street, S.W 1.

Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Testing Establishments, A E Laslett, D.S.O £1,000

Deputy Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, W McAuslan £750 to £850

Prime Ship Surveyor £1,000

Deputy Prin. Ship Surveyor, A J Daniel £750 to £850

Assistant to the Prime Ship Surveyor, J King £500 to £650

Prime Surv. for Tonnage, F W Buckle £750 to £850

Assistant to do, J Smith £500 to £650

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, W Billett £750 to £850

Assistant to do, E W Freeman £500 to £650

Chief Examiner of Engineers, C W Roberts £750 to £850

Assistant to do, H N Pemberton £500 to £650

Principal Consultative Officer for Ship Technology K P Burgess, O.B.E £750 to £950

Deputy do, E. W Black £500 to £650

Marine Survey Staff.

Principal District Officers and Emigration Officers—G Jenkin, *Liverpool*, A. Turrant, *West of Scotland*, J King, O.B.E, *South and South-West of England*, H B Pope, *London*, D Smith, *Bristol Channel*; T Miller, *North-East of England*, H G. Dixon, *East of England*, £700 to £800, W. H. Chantler, *Northern Ireland*; W T. Lowes, *East of Scotland* £700

Engineer Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—W L Macgregor, *N Shields*, W C Ward, *Belfast*; C Leggat, *Glasgow*, W Tremain, *Hull*, A E Coe, *Liverpool*; H J Vose, *London*; J. D C Dow, *Greenock*, J R. W D McCoy, *Leith*; J S Herriot, *Plymouth*, C. W L Wren, *North Shields*, E. F. Moroney, *Cardiff* J. Graham, *Glasgow*; R. J Berry, *Southampton*, L Parker, *Sunderland*, P. Matson *Liverpool*, W T Williams, O.B.E., *Cons Bch*; J Thomson, *Liverpool*; G N. Shott, *Mark Lane* £500 to £650

Surveyors—R C W Bell, *Maddlesbrough*, R Lewis, *Falmouth*, H M W Daw, *Glasgow*, J T Rowson, *Hull*; G. Wishart, *Southampton*, C H. Haller, *Plymouth*, H. Valentine, *Liverpool*, W Dowson, *Liverpool*; J P. Turnbull, *Sunderland*; A. H. Longstaffe, *London*; J. H. Morgan, O.B.E, *N Shields*, E Taylor, *Cardiff*, G C. Blain, *London*; S E. Watson, *Belfast*, G. J Isaac, *Cardiff*; W E McConnell, *Glasgow*, C Barry, *Southampton*; H Cockeram, *Glasgow*; J W. Brotherbury, *Southampton*, N. S Couch, *Swansea*, G. Brown, *Aberdeen*; G E Jenkins, *Glasgow*, H Scott, *London*, W L Watson, *London*, H Cranwell, *Cons. Bch*, J H Atherton, *Cons Bch*; J. P. Hunworth, *Maddlesbrough*; I. Blackmore, *London*, W. L Mennie, *N Shields*, J M Binnons, *Glasgow*, T D. Forrier, *Southampton*; E. Vic, *London*, J. A. Whyte, *Liverpool*, C. E Daniels, *Glasgow*; C Harvey, *Grimsby*; J Jarvie, *Hull*, D. G. Guthrie, *Leith*; J F. Blenkinsop, *Liverpool*; H. Proudfoot, *London*; D. Crook, *Liverpool*; F. J. Colvill, *Cons Bch*; R. G. Shepherd, *Glasgow*; J. H Ferguson, *Bayeux*; C. H. Thinkell, *Cardiff*; J. Clark, *Belfast*; R. W. Gunston, *Glasgow*, J Frew, *Greenock*; H C Walker, *Cons Bch*, J. A Oxberry, *Bristol*; A. W. Powell *Liverpool*, W L Jones, *London*; R. F. Manson, *N. Shields*, W. Ridley, *Hull*, E. Rae, *London*; W. Dunsmore, *Cons Bch*, J. Fairley, *Liverpool*, W White, *Glasgow*; W. D. Gibbons, *Liverpool*, H. E Phillips, *Glasgow*; F. J. Welch, *Glasgow*, A. M. Daniels, *North Shields*; J. W. Thompson, *Greenock*, S Hogg, *Liverpool*, B. D. Smith, *London*; J. C M. Sutcliffe, *Southampton*; G. Bindon, *N. Shields*; W. R. Wallace, *Liverpool*, J. W. Bull, *Hull* ..... £300 to £500

Ship Surveyors—Senior Surveyors, T G. Wood, *N. Shields*; H C Wimhurst, *London*; F Barter, *Glasgow*, O. Sullivan, *Belfast*; F. W. Daniel, *Southampton*; T. W. Revans, *Cons. Bch.*; G T. Cheyney, *Cons Bch*; C. E Rawbone, *Liverpool* £500 to £650

Surveyors, H. C Warren, *W. Hartlepool*; J. W. Larcombe, *London*, T R. Clark, *Cons. Bch.*; H. J.

Downey, *Swansea*, H G Hogben, *Greenock*, W W Harris, *Cardiff*, H G. Clement, *Middlesbrough*; W Mitchell, *Barrow*; J T Munden, *Cons Bch*, A W Prince, *Hull*; H J Haggar, *Dundee*; J Taylor, *Leith*, P T. Daniel, *London*, W J Wilton, *Cons Bch.*; H E L Tanner, *Liverpool*; G H Lancaster, *Southampton*, G A Green, *London*, S M Newcombe, *N. Shields*, A T. Metcalfe, *Cons Bch*, A. Kernan, *Southampton*; D Morgan, *Liverpool*, A C Parkyn, *Barry*, A E Taylor, *N Shields*, G W Morgan, *Hull*, H E Steel, *Cons Bch*, G Daniel, *N Shields*, H Collins, *Plymouth*, A Barter, *Belfast*; W J Wragge, *London*, H Kidd, *Cons Bch*, C S Lewis, *Cons Bch*; W. Batchelor, *Glasgow*, F H Morley, *Cons. Bch*; H W B. Shilston, *Glasgow*, W G Moore, *Middlesbrough*; A E Dobinson, *Newport*, W J Nutton, *Glasgow*, L Lethbridge, *Liverpool*, E G Fowle, *Sunderland*, W A Grayer, *Cons Bch*, J Sherriff, *Cons Bch*, E G Perkins, *London*, P A Wilkins, *Cons Bch*, H J M Couch, *Aberdeen*, W E Darroch, MBE, *Hdqrs*, *London*, H L J Willson, MBE, *Hdqrs*, *London*, A G Wright, *Glasgow*, W J Waldron, *N Shields*; H J Rook, *Hdqrs*, *London*; C S Riddell, *Belfast*, A S. Mackie, *Glasgow*, J H W Mills, *Glasgow* £300 to £500

Nautical Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—P G Lowe, *Liverpool*, W H Whittle, OBE, *Middlesbrough*, J R Imrie, *Southampton* R J Porter, *Bristol*, A H. Raymer *Southampton*, E S MacLeod, *London*, T. E. Thompson, *N Shields* £500 to £650

Surveyors—M C Corlance, *Glasgow*, H J T Grey, *Barry*, J. J. Bailey, *Southampton*, W M Hunter, *London*; G A Williamson, *Southampton*, G L B Jones, *Liverpool*; T Waterman, *Hull*; T Harrison, OBE, *Cardiff*; C C Cartwright, OBE, *Plymouth*, R H. Davis, *Belfast* H C Hood, *Blyth*, O A Barland, *London*, J T Russell, *Sand Hand*, T. W Jackson, *Liverpool*, G Davey, *Liverpool*, W H F Salvaton, *Leith*, A W Webster, *Greenock*, F W A Hanson, *London*, W F Thott, *Swansea*, T White, *Cardiff*, H J H Bullock, *Newport*, C Fox, *Glasgow*, J A. Theyer, *London* £300 to £500

Medical Inspectors—E. W. S Evans, *London*, £650, E Tinker *Liverpool*, D D F Macintyre, *Southampton* £500 to £600

Examiners of Masters and Mates—Senior Examiners—I. Hayward, *Southampton and Plymouth*, W. Forrest, *Newcastle*, E I Fletcher, *Liverpool*, J D. Keatinge, *Cardiff* £500 to £650

Examiners—J. A. S. Chalmers, *Dundee*, *Aberdeen and Leith*, C L A. Leconstie, *Liverpool*, J. Weir, *London*, P N Baker, *London*, C Robson, *Newcastle*, T P Marshall, *Hull and Grimsby*, D. Dowdy, *London*, H Mumme, *Glasgow*, A Hopwood, *Liverpool*, J. C Taylor *Cardiff* £300 to £500

Inspectorate of Ships Provisions—Chief Inspector—E A. Warner, *London* £600 to £700
Deputy do, J Robson, *Liverpool* £450 to £500

Senior Inspectors—H White, *Cardiff*, I. Evans, *Newcastle*, A J. Holloway, *Liverpool*, D Aitken, *Hull*; T Donaldson, *London*; A J Frances, *Glasgow* £375 to £450

Mercantile Marine Offices.

Senior Chief Superintendent and Inspector, J. G Dundy, MBE, *London* £550 to £700

Chief Superintendents, J D McIntyre, *Scotland*, R. S Back, *Bristol Channel*; C W Jones, *Liverpool*. W. H Walton, *North-East of England* £500 to £600

Senior Superintendents, D J Davies, *Southampton*, J R W. Stibbs, *Barry*, A J Padfield, *Newcastle*; I V Bloomfield, *Dock Street*; W H Mantle, *Manchester*; H J Robinson, *Newport*; E A Tails, *Liverpool*, P. E. G Portch, *Tilbury*, T E. Tough, *Glasgow*; C J Davies, *Poplar*; J. Thomas, *Cardiff*, C. F Lane, *Victoria Docks*, N. W Haycock, *N. Shields*, F. R. Phillips-Smith, *Bristol*; W L Owen, *Swansea*; A. N Waids, *Hull*; G. W Barrett, *S. Shields* £400 to £500

Board of Trade Stores, Poplar, T F. Moore (*Supt*) £300 to £400

H.M. Coastguard.

Chief Inspector, Capt V. S Rashleigh, CBE, RN. £700 to £800

Deputy do., Cmdr H J. M Rundle, OBE, RN £550 to £650

Inspectors, Cmdr P V Kilgour, RN, *North Scotland*, Cmdr J A Gregory, RN, *Aberdeen*, Cmdr. E. Bacchus, DSO, RN, *Portsmouth*, Cmdr L G. D Way, RN, *Scarborough*, Cmdr H L Wells, RN, *Great Yarmouth*, Capt A L Strange, RN, *Hove*, Capt E. E A Betts, CBE, RN, *Weymouth*, Capt H T Mosse, RN, *Brixham*, Cmdr W. S Hargreaves, RN, *Penzance*, Cmdr R G Hurst, RN, *Mumbles*, Lt.-Cmdr J A P Legh, DSC, RN, *Hoylake*, Capt S G Douglas, CBE, RN, *North Ireland* £350 to £420

Temporary Department.

Cornwall House, Stamford Street S E 1.

Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Lunatic Asylums

Controller, J B Knight £1,500

Board of Trade Committees.

Advisory Committee for the Chemical Office (Enemy Debts) and the Departments on the Administration of Austrian, Belgrarian, and Hungarian Property, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S E 1. *Sec*, A H Hanway

British Industries Fairs (London Exhibitors' Advisory Committee), 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S W 1 *Sec*, Capt R E J Moore

British Industries Fairs (Joint General Purposes and Publicity Committee of London and Birmingham), 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S W. 1 *Sec.*, Capt R E J Moore

Coal and the Coal Industry, Advisory Committee on, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1 *Sec*, F C Stanling

Colliery Officials, Examinations and Qualifications Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 *Sec*, A M Clegg, MBE

Committee on Fire Service and Fire Grievances in the United Kingdom, Great George Street *Sec*, S E J Brady, MBE

Dinsdale Allotment Licensing Committee, Dunlee Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Sec.*, J W. Hammond

Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee, Great George Street *Sec*, F W Hammond

Films Advisory Committee, Great George Street, S W 1 *Sec*, H J Phillips, MBE

Industry and Trade, Committee on, Great George Street *Sec*, W Carter

Loadline Committee, Mer. Mar. Dept (Consultative Body), 20, Great Smith Street, S W 1 *Secs.*, G C. Agar and J T Munden

Lord Bhanesbury's Committee for the release of property to ex-enemy aliens on necessitous circumstances, Great George Street *Sec*, W E Simpson

Mercantile Pensions Committee, Mer. Mar. Dept., 20, Great Smith Street, S.W 1 *Sec.*, H Leak

Merchandise Marks Committee, Great George Street, S W 1. *Sec*, E W Reardon

Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Mer. Mar Dept, 20, Great Smith Street, S W. *Sec*, A E Lee

Metalliferous Mining Industry, Advisory Committee on, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec*, F. C Stanling

Miners' Welfare Fund Committee Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 *Sec*, E W Ravenshear.

Mining Examination Boards, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1. *Sec*, E. G Williams, MBE.

National Fuel and Power Committee, Great George Street, S W 1 *Sec*, W Palmer.

Pilotage Advisory Committee, Great George Street. *Sec*, R J. N. Clean

Prohibition of Import of Plumage Committee, Custom House, E C. *Sec.*, H. S Marshall

Safety in Mines Research Board, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W. 1. *Sec*, A. D. Stedman, MBE

Support of Workings in Mines Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1. *Sec*, A D Stedman, MBE

Treaty Execution Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, W. E Stimpson.

Wireless Direction Finding Committee, Mer. Mar. Dept, 20, Great Smith Street *Sec.*, C B Glenister.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT,

Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Minister, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Wilfrid Ashley, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., G. F. Stedman, M.C.
Do (Parly.), Capt. A. S. C. Reid, M.P. *unp.*
Permanent Secretary, C. W. Hurcomb, C.B., C.B.E. £1,800
Private do., W. P. K. Neale.

Secretarial Department.

Assistant Secretary, E. W. Rowntree, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, T. A. E. Munn (*also Establishment Officer*), F. B. Tomblesen, F. G. Tucker, O.B.E., R.D. £700 to £1,000
Asst. Principals, J. L. Stewart Moore, G. F. Stedman, M.C. ... £200 to £400
Officer for Light Railway Work, A. D. Erskine £700
Staff Officer (Grade I.), T. L. Paterson £550 to £700
Do (Grade II.), G. Gordon, D.S.O., T. Lothhouse £400 to £500
Chief Engineer, T. S. Hawkins, M.B.E., M.Inst.C.E. £625 to £650
Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Col. Sir John W. Pringle, C.B. £1,200 to £1,400
Inspecting Officers of Railways, Lt.-Col. A. H. L. Mount, C.B.E., Col. A. H. C. Trench, C.B.E., M.I.E.E. £800 to £1,000
Assistant to Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, J. P. Scott Maw, M.I.M.E.R.E. £800
Assistant Railway Inspecting Officer, J. L. M. Moore, M.C., A.M.I.M.E. £500 to £700

Establishment Division.

Deputy Establishment Officer, F. C. Bunn, £550 to £700
Registrar, S. J. Chidgey £400 to £500

Finance and Statistics Department.

Assistant Secretary, R. H. Hill £1,000 to £1,200
Principal, A. Mathieson, D.S.O. £700 to £900
Chief Accountant, K. L. Mackinlay £850 to £1,000

Directors.

Rates, W. D. Duffield, O.B.E. £700 to £850
Statistics, A. E. Kirkus, O.B.E. £700 to £850

Assistant Director.

Transport Accountant, S. J. W. Knott ... £700 to £850
Staff Officers (Grade I.), J. Caldwell, H. T. Clarke, O.B.E., F.I.A., A. Fenn, W. Mottershead £550 to £700
Do (Grade II.), G. E. Gibson, W. M. Hind, C. W. J. Horsley, A. W. Jackman, T. W. Maughan, A. R. Meredith, E. J. Ochiltree, E. J. Sutton, P. Tait £400 to £500

Roads Department.

Director-General, Sir Henry P. Maybury, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.Inst.C.E., J.P. ... £2,500
Principal Assistant Secretary, H. H. Piggott, C.B.E., R.D. £1,200 to £1,500
Principals, C. A. Burchnall, P. C. Franklin, J. S. P. Godsell, O.B.E., R. H. Tolkien, D.S.O., M.C. £700 to £900
Assistant Principal, A. Clark ... £200 to £500
Chief Examiner, C. H. Bressey, C.B.E., F.S.I. £1,200 to £1,300
Director of Engineering, H. T. Tudsbery, O.B.E., M.C., M.Inst.C.E. £2,000 to £2,200
Engineering Inspectors (Grade I.) at Headquarters, C. G. Mitchell, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., E. S. Perrin, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E. £600 to £800
Engineering Inspector (Grade II.) at Headquarters, C. S. Chetlon, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E. £450 to £650
Asst. Engineers at Depots, E. M. Bull, A.M.Inst.C.E.; W. T. S. Butlin, A.M.Inst.C.E., G. H. Hargreaves, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.; G. F. Reader, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., F. G. Turner, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E. £200 to £500
Staff Officers (Grade I.), H. W. W. Fisher, M.B.E.; E. B. Hart ... £550 to £700
Do (Grade II.), T. G. Jones, F. Longbottom, F. J. Pearce, E. W. Phillips; J. R. Williams £400 to £500

Railway Rates Tribunal.

2 Clement's Inn, W.C. 2.

President, Sir Walter Baker Clode, K.C.
Permanent Members, W. A. Jepson (*Railways*), G. C. Locket, I.P. (*Commercial*)
Registrar, T. J. D. Atkinson, O.B.E. £750 to £900
Secretary, S. J. Pope, D.S.O., M.C. £600 to £800
Asst. to Sec., L. C. Jackson ... £400 to £500

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals since 1612. The Commissioners of the Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland consist of the First Lord, who is usually Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor opens and expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House.

PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY
The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. ... £5,000
Private Secs. R. G. Vansittart, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Principal Private Secretary*), C. Patrick Duff, C.B., C.V.O. (*Second Private Secretary*); Geoffrey Fry, C.B., (*unp.*), H. G. Vincent, Maj. E. M. Watson, C.M.G., Hon. C. W. Baillie Hamilton (*unps.*)
Parliamentary Sec., Capt. Sidney Herbert, M.P. *unp.*

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER
Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, C.H., M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Secs., E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., P. J. Grigg.
Asst. do., J. D. B. Fergusson, Lord Wodehouse, C.B.E., M.C. (*unps.*)
Parliamentary Private Sec., R. J. G. Boothby, M.P. (*unp.*)

JUNIOR LORDS
Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., V.D., M.P. ... £1,000
Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, M.C., M.P. ... £1,000
Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer, M.C., M.C. £1,000
F. G. Penny, M.P. ... ... *unp.*
Major the Marquess of Titchfield, M.P. ... ... *unp.*
Parliamentary Secretary (Chief Whip), Comm. Rt. Hon. Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell, R.N., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., C. J. W. Harris, C.B.E.
Financial Secretary, Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P. £1,000
Private Sec., G. Myrddin Evans ... £1,000
Parliamentary do., S. S. Hammersley, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Permanent Secretary and Head of H.M. Civil Service, Sir Warren Fisher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. £3,500
Private Sec. R. U. E. Knox, D.S.O.
Controller of Establishments Department, Sir R. Russell Scott, K.C.B., C.S.I. £3,000
Private Sec., A. Glen, M.C.
Controller of Finance and Supply Services Department, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., W. D. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C.
Deputy Controller of Finance and of Supply Services Department, G. G. Upcott, C.B.; F. W. Leith Ross, C.B. £2,200
Director of Women Establishments, Hon. Diana Maude A. Lawrence, D.B.E. £1,200

* *Government Whips.* The "Government Whips," in order of seniority after the Parliamentary Secretary (*Chief Whip*), are: Maj.-Genl. R. J. Hennessy, D.L., C.B., M.C. (*Deputy Chief Whip*); Maj. Sir W. Cope, Bt., M.B., M.C. (*Public Whip*); F. C. Thomson, K.C., M.C. (*Scottish Whip*); Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., V.D., M.P. (*London Whip*); Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, M.C., M.P.; Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer, M.C., M.P., F. G. Penny, M.P., and Major the Marquess of Titchfield, M.P., Capt. D. Euan Wallace, M.C., M.P., and Sir Victor Warrender, Bt., M.C., M.P., are *Assistant Whips*.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, F Phillips, C.B; A. W Hurst, C.B, H E. Fass, O B E
£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, E W H Millar; R G Hawtrey, C. L Stocks, R B Howorth, C B, J H McC Craig, J. Rae; R A Grove, O B E, S D Waley, M C, P J Grigg, A P Waterfield, C B, F M Morris (*acting*) .. £1,000 to £1,200
(*Seconded for other Duties* S A Armitage-Smith, C B)
Principals, A E Banham, G G Barnes, T K Bewley, J C. Carr, E C Cleary, Viscount Cross, L Cuthbertson, H E Davies, J D B Fergusson, H R Foyle, W R Fraser, B. W Gilbert, G Ismay, W T Matthews, M B E, G H S Prusent, C F M N Ryan D S O, M C, F G Salter, F Skevington, M B E, S. A Sidney-Turner; E N R Trentham, W R L Tuckett, O B E, E Twentyman, H G Vincent, S H Wright, N E Young, M C, (*acting*), L L H Thompson (*acting*), H Buttam (*acting*) .... ,, £700 to £900
(*Seconded for other Duties* E St John Bamford, J B Beresford, M B E, E E Bridges, M C, A F Hemming, C B E (*acting*), Sir Andrew McFadyean, F H Nixon, F P. Robinson, E Rowe-Dutton)
Assistant Principals, J E Bullard, A D Barnett-Brown, M C, G Myrddin Evans, H E C Gabbl A Glen, M C, G E A Grey, M C, E Hide, W. H Hardman, M C, P G Inch, R U E Knox, D S O £200 to £500, Mrs H M. Lucas, £200 to £400, H Parker, M C, J H Person, M C, D J Wardley, M C W D Wilkinson, D S O, M C, D. B Woodburn £200 to £500
(*Seconded for other Duties* I McM. Forsyth, J. H. E Woods.)
Treasury Officers of Accounts, F Phillips, C.B (*see above*) A E Watson, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000 (*per annum*)
Assistant to Treasury Officer of Accounts, F. J. H Palmer, O B E .. £750
Accountant, H T Holmes, C B E, M V O, I S O £1,100 (*personal*)
Deputy Accountant T Chadwick, M B E £500 to £700
Assistant Accountant, E B Albawes £500 to £500
Estimate Clerk, E W Gillett, (*see above*)
Senior Investigation Officer, W Dethridge, M B E £850
Investigating Officers, H Biggs, D G Robertson, H M Young .. £550 to £700
Chief Clerk, P F Pyle £600 to £700 (*personal*)
Staff Officers, E H Bennett, A H Bradley, J Drake, M.C, R G Earl, W. F Ivrethy, W G Gandy, S W. Green W F Greenwood, H. A M Hutbert B King; A Ray, W. C Roberts, P G Slade (*Photographer's Clerk*), R C Stigant, £400 to £500
(*Seconded for other Duties* J. R Chambers)

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir William Graham-Harrison, K C B. £2,500
Second do, L A J. Granville Ram £1,800

King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

See Scotch Law Courts and Offices, p 249

Departments of H M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury.

Storey's Gate, St James's Park, S.W. 1

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir Maurice Gwyer, K C B, ... £2,500
Private Secretary, F. W W McCombe
Chief Assistant Solicitor, Cecil Owen . . £2,500
Assistant Solicitors, Orme B Clarke, C.B.E., A. W Brown, C B, L C Loyd. .... .. £2,000 to £2,200
Chief Clerk, G. F. Carter, O B E, G C J Crispin; R. H. Gardner; E. J Howard, G. S. King, M C, J. C P Kinsman; F. W Laxton, O B E., W. L Morton; H. A Weeks, H L Wright, O B E.
Assistant Chief Clerks, E W. S. Fletcher; A F. Gilchrist, R. C. Gray, M.B.E., H. J. Howland, M W Hughes, P. Ladbrook, A. G Newman; B O'Brien, J I. Thompson, A. E Wade; A. C Wilson
Professional Clerks, E. G. Colebing, M.C, F. A. Enever, M.C., H. C. Howe-son, B Humfrey; A. J Kaye, F. W. W. McComb; D. S. A. McMurtie, G. C N. Stark.

Accounts Branch

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt, M.B.E.
Deputy do., W. J Hagon.

Law Courts Division,

705 Royal Courts of Justice, W C. 2

Chief Clerks, R. Hingston, T C Newman; E V. Thompson
Assistant Chief Clerks, F R Baker, R C H. Carter; C W Evans; W G S Fawkes, R N Hanscombe, M E Hare, K H Scougal, M A
Professional Clerks, V E Farr, S G Gains, R. S. Lewis

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business),
5 and 6 Clement's Inn, Strand, W C 2

King's Proctor, Sir Maurice Gwyer, K C B.
Assistant Chief Clerk, J B Finch
Professional Clerk, R A Fisher

Mercantile Transport Branch
6 Whitehall Gardens, S W 1.

Chief Clerk, T D Harrison
Assistant Chief Clerk, H S H Bell I S O
Professional Clerk, C. A Higgins

Rating of Government Property,

28 Abingdon Street, S W 1

Treasury Valuer, F C Ruddle, I S O £2,000 to £2,200
Deputy do, W Madge I S O .. £1000 to £1800
Inspector of Rates, W T Chard, I S O £850 to £1700

Statute Law Committee,

at Treasury Chambers, Whitehall S W 1

Chairman, The Lord Main Mac Dermot, P C, G C B, K C
Editor of Revised Statutes, Statutory Rules and Orders, &c., C T Carr, LL D
Assistant to the Editor, A F Smyly
Clerk Assistant, J E Prince
Sec to Committee, F W Tascheau, M C, House of Lords, S W 1

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E C 3

Elder Brethren

H M The King, *Master*, Field-Marshal H R H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K G, *Deputy Master*, Vice Adm G R Blunell, C B E, M V O. *Elder Brethren*, H M The King, The Earl of Rosebery, K G, K T, Capt Sir A W Clarke, K C I E (*retired*), The Earl of Balfour, K G, O M, The Earl of Selborne, K G, G C M G, Capt O P Maxfield, C B E (*retired*), Capt T. Goldings, C B E; Maj Gen H R H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K G, The Marquess of Crewe, K G.; Rt. Hon Winston Spencer Churchill, C H, M.P, Capt Owen Jones, C B E, R D Capt P N Layton, C B E, R D, Capt G. Gregory, C B E, D S O, R D, Capt H R H Prince of Wales, K G, C B, Capt. A H Ryley, Capt A R H. Mowell, Capt H C. Bunne, D S O, R D, Capt A S Mackay, R D, The Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin, M P, The Rt Hon William Clive Bridgeman, M P, Capt W R Chaplin

Officers.

Secretary, M K Smith, O B E
Principals, W. K. Bowen, O B E, H T Miller, M B E.
Chief Accountant, R H G Thomson, A C A
2nd Class Clerks, J M Nicolle, O B E; Major J E A. Hunter, T D
Higher Executive Clerks, L G Veal, (*Deputy Accountant*); H. F W Bathe
Executive Clerks, W. M. Lacahine, B A, T. H. Burleigh, M A, A W Nicholls, J H Simpson.
Engineer in-Chief, J P Rowen, B E, M I C E
1st Engineer, S C Carter, M C, A M I C E
Mech Asst Engineer, H G Smallwood, A M I C E, H I.
Civil Engineering Assistant, G. W Glass, A M I C E, A M I M E
Principal Pilotage Clerk, W J T Hallwell
Principal Clerk of Estate Office, E. Gadber
Chief Engineering Clerk, H P Turner.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, R. Kingdom, M I Mech E.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INSPECTION COMMITTEE,

3 & 4 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C 2.

Chairman, Sir William G. Turpin, K C B.
Vice-Chairman, G R. Freeman, L C A.
Other Members, Sir Arthur E Bird, K B E, Col H. A. Erskine, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.; Thomas Liddle, S S C; Philip H. Martineau; John Fox, C B E
Secretary, Percy C Taylor, L C A

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE,
Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July, 1919, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom

Chairman, Sir William McCormick, LL.D., F.R.S.
Other Members, Sir William Bragg, K.B.E., F.R.S., Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S., Miss S. M. Fry, Sir Wilmot Herringham, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., Sir E. G. Kenyon, K.C.B., Sir Stanley Leathes, K.C.B., Sir James Walker, F.R.S.
Secretary, A. P. Kidd

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT COUNCIL.

The Voluntary Aid Detachments Council is composed of representatives of the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, the Territorial Army Associations, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the British Red Cross Society and St. Andrew's Ambulance Association

Chairman, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., K.C.B., M.D.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. H. A. De la Pryme, D.S.O., 30 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

WAR OFFICE.
(*See* ARMY LIST, p. 284.)

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION,
82 Baker Street, W. 1.

President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.
Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Other Commissioners, The Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India, First Commissioner of Works, High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa and Newfoundland, H. Gosling, C.H., M.P. Rudyard Kipling, Lt.-Gen. Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Admiral Sir Morgan Singer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Sir H. Maddocks, K.C., Gen. Sir Walter Braithwaite, K.C.B., C.V.O. (*Adjutant-General*), Capt. Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P.
Artistic Advisor, Lt.-Col. Sir F. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Principal Architects, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Sir E. Lutyens, R.A., Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A.; Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A. (*France and Belgium*), Sir R. Lorimer, A.R.A. (*Italy, Egypt, Macedonia, U.K.*), Sir John J. Burnet, A.R.A. (*Gallipoli and Palestine*), Edward Warren, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. (*Iraq*)
Principal Assistant Secretary, Col. Lord Arthur Browne, K.B.E.
Comptroller of Finance, Lt.-Col. C. P. Oswald, O.B.E.
Director of Works, Lt.-Col. H. F. Robinson
Director of Records, Maj. H. E. Chettle, O.B.E.
Financial Adviser, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Ellissen, C.B.E.
Legal Adviser, Maj. C. K. Phillips, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.A.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.

H.M. Office of Works was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests

First Commissioner, Most Hon. Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.V.O. £2,000
Private Sec.,
Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.
Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., J.P. £2,200

Private Sec., R. A. Barker
Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, C.B.E., W. Leitch, C.B., F. J. E. Raby, F.S.A. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Secretariat

Principals, M. Connolly, M.B.E.; H. A. Russell, M.B.E., R. R. Seagrave, O.B.E.; H. L. Davis, O.B.E.; E. N. de Normann, D. L. Macadam, V.C., H. W. Spencer (*acting*) ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, R. A. Barker, E. F. Muir ..... £400 to £500
Heads of Sections, G. W. Jupp (*Scottish Office*); A. G. Sandison ..... £550 to £700
Registrar, G. Steel ..... £400 to £500
Staff Officers, D. M. Harvey, A. C. Heine, O.B.E., A. Miller, E. Mapleden, A. G. Ritchie, R. M. Hunter, A.F.C.; C. H. Cooper; J. Barber, W. E. Bentley, F. Sorrell (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Office of Comptroller of Accounts.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Assistant to do., A. G. Barnett, C.B.E. £775 to £850
Accountant, H. L. Findlay ..... £850 to £700
Heads of Sections, A. J. Whittle, M.B.E., E. Balch, M.B.E. ..... £650 to £700
Staff Officers, C. C. W. Goodale; A. J. Merchant, G. L. Jordan, A. Sellers, J. Richards, W. G. Ryde, W. Stoddard, A.F.C., F. J. Parker ..... £400 to £500

Chief Architect's Division.

Chief Architect, Sir R. J. Allison, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. £1,200
Senior Architects, A. J. Pilcher, O.B.E., A. R. Myers, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., J. G. Weed, M.B.E.; P. K. Hanton, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. ..... £900 to £1,000
Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Hubert Bames, C.B.E. £1,100
Senior Engineer, J. A. MacIntyre, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. ..... £900 to £1,000
Architects, C. P. Wilkinson, A. Scott, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., D. N. Dyke, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., A. Bulloch, A.R.I.B.A., F. V. Llewellyn, O.B.E., J. H. Markham, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., A. W. Heasman, M.V.O., O.B.E., J. W. Patterson, M.V.O., M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., J. Bradley, H. E. T. Rees; F. L. Wilcox, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., C. J. Mole (*actives*), C. R. Fowler (*acting*), C. Barstow, A.R.I.B.A. (*acting*); J. C. Wyntnes, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. (*acting*) ..... £750 to £850
Chief Maintenance Surveyor, H. Ryle, M.V.O., O.B.E., F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. ..... £900 to £1,000
Surveyors, J. M. Davidson, O.B.E.; W. C. P. Rew, M.B.E., A. J. Marshall, F.R.I.B.A. ..... £750 to £850
Chief Quantity Surveyor, G. C. Widdowson, F.S.I. £900 to £1,000
Senior do., A. W. James, M.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
Chief Examining do. (*vacant*) ..... £600 to £750
Chief Structural Engineer, E. W. Butler ..... £900 to £1,000
Sanitary do., Prof. E. R. Matthews, O.B.E., F.R.S.I., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.I. ..... £650 to £750
Maintenance do., J. W. Arnal, M.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
Engineers (*New Works*), A. P. Patey, M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E.; E. W. Rees, M.B.E., M. P. McLaren, M.B.E., A. G. Ramsey, M.B.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E.E. ..... £750 to £850
Head of Section, C. Corder ..... £500 to £600
Staff Officer, B. C. Cloe, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

Supplies Division.

Controller, H. B. Allum, M.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Supt. of Stores, H. J. Camp, M.B.E. ..... £650 to £700
Head of Section, G. P. Gilchrist, M.B.E. ..... £650 to £700
Chief Technical Officer, Furniture, J. Hooper, M.B.E. £850 to £700
Do., Fuel, E. A. Smith, M.B.E., M.I.M.E. ..... £850 to £700
Staff Officer, F. E. Pethill (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation

Director, Sir A. I. Durrant, C.B.E., M.V.O., F.S.I. £1,200
Deputy Director of Lands and Accommodation, J. H. Salmon, M.B.E., F.S.I. ..... £750 to £850
Superintending Estate Surveyors, P. W. Jupp, F.S.I., G. L. Broad, O.B.E., M.C., F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A.; W. J. Hewkley, F.C.A., F.S.I.; A. Endicott, F.S.I.
Estate Surveyors (*Grade I.*), S. Pack, F.S.I., F. W. Wright; E. F. Sammonds; G. M. Hooper, M.C.; W. M. Reaney, W. D. Marshall, F.S.I., J. A. Huntley; J. N. Davies, F.S.I., F.S.I. (*acting*); N. Sutton (*acting*); T. B. Marlean (*acting*) ..... £400 to £550
Staff Officers, W. L. Wharin; H. O. Shepherd (*acting*); G. H. Cannon (*acting*); C. H. Tatler ..... £400 to £500

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., F. E. Carter ..... £650 to £800

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, C. R. Peers, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. £800 to £1,000

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Professor W. W. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S. £700
Assistant Keeper, (vacant) ..... £300 to £600

St. Peter's Chapel, Marylebone.

Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., B.Sc.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Office, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

THE Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (*see* col. 2), and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included Viscount Finlay, G.C.M.G., Lord Buckmaster, Lord Wrenbury, Lord Phillimore, G.B.E., Lord Darling, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, and Lord Salvesen. Sir John Wallis is a member by virtue of section 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1908 and 1913, and the Administration of Justice Act, 1928, the following Judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas are members:—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G. (*Canada*), Sir James Rose Innes, K.C.M.G. (*S. Africa*), Mr. Justice Lyman Poore Duff (*Canada—Supreme Court*), Chief Justice Sir Adrian Knox, K.C.M.G. (*Australia—High Court*), Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G. (*New Zealand*), Mr. Justice Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, K.C.M.G. (*Australia—High Court*). Chief Justice Francis Alexander Anglin (*Canada—Supreme Court*), Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G. (*Ontario*), Sir Lancelot Sanderson (*Bengal*) and Chief Justice Sir William H. Solomon, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. (*S. Africa*).

Registrar of the Privy Council (and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes), Sir Charles Nash, K.B.E., C.B., Barrister-at-Law £1,500
Ch. Clerk (Jud.), W. Reeve Wallace, C.B.E. £800
Second Clerk, D. G. Lys £450

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is constituted as under:—

The Lord High Chancellor Presides

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each) £6,000.

	Appld	Age Jan. 1, 1929.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Dunedin, G.C.V.O.	1913	79
Rt. Hon. Viscount Sumner, G.C.B.	1913	69
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw	1900	78
Rt. Hon. Lord Carson . .	1921	74
Rt. Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, G.B.E.	1923	67
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkin	1928	61

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

LAW SITTINGS, 1929

Hilary . .	January 11 to March 27
Easter . . .	April 9 to May 17
Trinity .	May 28 to July 31
Michaelmas	October 22 to December 21.

THE INNS OF COURT.

DINING TERMS, 1929

Jan. 11	to	Jan. 31
Apr. 9	to	May 6
May 28	to	June 17
Nov. 2	to	Nov. 25

The Judiciary of England and Wales.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Ernest Murray, Baron Hanworth, K.B.E., *born* 1861; (*appld* 1923).

Lord Justices (each £5,000)—	Appld.	Age, Jan. 1, 1929
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Edward Scrutton	1916	72
Rt. Hon. Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	1926	67
Rt. Hon. Sir F. Arthur Greer . . .	1927	64
Rt. Hon. Sir John Sankey, G.B.E. ..	1928	62
Rt. Hon. Frank Russell	1928	61

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

The Lord High Chancellor.

The Rt. Hon. Douglas McGarel, Lord Hailsham, *b* 1872 (*appld* 1928). (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords)

Justices (each £5,000) —	Appld	Age, Jan 1, 1929.
Hon. Sir Henry Trelawney Eve ..	1907	72
Hon. Sir John M. Astbury.	1913	68
Hon. Sir Mark Lemon Romer . . .	1922	62
Hon. Sir Thomas James Chesshyre Tomlin	1923	61
Hon. Sir Albert Charles Clauson, C.B.E.	1926	58
Hon. Sir Frederick Herbt. Maugham	1928	62

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England —

The Rt. Hon. Gordon, Lord Hewart (*b* 1870, *appld*, 1922)	£6,000
Secretary, W. Bowstead	£500
Clerk, E. Hall, M.B.E.	£400

Justices (each £5,000) —	Appld	Age, Jan 1, 1929.
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory ..	1910	77
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge . .	1910	71
Hon. Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt, K.C.S.I.	1912	66
Hon. Sir Montague Shearman . . .	1914	71
Hon. Sir Henry A. McCardie ..	1916	59
Hon. Sir Arthur Clavell Salter	1917	69
Hon. Sir Alexander A. Roche	1917	57
Hon. Sir Rigby P. W. Swift . .	1918	54
Hon. Sir Edward Acton	1920	62
Hon. Sir George A. H. Branson	1921	57
Hon. Sir George John Talbot .	1923	67
Hon. Sir Frank Douglas MacKinnon	1923	58
Hon. Sir William Finlay, K.B.E. .	1924	53
Hon. Sir Robert Alderson Wright	1925	54
Hon. Sir John Anthony Hawke ..	1928	59
Hon. Sir Ernest Bunce Charles, C.B.E.	1928	57
Hon. Sir Travers Humphreys	1928	61

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

* PENSIONED EX-LORD CHANCELLORS. The following ex-Lord Chancellors are in receipt of annual pensions:—Earl of Birkenhead, £5,000, Lord Buckmaster, £5,000; Lord Shandon, Ireland, £3,692, Lord Glenavy, Ireland, £3,692.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt Hon Henry Edward, Lord Merrivale (*born* 1856, *appointed* 1919) ... £5,000

Judges (each £5,000)—

Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, (*born* 1863, *appointed* 1919), Hon. Sir Alexander D Bateson (*born* 1866, *appointed* 1925)

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S W 1

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, G C B, C.V.O., K C

Deputy Clerk, Hon. A. E A Napier, C B

Staff Clerk, A J Johnston.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords—£3,917.

Permanent Sec and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, G C B, C.V.O., K C

Assist. Sec, Hon A E A Napier, C B

Sec for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Lt.-Col L Storr, C B

Private Sec to the Lord Chancellor and to the Permanent Secretary, Robert Wynne Baker

Supt. of County Courts, E C Martin, M.V.O.

Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, R L Overbury

Chief Clerk, P. Lee

Deputy do, Robert Wynne Baker

Clerk of the Chamber and Messenger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman, M.V.O.

Asst. do., and Purse Bearer, H Pusey

Treasurer, G E Collins

Staff Clerk, J. W Macaree

Vote Office, A. Wedderspoon.

Chancery Courts.

Chief Master, attached to all the Judges, Sir Charles Hulbert

Mr. Justice Eve, Mr. Justice Romer, and Mr. Justice Maugham

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, *A* to *D*, A F. Ridsdale; *E* to *K*, A. Keen; *L* to *R*, H. W. Jolf, *S* to *Z*, P. W. Chandler ... ... each £1,500

Mr. Justice Astbury, Mr. Justice Tomlin, and Mr. Justice Clauson

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, *A* to *D*, J. H. P Chitty, *E* to *K*, H. D. Hughes Onslow, C.B.E.; *L* to *R*, R. T Watkin Williams, *S* to *Z*, A. H Holland ... ... £1,200 to £1,500

First Class Clerks, E. J Harvey, H R Hopkins, J. L Keane, A. R Samuels, A. C Dalton; T. H Christmas; A. Tuble, H. A. Bradley; A W. Brown, W Stone, J. A. W. Hannen, F. C Allaway ... £500 to £600

Second Class Clerks, J. E Bartholomew, R E. Whiteley; H. Dymond, G J Plowman, P. H George, T Hyde Hills, J. R Geddes, H W. F. Blake ... £350 to £400

Third Class Clerks, D M. Walker; J. E. Wallis, P White, L. O C. Hathaway; C. T. Fry, L. O Lewin; B R. Young; R. J. Turner, W. D Verrall ... £200 to £300

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE

Registrars, F T. Bloxam; E. J. Syngo; H. S. Jolly; E. Hicks Beach; J. F. More, C.B.E., W. T. D. Ritchie ... £1,000 to £1,600

Principal Clerks, R N. R Blaker; A. G Andrews; W. S. Jones; H. C. Reader; J. F. Hay; F. V. Harris ... £700 to £900

Third Class Clerks, W. E. F Daniels, W G L Smith, W J Papworth; J. Bizley; E. A. E. F. Clack, G E Nicholls

Appeal and Cause Clerk, H. B. Goddard

COMPANIES (WINDING UP).

Judges, Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve, Hon. Sir Mark L. Romer, and Hon. Sir Frederick H. Maugham.

Registrar, Arthur Stiebel ... £2,500

Principal Clerk, J. R. Bull ... £700

First Class Clerk, R V. Marvin ... £600

Second do, J T. Wilson, W. J. Roper ... £350 to £400

Third do, C. J. Lisle, G. D. Towsley; S S. Martin, W. G. Venton and E. L. Russell ... £200 to £300

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE COURT.

Sir Arthur Underhill; T. C Williams; J. E.H. Bean, Sir Benjamin L Cherry; A. E. Russell; D D. Reid.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

A. J. Spencer; A. Robinson; G E. Morrison; A Inman; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. C Hawkin.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Courts Royal Courts of Justice

Sir F. Newbolt, K.C., George Alexander Scott, E W. Russell, K.C. ... each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Charles Randal Gridbume ... £1,500

Supreme Court Pay Office. (£18,483.)

Issuer Paym Gen, J. A. Longley ... £1,000

Principal Clerk, F. Concher (*Acting Deputy to the Assistant Paymaster General*) F R Cripps. £600 to £700

Stockbroker, A. H. Stokes ... £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court. (£34,887.)

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Sir G A Bonner (*Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer*) £1,800, Sir Leonard W Kershaw (b) (*Acting's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office*), Edmd A Jelf, W Whately; W. Valentine Ball, O.B.E., Percy Re mold Owen Abel Sumner, F. S Arnold Baker, Geoffrey Moseley ... each £1,500 to £1,800

ACTING DEPARTMENT.

Head Clerk, Philip Clark.

Writs, Appearances and Judgment Section

Clerks, G. H Lacey, P. J. Boyle, T. E Alkerton, F P Stumpers; L. Dowell, W. J. N Grant, R C. Freeman, R A Butler; D. Murdoch, M. C Hewitt; E S. Dew, W. J Pell, W Burton, P W. Jones; H E Pritchard

Summons and Order Section

Clerks, P A Quin, C Clerk; A. J Mc Clymont, H. J Morrell, J. Marten G Gardener H W. Hills, E. J. Freer, R E Boyd

FILING AND RECORD AND BILL OF SALE DEPARTMENT

Head Clerk, J. P. Lefor ...

Clerks, C G Tunnicliffe, M. F C Wallon, A E Smith; R R. May; R. J. E Ashworth, F W Player; W. Norris; W. Rodman, A. W Wright

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Clerk, H Hinton, E. G H Fynn, F W Neelon

Election Petitions, Philip Clark.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER AND ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT

King's Remembrancer, Sir G A Bonner (*Senior Master*)

Clerks, J Johnston, C.B.E., A Lunn, A L Woodcock, E S Hill

CROWN OFFICE AND ATTORNEY'S DEPARTMENT

King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw

Head Clerk, J. C Wallop

Chief Associate, A. G. Thomas

Clerks, W. E. Davey; G. W Towne and C. M. D. Pigott, E. C. Andrew, J. O Griffiths; G. Meyer; A F Love; W. C. Bradley, D Boland G. D. Warren; D. A. F. Turner, P Bowery; A. C Elliott, A.W. Judd; W. J Talmer

COURTS OF JUSTICE SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT

Superintendent, W C Keeling

Assistant Superintendent, E J Pollard.

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE

Masters of the Supreme Court, T. S. Dain (*Chief Master*), £1,700; E. R T. Bonsanq; D S Gibbon, M.C.; Edmund Cave; Albert G. Rivington; R. M. Greenwood, C.B.E.; H. W. ... each £1,500 to £1,800

Clerks (*Principal Clerk*), H E Blake; W C. Brett; J Sworder; W. R Shaw, A F Small; H. J Howes; (*and Class Clerks*), H. M. Drake; A W. Pinder;

(b) Sir Leonard Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal

* Office hours, 10 to 4. Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from 2nd class, £500 to £700; 2nd class, £450 to £400; 3rd class, £700 to £200

‡ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.

§ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30; Vacations, 10 to 2

T H Parker; R G Gurney, A W Porter, W F Poltock; J. M Cole; F R Cutler, W. Fanfax, M. H. Spicer, J. J Ramsey, C B Cooper, (*3rd Class Clerks*), A. E Bishop, B P Teague, R F C Roach, G. N H Harris, J. R. Smith, W E Gadd.
Rota Clerk, W. P Hunt.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

(£44,798)

President, Rt Hon Henry Edward, Lord Merrivale £5,000
Clerk, Arthur Willis . . . £400
Secretary, Hon Edward Duke C B E. £300
Judges, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, Hon Sir A D Bateson each £5,000
King's Proctor, M L Gwyer, C B . . . £2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House—£34,960.

Registrars, Walter A Inderwick (Senior), £1,600, H. F O Norbury, B C L, H A de G Pereira, C P Hawkes . . . . . £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Registrar, T. A White £850 to £1,000

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice—£7,075.

Registrar, E S Roscoe £1,500
Assistant Registrar, H Stokes . . . £1,000
Marshal and Chief Clerk, H. W Lovell, C B E. £800
Clerks, A E J Harris, H G Cockell; Dallas Young, M B E.; C S Roscoe, R D Lamb, L B Tidy, E H Scott, V H Ingram . . . . £200 to £600

Bankruptcy Department,

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields—£14,402.

Judges, The Hon Mr. Justice Astbury; Hon. Mr Justice Tomlin and the Hon Mr Justice Clauson
Clerk in attendance, C G Cutwright
Senior and Chief Registrar, Frank Mellor . . £2,600
Registrar, Paul M. Francke; Arthur Stuebel, Sir Marshall D Warmington, Bt. . . £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), Alma Roper . . . £700

The Taxing Masters of the Supreme Court.

Clerks (*Principal Clerk*), H V. Scott; (*2nd Class Clerks*), F G. Wortham, T. G Thomas, (*3rd Class Clerks*), H C. Arton.
Senior Official Receiver, Hon W J Boyle £1,200
Official Receivers, D Williams, E Parke.
Senior Assistant Official Receiver, E C F Vyvyan
Assistant do., C. R. Walcott, V Armstrong, H Wheeler, J Allcorn; H H. Game

Companies Winding Up.

Judges, Hon. Mr Justice Eve, and Hon. Mr. Justice Romer and the Hon Mr. Justice Maugham.

Court of Criminal Appeal--Registrar's Office.

(*Offices* Room 473 Royal Courts.)

Registrar, Sir Leonard W Kershaw (*Master of the Crown Office*).
Assist Registrar, T. D Lawrance
Chief Clerk, R E Ross, B.E.
Clerks, W E Stone; C. G Monle; V W. Judd

Poor Persons' Committee.

(Room 986 Royal Courts.)

Secretary, Adrian Hayward-Shutt.

Railway and Canal Commission.

(*Offices*- Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts)

Ex-officio Commissioners, Hon Mr. Justice Salter (*England*); Hon Lord Blackburn (*Scotland*), The Rt Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews (*Northern Ireland*).
Commissioners, Sir E Tindal Atkinson, K.C., Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Registrar, Sir Robert McCall, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Secretary, J. J. Clare Hunt.

Land Values Reference Committee.

(*Office*- Room 121 Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors' Institution
Secretary, J Johnston, L.S.O.
Assist. Sec., S. A. Lynn.

Lunacy.

Management and Administration Department and Lord Chancellor's Visitors.

Royal Courts of Justice.

Master, Henry Tindal Methold £2,000
Assistant Master, R. C. Romer . . £800 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, G E Mills, O B E £800
Visitors, Lord Sandhurst (*Legal*); Sir R Armstrong Jones, C B E, M D, F R C P; Dr. N. Raw, C M G, each £1,500
Secretary, H Macdonald . . . £250 to £400

Coal Mines (Reference) Committee.

(Room 773, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W C 2.)

Committee, The Lord Chief Justice of England, The President of the Court of Session, and T E Forster, 3, Eldon Square, Newcastle upon-Tyne
Secretary, J J Clare Hunt

Director of Public Prosecutions,

1, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S W. 1.

Director, Sir Archibald H Bodkin, K C B £2,500
Asst Directors, Sir Guy Stephenson, C B, £1,700, Seward Pearce, C B E £1,000
Chief Clerks, A S. Cohen; C R V. Wallace, R P Pashley . . . . £750 to £900
Assistant Chief Clerks, L N Vincent Evans; G R Paling, E Clayton, H. A. K Morgan, M.C., R G Saywell . . . . £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, H J Parham, C. J. M Gwatkin, R M Howe, A Lawson-Walton . £200 to £500
Clerks (*Higher Grade*), W J T Yates, A. J Parker.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. At Norwich *Matrimonial Causes* are tried W., S. and A. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W and S
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No 3) (Chesterton).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St Edmunds S.)—and A. *alt* (Ipswich, 1928)
Norfolk (Norwich) -W., S and A
Do (City of Norwich)—W., S and A.
Essex (Chelmsford) W., S and A.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone) W., S and A.
Surrey (Guildford)- W., S and A.
Sussex (Lewes)- W., S and A
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E C 4 . . . . . £800
Clerk of Indictments, William Cecil Bernard, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E C 4 . . . . . £300
Associate, H S. Stowe, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E C. 4 £300

Midland Circuit.

Beds (Bedford) W., S and A
Bucks (Aylesbury)- W., S and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)- W., S and A
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S and A (for Assize County No 2)
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S and A
Northants (Northampton) -W., S and A.
Notts (Nottingham) W., S and A
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W and S
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S and A.
Do (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, George Ployden Bancroft. £800
Associate, Victor Elliott.
Clerk of Arraigns, R. A. Dalzell
Clerk and Bailiff, H. N Poyton
Office, 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C 4.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S and A (for Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.

Salford Division (Manchester)—W, Spring, S. and A.
Liverpool—W, Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, W. J. H. Graham, Preston .. £1,000
Associate, H. H. Harding, Preston. £400
Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, John F. Coupe, Preston £300

North-Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, C. Milton Barber, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 . . . . . £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Associate, C. B. Johnson, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. £300
Clerk of Arraigns, Ronald Sykes, 6 Pump Court, Temple, E.C. 4 . . . . . £300

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford, Worcester* (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford*. At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business is taken.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd . . . £800
Deputy do and Clerk of Indictments, Thomas P. P. Powell . . . . . £200 to £300
Associate, Joseph Tumim. . . . . £200 to £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4

Western Circuit.

Wilts, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1920 *Devizes*; *Dorset*, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A., 1920 *Taunton*; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (City and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes), *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (City and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assize)
Clerk of Assize, J. St. L. Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 . . . . . £800
Associate, R. G. Seton £300
Clerk of Indictments, W. T. Snell £200

North Wales and Chester Circuit.

Montgomeryshire (Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Merioneth (Dolgelly) W. and S.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon) W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris) W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold) W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, H. Channell, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 . . . . . £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £225
Associate, T. E. Morris £125
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32a Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

South Wales Division.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen) -W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire -(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.)
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7)
Radnorshire (Presteigne)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen Coleridge, M.A., Room 772, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2 . . . . . £800
Prine. Assist., Illtyd Allan £700
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, C. Ellon-Jones £250
At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Industrial Court was established, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to hear and determine Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople

President, Sir Harold Spencer Morris, K.C., M.B.E.
Chairmen, Sir William Robinson; Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bt., K.C.
Members, Sir Charles E. Barrie, K.B.E., Ernest J. Brown; J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E.; F. S. Button, J.P., E. E. W. Collet, D. C. Cummings, C.B.E., Sir J. Duncan Elliott, K.B.E.; Frank Hodges; Prof. H. J. Laski, M.A.; J. J. Mallon, Mrs. Violet Markham, C.B., J.P.; Miss Cecile Matheson, Sir William McLintock, C.B.E., C.V.O., Frank Pick; Sir Felix J. C. Pole, A. G. Walkden
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. £750 to £850

The National Wages Board (Railways).

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The National Wages Board was recommended by § 64 of the Railways Act, 1921, for the determination of questions affecting wages and conditions of service of certain classes of railway employees on appeal from the Central Wages Board.
Chairman, Sir Harold Spencer Morris, K.C., M.B.E.
Representing Railway Companies. (Panel of 36, from whom 6 to be elected for each reference) *National Union of Railwaymen*, (2), *Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen* (2), *Railway Clerks' Association* (1). *Union of Railwaymen* (1).
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, The Rt. Worshipful Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
[Head of the Provincial Court of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 24 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. 4.
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. O. Mosse

Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 24 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4, Saturdays, 10 to 1.)
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. Bodwell Mosse.
Deputy, E. J. Colson.
Chief Clerk, Charles A. Brown.

Vicar-General's Office,

for granting Marriage Licences and Consent Petitions, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. 1. Office hours, 10 to 1; Saturdays 10 to 12. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.
Vicar-General, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H. S. Allan.

Chancery Court of York.

Registry, Minster Yard, York.
Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson
Office of the Vicar-General of the Province of York, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and for the Consistory Court of York.
Vicar-General and Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson
*** There are also the Consistory Court of the various Diocesan Bishops, those are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London area can be obtained. See also section, "Marriage Licences."

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster
Receiver, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E.C. 4.

Bishop of London's Registry,

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his Consistory Court, 1 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
Judge, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L.
Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.
Apparitor, A. C. Cross.

COUNTY COURTS.

In 1926 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 958,267, as against a pre War figure of 1,264,188 (1913) The number of debtors imprisoned was 5,743 (1923) and 2,386 (1926), and of the last number 1,785 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment

County Courts Branch.

Lord Chancellor's Dept, House of Lords, S.W 1

Registry of County Courts Judgments, &c.,
(Hours, 10 to 5, 11 to 3 for searches)

Superintendent, E C Mutlow £850 to £1,000
Asst do and Clerk of Accounts, E A Tilley £550 to £700
Head of Establishments Section, A J Hill, £500 to £700
Auditors, H Slade, W E Jones, H G Fry, C J Holt; O Sutcliffe; J H Wagstaff, G R Morris, E Bryant; R T Raymont, G Haldwell, S H J Dunn, A Greenwood, H J Elton; C F Dyson, H I James, P J Darby, H S Hughes, M M Pullen, H Hulme, E Burn, A C Barker, J B. London, B Greaves; F A J. Kemp; J Rees (10 to £380) £750 to £500
Higher Clerical Officers, C. H Howe; A J Cole £300 to £400

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT.

Guildhall, E C 2

Judges—
The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen
Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (*Recorder*).
Sir H. E. Dickens, K.C. (*Common Serjeant*)
Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K.C. £2,500
Frank Shewell Cooper... ... £1,750
Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Dell £1,050
Chief Clerk, H E Maynard ... £550
Serjeant-at-Mace and High Bailiff, Francis Sells £700

COUNTY COURT JUDGES

(each £1,500)

England and Wales: For Scotland see "Sheriffs Principal."

(*County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."*)
Bantow, Arthur William, K.C. (42), Cheltenham, &c
Bradley, Hugh Loveday (26), Hull, Malton, &c
Bowen, Ivor, K.C. (48), Mid Wales
Bradley, Francis Ernest, M.C. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c
Burge, E C (10), Cheshire, Lancs, Yorks
Cann, Wm Moore (50), Brighton, &c
Chapman, Edward Henry (17), Lincolnshire
Cluer, Albert Rowland (30), Shoreditch, &c
Crawford, John Dawson (38) Edmonton, &c
Davies, William Frank de Rolande (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Dowdall, Harold Chaloner, K.C. (6), Liverpool, &c
Drucquer, Maurice Nathaniel (18), Coventry, Northampton, &c.
Dyer, Charles Edward, K.C. (22), Birmingham.
Farrant, Hy. Gatehell (35), Cambridgeshire, &c
Greenwell, Sir Francis John, C.B.E. (1), Northumberland
Gurdon, Charles (59), Plymouth and Cornwall
Hargreaves, Gerald de la P (48), Lancaster, Prescot, &c.
Harington, Edward (18), Croydon, &c
Haydon, Thomas Edmed, K.C. (20), Leicestershire
Higgins, George Herbert (58), Exeter
Hildyard, Gerald M P, K.C. (18), Nottingham, &c
Hogg, Adam Spencer (5), Bolton, Bury, &c
James, Arthur Gwynne (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Kelly, Stanley Anthony Hill (44), Uxbridge
Lailey, Barnard, K.C. (52), Winchester, &c
Leech, Stamuel Chetwynd (33), Essex and Suffolk.
Leigh, Thomas Bowes (8), Manchester, &c.
Lias, William John (13), Sheffield, &c
Lindley, Hon. Walter B (57), Devon and Somerset.
McCarthy, John William (25), York, Ripon, &c.
M'Cleary, Robert (12), Yorks, W. Riding.
Macpherson, Alan (53), Gloucestershire.
Maxwell, A. Hyslop (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Moore, Robert Ernest (47), Greenwich, &c.
Parsons, Albert, K.C. (54), Bristol, &c.
Proctor, William (29), Derbyshire
Randolph, Joseph Randolph, K.C. (36), Oxford, &c.
Reeve, Raymond Herbert Roope, K.C. (22), Worcester, &c
Richards, Whitmore L. (7), Birkenhead, &c
Richardson, Thomas (2), Durham, &c.
Roberts, R. O (29), Chester and North Wales.
Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganshire
Ruegg, Alfred H, K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Scully, James Aloysius (43), Marylebone, &c
Smith, C Herbert (32), Cambs. and Norfolk
Snagge, Thomas Mordaunt (40), Bow, &c
Stuart, Hugh, K.C. (37), West London
Taylor, Hy Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland
Tebbs, Herbert Louis (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
Terrell, Hy, K.C. (49), East Kent
Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, &c.
Thomas, Leonard Charles (24), Cardiff, &c
Thompson, Owen, K.C. (46), Brentford, Redhill, Dorking
Tobin, Sir Alfred Aspinall, K.C. (41), Westminster, &c.
Turner, Richard W (44), Westminster, and (41) Clerkenwell
Woodcock, Robert Bayley Drysdale, K.C. (14), Leeds and Wakefield

RECORDERS.

Abingdon William Harry Nash (1888)
Andover, William Thomas Snell (1928)
Banbury, Harry Joseph Turrell, (1921)
Barnstaple and Bideford, Wilfrid Barnard Faraday (1925)
Bath, Reginal Powell Croome-Johnson (1928)
Bedford, Hon. Victor Russell, O.B.E (1926)
Belfast, Herbert Marshall Thompson, K.C. (1921).
Berwick-on-Tweed, Herbert F. Mansell, K.C. (1905)
Birkenhead, Alexander Meve Latham (1912)
Bircmantham, Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C. (1925)
Blackburn, J. H. Thorpe, K.C. (1925)
Bolton, Joseph Cookson Jackson, K.C. (1925)
Bournemouth, William J. H. Brodrick, O.B.E. (1924)
Bradford, Frank Boverley (1920)
Bridgnorth, Alexander Graham (1905)
Bridgwater, Wyndham Neave Slade (1898)
Brighton, William P. G. Boxall, K.C. (1921)
Bristol, Henry Holman Gregory, K.C. (1904)
Burnley, Alfred Ravenscroft Kennedy K.C. M.P. (1925)
Burton-on-Trent, Alfred Ernest William Hazell, C.B.E (1913)
Bury St Edmunds, Sir Reginald Neville, Bt., M.P. (1905)
Cambridge, Roland Burrows (1928).
Canterbury, Frank Safford (1894)
Cardiff, Lt.-Col Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., D.S.O., K.C., (1922)
Carlisle, Ernest Page, K.C. (1904).
Carmarthen, Earl of Halsbury, K.C. (1923).
Chester, Robert M. Montgomery, K.C. (1927).
Chichester, Roland Burrows (1906)
Colchester, Frederick Temple Barrington Ward, K.C. (1928)
Coventry, John Frederick Eales (1928)
Croydon, Robert Frederick Colam, K.C. (1900)
Deal, Major William Wilson Grantham, K.C. (1905).
Derby, Thomas Hollis Walker, K.C. (1928)
Devizes, Robert George Seton (1904)
Doncaster, Charles Riley Scott (1923)
Dover, George Thorn Drury, K.C. (1920)
Dudley, Herbert Davey, M.B.E. (1928).
Durham, J. St. G. Pemberton (1924).
Exeter, Edward Percival Clarke (1922)
Faversham, John Castlemeia Swabume Hanham (1908)
Folkestone, Roland Oliver (1926)
Gloucester, Charles Frances Vachell, K.C. (1905)
Grantham, George Blankiook (1915)
Gravesend, Julian William Wellesley Wegall (1922).
Great Grimsby, Charles Leete Attenborough (1918)
Guildford, J. D. Cassels, K.C., M.P. (1927).
Halifax, James Willoughby Jardine (1923)
Hartlepools, The, Herbert Bell Wright (1901)
Hastings, Alexander Macmorran, K.C. (1918).
Hereford, His Honour Arthur Gwynne-James (1894).
High Wycombe, Frank Walter Raffety (1905).
Huddersfield, Charles Frederick Lowenthal, K.C. (1919).
Hull, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917).
Hythe, Fredk. Temple Barrington Ward, K.C. (1924).
Ipswich, Heber Leonidas Hart, K.C., LL.D. (1915)

King's Lynn, Henry St John Digby Raikes, K.C., C.B.E. (1905)
Kingston, Rt. Hon Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., M.P. (1928)
Leeds, John Albert Compston, K.C. (1919)
Leicester, George Wightman Powell (1921)
Lichfield, Stamford Hulton, M.B.E. (1905)
Lincoln, John Suckling Pritchett (1921)
Liverpool, Edward George Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).
London, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (1922)
Londonderry, R. E. Osborne, K.C. (1919).
Ludlow, William Allen (1928)
Maidstone, Theobald Mathew (1927)
Maldon and Saffron Walden, Charles Edward Jones (1921).
Manchester, Sir W. Greaves-Lord, K.C., M.P. (1925)
Margate, George Malcolm Hilbery (1927)
Merthyr Tydfil, Edward William Milner-Jones (1917)
Middlesbrough, Edward Alfred Mitchell-Innes, K.C., C.B.E. (1915)
Newark, Paul Ernest Sandilands, O.B.E. (1915).
Newbury, Francis John Fitzgerald, K.C., C.B.E. (1904)
Newcastle-under-Lyme, William de Bracy Herbert (1927).
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Llewellyn Archer Atherley-Jones, K.C. (1906)
Northampton, Bernard Campion, K.C. (1927).
Norwich, Sir William Ellis Hume-Williams, Bt., K.B.E., K.C., M.P., (1905)
Nottingham, Henry Holmes Joy, K.C. (1927)
Oldham, Tom Eastham, K.C. (1924)
Oswestry, Frederic Oswald Langley, M.C. (1917).
Oxford, Hon Geoffrey Lawrence, D.S.O. (1924).
Penzance, Samuel Henry Leonard (1899)
Plymouth, Rayner Goddard, K.C. (1928).
Pontefract, Robert Horton Vernon Wraggе (1905).
Poole, Henry Geen (1928)
Portsmouth, Herbert du Parcq, K.C. (1928)
Preston, Ernest W. Wingate-Saul, K.C. (1921).
Reading, St. John Gore Mucklethwait (1923).
Richmond, Yorks, Walter Hedley, D.S.O. (1921).
Rochester, Charles Murray Pitman (1924)
Rotherham, George Fredk. Lloyd Mortimer, K.C. (1905).
Rye, John Edwin Mitchell (1923).
Salford, Adolph Max Lazarus Langdon, K.C. (1925).
Salisbury, Thomas Henning Parr, K.C. (1928)
Sandwich, George Cecil Whiteley, K.C. (1920).
Scarborough, Herbert Brent Giorlan, M.P. (1918).
Sheffield, William James Waugh, K.C. (1925).
Shrewsbury, John William St. Lawrance Leslie (1903)
Smethwick, Digby Cotes-Preedy, K.C. (1919).
Southampton, Ferdinand Philip Maximilian Schiller, K.C. (1928)
South Molton, Sydney Charles Nichols Goodman (1923).
Stamford, William Marshall Freeman (1905)
Stoke-on-Trent, Hon Sir Reginald Coventry, K.C. (1921)
Sudbury, Sir Harry Courthope Monro K.C. (1927).
Sunderland, Sir Henry Strother Cautley, Bt., K.C., M.P. (1918)
Swansea, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C. (1923).
Tenterden, John Foster Vesey FitzGerald (1923).
Tewkesbury, Arthur Frederick Clements (1927).
Thetford, Arthur Lombe Taylor (1927).
Tiverton, Sir Trehawke Herbert Kekewich, Bt. (1899).
Walsall, Samuel Ronald Courthope Bosanquet, K.C. (1928).
Warwick, John Gibbard Hurst, K.C. (1926)
Wells, Arthur Fowne Somerville (1916).
Wenlock, Herbert Davey, M.B.E. (1925).
West Bromwich, Gerald Champion Lewis (1924)
West Ham, Edward Morten, K.C. (1894)
Wigan, Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks, K.C., M.P. (1928).
Winchester, Reginald Playfair Hills (1925).
Windsor, New, His Honour Hugh Murray Sturges, K.C. (1922)
Wolverhampton, Arthur Charles Joseph Powell, K.C. (1918).
Worcester, Frederic William Sherwood (1908).
Yarmouth Great, William Rowley Elliston (1913).
York, Rt. Hon Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P. (1927).

OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
Errington, Lt.-Col. F. H. L., C.B., D.C.L., Judge of Consistory Court, *London*
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., K.C., Judge of Admiralty Court, *Cinque Ports.*
Roskill, John, K.C., Judge of Court of Record, *Hundred of Saltford.*
Tayler, Sir William Francis Kyffin, K.B.E., K.C., President, Court of Passage, *Liverpool.*
Wilson, Courthope, K.C., Vice Chancellor, *County Palatine of Lancaster.*

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for

1929	8th January	1929.	28th May.
,,	29th January	,,	25th June.
,,	26th February.	,,	16th July
,,	19th March.	,,	10th September
,,	16th April	,,	15th October

Clerk of the Court, Sir Herbert Austin *Deputy*, W. W. Nops.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2, Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

General Quarter Sessions, 1929.

London		*Southwark.*	
2nd Jan.	3rd April	4th Jan	4th April
3rd July.	16th Oct	8th July.	18th Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Sir Herbert Austin

Under-Sheriffs.

Under-Sheriffs (1928-9), T. Howard Dolphin, Deputy and Common Councilman, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.4; and Major W. H. Champness, Common Councilman, 36 Furnival Street, E.C.4.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Hugh Stephenson Turnbull £1,500 to £2,000

Assistant Commissioner, John Clark, O.B.E. £900 to £1,200

Chief Superintendent, Ernest Thompson £700 to £800

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS.

Mansion House Justice Room.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Silvester Richards £1,500
Assistant Clerk, Wallace Thorley, O.B.E. £900
Official Clerk and Cashier, Harold P. Jacob £375

Guildhall.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, Lewis Bowdon £1,000
Assistant Clerk, S. E. Longbottom £850
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £700

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

Commissioner, General The Viscount Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. £3,000
Private Secretary, Miss E. E. Drysdale, O.B.E.
Assistant Commissioners, Hon. Trevor Bigham, C.B.; Frank Louis Dumbell Elliott, C.B., each £1,500; Rear Adm. C. W. B. Royds, C.M.G., R.N. (*Deputy Commissioner*) £1,800
Deputy Asst. Commissioners, N. Kendal, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. P. R. Laurie, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. F. C. Carter, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, H. M. Howgrave Graham, O.B.E. £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, W. S. Mylius, O.B.E. (*Traffic Adviser*), H. A. Tripp; H. L. Sheppard ..... £950 to £1,050
Senior Clerks, M. R. Frere, O.B.E.; J. E. Simpson; C. R. D. Pulling, G. Carmichael ..... £950 to £1,000
Higher Executive Officers, C. Annesley, W. G. Galley; H. G. Gilbert; E. A. Rix, O.B.E. (*Registrar*); G. R. Sharpe ..... £400 to £500
Clerk in Charge of Lost Property Office, G. A. Seeley £400 to £500

Executive Officers, R. N. Huggett; S. J. Chamberlain, B.E.M.; E. St. John; F. J. Payne; S. W. Richards; G. Buck; F. Mayell; E. R. Hooper ..... £200 to £400
Physician and Chief Medical Officer, M. A. Cassidy, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Consulting Surgeon, C. Max Page, D.S.O., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.

Deputy Physician, H B Russell, M D, B.S.
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Messrs. Wontner & Sons.
Chief Constable (Criminal Investigation Department), F Wensley, O B E.
Superintendents, F W Abbott, M.V O. (*Administrative*), Thomas Claro (*Traffic*), George Abbiss (*Training School*).
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept., J. McBain, M B E.; A Hawkins, M B E, J H. Ashley; W Brown; G. Nicholls, P Savage

Districts and Divisions of the Metropolitan Police.
Chief Constables of Districts, Maj M Tomlin, O B E, H. D Morgan, O B E, T J. Landon; Brigadier J. Whitehead, C M G., D S O . . £800 to £1,000

Superintendents of Divisions
A Whitehall.—Henry Martin, M B E
B Chelsea.—William Crayford.
C St James's.—Charles Morton.
D Marylebone.—George Collins
E Holborn.—Christopher Parker
F Paddington.—John Parsons
G Finsbury.—Albert Davis
H Whitechapel.—Robert Sygrove
J Hackney.—Christopher Hicks
K Bow.—William MacMillan, M B E
L Lambeth.—Thomas Abbott
M Southwark.—William Ewart
N Islington.—Charles Pearce
P Camberwell.—Edward Brennan
R Greenwich.—Alfred Barrett
S Hampstead.—Arthur Annis
T Hammersmith.—Thomas Coombs
V Wandsworth.—John Wilkinson
W Brixton.—Charles Clark.
X Kilburn.—Herbert Woodmore, M B E
Y Highgate.—John Concannon
Z Croydon.—James Wilson
Thames.—Thomas Faulkner, M B E
Portsmouth Dockyard.—Charles Adam
Devonport Dockyard.—Owen Webb
Chatham Dockyard.—Charles Sly.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER
For the Metropolitan Police District
New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1

Receiver, J F Moylan, C B, C B E . . £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary, Capt T L. N Mostyn.
Secretary, C. A. Palmer . . . . . £850 to £1,000
Assistant Secretary, H H Comyn . . . £650 to £800
Accountant, A. T. Shepherd (*acting*) . . . £650 to £800
Contracts Officer, R. K. O'Neill . . . . £550 to £700
Deputy Accountant, E. W. Pebby . . £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, E. D. Courau, M.C., J B Reynolds; R J Hayward, H. Day, J. F. Marshall, P W J. A Lawless (*acting*) . . . £400 to £500
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 4 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1
Architect and Surveyor, G. M. Trench, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. £750 to £850
First Class Assistant Architects and Surveyors, C. A. Baillie, F.R.I.B.A., £550 to £700, F. T. Bush, A.R.I.B.A.; H. H. Walford, F.R.I.B.A.; R. G. Strachan, F.S.I. £450 to £600
C Sheppard . . . . . £400 to £500
Engineer, Maj. T H Viddy, T.D., C.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E. £600 to £700
Asst. do C. A. H. Wootton, A.M.I.E.E. £450 to £600
Superintendent Storekeeper, W. T. Bradlie £400 to £500
Superintendent, Printing Branch, G A Chamberlin £300 to £400

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.
(*Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act*, 1839)

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.
Magistrates, Sir Chartres Biron (*Chief Metropolitan Magistrate*) £2,800
Rollo F Graham Campbell £2,500
Theodore Wilfrid Fry, O.B.E. £2,500
Chief Clerk, John Gaskell, O.B.E. £800

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1.
Magistrates, Samuel Pope £2,500
R. Ernest Dummett £2,500
Chief Clerk, John Wilson £700

Great Marlborough Street, W 1.
Magistrates, Frederick Mead £2,500
Henry Lennoy Cancellor £2,500
Chief Clerk, Albert Henry Llack £650

Greenwich and Woolwich, Blackheath Hill, S E. 10
Magistrates, M P Griffith Jones £2,500
John Henry Harris £2,500
Chief Clerk, F. A. C. Pratt . . . . . £500 to £700

Lambeth, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane, S E 11
Magistrates, John Brown Sandbach, K.C. . . . £2,500
Harold McKenna £2,500
Chief Clerk, V C L Morrison . . . £550 to £700

Marylebone, Seymour Place, W 1.
Magistrates, John G Hay Halkett £2,500
Henry C. A. Bingley £2,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withmington £700

North London, Stoke Newington Road, N 16
Magistrates, Basil Watson, K.C. . . . £2,500
J Bertrand Watson £2,500
Chief Clerk, C. H Denver . . . . £550 to £700

Old Street, E C 2
Magistrates, William Clarke Hall £2,500
Ivan Edward Snell, M C £2,500
Chief Clerk, A. E Chankshaw . . . . £550 to £700

Thames, Charles Street, Stepney, E 1
Magistrates, John A. R Cairns £2,500
Joseph Sharpe £2,500
Chief Clerk, A E Smith . . . . £450 to £700

Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S E. 1.
Magistrates, Alick James Tassell £2,500
William Harold Stowe Oulton £2,500
Chief Clerk, B A. Collington . . . . £550 to £700

Westminster, Rochester Row, S.W 1
Magistrates, Arthur E Gill £2,500
Edward C. P. Boyd £2,500
Chief Clerk, E A Carr £700

West London, Southcombe St, W Kensington, W 14
Magistrates, Kenneth McLean Marshall, C B E . £2,500
Ronald Arthur Powell £2,500
Chief Clerk, B Westell . . . . £550 to £700

South-Western, Lavender Hill, S W. 11
Acting Magistrate, W. J H Brodrick £2,500
Chief Clerk, Frederick Temple Martin . . . £550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the *Municipal Corporations Act*, 1882.)
West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E 15.
Magistrate, Forbes St John Morrow £2,000
Deputy Magistrate, A Philip Quicke . . . .
Chief Clerk, James H Jackson £900

CHILDREN'S COURTS

Children's Courts, in separate buildings from Police Courts, have been constituted by Orders in Council. These are held at St Anne's Vestry Hall, Dean Street, Soho; Caxton Hall, Westminster; Town Hall, Shoreditch; Town Hall, Lambeth; Vernon Chapel, Vernon Square, King's Cross, and at the Town Hall, Fulham.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Atkin, Peter Wilson, O B E., *Salford* (1913)
Brough, Bertram Charles, *Potteries District* (1909).
Deacon, Sidney, *Liverpool* (1910).
Gibson, Robinson Fooks, *Chatham & Sheerness* (1924).
Griffith, Robert Arthur, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915).
Grimley, Bertram Griffiths, *South Staffordshire* (1923).
Ilkeston, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1910)
Macdonald, J. R., O.B.E., *Hull* (1923)
Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1910)
Morice, Beaumont, *Bradford* (1914)
Orr, John Wellesley, *Manchester* (1917)
Paine, Wyatt Wyatt, *East Ham* (1925)
Samson, Sir E. Murray, K.B.E., K.C., *Swansea* (1923)
Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1906)
Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1900).
Williams, William St. J. Francis, *Cardiff* (1923).
(Vacancy) *Huddersfield*

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

Under s 2 of the Criminal Justice Act 1925 Quarter Sessions in Counties must be held within the period of 28 days immediately preceding and immediately following the four Quarter Days Brawarra Sessions are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910.

* Juvenile Court, Friday, 2.30 p.m., at Tower Bridge Juvenile Court, Tooley St., S.E 1

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS
Sessions House, Newington, S.E. 1

Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sect. 47 (7) of the Local Government Act, 1888) Sessions are held twice in each month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January, April, July and October being Quarter Sessions, and the remaining 20 being Adjourned Quarter Sessions.

Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace, K.C. £2,500
Deputy do, H. W. W. Wilberforce £2,000
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS
Guildhall, Westminster, S.W. 1

Chairman, Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C., D.L.
Deputy do, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P., D.L.
Assistant Deputy do, Sir Thomas Forster, K.C.
Clerk of the Peace, E. S. W. Hart, M.V.O., Guildhall, S.W. 1
Deputy do do, C. W. Radcliffe, M.V.O.

SURREY SESSIONS
County Hall, Kingston on Thames

Chairman, Cecil Whiteley, K.C.
Deputy Chairmen, Charles Martineau; J. H. W. Pilch.
Clerk to the Lieutenancy, T. W. Weeding, Kingthorpe, Addlestone
Clerk of the Peace, Dudley Auckland

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.
Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton
Judge, John Roskell, K.C.
Registrar, F. E. Warbreck Howell (*Town Clerk*).
Deputy Registrar, A. Despeissses, LL.B.
Head Bailiff, G. Mountain

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District, Henry Robert Oswald .. £2,500
Coroner's Office, Fulham Palace Road, Hammersmith, W. 6
Central District, Sir Walter Schroder, K.B.E. £1,500
Coroner's Office, 14 Heath St., Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, S. I. Oddie £1,900*
Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
North-Eastern District, Edwin Smith .. £1,500
Coroner's Office, Calvert Avenue, Shoreditch, E. 2.
Eastern, R. L. Guthrie, O.B.E. £1,350
Coroner's Office, Branch Road, Stepney, E. 14
Liberty of Power, F. Danford Thomas .. £10 10s.
South Western District, S. Inglby Oddie .. £
Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
Southern and Duchy of Lancaster, Clapham Districts, N. Douglas Cowburn .. £1,041
Coroner's Office, St. George's Road, Peckham, S.E. 15.
South Eastern District, W. H. Whitehouse .. £1,286
Coroner's Office, Wilson St., New Cross Road, S.E. 8.
Borough of Southwark District (see p. 561)

* Mr. Oddie receives a joint salary of £1,900 in respect of the Westminster, South Western and Duchy of Lancaster (Savoy) districts.

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, 1924.

THE total number of Voters on the Register at the date of the General Election of 1924 was:

England	17,516,155
Wales and Monmouthshire	1,289,797
Scotland	2,311,870
Northern Ireland	613,168
Total	21,730,988

The votes polled represented 76 per cent. of the total electorate, but 31 seats (representing 1,070,446 votes) were uncontested, so that the 16,640,279 votes recorded in the remaining constituencies with 10,654,542 voters represented 85 per cent. of those entitled to record their votes. The following table shows how the votes were cast:

Divisions.	Conservative.	Labour.	Liberal	Communist	Independent.	Total.
England:—						
London	694,226	571,657	179,256	18,300	..	1,463,439
Boroughs	2,869,826	2,232,831	920,989	15,182	3,926	6,041,754
Counties	3,132,738	1,630,255	1,275,152	...	17,210	6,055,355
Universities	19,697	1,048	3,603	...	9,986	34,334
Total	6,716,487	4,436,691	2,379,000	33,482	30,222	14,595,882
Wales and Monmouth:—						
Boroughs	78,248	114,695	65,254	...	...	258,197
Counties	145,767	199,232	186,043	...	...	531,042
University	...	...	1,057	..	...	1,057
Total	224,015	313,927	252,354	.	...	790,296
Scotland:—						
Burghs	346,423	401,818	148,682	7,590	29,193	933,706
Counties	363,839	295,488	124,075	...	...	783,402
Universities	10,969	1,639	5,011	...	...	17,619
Total	721,231	698,945	277,768	7,590	29,193	1,734,727
Northern Ireland:—						
Boroughs	62,617	21,122	...	...	3,880	87,619
Counties	388,462	...	...	...	43,294	431,755
University	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	451,078	21,122	...	...	47,174	519,374
Grand Total	8,112,811	5,470,685	2,909,122	41,072	106,589	16,640,279

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

RENT RESTRICTION ACT.

THE Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, was dealt with on pp. 427-428 of the 1921 edition of "WHITAKER."

COURT OF SESSION (1532) Law Sittings, Oct 15 to March 20 and May 12 to July 20.

Lord President of the whole Court, Lord Clyde (Right Hon. James Avon Clyde).

INNER HOUSE.—*First Division.*

The Lord President £5,000
Lord Blackburn, Robert F L Blackburn £3,600
Lord Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston £3,600
Lord Alness (Rt Hon Robert Munro) *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800

Second Division

Lord Ormidale, George Lewis Mactaulane £3,600
Lord Hunter, William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson £3,600
Lord Morison, Rt Hon Thomas Bush Morison £3,600

OUTER HOUSE

Lord Constable, Andrew Henry Briggs Constable, C.B.E. £3,600
Lord Murray, Rt Hon. Charles David Murray, G.M.G. £3,600
Lord Fleming David Pinkerton Fleming £3,600
Lord Moncreiff, Alexander Moncreiff £3,600
Lord Mackay Alexander Morrice Mackay £3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, John Ulva (*interim*)
Inner House Depute Clerks, J Antonio, W. H Ford £600 and £360
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond, S.S.C., R A. Hannah each £400
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir, John Cairns; J S Saunders, R. Maxwell Main, R A Roxburgh £500 to £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, David D McLaren, E T. Skae, S.S.C., George Hume, F. C Budge, J. S Mackintosh, B.L., S.S.C. £250 to £400

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt Hon Lord Clyde
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt Hon Lord Alness.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges
Lord Advocate, Rt Hon Wm Watson K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Alexander M MacRobert, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of Justiciary, J R Christie, O.B.E., K.C.
Depute and 1st Assistant, Alex Rae
Depute and 2nd Assistant Clerk, V S M Marshall, B.L.
Clerical Assistant, Thomas S Stewart
Circuit Clerks, Alex Rae, Victor S M Marshall, B.L.
Advocates Depute, A Maitland, J M. Hunter, R H. Maconochie, J R Dickson
Crown Agent, Sir John Prosser, W.S.

Auditor of Court of Session.

3, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Auditor, A Thomson Clay, W.S.
Principal Clerk, Taxation Dept, George P Graham
Do, Cash Audit Dept, J C. Mackay.

Crown Office.

9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Crown Agent, Sir John Prosser, W.S. £1,300
Chief Clerk, J K. Young
Second Clerk, Duncan Lee
Other Clerks, H Weaver; James Brown, A. P G Ritchie

Justiciary Office.

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Clerk of Justiciary, J. R Christie, O.B.E., K.C. £700
Depute and 1st Assistant, Alexander Rae £600
Depute and Asst Clerk, V S M Marshall, B.L. £475
Do. and Clerical Assistant, Thomas S Stewart £120

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Constable, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds*.
Clerk of Teinds and Extractor, George Turner £500

Exchequer.

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Lord Ordinary, Lord Fleming
King's Remembrancer, John Alexander Inglis, K.C., LL.B.
Chief Clerk, R Macmillan
First Class Clerks, William Vickers, D G. Mackie; Ernest E Parker, W R Mackenzie

Sheriff Court of Chancery.

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Sheriff of Chancery, M P Fraser, K.C. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, W.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D C. Marchbank.

H.M. Commissary Office,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S. £600
Depute do., William Petrie

H.M. Chancery.

Interim Director, J. C Stuttell Miller, W.S. £300
Interim Depute do., Alex G Veitch.

Great Seal Office.

Lord Keeper, Rt. Hon Sir John Gilmour, Bart., M.P.
Depute Keeper, J. C. Stuttell Miller, W.S.
Substitute Keeper, A. G. Veitch

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, T. S Paterson, W.S.
Assistant Extractor, Donald J Macrae, W.S.

Bill Chamber,

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.
Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, S.S.C.
Assistant Clerk, David Alex. Duncan.

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,

14 H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.
Keeper (ad interim), T. S. Paterson, W.S.
Clerk (ad int.), Donald J. Macrae, W.S.

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, William Mill, John A. Smart each £450

The Sasine Office.

Keeper of the General Register of Sasines £2,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, C B Gibson, I.S.O. £750
Assistant Keepers, C J Poole, J M Deas, Jas A. Masterton each £700
Accountant, W Wyatt (*1st Keeper, acting*) £700
Chief Clerks, W B Mitchell, H W Hodgkin, C M. West, S Dalgleish, D R Cooper each £500
1st Class Clerks, J Burt; W Smart; R Burke; J M Milligan, J A Macqueen; H Robertson, G Nisbet, K M. MacGregor, W E. S Bruhner, W Florence, T Curran, T Crossan; J Fisher, D. R. Ross, A Smith, W Morison each £475

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails,

20 Sasine Office, General Register House.
Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails,

Register of Deeds and Protests.

Interim Keeper, Robt D Gray.
Chief Assistant, Adam Brownlee
Chief Clerk, G R M Jockel

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, J W. Inglis, C.A. £1,200
Chief Clerk, W. A Alexander, C.A.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office,

1 Parliament Square Edinburgh
Registrar (also of Limited Partnerships and of Business Names), John A Inglis, K.C.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Supt. and Keeper, John A. Inglis, K.C.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh
Crown Receiver, John Paterson £700
Bishopric of Orkney, John White, Kirkwall.

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.
Members, The Hon. Lord St Vigeans, (*Chairman*); Donald Mackay; James E. Esslemont; John A. Cameron.
Secretary and Principal Clerk, G. R. Lamb.
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray; W. A. A Cairns.
Clerk of Accounts, J. D. MacCallum.
Keeper of the Rolls, Peter MacIntyre.

LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Counties	Sheriffs.	£	Sheriffs Substitute	£	Sheriff Clerks	Procurators Fiscal.
ABERDEEN	A L M'Clure, K.C.	2,050	A J Loutit Lang J Dewar Dallas	1,500 1,100	James Connon	Thos. Mackenzie
ARGYLL—	John L. Wark, K.C.	700				
Dunoon	"		James B. Ballingall	700	James Stewart	A. R. Nunn
Campbeltown	"		John M. Campbell	700	"	J. M. Mackenzie
Oban	"		D. M. Wilson, K.C.	700	"	D. M. Mackinnon
AYR—	W. L. Mackenzie, K.C.	700				
Ayr	"		J. R. Haldane	900	Andrew Crawford	R. D. Macmillan
Kilmarnock	"		A. M. Lang	900		W. J. Robertson
BANFF	*See* Aberdeen		John W. More	900	R. G. Shirreffs	James Kinnes
BERWICK	*See* Roxburgh		H. Burn Murdoch	700	Jn. Somervaille	Sydney Hall
BUTE	*See* Renfrew		J. B. Ballingall	700	T. W. Alexander	W. Grant.
CAITHNESS	J. C. Pitman, K.C.	775	Thomas Trotter	700	Robert Bruce	D. J. Henry
CLACKMANNAN	*See* Stirling		J. Dean Leslie	650	Douglas M'Gregor	J. B. Hume
DUMBARTON	*See* Stirling		A. J. P. Menzies	900	Daniel M'Bride	H. L. Condie
DUMFRIES	Charles H. Brown, K.C.	700	J. G. Brand	900	John Mellhuish	R. Y. Mackay
EDINBURGH	(Vacant)	1,800	R. L. Orr, K.C.	2,400	And. Harrison	W. Hume.
			H. W. Neish	1,800		
			J. G. Jameson	1,000		
ELGIN or MORAY	*See* Inverness		C. R. A. Howden	600	John Foster.	D. A. Sheriff
FIFE—	J. C. Fenton, K.C.	800				
Cupar	"		Dudley Stuart	1,000	Reid J. Davidson	Geo. Inman
Dunfermline	"		F. A. Umpherston	1,000	"	R. J. Wemyss
FORFAR—	George Morton, K.C.	800				
Forfar	"		S. Mcdonald, K.C.	800	"	Thos. Hart
Dundee	"		R. C. Maclean	1,000	C. J. Reed	W. F. Mackintosh
HADDINGTON	*See* Edinburgh		J. G. Jameson	"	Andrew Hamilton	Thos. W. Torrance
INVERNESS—	George Watt, K.C.	800				
Inverness	"		John P. Grant, K.C.	800	Arch. A. Chisholm	Wm. Anderson
Fort William	"		Alexander Steedman	700	"	Dun. Maclaren
Portree	"		T. A. Menzies	750	"	A. D. Mackenzie
Lochmaddy	"		T. A. Menzies	"	"	A. C. P. Stewart
KINCARDINE	*See* Aberdeen		A. J. Loutit Lang	"	James B. Cumming	M. A. Hamilton
			J. Dewar Dallas	"	Hunter	
KINROSS	*See* Fife		F. A. Umpherston	"	W. K. Falconer	John Grant
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	*See* Dumfries		W. G. Skinner	900	J. M. Byrne	Jn. Williamson
LANARK—	A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C.					
Glasgow	"	2,000	Patrick James Blair	2,400	Robert George Sloench.	J. D. Strathern
			J. A. Welsh	2,000		
			D. S. Macdiarmid	1,500		
			John Swan Mercer	2,200		
			W. J. Robertson	2,700		
			John Bartholomew	1,800		
			Marcus Dods	1,800		
Lanark	"		G. W. Wilton, K.C.	1,800	"	Thos. Symmond
Hamilton	"		A. R. Brown, K.C.	1,200	"	Wm. Thomson
			James Macdonald, K.C.	"		
Airdrie	"		T. D. King Murray	1,200	"	(vacant)
LINLITHGOW	*See* Edinburgh		J. A. T. Robertson	"	A. P. Simpson, W.S.	Geo. S. Macleod
NAIRN	*See* Inverness		C. R. A. Howden	"	A. Robertson, W.S.	James Lamb
ORKNEY	*See* Caithness		George Brown	700	Jn. White	James Rae
PEEBLES	*See* Edinburgh		Patrick Smith	"	R. Lendrum Attelle	J. W. Buchan
PERTH	J. G. S. Sandeman, K.C.	750	C. D. Valentine	2,000	John Dickson	Martin L. Hewat
RENFREW—	J. M. Irvine, K.C.	800				
Paisley	"		A. M. Hamilton K.C.	2,000	A. F. Lochhead	(vacant)
Greenock	"		Robert Hendry	900	"	W. Guthrie Young
ROSS AND CROMARTY	Jas Mackintosh, K.C.	700				
Dingwall	"		Hon. H. D. Gordon	800	Alex. Ross	W. & T. Mitchell
Stornoway	"		J. G. Burns	500	"	C. G. Mackenzie
ROXBURGH	J. Chisholm, K.C.	750	Ronald H. Balfour	750	A. P. Oliver	Sydney Hall
SELKIRK	*See* Roxburgh		Patrick Smith	650	T. M. Rainard	John Pollock
STIRLING—	R. N. Macphail, K.C.	800				
Stirling	"		J. Dean Leslie	"	J. A. Proctor	James R. Arthold
Falkirk	"		J. A. T. Robertson	2,000	"	W. K. Gow
SUTHERLAND	*See* Ross and Cromarty		J. W. Forbes	700	John M'Crone	R. S. Henderson
WIGTOWN	*See* Dumfries		W. G. Skinner	"	James Warnock	H. C. Todd.
STIRLING	"				"	Alex. Aitken
ZETLAND	*See* Caithness		J. R. Gibb	700	A. Sutherland	James K. Galloway

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the Appeal Judge, but the Judge Ordinary is the Sheriff-Substitute. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is unlimited in regard to the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime with the exception of murder and three other charges, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

Prosecutions are conducted by Crown officials at the public expense; the Lord Advocate and his deputes prosecute in the High Court; the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

The *Convener* of the Sheriffs is Sheriff Alexander L. M'Clure, Aberdeen.

The Address of the *Secretary of the Sheriffs-Substitute Assoc.* is County Buildings, Ayr.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

THE Adoption of Children Act, 1926, which came into force on Jan 1, 1927, provides for the legal adoption of children The court may, at the instance of a person called "an adopter" (who must reside and be domiciled in England or Wales) authorise the adoption of a child (*i.e.*, an unmarried person under the age of twenty-one) being a British subject resident in England or Wales. An adopter must be at least twenty-five and must (generally) be more than twenty-one years older than the adopted child. Man and wife may jointly apply to adopt a child Except in special circumstances, an order will not be made appointing a man as *sole* adopter of a girl. An adoption order will not be made except with the consent of (*a*) a parent or existing guardian, or (*b*) of the person who has the actual custody of the child, or (*c*) of a person who is liable to contribute to its support, but these consents may be dispensed with in certain cases An order will not generally be made on the application of one of two spouses without the consent of the other Before making the order, the court will have to be satisfied (*a*) that every person being a parent who consents to its being made realises that he surrenders parental control, (*b*) that the order will be for the welfare of the infant—regard being had to its own wishes, and (*c*) that no reward has been promised or paid to the adopter other than that sanctioned by the court. The adopter may be required to give a bond to make such provision for the adopted child as the court shall think just *The effect of an adoption order is practically to put an adopted child into the position of a child born to the adopter or adopters in lawful wedlock in all matters of custody, maintenance and education, but does not affect the child's rights in property, e.g., on intestacy of his real parent, or give the child any rights in respect of property of the adopter* A probationary adoption order may be made for the maintenance, etc , of an infant for a period not exceeding two years The Act enables those who had adopted children more than two years before Jan. 1, 1927, to apply to the court for an adoption order, and in such cases orders may be made without the "consents" which must generally be obtained The Act also provides for the establishment of a register of adopted children. The administration of the Act is vested in the High Court (Chancery Division), or *at* applicant's option, the County Court or Magisterial Bench.

BIRTHS (REGISTRATION).

(For Certificates, see p 253).

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. A person present at the birth; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The registration must be made within 42 days of the birth. Failure to do this without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings. If at the end of 42 days the birth is not registered, the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (in *Scotland* 21 days), unless the Registrar is requested to attend at a residence or at the house where the child was born, when he may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months no birth can be registered without the Registrar-General's consent, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland*, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered on the authority of the County Sheriff. The regulation that no birth in *England* and *Wales* could be registered after seven years was revoked in 1922, but late registration cannot be allowed unless satisfactory evidence is supplied to the Registrar-General. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts under the Notification of Births Act, 1907 (as extended by an Act of 1915), notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. *This is in addition to the registration already mentioned*

A "Stillbirth" must be registered, accompanied by either a certificate of doctor or midwife, or a declaration that no doctor or midwife was present at the birth, and that the child was not born alive (*Births and Deaths Registration Act*, 1926)

The re-registration of the birth of a person "legitimated" under the *Legitimacy Act*, 1926, is provided for in that Act (see p 258).

Birth at Sea The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Birth Abroad: Consular Officers are authorised to register births of British subjects occurring in their districts.

BRITISH NATIONALITY.

The law as to British Nationality is mainly to be found in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by certain Acts passed in 1918 and 1922. It is important to notice, however, that the first section of the Act of 1914—which defines a natural-born British Subject—does not affect the status of any person born *before* Jan. 1, 1915.

The following are deemed to be British Subjects, namely:

1. Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance.

2. Any person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, *before Jan* 1, 1915, whose *father's father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.

3. Any person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by reason of annexation of territory, or by special Act of Parliament.

4. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

5. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions.—

(*a*) in the case of a child born *before* January 1st, 1915,

(i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

(*b*) in the case of a child born *after* January 1, 1915,

(i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

6. Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was at the date of the birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions *e.g.*, it either

(i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance, or

(ii) his father had a certificate of Naturalization; or

(iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory, or

(iv) his father was, at the date of the birth, in the service of the Crown, or

(v) his birth was registered at the British Consulate within one year or, in special cases, two years or, in the case of a person born on or after January 1, 1915 who would have been a British subject if born before that date, within 12 months after August 2, 1920.

A child of a British Subject is deemed to have been born within the allegiance if born anywhere where by treaty, &c., His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

A person whose British nationality depends upon his registration at a Consulate ceases to be a British Subject unless he asserts his nationality by declaration within a year after attaining 21, and abandons any of her nationality he may have acquired.

7. A person born on a British ship.

Loss of British Nationality. A British subject loses his British nationality:—

(*a*) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country,

(*b*) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage. These cases are:

(i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship *and* is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,

(ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and

(iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that state who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that Status;

(*c*) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality,

(*d*) in the case of a woman if she marries an alien,

(N B A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)

(*e*) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate;

(*f*) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown; *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

Acquisition of British Nationality. An alien may acquire British nationality:

(*a*) by special Act of Parliament,

(*b*) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;

(*c*) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and

(*d*) by naturalization.

Naturalization. All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdom between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914 were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And the Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after January 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must:

(*a*) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year *immediately preceding* the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;

(*b*) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and

(*c*) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization may be obtained free on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is

fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £10, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application *is not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

ADMISSION, SUPERVISION AND DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.—Under the Aliens Order, 1920, any alien coming from outside the United Kingdom must obtain the leave of an Immigration Officer to land in the United Kingdom, and such leave is refused in many cases *e.g.*, where the alien is without means, or (if he is seeking employment) is unable to produce a Permit issued by the Minister of Labour. Provision is also made (Article 6 of the Order) for the registration of resident aliens and (Article 12) for the deportation of aliens by order of the Secretary of State, which can be made on various grounds. The Aliens Order, 1920, was made under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, as amended and extended by the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp. 414-415 of the 1921 "WHITAKER." The *Office* of the Registrar of Business Names is at Somerset House, W.C. 2.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3s. 7d., viz., 2s. for search, 2s. 6d. for the certificate, and 1d. for the stamp affixed thereto. (When application is made by *post* the charges are 5s. 1d.) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, 1s.; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6d.; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 2s.; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6d., Marriage, 2s.; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 2s., but only from the local Registrar.

English Registers.—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to 2,000,000 earlier entries can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at 5 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. 1.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 2s. 2d. for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, 11 M General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1919 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2s. A search of the index of a particular parish is 1s. A fee of 2os. is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1s. is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2s. 1d. The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COPYRIGHT.

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, under which copyright subsists automatically, without registration, in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work. The provisions of the Act were explained on pp. 425-426 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

Registration at Stationers' Hall under the Copyright Act of 1842 terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, and in the following year the Stationers' Company established a *new* Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being 5s. for a Book, and 2s. 6d. for Fine Art, certified copies 5s. in either case. Such entries are of value in proving the existence of a work on a given date in the case of infringement.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed, thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid "punctually," this does not exclude the days of grace (*Schuren ien* v. *Morres*, 37 T. L. R. 366). Bills drawn *at sight*, or *on demand*, must be paid on presentation without days of grace. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

DEATHS.

(For Certificates, *see previous col.*)

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths,

and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1 A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3 A person present at the death, or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death Failure without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate obtained before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days the *death is not registered*, the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless the Registrar is requested to attend at a residence, when a fee of one shilling is payable. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar-General's consent and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered the death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order. (*Births and Deaths Registration Act*, 1926, ss. 1, 2).

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib.* s. 3).

"Still-born" child. (*See* under Births (Registration) p. 251.

Death at Sea.—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar-General of Shipping.

Death Abroad.—Consular Officers are authorised to register deaths of British subjects occurring in their districts.

In *Scotland*, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. A jury is only essential in the five cases specified in the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, but *may* be summoned in any other case if the Coroner thinks fit. The jury is to be composed of not more than 11 nor less than 7 "good and lawful men" (sex disqualification now removed). If the minority is not more than two the Coroner *may* accept the verdict of the majority of the Jury. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend. The fine for defaulting *juryman* or *witness* is any sum not exceeding £5. (*See*, generally, the *Coroners Act*, 1887, and the *Coroners (Amendment) Act*, 1926).

In *Scotland* there is no Coroner. In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, *see* p. 256). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occurring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public inquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury

DIVORCE.

Preliminary. Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought; (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.* Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, or if one of the parties was insane; but it is only voidable if one of the parties was under the age of consent (14 in the case of males and 12 in the case of females). Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights* This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion (as to the significance of which see paragraph (6) *infra*); and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit mentioned in paragraph (1) *supra* includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce.—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, *e.g.*, cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences; (2) those which are offences by statute, *e.g.*, incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. If a wife seeks divorce it was formerly not sufficient that she prove mere adultery. But now by an Act which came into force on July 18, 1923, a wife may petition for divorce on the ground that, since the marriage and the passing of the Act, her husband has been guilty of adultery. A wife can also obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty of bigamy with adultery, or rape or certain other criminal offences, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro* or of adultery coupled with desertion. "Cruelty" is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty to wilfully and recklessly communicate a venereal disease; and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. It is, however, a question of intention. *Powell* v. *Powell* (1922) para. 278. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights; but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a degree of judicial separation. If coupled with adultery, it enables a wife to obtain a divorce.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation, *i.e.* complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation. (*Crocker* v *Crocker* (1921), P. 15.) There are also certain discretionary bars, as, *e.g.* where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by King's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again, but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children.—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are *de facto*. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony.—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (*i.e.*, means of support) pending suit, provided *prima facie* evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for *permanent* alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders.—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date; and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT.

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1925, the following grounds for an application were added to those already existing (*a*) cruelty to her children, (*b*) that her husband insists on having marital relations while suffering from a venereal disease, (*c*) that he has compelled her to submit herself to prostitution. A husband may apply on the ground that the wife has been cruel to his children Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2 Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an inebriates home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation, and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged, but not if the court is of opinion that the husband conduced to the adultery by failing to make payment of the separation allowances. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR.

England and Wales.—A special department in the High Court of Justice for the assistance of poor persons in litigation, including divorce, was established in 1914. The official name of the department is "London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons)"

Under the procedure of this department, Solicitor and Counsel are provided for a litigant who is not possessed of the means to employ legal assistance.

Although no fees are payable for the help given by the department, the applicants must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings need not cost more than £10, and can in some cases be completed for less, compared with from £50 to £60 necessitated by the normal procedure Before a case is taken up, the applicant has to satisfy the department that he or she is really poor not possessed of more than £50, exclusive of wearing apparel and trade tools She must also show that her own income does not exceed £2 a week, or in special cases, £4 If this condition is fulfilled, and if he has reasonable grounds for bringing or defending a suit in the Divorce Court, he may apply to the Court for leave to do so. An application for leave is submitted to and is reported on by counsel and solicitor, who give their services voluntarily. If the report is favourable the Court may give the necessary leave, and thereupon another solicitor and counsel are assigned to the poor person to act for him Such a litigant is not liable for Court fees, nor (generally) is he liable to pay costs to any other party. Counsel acting for him must charge him no fee, while the solicitor assigned to him generally gets nothing but his out-of-pocket expenses. Where, however, property of value is recovered for such litigant, the solicitor may (under the rules) get his usual costs. Numbers of persons take advantage of this procedure *in forma pauperis*. This explains the very large number of cases in the Divorce Court.

Scotland. In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poor's Roll" is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was established in 1424.

THE FRANCHISE.

The Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act, 1928, has considerably amended both the qualifications for the franchise and the mode of registration of electors. It assimilates the franchises for men and women both for Parliamentary and Local Government elections and contains special provisions with regard to the register of electors to be made in the year 1929. The qualifying period of three months ends on Dec. 1, 1928 in Scotland on Dec. 15, 1928.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The qualifications for the franchise are now the same for men and women. A person is entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector who is 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and

(*a*) Has the requisite residence qualification; or (*b*) has the requisite business premises qualification; or (*c*) is the husband or wife of a person having a business premises qualification.

Residence is the actual inhabitancy of premises, *i.e.*, where a person's home is and where he

sleeps. The residence must have been during the whole of the qualifying period, *i.e.*, three months, in the constituency or in another constituency in the same Parliamentary borough or Parliamentary county If not, it is essential that the residence should have been successive from a Parliamentary borough or Parliamentary county contiguous to that borough or county. The Administrative County of London is treated as a Parliamentary borough.

Business premises means land or other premises of at least £10 yearly value. The business premises must be occupied for the purpose of the business, profession, or trade of the person to be registered.

Universities.—A person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who has received a degree, is entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector for a University constituency, also a woman who has passed the final examination and fulfilled the conditions required of women by a University which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The qualifications for the Local Government franchise are now the same for men and women A person is entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector who is 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and (*a*) is on the last day of the qualifying period occupying as *owner or tenant* land or premises in the electoral area, and (*b*) has during the whole of the qualifying period occupied as *owner or tenant* any land or premises in that area, if that area is not an administrative County or a County borough, then in any administrative County or County borough in which the area is situate; or (*c*) is the husband or wife of a person who is entitled to be registered in respect of premises in which the person entitled, and the husband or wife reside There is also a *service qualification* for the Local Government franchise. A person (man or woman) who inhabits any dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service or employment is deemed to occupy the dwelling house as *tenant* and so obtains the Local Government franchise provided the dwelling house is not inhabited by the employer.

REGISTRATION.

Each parliamentary borough and Parliamentary county is an electoral registration area, and for each registration area there is a Registration Officer. It is the duty of the Registration Officer to compile the register of all persons entitled to vote as parliamentary electors or local government electors in his area. It is also his duty to comply with any directions given by the Secretary of State as to the arrangements to be made by the Registration Officer in carrying out the registration.

Under the new Act amendments have been made in the Representation of the People Order and registration forms Two new forms have been prescribed, viz.. Form A for returns by the occupiers of dwelling houses, tenements and lodgings let unfurnished; and Form D for use in the case of business or other premises on which the occupier does not reside, institutions, hotels, and premises occupied by Companies. The Secretary of State has especially directed that, on the present occasion (December, 1928) when the franchise is being extended to so large a number of persons, all occupiers shall be required to complete the appropriate form of return. It should be noted that in respect of age the question put is—whether aged 21 years or over on Dec 1, 1928 (the last day of the qualifying period) —and the answer required is "yes" or "no." The actual age need not be stated Persons who fail to give the required information or who give false information are liable to a statutory penalty.

The electoral lists when prepared are published by the Registration Officer. A copy can always be inspected at his office, and generally at the chief post office and other convenient places in the area The lists should be examined to see if the entries have been correctly made If not, claims and objections may be made as by notice directed.

The register will come into force on May 1, 1929, and continue in force in the case of Northern Ireland until Dec 15, 1930, and in any other case until Oct. 15, 1930 By Order in Council, dated Aug 14, 1928, registration dates have been altered for the purpose of the preparation of the register in 1929

The Index letters showing the nature of the qualifications of an elector are —

FOR MEN.

R = Residence qualification
B = Business premises qualification
O = Occupation qualification.
D = Qualification through wife's occupation.
NM = Naval or military voter

FOR WOMEN

Rw = Residence qualification
Bw = Business premises qualification.
Ow = Occupation qualification.
Dw = Qualification through husband's occupation.

INCREASE IN ELECTORATE.

From a Return presented to Parliament in June, 1928, showing in respect of each Parliamentary Constituency in England, Wales and Scotland, the estimated increase in the electorate under the Provisions of the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Bill, 1928, it appears that probably about 5,000,000 new voters will be added to the Register in 1929.

RIGHT TO VOTE

The right of persons registered to vote has been amended by the Act of 1928. Every person registered as a parliamentary elector is entitled to vote at an election of a member to serve in Parliament But at a *General Election* a person shall not vote for more than one constituency for which he or she is registered by virtue of a residence qualification, or for more than one constituency for which he or she is registered by virtue of other qualifications of any kind; which means that a person (man or woman) may, if qualified, lawfully vote twice at a General Election, but one vote must be in respect of a residence qualification, and each vote must be recorded in a different constituency.

ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a

sum not exceeding 20s. a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. An unmarried domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice, but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

LEGITIMATION.—By the *Legitimacy Act*, 1926, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry or have married whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, which ever last happens. This does not legitimate a person whose father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born.

How to Secure Legitimacy. A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court under the *Legitimacy Declaration Act*, 1858, or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

Rights of Legitimated Persons to take Interest in Property.—These are set out in ss. 3 and 4 of the Act. A legitimated person may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (e.g. a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

Rights and Duties of Legitimated Person. He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

Persons Legitimated by Extraneous Law.—Broadly speaking, s. 8 of the Act provides that persons properly legitimated abroad shall be recognized as legitimated in England and Wales.

SCOTLAND.

The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court. The father pays half of the inlying expenses, the amount usually decreed being £2 2s. The rate of aliment varies, but in 1919 it was settled by a decision of the Court of Session that £11 14s per annum was a proper amount. The mother has the custody of the child until the age of 7 if a male and 10 if a female.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

JURY SERVICE.

Preliminary. The juries with which the public are most concerned are the grand juries; juries summoned to try causes in the High Court, at assizes and county courts; and those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes, the Old Bailey, and courts of Quarter Sessions, and coroners' juries.

Qualifications. All natural-born subjects of the king and aliens domiciled for ten years or more, being men or women between 21 and 60, are liable to serve as jurors.

Although women could not formerly serve, the sex disqualification was removed in 1919, and women are now liable to serve, but a judge may order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only, or may, on an application made by a woman grant her exemption in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried.

The qualification of a juror is a *property* one—that is to say, he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates. A householder or shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £1000; a resident in a county or borough owning £10 a year in real estate or rent charge, or £30 in leaseholds; or a householder in a county or borough assessed to the poor rate at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London, or £20 in other counties, and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows, are all compellable to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified.

Exemptions and Disqualifications. Aliens (subject as above), felons, lunatics, imbeciles, deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries, while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt: peers, members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen and priests, ministers of any congregation of protestant dissenters and Jews, whose meeting place is duly registered, judges, barristers, solicitors (if practising), officers of the supreme court, magistrates, clerks of the peace, sheriffs' officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace, members of local bodies, governors of prisons and gaolers, superintendents, &c., of lunatic asylums, doctors and chemists (if actually practising), dentists, officers and men in Army, Navy, and Territorial Forces, licensed pilots, postal, custom and inland revenue servants.

Special exemption.—A judge, and, by virtue of S. 3 of the Juries Act, 1922, the sheriff, may for good reason excuse attendance on any particular jury.

Jury Lists. Lists of juries are now prepared in accordance with the Juries Act, 1922. Persons who deem themselves to be entitled to be exempted should communicate with the registration officer, for all whose names appear on the lists are liable to serve.

Grand Juries.—The function of the grand jury is to make presentments on oath to judicial bodies or personages, mainly of accusation against persons against whom criminal proceedings are pending. The jurors have to say in effect whether there is a *prima facie* case against the

accused, against whom an indictment has been prepared, and if they are satisfied of this they find "a true bill"; if not, they "ignore the bill" and the accused is discharged

Juries in Criminal and Civil cases.—An accused person against whom a true bill has been found is tried by a "jury sworn" A "panel" of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day, and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoners are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Vol 18, p 246) In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which is of two kinds—a challenge to the array—*i e*, the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the poll, *i.e.*, to individual jurors, which may be peremptory or for cause. Peremptory challenge, or challenge without cause, exists only as of right in treason and felony, and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason. In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury. "Challenge for cause" sometimes takes place on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamous.

Except upon trials for murder, treason, and treason felony juries after being sworn may separate, *e g.*, for lunch and at night. The verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors, and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant. It must be unanimous, except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict.

Special Juries —Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifications, *e g.*, the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £100 Trial is generally by Common Jury, but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases.

Payment of Jurors.—A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 1s. on each cause tried in the High Court or a County Court; and on Circuit, 8d In Criminal Cases the jury is entitled to and, in fact, receives nothing. At Inquests, held before Coroners, the jurors are entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay.

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him, in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office. If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £10, while non-appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5

Coroners' Juries.—(*See* Deaths — Coroner's Inquests, page 254.)

MARRIAGES.

BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo IV c 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will IV c 85, and 1 Vict c. 22) Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit, "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley* v *Wood*, 4 Sw & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages, but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish

If three months be permitted to elapse from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV c 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained One of the parties must be resident within the *Ecclesiastical* parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see below). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken

away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 56 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

Marriage with deceased brother's widow This was legalised in 1921 by the statute 11 and 12 Geo. 5, c. 24

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a stamp duty of 1*d.* Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s* for a single year, and 6*d.* additional for every other year There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5*s* to the clerk, and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

Marriage of Infants.

Infants cannot be lawfully married without the consent of certain persons. The law on the subject is to be found in the Guardianship of Infants' Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1925. Where both parents are living both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor, or if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased, the guardian and the survivor.

Marriage Licences for Established Church.

Marriage Licences can be obtained in London by application at the *Faculty Office* (23 Knightrider St., Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), at the *Vicar-General's Office* (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1), and at the *Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry* (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), by *one of the parties* about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1) are available for London and all England, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10*s.* 6*d.* *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some parts of the country it is necessary for the surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry.)

Special Marriage Licences (for Established Church).

Special Licences are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. 4 (*Tel.*, 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £25.

Before a Registrar and in Non-Conformist Buildings.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

Notice of Marriage by Certificate.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

Notice of Marriage by Licence.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no

legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

Issue of Certificate (without Licence) for Marriage

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

Issue of Certificate and Licence for Marriage.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

Documents to be Produced at the Marriage

(1) *Marriage by Certificate* :—

a If both parties live in the same district :—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.

b. If they live in different districts :—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of *each* district

(2) *Marriage by Licence* —The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

Place of Marriage

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows.—

a Section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict. cap 119, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 72, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Gaillet* v. *Gaillet*, 27 T.L.R. 416)

Marriage Ceremony.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows — "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D*"; and each of the parties must say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

Marriage Act, 1898

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations —

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D*"

Also each of the parties must say to the other :—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A B*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]";

or, in lieu thereof :—

"I, *A B.*, do take thee, *C. D*, to be my wedded wife [*or* husband]"

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909 (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No 1332.)

Naval Marriages Act, 1908

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays: he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act

Fees.

	s.	*d.*
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book	1	0
For a certificate for marriage without licence	1	0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1	0
For a licence for marriage	30	0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage	10	0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5	0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10	0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage fines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7*s*, if they live in different districts, to 9*s*

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12*s* 0*d*.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house, the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907, the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his *divorced* wife during the wife's lifetime. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother was rendered legal in 1921.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed June 27, 1892, came in to force Jan. 1, 1893. Order in Council dated Nov. 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied

(*a*) That both the parties are British subjects; or,

(*b*) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or,

(*c*) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or,

(*d*) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

(*a*) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*b*) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs, or,

(*c*) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above-named Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (*a*) in the United Kingdom, or (*b*) in a Colony or India (*a*) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars,

and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (*b*) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (*a*) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (*b*) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

(*a*) That he or she believes that there is no impediment

(*b*) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district, two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 18, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Government:—

	£	s.	d.
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0	10	0
For receiving notice of a caveat.	1	0	0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0	10	0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0	5	0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1	0	0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a m to 3 p m

No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Brand* v. *Brand*, 1909, 25 T.L R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW

ACT OF 1906.—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act*, 1906, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes* v *Putkin*, 1909, 25 T.L R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 14 years of age and a female over 12. Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (*a*) banns or (*b*) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the Naval Marriages Act, 1908, banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times, Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages; Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de præsenti*); (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise, *subsequente copula*); the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought; (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*), *i.e.*, the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland.) "Gretna Green" marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 96. Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5*s.* 1*d.* The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days.

PASSPORTS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W. 1," or to "The Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool." The charge for a Passport is 7*s.* 6*d.* Passports are issued in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1), and in Liverpool, 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays, 9.30 to 1). The Passport Offices are *closed* on Sundays and Public Holidays (except in London between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon for cases of *special emergency only*). Passports may be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for 7*s.* 6*d.*, which should be crossed, *made payable to the Passport Office*, is forwarded with the application. Cheques, treasury notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment. Application should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than four days before that on which the Passport is required.

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

The wife of an alien is deemed to be an alien.

Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public*, resident in the United Kingdom and being himself a British subject. The applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers; (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Passport Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a British sub-

ject by naturalisation, the Certificate of Naturalisation must be forwarded to the Passport Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation British subjects by naturalisation will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon, but may be endorsed for additional countries The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required

Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire are also available for travelling to territory under British protection or mandate, not, however, including Palestine or Iraq, for which countries special endorsements must be obtained.

Foreign Office Passports are available for five years from the date of issue, unless otherwise stated. On the expiration of their period of validity they may be renewed for further consecutive periods of one to five years. In no circumstances are they available beyond ten years from the date of issue Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, application must be made for the issue of a new Passport.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of a person already abroad, such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Empire, to the nearest Passport issuing authority

Persons resident in the Irish Free State should make application for their Passports to the Passport Department, Ministry of External Affairs, Dublin.

CERTIFICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Note.—It is essential that one of the two photographs of the applicant (and wife, if to be included on the Passport) should be certified on the back as follows: -

"I certify this to be a true photograph
Mr
of *Mrs* ...."
Miss

Signature and Qualification of Recommender

Date.... .. ..

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10*s.* or less . ... ½*d.*
On goods pledged for more than 10*s.*.... ... . 1*d.*
For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40*s.*, for every 2*s.* or part of 2*s.*, per month . ½*d.*
And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.

Note.—In addition to the above charge, an additional charge of ½*d* for each 5*s* or part of 5*s.* lent is authorized (*Pawnbrokers' Act*, 1922).
On pledges exceeding 40*s*, for every half-crown or part of half a crown per month 1½*d.*

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10*s.* and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker

Pledges above 10*s.*, if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—*i e*, the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same

When the loan is 5*s* or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny, when the loan is above 5*s.*, one penny

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40*s*, provided always that -

(1) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker

(2) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge . -For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10*s.*

WILLS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL. Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called *e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow and the capital being ultimately divided among his children, for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, but one demanding the most serious

attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be often repeated. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others :—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX —The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the willmaker be a woman, the testatrix

ESTATE —By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like

RESIDUARY LEGATEES —It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. *It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made*

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is :—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks"

TO END A WILL —After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows —"And I hereby appoint the said —— sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this —— day of ——, 19—"

EXECUTION OF A WILL AND WITNESSES —The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid, but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient –

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses	THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator]
William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor	Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document The attestation clause should therefore be worded. "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same" If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be : "The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers and sailors on Active Service

CODICIL. - When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin : - "This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS. -It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows :—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and

trustees" The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*

TRUSTS OF THE WILL —When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees — "I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY —A minor cannot make a will A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s 1 (1)) As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of marriage (Law of Property Act, 1925, s 177); so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED —Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor are briefly as follows —The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued (For scale of duty see "Estate Duty," page 513) Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the local District Probate Registry, or to a solicitor, and prove the will. Collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date Pay the legacy or succession duty Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. All the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act, one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS —If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before Jan. 1, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict c 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district

in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date, the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The 40 District Probate Registries established by the Act of 1857 are at —Bangor, Birmingham, Blandford, Bodmin, Bristol, Bury St. Edmunds, Canterbury, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Chester, Chichester, Derby, Durham, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester, Lewes, Litchfield, Lincoln, Liverpool, Llandaff, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Peterborough, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Taunton, Wakefield, Wells, Winchester, Worcester, York.

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10*s.* for the deposit, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for entering a minute thereof, and 2*s.* for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. Any will appointing the Public Trustee as Executor may be deposited with him for safe custody. (*See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post.*)

PROBATE OF WILLS.

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44.

The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

In no case can any correspondence be entered into, nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Application may be made at a District Probate Registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

Scotland.—"Confirmation" is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS.

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling). A will may be either (1) *holograph*, i.e., written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; (2) *tested*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution

purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H M General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

By the *Trustee Act*, 1925 (which came into force on Jan 1, 1926), a trustee may invest trust funds in (*a*) any parliamentary stocks or Government securities of the United Kingdom, (*b*) on real or heritable securities of the United Kingdom, (*c*) in stock of the Bank of England or Ireland, (*d*) in India 7, 5½, 4½, 3½, 3 and 2½ per cent. stock or other stock issued by the Secretary of State for India charged on Indian revenue; (*e*) in securities the interest of which is guaranteed by Parliament, (*f*) in Consolidated Stock of the Metropolitan Board of Works, or of the London County Council, or Debenture Stock of the Receiver of Police, or Metropolitan Water Stock; (*g*) in Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stock of any railway in the United Kingdom incorporated by special Act, and having paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (*h*) in United Kingdom Railway Stock when the railway is leased in perpetuity to any railway such as that mentioned in (*g*) *supra*; (*i*) in Debenture Stock in Indian Railways; (*j*) in "B" annuities of the Eastern Bengal, East Indian, the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, and in Deferred Annuities in the register of holders of Class D Annuities comprised in the register Class C of the East Indian Railway Company, (*k*) in the stock of any Indian railway upon which a fixed or minimum dividend is guaranteed by the Indian Government, or upon the capital of which the interest is so guaranteed; (*l*) in the Debenture or Preference Stock of any Water Company supplying water for profit, and incorporated by special Act or Royal Charter, which has paid a dividend of not less than 5 per cent on Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (*m*) in the nominal or Inscribed Stock of any Municipal Borough in the United Kingdom having a population of more than 50,000, or of any County Council; (*n*) in the Nominal or Inscribed Stock of any commissions supplying water by statute, and having power to levy rates over an area embracing not fewer than 50,000 persons, provided the rates for 10 years have not exceeded 80 per cent. of the amount authorised to be levied; (*o*) in Stocks authorised under the Colonial Stock Act, 1900; (*p*) in local bonds issued under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919; (*q*) in any Stock or Securities issued in respect of any Government loan in Northern Ireland, (*r*) in Stocks, &c, authorised for the investment of cash under the control of the Court. All such investments may be varied. As regards railway investments the L. & N.E Ry., the S. Ry., the L.M. & S. Ry, and the G W Ry., are to be treated as if they were a company which had in each of the ten years before amalgamation paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock. All the Stocks above mentioned may be purchased, although they are redeemable, and the price exceeds the redemption value; but as to those mentioned in paragraphs (*g*), (*i*), (*k*), (*l*), (*m*), (*o*), (*p*) and (*q*), *supra*, if any of them is liable to be redeemed at par or at some other fixed rate, a trustee may not purchase (*a*) at a price exceeding 15 per cent. above par or such other fixed rate; nor (*b*) if the stock is liable to be so redeemed as aforesaid within 15 years of the date of purchase at a price exceeding its redemption value §§ 3 to 11 of the same Act contain various important provisions as to the rights of trustees in the matter of investing trust monies.

As to the investments permitted by *The Rules of the Supreme Court*, 1888, *see* "WHITAKER" for 1927, p 254, where *The Trusts Amendment Act*, 1884 (*Scotland only*), *The Colonial Stock Act*, 1900, and *The Housing (Additional Powers) Act*, 1919, are also noted

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee is well maintained The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1928, was £272 642,510.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee, or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court He can act solely or jointly with others

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office, and a wide knowledge in the work of investment

As regards investments, the Public Trustee, like a private trustee, is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts or under the general law. *See Trust Funds ante* The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to defray the expenses of the Department and no more A profit is not intended.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (*tel.*, Holborn 4,300), or at any Post Office.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

Preliminary Note.—The succession to the property of a person dying Intestate on or after January 1, 1926, is regulated by The Administration of Estates Act, 1925, which repealed the old law and established one new Code applicable both to Real Estate (land, houses, &c.) and Personal Estate (leaseholds, goods and chattels, money, investments, &c.). The Act abolished the ancient rule of Primogeniture (inheritance by eldest son), the rights of dower (widow's third) and of curtesy (husband's life interest), and all special customs (*e.g.* gavelkind and Borough English). As regards Personal Estate Parents were placed on an equal footing, a mother regained her ancient preference over an intestate child's brothers and sisters, relatives of the whole blood obtained priority over those of the half blood; and relatives more remote than first cousins were excluded from the distribution. "The widow's £500" under the Intestates Estates Act, 1890, was increased to £1,000 and given also to a husband; whilst the widow or husband in addition now takes all the "personal chattels."

TABLE OF EXAMPLES.

Important.—The Notes at the foot form part of the Table.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If the Intestate leaves	*The Estate is distributed as follows*
1. Widow (or husband), and children	One half to widow (or husband) for life, and then to children equally. Other half to children equally at once
2. Widow (or husband), and father and mother	Widow (or husband) for life, and then to father and mother equally
3. Widow (or husband), and either father or mother, not both	Widow (or husband) for life, and then to father or mother absolutely
4. Widow (or husband), and brothers or sisters of whole blood	Widow (or husband) for life, and then to brothers and sisters equally.
5. Widow (or husband), and brothers or sisters of half blood	Widow (or husband) for life, and then to brothers and sisters equally.
6. Widow (or husband) and nephews or nieces	Widow (or husband) for life, and then to nephews and nieces *per stirpes* (See Note D.)
7. Widow (or husband), and grandparents	Widow (or husband) for life, and then to grandparents equally
8. Widow (or husband), and uncles or aunts	Widow (or husband) for life, and then to uncles and aunts equally
9 Widow (or husband) but none of above relations or descendants	All to widow (or husband)
10. Children, and grandchildren (issue of deceased child)	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren taking equally their deceased parent's share.
11. Father and mother	Father and mother equally.
12 Father or mother, not both	Father or mother.
13. Brothers or sisters of whole blood, and of half blood	Brothers and sisters of whole blood equally.
14. Brothers or sisters, and nephews or nieces (children of deceased brother or sister)	Amongst brothers and sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brother or sister taking equally their deceased parent's share.
15. Brothers or sisters, and grandparent	Brothers and sisters equally.
16. Grandparents, paternal or maternal	Grandparents equally.
17. Grandparent, and uncles or aunts	Grandparent.
18. Uncles or aunts of whole blood, and of half blood	Uncles and aunts of whole blood equally.
19. Uncles or aunts, and deceased uncle's or aunt's children	Amongst uncles and aunts in equal shares, the children of deceased uncle or aunt taking equally their deceased parent's share.
20. Uncles or aunts, and nephews or nieces	Nephews and nieces *per stirpes*.
21. Cousins, *i.e.* deceased uncle's or aunt's children or grandchildren	Cousins *per stirpes*.
22. Any other relation than those named in preceding examples (*e.g. Great* grandparents) and no widow or husband	The Crown.

NOTE A.—By Section 46 of the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, a surviving husband or wife takes absolutely (i) the "personal chattels"; and (ii) £1,000 free of death duties and expenses. The "residue" is then distributed as indicated in the above Table.

"Personal chattels" are:—Articles of household use or ornament, &c. (not used for business purposes).

NOTE B.—The life interest of a husband or wife may be redeemed by payment to him or her of a capital sum so as to permit immediate distribution of the whole estate.

NOTE C.—In ascertaining the persons entitled to take, in every case regard must be had to the operation of "the statutory trusts" enumerated in the Act, that is to say: The child or other relative must have attained or attain the age of twenty-one or have married or marry under that age.

NOTE D.—Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, in Example 6 nephews and nieces take amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken if he or she had survived the Intestate.

I.—MOVABLES.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following* —
Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none, then to the Crown.
Husband only	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin
Widow or husband, and child or children by one or more marriages	One-third to widow or husband, one-third to children surviving deceased *equally*; one-third to surviving children *per capita** and issue of predeceasing children *per stirpes*.*
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father.
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow, one-half to mother
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean If a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father, mother, brothers and sisters	Half to father, half to brothers and sisters equally.
Father and mother and their grandchildren	Half to father; half to grandchildren equally *per stirpes*.*
Father, brothers and sisters	One-half to father, one-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Mother, brothers and sisters	Mother one-half, brothers and sisters one-half equally.
Mother, but no other kin	Whole to mother
Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister.
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather.
Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father
Grandmother, uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts, if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles and aunts	All to uncles and aunts, if paternal; if not, then to paternal great-grandfather.
Uncles and aunts	All equally.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew and niece	Nephew and niece
Cousins	Equally *per capita*.*
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy.

NOTE B.—In Scotland, a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir-at-law.

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritage, if he is also one of the next-of-kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritage. He may, however, "collate" the heritage, *i.e.*, share it with the other next-of-kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate.

* *Per capita* means by the head; *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived.

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors."

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die leaving	*Heritage would descend to*—
(1) Wife only, no blood relations.	One-third to wife for life; rest to Crown as *ultimus hæres*
(2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child...	One-third to wife for life Fee to eldest son or his heir male. If no son then to daughters equally The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place
(3) Wife and father	One-third to wife for life, rest to father
(4) Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life Fee to nearest heir male.
(5) Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life To immediate younger brother and his heir male, if none, then to immediate elder brother.
(6) Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	One-third to wife for life, rest to nephew (eldest) or niece equally if brother left no son. See No 2.
(7) Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters).	One-third to wife for life, rest to younger brother and his heirs. If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally. If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way. If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally.
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs.
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue. If no male issue then to female issue as in (2)
(10) Husband and child or children	Liferent of whole to husband. Fee to eldest son.
(11) Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs). If none, then to grandfather and his heirs.
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters.	All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother.
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally.
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5).
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(*See* No 2.) "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head, "Wife and child," etc
(16) Brother and grandfather .	All to brother
(17) Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos 2 and 7) All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
(18) Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
(19) Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
(20) Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather.
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
(22) Grandmother and uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother, then to child. If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male
(24) Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle's or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
(25) Two aunts, nephew and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
(26) Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between then equally (conforming to Nos 2 and 7).
(27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.	Nephew by brother.
(28) Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations. Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder, but the Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent., this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. *Charges are now subject to an increase of 33⅓ per cent.*

Scotland.—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in The "Parliament House Book" and in "The Scottish Law Directory." When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

MEDICAL FEES

The following are the charges usually made by *General Practitioners*:—

General Practitioners.	Rental (or Patient's House). £10 to £25	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100
Ordinary Visit	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s. 6d.	3s.	4s.
Detention per ½ hour	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendee on servants	5s.	5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Midwifery	2½ Gs.	2½ to 4½ Gs.	4½ to 7½ Gs.
Administring Chl'frm	15s.	2½ Gs.	3 Gs.
Consultants.			
Advice or Visit alone	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	3 Gs.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	2½ Gs.	2½ to 3 Gs.	2½ to 3 Gs.
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s.	2s.	2s.

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well; but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

STOCKBROKERS' CHARGES

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange "Committee for General Purposes" are very voluminous and technical. The customary scale of brokerage is 5s. per £100 on British (with some exceptions) or Foreign Government or American dollar stocks, and 10s. per £100 on British Railway registered stocks. On shares not exceeding 1s. the brokerage is 1/32d. per share; not exceeding 30s., 3d. per share, not exceeding 40s., 4½d., not exceeding 60s., 6d. per share, and so on. There are *minimum* charges of 10s. on less than £100 and £1 on over £100.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES

The following scale of fees is generally applicable, but for special work fees are usually a matter of negotiation:—

Company Audits.—Fee fixed by Shareholders in General Meeting.

Preparing Balance Sheets, Investigating Accounts, &c.—Principals' time, per day of seven hours, 5 to 10 Gs. Managing Clerks (if Chartered or Incorporated Accountants), 3 to 5 Gs.; (not Chartered or Incorporated Accountants), 1½ to 2½ Gs.; other Clerks, 1 G. and upwards. If at a distance from the office or outside the United Kingdom, hotel and travelling expenses will be charged.

Receivers, Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—Usually by percentage on realisation of assets and dividends paid.

Voluntary Liquidators.—Usually fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

ARCHITECTS

Fees on New Works.—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:—

(*a*) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000 the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(*b*) If the contract or order does not exceed £2,000 the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £2,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions.—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

Fittings, Decorations, &c.—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two-thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Service.—If the project or part of it be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows:—

(*a*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, one-fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(*b*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works

Instalments.—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two-thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor, and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage.—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved:—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to, the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the works. Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licences and consents

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works Services in connection with fire, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates.—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Scottish Board of Health.

Approval of Lessee's Plans - For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled, and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows —

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500, 2½ per cent. (minimum fee, £3 3s).

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000, 1½ per cent

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000, 1 guinea per cent

Litigation and Arbitration.—For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling -- For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road, estate or grounds, or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21.

Sanitary Surveys.- For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21, the minimum fee being £3 3s., in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances

Expenses.—The above-mentioned fees are, in all cases, exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses, and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

I.—Architectural Work.

Note—In cases where any of the materials used in construction are supplied by the building owner the percentage charge is based upon the estimated or actual value thereof.

Lump Sum Contracts.

(*a*) Taking out and preparing Bills of Quantities:—2½ per cent. upon the estimated cost of the work up to £5,000; 2 per cent. above £5,000.

(*b*) Pricing out estimates.—½ per cent.

(*c*) Measuring and making up account of variations upon contracts including pricing:—2½ per cent. upon the amount of the gross additions, and 1½ per cent. upon the amount of the gross omissions

(*d*) Preparing approximate estimates:—½ per cent. upon the estimated cost.

(*e*) Surveying work in progress, taking particulars, and reporting for Interim Certificates:—½ per cent. upon the amount of the valuation.

(*f*) Taking particulars on site and writing specifications for works of alterations or repair, including supervision if required.—7½ per cent on the amount expended or alternatively a charge based upon the time involved

Schedule Contracts

(*a*) Preparing, pricing and agreeing a schedule of prices —½ per cent upon the cost of the work

(*b*) Measuring, bringing to account and valuing work done —2½ per cent upon the gross amount of the account.

II.—ENGINEERING WORK.

Lump Sum and Schedule Contracts

Percentage charges half those for architectural work but the same scale in respect of charges based upon time.

III.—LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION

For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with solicitors and counsel, attendance in courts or before arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connexion, the charge is based upon the time involved, with a minimum of 5 guineas per day.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually an agreed fee or a commission (which includes the necessary drawings, &c.) of 5 per cent. on the cost of the works where the contract exceeds £5,000 and 7½ to 10 per cent. where the amount does not exceed £5,000.

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is 1½ to 2 per cent. where the amount exceeds £5,000 and 2 to 2½ per cent. on amounts below £5,000.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves. On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—5 per cent. on £500, and 2½ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Sale before Auction

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

Non-Sale.

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels, on the Vendor's Premises.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5 per cent on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle) —2½ per cent on live stock, and 5 per cent on dead stock, on the amount realised

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5 per cent on the amount realised

On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor. —One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £300, 5 per cent; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent., on the residue, 1½ per cent., and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation

NOTE.—*In Sales by Auction and Private Treaty Sales* —Where two Agents are co-operating at the request of the owner, the commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a quarter.

3. Purchases.

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property —One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent. on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and 7½ per cent. on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £100 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent, in the case of *leases requiring the lessee to repair the demised premises* the commission is 10 per cent. on one year's rent, whatever the term. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation. —Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent —5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation. —Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses

On Letting Land on Building Lease —One year's ground rent on first £50, three quarters ditto on next £50, half ditto on next £900, quarter ditto on residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent upon gross rental of weekly property; 5 per cent upon gross rental of other property or tithes; 7½ per cent. upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates, 2½ to 5 per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—A guinea per cent on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent on the next £9,000, and a quarter of a guinea per cent beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2 *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.*—The charge is on Ryde's Scale The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3 *Valuing for Annual Rental.*—(*a*) *Agricultural Property*—7½ guineas per cent. up to £250, 5 guineas per cent. on the next £250, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. (*b*) *Business and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent up to £300, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. Minimum fee 5 guineas

4. *Valuation of Furniture, Fixtures, and Effects* —5 per cent up to £500, and 2½ per cent on the residue.

5 *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks* —5 per cent on first £100, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

6 *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock* —5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue. *Valuation of Tenant-Right* —5 guineas per cent on first £100, 2½ guineas per cent. on next £900 and 1½ guineas per cent on residue *For Settling Dilapidations.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the settlement.

7 *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixture, Fittings, and Contents* —5 guineas per cent on the amount of the valuation as settled

8 *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes*—(*a*) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property* —One guinea per cent on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent. on the next £4,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the remainder. Minimum fee, £5 5s. on each property.

(*b*) *Of Furniture and Effects* - 5 guineas per cent on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £400, and 1½ guineas per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

9 *Valuations for Rating purposes and Assessment Appeals.*—Graduated scale based on Gross Assessment, ranging from 5 guineas for £100 to 30 guineas for a gross assessment of £2,000, after which 1 guinea is added for every additional £100 up to £5,000; above £5,000 a charge of 1½ per cent. Additional charges are made for attendances before Assessment Committees or Quarter Sessions

10 *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required.* 5 guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

11. *Marking, Valuation and Sale of Timber and Underwood.*—5 guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £500, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

Where one Valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

THE COST OF THE GREAT WAR.

The Bankers' Trust Company of New York issued the following estimate in 1924 :—

Nation	Total Expenditure £
British Empire	13,577,900,000
Great Britain	11,076,000,000
Canada-Nfld.	762,700,000
Australia	476,700,000
New Zealand	234,400,000
South Africa	159,000,000
India	687,100,000
Other Parts	182,000,000
Belgium	411,800,000
France	7,962,200,000
Greece	115,100,000
Italy	4,432,700,000
Japan	419,100,000
Portugal	235,300,000
Rumania	308,800,000
Russia	5,312,700,000
Serbia	119,000,000
United States	8,105,000,000
Total, Allies	£40,963,600,000

Nation	Total Expenditure £
Austria-Hungary	4,068,400,000
Bulgaria	262,000,000
Germany	10,341,100,000
Turkey	451,800,000
Total	£15,122,300,000
Grand Total	£56,086,900,000

Relative Cost of the Great War

A table was also published showing the relative cost of the Great War to certain of the Nations which took part therein :—

Nation	Per Capita. $	National Wealth. Per cent
Great Britain	524·85	34·49
France	280·20	19·36
Italy	124·59	20·59
Russia	44·01	13·11
U.S.A	176·91	8·67
Austria-Hungary	108·76	18·13
Germany	292 57	24·71

The Royal Navy.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt Hon William Clive Bridgeman, M P . . . . . (*with house*) £4,500
Naval Secretary, Rear-Adm E J A Fullerton, C B, D S O., M A £1,974
Sec. to Naval Secretary, Paym -Com A F Cooper, O B E
Private Secretaries to First Lord, T Fry, H V Markham, M C
First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles E Madden, Bt, G C B, G.C.V O, K C M G, D.C L., LL D . . . . . (*with house*) °£2,820
Naval Assistant, Capt W M James, C B, A D C
Secretary, Paym -Capt E D T Churcher
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, Vice-Adm Sir Michael H Hodges, K C B, C M G, M V O *£1,880
Naval Assistant, Capt F B Watson, D S O
Extra Naval Assistant, Engineer-Rear-Adm H L Parry, O B E.
Secretary, Paym -Com E P Goldsmith
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Rear-Adm Roger R C Backhouse, C B, C M G . . . £1,880
Secretary, Paym -Com R. C Jerram, D S O
Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, Vice-Adm Vernon H. S Haggard, C B., C M G °£1,880
Secretary, Paym -Com. E H. Stern
Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice-Adm William W Fisher, C B, C V O. *£1,880
Secretary, Paym -Capt B F Hood, D S O.
Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear Adm Alfred D P R Pound, C B *£1 880
Secretary, Paym -Com J. R Hemsted
Civil Lord, The Earl Stanhope, D.S O, M.C £1,000
Private Secretary, H N. Morrison
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, Cuthbert M Headlam, D S O, O.B E, M P £2,000
Private Secretary, A. E. Gloyn-Cox
Permanent Secretary, Sir Oswyn Alexander Ruthven Murray, K C B £3,000
Private Secretary, A S Le Maitre, M C
Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, C. M Pitman
Deputy Judge Advocate, Paym.-Capt H S Mensham, C M G.

The Secretary's Department.

Deputy Secretary, Sir Charles Walker, K C B. £2,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries, Sir V W. Baddeley, K.C B., £1,700 ; A. Flint, C.B., C.M.G. (*Staff*) £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Barnes, C.B , O B E, H Eastwood, C W Loveridge, P E Marrack, O B E , S H Phillips, S H Plummer, W.A T. Shorto, C.B E., £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J. A. C Champion, O.B.E , G. F. Cotton, M.V.O , O B E., C. B Coxwell, O B E., H. Crombie, M.B.E , G. Dunn, T Fry, W H. Hancock, M B E , E Lee, N Macleod, C G Madin, O B E, W A Medlow, M.B E , C Perham, A H. M Robertson, E Sawers, R Walton . . . . . £700 to £900
Assistant Principals and Assistant Administrative Officers, R E Boucher, A E Gloyn Cox, J Lawson, A S. Le Maitre, M.C., H. V Markham, M C , H N. Morrison, E A Seal, P N. N. Synott ; D P Walsh £200 to £500
Assistant Principals . . . . . £400 to £500
Assistant Administrative Officers . . £300 to £700
Librarian, W. G. Perrin, O B E , F.R.HIST S £500 to £700
Principal Lady Superintendent, Miss E Ross, O B.E £300 to £400

Divisions of the Naval Staff.

Naval Operations, Capt. P. L H. Noble, C V.O
Plans, Capt R M Bellairs, C.M G.
Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm B. E Domville, C B, C M G £1,974
Gunnery, Capt. B. W M. Fairbairn, O.B E.
Torpedo, Capt H G Thursfield
Training and Staff Duties, Capt I W Gibson, O.B E, M.V.O.
Naval Air Section, Capt. G. P Talbot, D S.O
Tactical Section, Capt B A. Fraser, O.B.E

The Hydrographic Department.

Hydrographer of the Navy, Rear-Adm. H P. Douglas, C M.G. £1,974
Assist. ditto, Capt. J. A. Edgell, O.B.E.
Chief Civil Asst, W E Llewellyn, O B E. £550 to £700
Director of Navigation, Capt O H. Dawson.
Superintendent of Charts, Com. P. S E. Maxwell
Supt of Sailing Directions, Capt. (ret) B. O. M. Davy £1,128
Supt. of Tidal Work, Com. (ret.) H. D. Warburg £1,128

Mobilisation Department.

Director, Rear-Adm E. A Astley-Rushton, C.B., C.M.G. £1,974
Assist do., Capt. R. M. King, D.S.O.

Naval Recruiting Department.

55 Whitehall, S W. 1
Director, Lt.-Col. G. R. S. Hickson, C.B E , R.M.
Asst and Deputy do., Maj. A. J. Dixon, R.M

* In addition to naval half-pay.

Physical Training and Sports Department.

Director, Capt G H D'O Lyon.
Asst do, Com R L Burnett, O B E.

The Medical Director-General of the Navy.

Director-General, Surgeon-Vice-Adm A. Gaskell, C B., O B E., L.R C.S., D.P.H. . . . £2,350
Dep do., Surg -Capt R W B Hall, O B E.
Assistants to the Director General, Surg -Capt E E. Fletcher, O B E., Surg -Commanders A. T Rivers, H K Hole, G R McGowen, O B E, M D, F. L Smith, T. C. Paterson (*temply.*).

The Paymaster Director-General

Director-General, Paymaster Rear-Adm B. C Allen, C B, M V O
Deputy do., Paymaster-Capt R A Jinkin, O B E.

The Chaplain of the Fleet.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S E 10.
Chaplain of the Fleet, Rev Walter K Knight Adkin, O B E., M.A. £1,460
Staff Officer, W M. Bussell . . . . £400 to £500

Education Department.

Adviser on Education, A. P. McMullen, M A . £1,500
Deputy Superintendent of Naval Examinations, Instr.-Capt. J. Camp, R A
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Instructor-Capt. E. W. Fitch, R.A

Royal Marine Office,

54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Royal Marines were first raised in 1664 and were administered by the Military Authorities Since 1755 they have been administered by the Admiralty. They are organized in three Divisions (Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth) with a recruit depôt at Deal.

Adjutant-General, Maj -Gen. L S. T Halliday, V.C., C B £1,974
Assist do., Lt -Col R. F. C. Foster, C.M G., D.S.O
Deputy-Assist. Adjt-General, Maj. H C Pope.

Naval Construction Department.

Director, Sir William J. Berry, K.C.B £2,500
Director of Warship Production, E A. J. Pearce, C.B E . . . . . £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director of Naval Construction, A. W. Johns, C.B.E. (*acty*) . . . . . £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors, E. L. Attwood, O.B.E , S E. Boyland, O.B.E., F. Bryant, O.B.E . . £1,000 to £1,200
Supt of Admiralty Experiment Works, M P. Payne (*with house allowance £105*) £700 to £850

Chief Constructors, G Bulkeley (*actg*), A. W A Cluett, M B E, C H Croxford, O B E, J C Joughin, A Nicholls, F H Steed, L Woollard
(*with house allowance £105*) £700 to £850

Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng -Vice-Adm R W Skelton, C B, C B E, D S O . £2,350
Deputy do., Eng -Rear-Adm W R Pannell, C B, A D C.
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Eng -Capt. H A Brown, Eng -Capt R Beeman, C M G.

Electrical Engineering Department.

Director, W McClelland, C B, O B E, M I E E . £1,500
Assistant Director and Deputy, A. D Constable, O B E, M I E E. . £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Directors, J McCaffery, O B E., A M I E E ; E T Williams, O.B E, M.I E.E. £900 to £1,100

Naval Ordnance Department.

Director, Capt F J C Patterson, O B E
Deputy Director, Capt A R Dewar.
Asst Director, Capt F A Buckley
Engineer Inspectors, Eng -Rear-Adm. R W. B Andrews, Eng -Capt G W Bodell, Eng -Commrs B. Harvey, H. G. W. Haddy, Com J I Moore, Lieut -Com E Watson
Chief Inspector, Commr. J. G M McHardy (*ret.*). £1,222 to £1,410

Armament Supply Department.

Chief Superintendent, Com H. J B Hall, O B E £1,200
Superintendents, R. W Whalhust, O.B E. (*with £100 additional*), A. McFarlane, O B E
each £850 to £1,000

Torpedoes and Mining Department.

Director, Capt. A. H. Walker, O B.E.
Deputy do, Capt L F Potter.

Naval Equipment Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. J. C. W. Honley, C B. .. £1,974
Asst. Director, Capt. P. E Parker, D S.O.

Compass Department.

Ditton Park, Langley, Bucks.
Director, Com. H L Hitchins .....£850 to £1,000

Dockyards Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. A. P. Addison, C B., C M.G. £1,974
Deputy Director, John Rogers, C.B E £1,200
Assistant Directors, Eng.-Capt G. W. Phillips, J. S. Pringle, O.B E
Chief Constructor, L. D. Stansfield
(*with house allowance £105*) £700 to £850

Signal Department.

Director, Capt C. E. Kennedy-Purvis.

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

54 Victoria Street, S W. 1.

Director, O Lance, O B E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Asst. do., J. H Jeffery .....£850 to £1,000

Naval Store Department.

Director, J. W L Oliver, C B, C.B.E . £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, A. E Cocks, O B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, W. Gick, C.B.E., R. J. Hall; B J Wilson, O.B.E. (*acting*) .....£850 to £1,000

Victualling Department.

Director, J. W. H. Culling, C.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, W. E. Clayton, O.B E £850 to £1,000

The Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, L. H. Savile, C.B., M.inst C E, A.I.N A. £2,000
Deputy Civil Engineers-in-Chief, T. B. Hunter, O.B E., M.inst.C E, J R Sivess, O.B E, M inst.C.E. . .£1,300
Assistant Civil Engineer-in-Chief, W. H. Moorby, M.Sc., M.inst.C E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Civil Engineers, S. D. Carothers, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.C.I (*actg.*), F. Clark, M.inst.C.E., W. Young, M.inst.C.E, A R.C.Sc.
(*with house allowance £105*) £750 to £950

Chief Surveyor, E J Baker, I S O £800 to £1,000
Chief Surveyor of Lands, H W Basden-Smith, M.inst C.E. .....£700 to £900

Greenwich Hospital Department.

14 Buckingham Gate, S W 1.

The total estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for 1928 is £264,662, as compared with £263,522 for 1927. The total estimated expenditure is £244,004, as against £249,700 in the previous year, leaving a surplus income of £20,658, which will be utilised towards meeting expenditure on the new Royal Hospital School in course of erection at Holbrook, Suffolk Of the total figure it is estimated that £138,140 will be spent on Greenwich Hospital pensions to seamen and marines, including Greenwich Hospital Canada pensions, pensions to widows and the education of children, and £68,897 will be devoted to the Royal Hospital School.
Director, A W Smallwood, C.B.E. £1,200
Clerk in Charge, A W. J. Davies, M.B.E

*Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Contracts, W. St. D. Jenkins, C.B., C B E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, G B Cobb . ... .£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, P. Dale Bussell, O.B.E., F. F. Fisher, O.B E, E. C. Jubb, O.B E, W. H. Judson £850 to £1,000

Professional Accountancy Division.

Principal Accountant, F. W. Papworth, O B.E., F.S.A.A. £850

The Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, C. J. Nuef, C.B, C.B.E. £1,500
Deputy do, T. D. James, C B.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Assist Accountants-General, C. M. Bruce, O B E, A. Douglas, O B.E., W. Medd, O.B.E., F. Porter, O.B.E., F. Storr .....£850 to £1,000

Scientific Research and Experiment Department.

Director, F E Smith, O.B., C B E., F.R.S, D.Sc, A R.C.Sc. £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Scientific Assistant, C. S. Wright, O B E., M C, M A. .....£650 to £750
Superintendent, C. V. Drysdale. O.B.E., D Sc.
£800 to £1,000
War Office Representative, Maj A. A. Cummins, R.A.

Statistics Department.

Director, Paym.-Rear-Adm (*ret.*) C. J. E Rotter, C.B.
(*in addition to Naval retired pay*) £700

Reserves Office,

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Admiral Commanding Reserves, Vice-Adm. A. A. M. Duff, C B.
Assistant, Capt R Howard.
Naval Member, R.N.V.R. Committee, Capt. J. C. Hodgson, D.S.O.

NOTE—Except where otherwise shown, Naval and Marine Officers at the Admiralty are in receipt of Naval Pay and Allowances.

LIGHTHOUSES AND PILOTAGE.

In 1928-6 the receipts of the *General Lighthouse Fund* were £754,608, made up of £728,632 Light Dues collected, £25,976 Sundry Revenue; the total expenditure was £835,377. The *Pilotage* Receipts were £1,089,085 in 1925, of which Pilotage Districts in England and Wales contributed £962,611 (Trinity House), London, £426,228; Liverpool, £216,196; Tyne, £74,047; Humber, £62,003; Cardiff, £61,455); Scotland, £113,928 (Clyde, £40,211); and Northern Ireland, £13,546. During 1928 the number of ships piloted by Trinity House was 72,276 (British, 45,428: Foreign, 26,858).

* The Admiralty *Pattern Rooms* are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W. 1. and at 5 Cornwall Street, Livery Street, Birmingham.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

Rt Hon Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G C B, O M, G C V O, L L D (*born* 1840) ..... Feb 20, 1905
Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, G C B, G.C.V O (*born* 1847) ..... April 30, 1910
Sir William Henry May, G C B, G C V O. (*born* 1849) ..... March 20, 1913
Hon Sir Hedworth Meux, G C B, G C V O, *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1856) ..... March 5, 1915
Earl Jellicoe, G.C B, O M, G C V.O, I L D (*born* 1859) ..... April 3, 1919
The Rt. Hon Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O M, G.C V O, D S.O, D C L, L L D (*born* 1871) ..... April 3, 1919
Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, G.C B, K C V.O, F R S, D SC, I I D (*born* 1855) ..... July 3r, 1919
Lord Wester Wemyss, G C.B., C.M G, M.V O, D C L *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1864) ..... Nov. 1, 1919
Sir Cecil Burney, Bt, G.C B, G.C M G. (*born* 1858) ..... Nov 24, 1920
Sir C E Madden, Bt, G C.B., G C V O, K C M G, D C L, L L D, *1st Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff* (*born* 1862) ..... July 3r, 1924
Hon Sir S A Gough-Calthorpe, G C B, G.C M G, C V O (*born* 1864) ..... May 8, 1925
Sir H F. Oliver, G C B., K.C M.G., M V O, L L.D (*born* 1865) ..... Jan 21, 1928

ADMIRALS.

Sir O. de B Brock, K C B, K C.M.G, K.C.V.O (*C.-in-C., Portsmouth*)
Sir R F. Phillimore, K C B, K.C.M G, M V O (*1st and Principal A.D C*)
Sir W E. Goodenough, K C.B, M V O
Sir R J. B Keyes, Bt., K C.B., K.C V O, C.M G, D.S O, D C L, LL.D
Sir E. S Alexander Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V O. (*C.-in-C., Nore*)
Sir W. H. Cowan, Bt, K C B., D.S.O., M V O.
Sir R Webb, K.C.M G, C.B (*President, R.N College, Greenwich, and Admiral Commanding R N War College*)
Sir R W Bentinck, K.C B, K C M G (*C.-in-C, Plymouth*)
Sir F. L. Field, K C.B., K.C.M.G. (*C.-in-C., Mediterranean*).
Hon Sir H G Brand, K.C B, K.C M.G, K C.V O (*Extra Equerry to the King; C.-in-C., Atlantic*).

VICE-ADMIRALS.

Sir R. Y Tyrwhitt, Bt, K C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L.
Sir M H. Hodges, K.C.B., C.M G., M V O. (*and Sea Lord*)
Sir H. W. Richmond, K.C B. (*Commandant Imperial Defence College*)
Sir H. D R Watson, K C B., C.V.O., C.B.E (*Reserve Fleet*)
Sir A E M.Chatfield, K C B, K C.M G., C.V.O.
A. A M Duff, C.B. (*Reserves, Admiralty*)
Sir C T. M Fuller, K C.B., C M G., D S.O. (*C.-in-C., America and West Indies*).
A K Wanstell, C.B (*C.-in C., China*).
W M. Ellerton, C B
J D. Kelly, C B (*1st Battle Squadron*).
Sir H. T Buller, K.C.V.O., C B., K.B E., (*H M. Yachts*)
D. M. Anderson, C.B., C M.G., M.V O.
W. A. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., M.V O (*League of Nations Commission*)
J W L. McClintock, C B., D S.O
W. W. Fisher, C.B., C.V.O. (*Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff*).
B. S Thesiger, C.B., C.M G. (*C.-in-C., East Indies*)
V. H S Haggard, C.B., C.M G. (*Fourth Sea Lord*).
P. H. Hall Thompson, C B., C.M.G.
W. H. D Boyle, C.B. (*Reserve Fleet.*)

Engineer-Vice-Admiral.

R. W. Skelton C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O (*Eng.-in-Chief*).

Surgeon Vice-Admiral.

A Gaskell, C B, O.B E., F R C S, D P H (*Medical Director-Gen*)

REAR-ADMIRALS.

A. G Hetham, C.B., C M.G
A. P Addison, C M.G (*Director of Dockyards*)
F. C Dreyer, C B, C B E (*Battle Cruiser Squadron*)
F. H Mitchell, C B, D.S.O. (*Malta*)
J E Cameron, C.B., M.V O (*Coast of Scotland*)
C S Townsend, C B (*Gibraltar*)
C M Staveley, C.B., C M G.
F Leaken, C.B., C M G (*2nd Cruiser Squadron*)
W R Napier, C B, C M G, D S O. (*1st Sea Lord, Australia*)
H W Bowring, C B, D S.O
R M. Burmester, C B, C.M G (*C.-in-C., Africa*).
D T Norris, C B, C M G
H W Parker, C B, C M.G (*1st Cruiser Squadron*)
O Backhouse, C.B. (*Devonport Dockyard*).
R R. C Backhouse, C B., C.M.G (*Controller*)
H E Grace, C B (*Submarines*)
L G Preston, C B.
Hon. H Meade, C.B., C V O D S.O
A D P. R Pound, C.B (*Asst Chief of Staff*)
L. A. B Donaldson, C B., C.M G (*Portsmouth Dockyard*)
H J. Tweedie, C B (*S.N O, Yangtse*)
E J. A Fullerton, C B., D S.O., M A (*Naval Sec to 1st Lord*).
H W W. Hope, C.B., C.V O, D.S.O. (*President, Ordnance Committee*).
A. J B Stirling, C B (*Chatham Dockyard*)
J M Casement, C B (*3rd Battle Squadron*).
A. J Davies, C B (*3rd Cruiser Squadron*)
Hon. A. B S Dutton, C M G. (*Destroyers, Mediterranean*)
W. M. Kerr, C.B E. (*1st Battle Squadron*)
H. P Douglas, C.M G. (*Hydrographer*).
B E Domville, C.B., C.M G. (*Naval Intelligence*).
C. K. MacLean, C B, C.V O, D S O
W. Tomkinson, C.B., M.V.O
J. C W. Henley, C B (*Naval Equipment*).
E. A Astley-Rushton, C B., C.M.G. (*Mobilisation*).
B. Curtis, C B., C M.G., D.S.O.
Hon R A R Plunket-Ernle-Erle-Drax, C B, D S O.
M E Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C, C B.
Hon M R Best, C B, D S.O, M.V.O
H T. Walwyn, C.B., D S.O
E R G R Evans, C B., D S.O.
H K Kitson
H O Reinold, C V.O
T J Hallett, C B E
C V Usborne, C M G.
W de M Egerton, D S O.
C K. Chetwode, C.B., C B E.

Engineer-Rear-Admirals.

H G Summerford, C M G., M V O
R B Morison, C M G.
H S Garwood, C B., O B.E
E P St J Benn
H F Smith, D S O
W. R Parnall, C B.
L M Hobbs
R W B Andrews
E. D. Sydenham, C B E (*lent to R.A.N.*)
H L. Parry, O.B E.
E. G. Pallot, D S O.

Surgeon-Rear-Admirals.

E. Sutton, C M G.
D W Hewitt, C B., C M.G, F R C S.
R St G S. Bond, C B, F R C.P., F R C S
W. L Martin, O B E, F.R.C S I.
A. J Hewitt, C B E
H C. Whiteside

Paymaster-Rear-Admiral.

B C Allen C B., M.V.O. (*Paymaster-Director Gen*)

COMMODORES.

J. L. Pearson, C M G. (*and Cl., Hong Kong*).
F F Rose, D.S O (*and Cl., R.N. Barracks, Portsmouth*).
G T. C. P Swaboy, D S.O. (*and Cl., Lent to N Z. Govt.*)
J K. Im Thurn, C.M G. (*1st Cl., Chief of Staff, Mediterranean*)
C W. Round-Turner, C M.G (*and Cl., R.N. Barracks, Devonport*)
G. Blake, D.S O (*and Cl., Chief of Staff, Atlantic*).
R. G Dalglish (*and Cl., Destroyers, Atlantic*)
H. S. Shipway (*and Cl., R.N. Barracks, Chatham*).

NAVAL COMMANDS (Oct. 31, 1928).

The Nore.

C.-in-C., Adm Sir E S Alexander-Sinclair, K C B, M V O (*Pembroke*) ..... May 16, 1927
Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm A. J B Stirling, C B ..... Dec 7, 1927

Portsmouth.

C.-in-C, Adm Sir Osmond de B Brock, K C B, K C M G, K C V O (*Victory*) ..... April 28, 1926
H.M Submarines, Rear-Adm. Henry E Grace, C B (*Dolphin*) ..... Sept 1, 1927
H M Yachts, Vice-Adm Sir H.T Buller, K C V O, C B (*Victoria & Albert*) ..... April 1, 1922
Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear-Adm L A B Donaldson, C B, C M G ..... May 13, 1927

Plymouth.

C.-in C., Vice-Adm. Sir Rudolph W. Bentinck, K C B, K C V O (*Erebus*) ..... Oct 5, 1926
Devonport Dockyard, Rear-Adm O. Backhouse, C B ..... March 1, 1927

Coast of Scotland.

Commanding, Rear-Adm. John E Cameron, C B, M V O ..... June 2, 1928

Reserve Fleet.

Commanding, Vice-Adm W H. D. Boyle, C B., (*Constance*) ..... Dec. 4, 1928

Atlantic Fleet.

(2 "Nelsons," 4 "Iron Dukes," 3 Battle Cruisers)
C.-in-C., Adm. Hon Sir Hubert G Brand, K C B, K C M G., K C V O (*Nelson*) ..... Aug 15, 1927
3rd Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. J. M. Casement (*Benbow*) ..... May 5, 1928
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm F C Dreyer, C B, C B E (*Hood*) ..... May 21, 1927
2nd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. F Larken C B, C M G. (*Vindictive*) ..... May 16, 1927

America and West Indies.

C.-in-C Vice-Adm. Sir C. T M Fuller, K.C.B, C M G, D.S.O. (*Despatch*) ..... June 5, 1928

Mediterranean.

(5 "Queen Elizabeths," 5 "Royal Sovereigns," 4 "Londons")
C.-in-C., Adm. Sir F L. Field, K.C B, K.C M G. (*Queen Elizabeth*) ..... June 8, 1928
2nd in Command and 1st Battle Squadron, Vice-Adm. J. D Kelly, C B (*Warspite*) ..... June 8, 1928
Rear-Adm 1st Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. W M Kerr, C B, E. (*Royal Oak*) ..... March 28, 1928
1st Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. H. W Parker, C B C M G (*Frobisher*) ..... Sept. 10, 1928
3rd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm A J Davies, C B (*Cardiff*) ..... Dec 27, 1928
Destroyer Flotillas, Rear-Adm A. B S Dalton, C M G. (*Cairo*) ..... Aug 1, 1928
S N O, Malta, Rear-Adm F H Mitchell, C B, D S O. ..... July 9, 1928
S N O, Gibraltar, Rear-Adm C S Townsend, C B (*Cormorant*) ..... April 14, 1927

China.

(3 "Berwicks," 2 "Kents," *Hermes*, Aircraft Carrier.)
C.-in C, Vice-Adm A K Warsteil, C B. (*Kent*) ..... Nov. 13, 1928
Hong Kong, Capt R A S. Hill (*Tamar*) Oct. 19, 1928
S.N.O., Yangtse, Rear-Adm. H. J. Tweedie, C.B. (*Bee*) ..... Aug. 19, 1927
S N O., West River, Comm. J. U. P Fitzgerald (*Tarantula*) ..... Aug 4 1925
Singapore, Capt. G Mackworth, C M.G., D S.O. (*Kent*) ..... Oct. 22, 1927

East Indies.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm B S. Thesiger, C.B., C M G. (*Effingham*) ..... Oct. 5, 1927
S N O, Persian Gulf, Capt. H Boyes, C M G. (*Triad*) ..... Jan. 28, 1928

India.

Director, Royal Indian Marine (*Bombay*), Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.B.I, C M G, D S.O., R I M. ..... Aug. 3, 1922
Deputy Director, Capt H. Morland, R.I.M. ..... Dec. 13, 1925

Africa.

C.-in-C, Rear-Adm. R. M. Burmester, C.B., C.M G. (*Calcutta*) ..... Dec 27, 1928

Australian Squadron.

Commanding H.M.A. Squadron, Rear-Adm. G. F. Hyde, C V O., C B E, R A N (*Australia*) April 30, 1926
Sydney, Capt. H. P. Cayley, R.A.N. (*Penguin*) ..... Oct. 1, 1927

New Zealand Division.

Commanding, Commodore G. T. C P. Swabey, D.S.O., R N. (*Dunedin*) ..... June 28, 1926

Royal Canadian Navy.

Director of Naval Service, Commodore W Hose, C.B E, R C.N. (*Guelph*) ..... July 1, 1926

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The R N R. was formed in 1853, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N R. Advisory Committee, which meets as necessary

R N R. Advisory Committee.

58 Victoria Street, S W. 1.

President, Vice-Adm. A. A. M. Duff, C B.
Secretary, Paym.-Lieut. A. G. Jones, R N.

Commanders for R N R. and M.M. Duties.

Glasgow (15, Crown Terrace, Dowanhill), Com A R A. Macdonald, R N
Liverpool (30, Canning Place), Com. R N Suter, R.N.
London (233, East India Dock Rd., E. 14), Com. E. W. Buchanan, D.S.O., R.N.

THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The R.N.V.R. was formed in 1902, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N V.R. Committee

R N.V.R Committee.

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

President, Vice-Adm. A. A. M. Duff, C.B.

Commanding Officers of Divisions.

London (*H.M.S. President*, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4), Capt. (*Commodore and Clans*), H. D King, C.B., C B.E., D S O., V D., M.P.
Sussex, Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., V.D., M.P.
Tyne, Capt H J. Craig, V.D., A.D.C.
Mersey, Capt. W. Maples, V.D.
Ulster, Capt. Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, D.S.O.
Clyde, Capt. R. C Primrose, V.D
Bristol, Capt. L. B. Cogan, V.D.
East Scottish, Capt. J. McKellar Robertson, V.D.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (Oct. 31, 1928).

(Including the Royal Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian Navies.)

NOTE.—Under the *Washington Treaty* of 1922 Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan agreed not to exceed a defined tonnage in replacement of obsolescent ships and fixed the maximum displacement of capital ships at 35,000 tons and limited their armament to the 16-in gun. Under the Pact the British Empire retains 22 capital ships with a total displacement of 580,540 tons.

POST-JUTLAND TYPES

Battleships.

Completed		Tons	Main Armament
1927	Rodney, Nelson	35,000	9 × 16in

Battle Cruiser.

—			
1920	Hood	41,000	8 × 15in.

Cruisers.

"*A*" Type. 10,000 8 × 8in.
(Maximum under Washington Pact.)

1927	Berwick, Cornwall Cumberland.		
1928	Kent, Suffolk		
1929	London, Devonshire.		
1929-30	Sussex, Shropshire.		
1930	Dorsetshire, Norfolk.		
	"*B*" Type.	8,400	6 × 8in.
1930	York.		
1930-31	Exeter		
—	Two to be laid down in 1929.		
1919-25	Hawkins, Frobisher, Effingham	9,500	7 × 7·5in
1925	Emerald, Enterprise ..	7,500	7 × 6in
1918-22	Danae, Dauntless, Delhi, Despatch, Dragon, Durban	4,650	6 × 6in.
	Lent to New Zealand Diomede, Dunedin.		
1918-22	Cairo, Calcutta, Capetown, Carlisle, Colombo	4,190	5 × 6in.

Destroyers.

1928	Amazon, Ambuscade, and 6 other (37 knots)	1,532-1,173	4 × 4·7in.

Submarines.

1926	X 1.		
1928	Oberon	1,345-1,800	1 × 4in
1928-29	Odin, Olympus, Orpheus, Osiris, Oswald, Otus	1,505 2,020	1 × 4in.
1929-30	Pandora, Parthian, Perseus, Phœnix, Poseidon, Proteus. ..	—	—

Royal Australian Navy.

Cruisers.

1928	Australia, Canberra.....	10,000	8 × 8in

Submarines.

1928	Otway, Oxley	1,505-2,020	1 × 4in.

Monitors.

Erebus, Terror, Gorgon (8,000 tons); Marshal Soult (6,670 tons), 2 15-inch guns; Modeste (540 tons), Melpomene (355 tons), Medusa (355 tons), Minerva (355 tons), Roberts.

Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

Built, 150. *Building*, 8.

Fleet Air Arm.

Aircraft Carriers, Furious, Argus, Pegasus, Ark Royal, Hermes, Eagle, Courageous, Glorious

Aircraft (Home Waters), 5 Fighter Flights; 3 Spotter Flights; 2 Spotter Reconnaissance Flights; 2 Torpedo Flights. *(Foreign Stations)*, 2 Fighter, 2 Spotter, 3 Spotter Reconnaissance and 1 Torpedo.

PRE-JUTLAND TYPES.

Battleships.

Life = 20 years under Washington Pact.

Completed		Tons	Main Armament.
1916	Queen Elizabeth, Malaya, Barham, Valiant, Warspite	27,000	8 × 15in.
1917	Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies . .	26,750	8 × 15in.
1914	Iron Duke, Benbow, Empress of India, Marlborough	25,500	10 × 13·5in.

Battle Cruisers.

1916	Repulse, Renown	26,500	6 × 15in.
1914	Tiger.	28,500	8 × 13·5in.

Cruisers.

1917	Cardiff, Ceres, Coventry, Curaçao, Curlew	4,190	5 × 6in.
1916	Caledon, Calypso, Caradoc	4,120	5 × 6in.
1915	Calliope, Cambrian, Canterbury, Castor, Champion, Constance	3,750	4 × 6in.
1914	Birmingham, Brisbane, Lowestoft, Melbourne (to be sold out), Sydney	5,400	8 × 6in.
1912	Dartmouth, Weymouth, Yarmouth	5,200	8 × 6in.

Submarines.

"*H*," "*K*," "*L*," "*M*" and "*R*" Classes.

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME, 1925-1929.

"*A*" Cruisers, 14.
"*B*" Cruisers, 7.
Submarines, 24.

To be completed by 1933. Programme has been delayed. 5 Cruisers in arrear, Oct. 1928

Flotilla Leaders.

Scott Class.—Bruce, Campbell, Douglas, Mackay, Malcolm, Montrose, Stuart.

Shakespeare Class.—Broke, Keppel, Shakespeare, Spenser, Wallace

Kempenfelt Class.—Abdiel, Anzac, Grenville, Saumarez, Seymour.

Submarines.—*Built*, 55. *Building*, 12.

Sloops, various, 28.

Coastal Motor Boats, 56

River Gunboats, 16 large (2 6-inch guns); 4 small.

FLEETS OF THE MARITIME POWERS (February, 1928).

Class	British Empire			U S A			Japan.			France			Italy			Russia.			Germany.		
	C	B	P	C	B.	P	C	B	P	C	B	P	C.	B.	P.	C	B	P	C	B	P.
Battleships	16	—	—	18	—	—	6	—	—	9	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	8	—	—
Battle Cruisers	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	50	13	5	32	8	25	38	6	3	16	7	2	13	6	2	6	2	—	8	3	1
Coast Defence	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	8	1	1	3	—	1	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	17	1	2	—	—	9	—	—	—	7	12	6	11	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Destroyers . .	150	8	18	309	—	—	114	12	—	45	19	—	64	3	—	77	—	—	17	12	—
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	47	—	—	6	—	—	16	—	—
Submarines . .	55	12	12	121	3	32	65	12	4	44	46	8	45	18	9	24	—	—	—	—	—
Sloops	28	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	2	24	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Coastal Motor Boats	56	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	3	—	132	—	—	25	1	—	—	—	—
Gunboats .	19	—	1	19	5	—	13	—	2	55	1	—	11	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	—
Minesweepers . .	31	2	—	42	—	—	4	2	—	26	—	—	48	—	—	20	7	—	35	—	—

C = Completed B = Building P = Projected,

Italy's projected figures not available Russia's progress is slow in building.

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H.M. ships and merchant ships, but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses —

	Officers	Men
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20,735
Died	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,961
Injured	256	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War	211	824
Interned	51	170
Total	3,541	37,517

WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE WAR.

Allies . . .. ..803,000 displacement tons.

Enemy (*excluding* Scapa Flow) .. ..415,000 displacement tons.

Class.	U.K	U.S.A	France	Italy	Japan.	Germ	Aust.-H.
Battleships . . .	13	—	4	3	1	1	3
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cruisers	25	1	5	2	4	24	2
Monitors	6	—	—	1	—	—	3
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	3	72	5
Torpedo Boats ..	10	—	8	5	1	51	4
Submarines . . .	59	1	14	8	—	216	8
Small Craft .	27	—	9				

WAR LOSSES OF BRITISH MERCANTILE SHIPPING.

Ships.	By T B's Cruisers &c.	By Submarines	By Mines	By Aircraft	Total
Merchant	442,702	6,635,059	673,417	7,912	7,759,090
Fishing	5,637	57,583	8,454	Nil	71,765
Total .	448,339	6,692,642	681,962	7,912	7,830,855

BRITISH CAPITAL SHIPS.

COMPARISON WITH PRE-WAR TOTAL.*

Date.	Battleships		Battle Cruisers		Total
	Built	Building.	Built.	Building.	
Jan. 1, 1914	58	14	9	1	82
Jan. 1, 1927	14	2	4	0	20

* From official sources

Almanacks.—The earliest printed Almanack (by Regiomontanus), was issued from Walther's press at Nuremberg in 1472. It was mainly astronomical with slight reference to astrology and medicine. It was followed six years later by one by Zanler John Stoffler, of Tubingen, published tables of feasts, eclipses, etc , in the year 1499, the astronomical source of these being the Alphonsine Tables (1252), the only established guide. The first almanack known to have been printed in England was the Shepheard's Kalendar, by Richard Pynson in 1497, but they were not in general use until the middle of the sixteenth century, one by Leonard Digges, which is mainly a collection of precepts for foretelling weather, and telling characters and fortunes by the stars being an example of those of that time. Almanacks were common on the continent before the end of the fifteenth century, and in France almanack makers were in 1579 forbidden by decree to prophesy, concerning either the State or individuals, but in England such almanack making was encouraged, and under the patronage of th Stationer's Company astrology flourished Lilly, Dee, Partridge, Wing, Moore are names associated with almanacks that combined physic with astrology. The first issue of the British *Nautical Almanac* is for the year 1767, *Whitaker's Almanack* was first published for the year 1869.

ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

Country.	System.	Peace Strength	Estimated War Strength
Argentina	Militia	30,000	100,000 to 300,000
Austria	Voluntary	30,000	(*a*) 30,000
Belgium	Compulsory	90,000	...
Brazil	Compulsory	46,000	100,000 to 130,000
Bulgaria	Voluntary	20,000	(*b*) 33,000
Chile	Compulsory	25,000	..
China	Voluntary	1,000,000	..
Czechoslovakia	Compulsory	150,000	...
Denmark	Militia	12,000	...
Estonia	Compulsory	20,000	90,000
Finland	Compulsory	36,000	136,000
France	Compulsory	350,000	1,300,000
Germany	Voluntary	100,000	(*c*) 100,000
Gt. Britain	Voluntary	210,000	530 000
Greece	Compulsory	95,000	-
Hungary	Voluntary	35,000	(*d*) 35,000
Italy	Compulsory	320,000	...
Japan	Compulsory	200,000	750,000
Mexico	Compulsory	50,000	..
Netherlands	Compulsory	270,000	-
Norway	Natl. Militia.	60,000	360,000
Peru	Voluntary	8,000	-
Poland	Compulsory	264,000	900,000
Portugal	Conscription	32,000	150,000
Rumania	Compulsory	150,000	450,000
Russia	Compulsory	562,000	...
Spain	Compulsory	304,000	750,000
Sweden	Compulsory	95,000	380,000
Switzerland	Natl. Militia	45,000	250,000
Turkey	Conscription	120,000	-
U.S.A	Voluntary	145,000	..
Yugoslavia	Compulsory	127,000	..

AIR FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

Country	No. of Aeroplanes.
Argentina	30
Austria	(*e*)
Belgium	190
Brazil	100
Bulgaria	(*f*)
Chile	100
China	(?)
Czechoslovakia	130
Denmark	30
Estonia	50
Finland	60
France	1,400
Germany	(*g*)
Gt Britain	800
Greece	6
Hungary	(*h*)
Italy	1,000
Japan	550
Mexico	24
Netherlands	20
Norway	48
Peru	24
Poland	500
Portugal	84
Rumania	100
Russia	1,250
Spain	400
Sweden	124
Switzerland	200
Turkey	50
U.S.A	936
Yugoslavia	25

Notes.—(*a*) *Austria* limited to 30,000 all ranks by Treaty of St. Germain (*b*) *Bulgaria* limited to 20,000 all ranks, with Gendarmerie 10,000 and Frontier Guard 3,000 by Treaty of Neuilly (*c*) *Germany* limited to 100,000 all ranks by Treaty of Versailles. (*d*) *Hungary* limited to 35,000 all ranks by Treaty of Trianon (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*) Prohibited by respective Treaties.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ARMY.

All Ranks.	1928 9.
Regimental Troops (exclusive of India)	189,052
do. do (Indian Establishment)	60,044
Colonial and Native Indian	2,778
Army Reserve	109,000
Supplementary, do.	22,085
Militia	—
Channel Islands Militia	1,326
Malta and Bermuda, do.	1,423
Territorial Army	183,500
O.T.C. (Officers and Permanent Staff)	1,245
Total	520,453

The corresponding total for 1927-8 was 512,801.

THE MILITIA.

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve," but the following Militia units were retained.—The Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia. In 1921 the terms "Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions" were abolished, and "Militia" restored, but no appointments are at present made to the force.

Militia in the War.—At the outbreak of the Great War all units were embodied, the majority being included in Defence Schemes. One or two units served abroad, but, generally speaking, the units were employed as training and reinforcing centres for the Armies in the field.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

In 1907 the "Yeomanry" and the "Volunteers" were transferred into the Territorial Force, which included English, Welsh, and Scottish Cavalry; Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery; Royal Engineers; Infantry, Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1921 the title was changed to "Territorial Army"

Territorials in the War—The strength of the Territorial Force in July, 1914, was about 265,000. During the Great War 310 new units were formed, and there passed through the ranks of the force about 50,000 officers and 1,000,000 other ranks. The Territorial Force suffered total battle casualties of 27,000 officers and nearly 600,000 other ranks, of which some 6,600 officers and 106,000 other ranks were killed. Among the war honours gained by officers and men of the Territorial Force were 70 Victoria Crosses.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

The King's Prize at Bisley, 1928, was won by Lance-Corporal Arthur C. Hale, late King Edward's School O.T.C., Birmingham, with a score of 283. In 1927 the winner was Capt. C. H. Vernon, late R.A M.C., with a score of 292.

OFFICIAL END OF THE WAR.

The *Official Termination of the War*, when all Treaties of Peace had been ratified by the respective Governments, was Aug. 31, 1921.

The Army.

The Army Council, War Office, Whitehall, S W. 1.

Secretary of State for War (*President of the Army Council*), The Right Hon Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bt., G B E., M P
Military Secretary (*Secretary of the Selection Board*), Maj.-Gen Sir Gerald F Boyd, K C B., C M G., D S O., D C M
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (*Vice-President*), Col the Rt Hon. the Earl of Onslow, O B E
Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field-Marshal Sir George F Milne, G C B, G C M G, D S O, D C L, LL D
Adjutant-General to the Forces, Gen Sir Walter P Braithwaite, K C B, A D C.
Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen Sir W Hastings Anderson, K C B.
Master-General of the Ordnance, Lt.-Gen Sir Webb Gillman, K.C.B, K C.M G., D S O
Financial Secretary (*Finance Member*), A. Duff Cooper, D S O., M P
Permanent Under-Secretary of State (*Secretary*), Sir Herbert J Creedy, K C B, K.C V.O

The Secretary of State for War.

The Rt Hon Sir L Worthington-Evans, Bt., G B.I., M.P
Principal Private Secretary, G W Lambert
Assistant do, J. R. McGregor, M C
Parliamentary do, Lt.-Col A Lambert Ward, D S O, T.D, M P (*unp*)

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Fd.-Mar Sir George F. Milne, G C.B., G C M G., D S.O., D C L., LL D
Military Assistant, Bt Lt.-Col T J Hutton, M C
Personal Assistant, Capt. G E Younghusband
Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, Maj.-Gen J R E Charles, C B, C M G, D S O
Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen C. Bonham-Carter, C B, C M G, D S O
Director of Military Training, Maj.-Gen H. H. S Knox, C B, D S O.

The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Gen. Sir Walter P Braithwaite, K C B, A D C
Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Col (temp Brigadier) W. W. Pitt-Taylor, C B, C M.G, D S O., A D C
Director of Personal Services, Maj.-Gen. G. S Clive, C.B., C.M G, D S O.
Director-General, Army Medical Services, Lieut.-Gen Sir Matthew H G Fell, K C B, C M G, F R C.S, K.H P.
Deputy Director-General, Maj.-Gen. H. B Fawcus, C B, C.M G., D S.O., M B, K.H.P
Director of Hygiene, Maj.-Gen H P W Barrow, C M.G., D.S O, O B E., K H.S.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. G A. D Harvey, C M G.
Director of Pathology, Maj.-Gen. D. Harvey, C M.G., C B.E., M D., K H S
Asst do, Maj. C J. Coppinger, M B

The Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen Sir W. Hastings Anderson, K.C.B
Director of Movements and Quartering, Maj.-Gen E. Evans, C.B., C M.G., D S O
Asst Director of Transportation, Col. R. Oakes, C B E.
Director of Remounts, Maj.-Gen G H A White, C B, C.M G, D.S O
Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gen. G F. Davies, C.B., C.M G, C B E.
Director of Works, Maj.-Gen. P. G Grant, C B., C.M.G.
Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, Maj.-Gen H. T. Sawyer, C B., D S O
Assistant do, Bt. Lt.-Col. W. H Walker, D S O., O.B.E
Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col D M Fitzé Hoysted, D.S.O, (Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W 1).

The Master-General of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lt.-Gen Sir Webb Gillman, K C.B, K.C.M G., D S O.
Director of Artillery, Col (temp Brigadier) H. R. W M Smith, C B E, D.S O.
Director of Mechanization, Maj.-Gen. S C Peck, C B., D S O
Director of Ordnance Services, Maj.-Gen C D R Watts, C B., C.M G.
Director of Ordnance Factories, R. Townsend, C.B.E, A C.A.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War.

Under-Secretary of State for War, Col the Rt Hon the Earl of Onslow, O B E
Private Sec, C. A. Lewis, M C.
Parliamentary Priv Sec, Lt.-Col The Lord Templemore, D.S.O, O.B E (*unp*)

Director-Gen of the Territorial Army, Lt.-Gen Sir Reginald B Stephens, K.C B, C M.G
Assistant Director, Col. F J. Marshall, C B, C.M.G, D S O, A D C.
Principal, W H T. Ottley
Comptroller of Lands, H. G Gollgher, C B E
Chief Land Agent and Valuer, Col H.C Cole, C.B.E., F.S.I.

Department of the Financial Secretary.

Financial Sec (*Finance Member*), A. Duff Cooper, D S O., M P.
Private Sec, A. E Kemble, D.S.O
Director of Army Contracts, Sir Francis Osborn, K B E., C.B
Deputy Director, L D Holland C B.I

Department of the Permanent Under-Secretary.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Herbert J Creedy, K C B., K C V.O
Private Secs, A. J Nowling; E B Charteris (*unpaid*); Miss. F Saumuls, M B.E.
Deputy Under-Secretary of State, J. B Crosland, C B.
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, R J G C Paterson, C B (*Director of Finance B*), E V. Fleming, C.B. (*Director of Establishments*); C. F. Wathersion, C B (*Director of Finance A*); B. M. Draper, C.B. (*Director of Finance C*); A E Widdows, C.B.
Assistant Secretaries, F C Bovensehen, C.B., B R T. Grindle, H C Gordon, K. Lyon, C.B.E.; T. J. Cash, A Earl, C.B E., H W. Moggridge, C.M.G.
Principals, G F. S. Hills; H. Birkhead; C. W. Lambert (*Principal Priv Sec.*), W H T. Ottley; A. R. McBain, O B E., H. J B. Clough; F. Whittle; J R. Wade, H. C. Perrott, G. D. Roseway, E. J R Edwards, H C Carr, A. Rowlands, M.B E.; F C. Atkin; O. S Cleverly; W H. Schlich; E. M. Daltroff; E. B B. Speed, M.C.; W. Hayden, O B E. (*acting*)
Assistant Principals, C. A Lewis, M.C. (*Priv. Sec.*); A F. Kemble, D S.O. (*Priv. Sec.*), J. R McGregor, M C. (*Priv. Sec*), G W. Turner; A J. Newling (*Priv. Sec*); M. H Fitzgerald, M.C. (*Priv. Sec.*), C L Bayne; A F Dobbie-Bateman, E A Armstrong, D W Bartington; G. H. Shreeve, C M Fife, J I. C. Crombie.
Controller of Cost Accounts, A T. V Robinson, C.B.E.
Chief Paymaster, Col (temp. Brigadier) H. B Toller, C M G
Chief Accountant, S. F. H Goffin, O.B.E.
Librarian, W Y Baldry.
Head of Information Section, D. Caird, C.B.E.

Chaplain General, Rev A. C E Jarvis, C.B., C.M.G., M C, D.D
Deputy Chaplain-General, Rev. O. S. Watkins, C.M.G., C.B E., K H C
R.C. Bishop in Ordinary for British Army & R A F., Rt Rev Bishop W. Keatinge, C.M.G., C.B E. (Bishop of Metellopolis).

The Judge Advocate-General.

Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Judge Advocate General, Sir Felix Cassel, Bt., K C.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Col. (Hon. Brig-Gen.) Sir J. Gilbert S. Meller, K B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.
Deputy Judge-Advocate, P Sutherland Graeme, C.B.E.
Legal Assistant & Registrar, C L Stirling.

Military and Air Force Department.
Officer in Charge, Col. H. D F. MacGeagh, C.B.E., T.D., K.C.

Queen Alexandra's Army Nursing Board.

President, H.M. The Queen.
Joint Secretaries, Dame Anne B. Smith, D B.E., R.R.C.; Miss A. M. Phillips, A.R.R.C.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY.

Aldershot.

G O C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen Sir D G M Campbell, K C.B .. .. March 1, 1927

Major-Gen. (*Administration*), J. C. Harding Newman, C B , C M G . .. .May 15, 1927

Eastern, Horse Guards, S.W 1

G O C -in-Chief, Gen Sir R D Whigham, K.C B , K C M.G., D S.O .... .March 1, 1927

Major-Gen (*Administration*), C. W Scott, C.B., C M.G , C.B E , D S O . . . ..Feb. 24, 1927

London District, Horse Guards, S W. 1.

G O.C., Maj.-Gen. C. E. Corkran, C.B., C M G Feb. 1, 1928

Northern, York

G O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut -Gen Sir Cameron D Shute, K C B , K C M.G .. .. May 15, 1927

Northern Ireland, Newtownards.

G.O.C., Maj -Gen. F. F Ready, C.B , C.S I , C.M.G , D.S.O. .... Jan 1, 1926

Scottish, Edinburgh

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C B , K.C.V.O., D S.O. . . . .Feb 19, 1926

Southern, Salisbury

G O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. A Montgomery-Massingberd, K.C.B , K.C.M G. June 17, 1928

Major-Gen. (*Administration*), A. A. McHardy, C.B., C M G., D S.O ... . June 1, 1927

Western, Chester

G O C -in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C F. Romer, K.B.E., C.B., C.M G .... .June 17, 1928

British Army of the Rhine, Cologne.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut -Gen. Sir W. Thwaites, K C.B., K.C.M.G. ... .April 30, 1927

Egypt, Cairo

G.O.C , Lieut -Gen. Sir E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., K.B.E., C M.G., D S.O. .... May 13, 1927

Sudan Defence Force.

G.O C., Maj.-Gen. H. J. Huddleston, C B , C.M G., D.S.O., M C..... ....March 10, 1926

Iraq.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir E. L Ellington, K C B., C.M.G., C B E. Nov. 3, 1926

India.

C.-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bt , G.C.B , G C M.G., K.C.S I., C.I.E , D S O , LL.D. Aug. 6, 1925

Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Skeen, K C B., K C I E., C.M.G , A.D.C., Indian Army..... .... Oct. 26, 1924

Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. A. Cassels, K.C.B., C.S I., D.S O., Indian Army . May 4, 1928

Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C J Deverell, K.B.E., C.B. ....Feb. 25, 1927

Master-General of Supply, Lieut -Gen. Sir E. H de V. Atkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G , C.I.E. April 1, 1924

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. A. G. Stevenson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .. ..June 8, 1928

Indian Commands.

Northern, Gen. Sir A. S Cobbe, VC, G.C B. K.C.S.I., D.S.O., A.D.C., Indian Army May, 10, 1926

Western, Gen. Sir Charles H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B , D.S O., D.C.L.. .....Oct. 16, 1927

Eastern, Gen. Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.B , K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army.....April 1, 1928

Southern, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. C. G. Heneker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.....March 23, 1928

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Cavalry.

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards ("The Blues").

Cavalry of the Line —1st, 2nd, 3rd & 6th, 4th & 7th, & 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st & 2nd Dragoons, 3rd, 4th, 7th 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th & 18th, 14th & 20th and 15th & 19th Hussars, 9th, 12th, 16th & 5th and 17th & 21st Lancers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H A., Field, Light, Indian Mountain, Medium, Anti-Aircraft, and Heavy Brigades and Survey Company.

Royal Malta Artillery.—Permanent duty in Malta.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Electric, Field, Fortress, Postal, Printing, Railway and Survey Companies, Bridging Train, Searchlight Battalion, &c.

Royal Corps of Signals.

Cavalry and other Divisional Signals, Wireless Companies, Anti-Aircraft Section, &c.

Infantry Regiments.

The Foot Guards.—The Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions); the Coldstream Guards (3 Battalions); the Scots Guards (2 Battalions); the Irish Guards (1 Battalion), the Welsh Guards (1 Battalion).

Line Regiments —49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each); 3 Welsh Regiments (2 Battalions each), 10 Scottish (5 Highland and 5 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each); and 2 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each), with the West African Regiment (1 Battalion, under disbandment).

Titles —Certain Infantry Regiments have special titles—*e g.* The Queen's Royal Regt. (West Surrey); The Buffs (E. Kent); The King's Own Royal Regt (Lancaster); The King's Regt (Liverpool); The Green Howards (Yorkshire), The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding); The Prince of Wales's Volrs. (South Lancs); The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), The Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby), The Loyal Regt. (North Lancs), The Queen's Own (R W Kent); The King's Own (Yorkshire L.I); The King's Shropshire L.I.

The Royal Tank Corps.
Headquarters, Wool, Dorset.
The Royal Army Service Corps.
Buller Barracks, Aldershot.
The Royal Army Medical Corps.
Crookham Camp, Aldershot.
The Army Dental Corps.
Woking
The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Hilsea Barracks, nr. Cosham
The Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
Caxton House, Tothill St, Westminster, S.W. 1.
The Royal Army Chaplains' Department.
War Office, S.W. 1.
Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
Under the Presidency of H.M. the Queen.
The Royal Army Pay Corps.
War Office, S.W. 1.
The Army Educational Corps
School of Education, Shorncliffe.
The Corps of Military Police.
Mytchett Hutments, Ash Vale, Aldershot.

FIELD MARSHALS.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., V.D., Colonel Grenadier Gds and R.A.S.C., and Colonel-in-Chief H.L.I., Rifle Brig and R.A.M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King . . . . . June 26, 1902

Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Col. Scots Gds (*Constable of the Tower of London*) . . June 19, 1911

Maréchal de France Ferdinand Foch, G.C.B., O.M., D.C.L. . . . . July 19, 1919

Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.C.L., LL.D., Colonel Y. & L. Regt. . . . . July 3rd, 1919

Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D., Colonel I.G. and 16th 5th Lancers . . . . . July 3rd, 1919

Sir W. R. Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., I.L.D., Col R.H.G and 3rd 6th D.G. March 29, 1920

H.M. The King of the Belgians, K.G. G.C.B., Col-in-Ch. 5th Inniskilling D.G . . . . . July 4, 1921

Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., I.L.D., Indian Army, Col. 12th Lrs. (*C.-in-Ch., India*) . . . . . March 20, 1925

Sir C. W. Jacob, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., Indian Army, Col Wo.c R (*Military Sec., India Office*) Nov. 30, 1926

Sir G. F. Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., I.L.D., Col-Comdt R.A. (*Chief of the Imperial General Staff*) Jan. 30, 1928

H.M. the King of Spain, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col-in-Ch 16th 5th Lancers . . . . . June 3, 1928

GENERALS.

British Army.

H.I.M. The Emperor of Japan, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Sir A. J. Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. gen., Col R.U. Rif.

Sir J. P. Du Cane, G.C.B., A.D.C. gen. Col-Comdt R.A. (*Malta*)

Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B., A.D.C. gen. (*Adjutant-General to the Forces*)

Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. gen., Col The Greys

Sir J. J. Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Sir C. H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., Col The King's R., Col. Comdt. A.E.C. (*Western Command, Quetta, India*).

Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col 25th-29th Hrs (*Scottish Command, Edinburgh*).

Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Col-Comdt R.E.

Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col R. Wilt. R. (*Eastern Command, Horse Gds., S.W. 1*).

Royal Marines.

G. J. H. Mullins, C.B.

Indian Army.

Sir A. S. Cubbe, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., A.D.C. gen., Col. S. Wales Bord. (*Northern Command, Murree*)

Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. 14th-20th Hrs

Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Eastern Command, Naini Tal*).

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

British Army.

Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir D. G. M. Campbell, K.C.B. (*Aldershot Command*)

Sir L. J. Bols, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Col., Devon R. (*Bermuda*).

Sir H. C. C. Uniacke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.A. (*Lieutenant of the Tower*).

Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Director-Gen., Territorial Army*).

Sir A. A. Montgomery-Massingberd, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.A (*Southern Command, Salisbury*).

Sir W. C. G. Heneker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Southern Command, Poona, India*)

Sir C. D. Shute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Northern Command York*).

Sir E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col Norf. R. (*Egypt*).

Sir M. H. G. Fell, K.C.B., C.M.G., I.R.C.S., K.H.P. (*Director-General, A.M.S.*)

Sir W. Thwaites, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*British Army of the Rhine*)

Sir W. Gillman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Master-Gen. of the Ordnance*).

Sir W. H. Anderson, K.C.B. (*Quarter-Master-General*)

Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Sir E. H. de V. Atkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E (*Master-General of Supply, India*).

Sir C. F. Romer, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (*Western Command, Chester*)

Sir G. N. Coty, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Sir C. J. Deverell, K.B.E., C.B. (*Q.-M.-G., India*).

Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Deccan District, Bolarum*).

Royal Marines.

L. S. T. Halliday, V.C., C.B.

Indian Army.

Sir A. Skeen, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G., A.D.C. gen. (*Chief of the General Staff, India*).

Sir R. A. Cassels, K.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O (*Adjutant-General, India*)

Sir H. F. Cooke, K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O. (*Lahore District, Dalhousie*)

MAJOR-GENERALS.

British Army.

Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov., Jersey*).

Sir G. McK. Franks, K.C.B. (*Meerut District, Meerut*)

Lord Sackville, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov., Guernsey*)

Sir C. C. Van Straubenzee, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (*G.O.C., Malaya, Singapore*)

A. E. Wardrop, C.B., C.M.G. (*North China Command, Shanghai*)

Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*3rd Division, Bulford*).

H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G. (*2nd Lowland Divn., Glasgow*)

A. Solly-Flood, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. F.W. Vols (*Cavalry, India*)

Sir T. G. Matheson, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*54th E. Anglian Divn., Hertford*).

Sir G. F. Boyd, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M., Col. E. York R. (*Military Secretary, War Office*).

P. G. Grant, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director of Works, War Office*).

F. E. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*G.O.C., Northern Ireland*)

Sir J. Duncan, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*2nd Division, Aldershot*).

B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O.

Sir G. D. Jeffreys, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G (*43rd Wessex Divn., Devonport*)

T. A. Cubitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*53rd Welsh Divn., Shrewsbury*)

Sir W. E. Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*and Division, Aldershot*).

E. H. Willis, C.B., C.M.G. (*Inspector of the Royal Artillery*).

C. E. Corkran, C.B., C.M.G. (*London District, Horse Gds., S.W. 1*).

A. R. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. (*4th Division, Colchester*).

G. H. B. Froeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Lan. Fus. (*Director of Personal Services, India*).

C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G. (*G.O.C., South China, Hong Kong*).

R. N. Harvey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

A. C. Daly, C.B., C.M.G.

J. R. E. Charles, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Military Operations & Intelligence, War Office*)

J. W. O'Dowda, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., Col R.W.K. (*Baluchistan District, Quetta*)

T. T. Pitman, C.B., C.M.G., Col. 12th Hrs (*43th-South Midland Division, Oxford*).

A. G. Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O (*44th Home Counties Divn., Woolwich*).

Sir W. M. Thomson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C. (*51st Highland Divn., Perth*).

H. Jacke, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G (*1st London Divn., City Road, E.C. 1*).

G. H. A. White, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Remounts, War Office*).

H. D. De Pree, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Comdt., R.M.A. Woolwich*).

W. M. St. G. Kirke, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Deputy Chief of the General Staff, India*).

G. J. Farmar, C.B., C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov. R. Hosp., Chelsea*).

W. H. Kay, C.B., D.S.O. (*Royal Artillery, India*).

H. D. O. Ward, C.B., C.M.G (*Presidency & Assam Dist., Calcutta*)

E. B. Ashmore, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.

G. S. Clive, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Personal Services, War Office*).

Sir P O Hambro, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (*46th N Midland Div., Derby*)

A. A McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Administration, Southern Command, Salisbury*)

C. W Gwynn, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Commandant, Staff College, Camberley*)

W. H S Nickerson, C.B., C.M.G., M.B., K.H.S. (*D.D.M.S., Eastern Command, Horse Guards*)

N J. G Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. (*49th W Riding Division, York*)

B. R Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G.

G F Davies, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Director of S & T., War Office*).

W K. Traver, C.B., C.M.G. (*Inspector, R.A.S.C.*).

A. B E Cator, C.B., D.S.O. (*Lucknow District*)

E. S. Girdwood, C.B., C.M.G., Col Cameronians (*Comdt., R M C., Sandhurst*)

G. Walker, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O (*Comdt., S M E., Chatham*)

H. T. Sawyer, C.B., D.S.O. (*Director Gen., A.F.S., War Office*).

L C L Oldfield, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O (*and London Div., Chelsea*)

J. C Harding Newman, C.B., C.M.G. (*Administration, Aldershot*).

R. S Hannay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.S (*D D M.S., Southern Command, Salisbury*).

A G Stevenson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O (*Engineer-in-Chief, India*)

H. H. S Knox, C.B., D.S.O (*Director of Military Training, War Office*)

W. H. Bartholomew, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O (*Director of Recruiting & Organization, War Office*)

C Bonham-Carter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Staff Duties, War Office*).

H. P W Barlow, C.M.G., D.S.O., C.B.E., K.H.S. (*Director of Hygiene, War Office*).

D Harvey, C.M.G., C.B.E., K.H.S., M.D (*Director of Pathology, War Office*).

J S Galbe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.S. (*D D M S, Aldershot*).

J M Sloan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B (*D D M S, Southern Command, India*)

H B Fawcus, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., K.H.P (*Dep Director-Gen A M S, War Office*)

H R Peck, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O

C W Scott, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O (*Administration, Eastern Command, Horse Guards, S W 1*)

H W Newsome, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O (*50th — Northumbrian Division, Catterick*)

H W Higginson, C.B., D.S.O (*55th West Lancashire Division, Liverpool*)

G G Loch, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O (*Inspector-General, Iraq Army, Baghdad*).

E Gibb, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O

G. A. Weir, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O (*Bombay District*)

C A Kerr, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O (*G.O C., T.A. Air Defence Formations, Uxbridge*)

C P Deedes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col K.O.Y.L.I

E. T Humphreys, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O (*Commandant, Staff Coll., Quetta*)

C. D R Watts, C.B., C.M.G., R.A.O.C. (*Director of Ordnance Services, War Office*)

W H Beach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O

E Evans, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O (*Director of Movements & Quartering, War Office*)

C G. Fuller, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O

J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O

W J Maxwell-Scott, C.B., D.S.O

S C. Peck, C.B., D.S.O (*Director of Mechanization. War Office*).

Royal Marines.

R H. Morgan, C.B.E

R. C. Temple, C.B., O.B.E.

R. O. Paterson, O.B.E.

Indian Army.

Sir J. H K Stewart, K.C.B., D.S.O

C N Macmullen, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., (*Rawalpindi District*)

Sir W H Ogilvie, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B., K.H.P, I M S. (*D M S, India*)

K Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O., (*Waziristan Dist., Dera Ismael Khan*)

C A C Godwin, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., (*Peshawar District*)

A L Traver, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., (*Mudras Dist, Bangalore*).

T H. Symons, C.S.I., C.B.E., K.H.S., I M.S (*Director-Gen I M S.*)

A Hooton, C.I.E., K.H.P., I M.S.

Sir W S Leslie, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O (*Director of Movements & Quartering, India*)

E A Fagan, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., (*Kohat Dist*)

M R W Nightingale, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. (*Sind Brigade Area, Karachi*).

H E ap R Pryce, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., (*Director of Supplies & Transport*)

J F S D. Coleridge, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O (*Mil Sec. & Sec to Selection Board*)

E F. Oiton, C.B (*D.A. & Q M.G., Southern Command*)

R S St John, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O, (*D A & Q.M G Northern Command*).

F H G Hutchinson, C.I.E., M.B., K.H.S., I M.S.

G A H Beatty, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O

H E Heidon, C.B., C.I.E (*Mhow District*)

G Tate, M.B., K.H.S., I.M.S.

F E Conningham, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O (*Burma District, Maymyo*).

D Deane, C.B., D.S.O.

R W Anthony, M.B., I M.S.

H Barstow, C.B., C.B.E (*Delhi Independent Brigade Area*)

H. B D. Baird, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O

C. J B. Hay, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*10th Jubbulpore Inf Brigade*).

A W H. M Moens, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Brigadier, Southern Command, Poona*).

H Boulton, C.B., C.B.E., K.H.S., I M.S. (*A.D M.S., Waziristan Dist., Dehra Ismail Khan*)

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR.

Commissioned Officers of The Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table —

Royal Navy.	Army.	Royal Air Force.
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal.	1. Marshal of the Royal Air Force.
2. Admiral.	2. General.	2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice-Admiral.	3. Lieutenant-General.	3. Air-Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral.	4 Major-General.	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class).	5. Brigadier-General	5. Air-Commodore.
6. Captain.	6. Colonel.	6. Group Captain.
7 Commander.	7 Lieut.-Colonel.	7. Wing-Commander.
8. Lieutenant-Commander.	8. Major.	8. Squadron Leader.
9. Lieutenant.	9. Captain.	9. Flight-Lieutenant.
10. Sub-Lieutenant and Mate.	10. Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (or Observer).
11. Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank.	11. Second Lieutenant.	11. Pilot Officer.

NOTE.—Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, according to Seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles.

GREAT WAR MEDALS.

Admiralty.

The following Medals have been issued by the ADMIRALTY up to Sept 30, 1928.—

British War Medals	530,776
Conspicuous Gallantry Medals	108
Distinguished Service Medals	5,519
Meritorious Service Medals	1,058
1914 Stars	12,368
1914-15 Stars	282,689
Victory Medals	475,314

The *Admiralty* notify that those who have not yet received their medals should make application, enclosing certificates of service, &c., to the Accountant-General of the Navy (Medal Branch), Cornwall House Stamford Street, London, S E 1

War Office.

The following Medals have been issued by the WAR OFFICE up to Sept 30, 1928 :—

British War Medals	5,677,254
Victory Medals	5,133,341
Distinguished Conduct Medals	33,163
Meritorious Service Medals	92,573
Military Medals	130,256
1914 Stars	365,789
1914-15 Stars	2,079,969
Territorial War Medals	33,663

Air Ministry.

The following Medals have been issued by the AIR MINISTRY up to Sept. 30, 1928 —

British War Medals (Silver)	110,300
Victory Medals (Bronze)	104,577
Distinguished Flying Medals	158
Air Force Medals	159
Meritorious Service Medals	892

The *Air Ministry* notify that anyone who served in the Royal Air Force and who has not yet received medals to which he is entitled, should apply, if an ex-officer, to the Secretary, Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C 2; and if an ex-airman, to the Officer-in-Charge, R.A.F. Records, Ruislip, Middlesex.

Board of Trade.

The following Medals have been issued by the BOARD OF TRADE up to Sept. 30, 1928 :—

British War Medals (Silver)	96,854
Mercantile Marine War Medals (Bronze)	129,672

The *Board of Trade* ask that any person belonging to the Mercantile Marine, or any licensed pilot or fisherman, who is entitled to a medal which he has not yet received, shall apply *at once* to The Assistant Secretary, Mercantile Marine Dept., Board of Trade, 10, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1.

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES, 1914 1919.

British Empire.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
Gt. Britain and Ireland	743,702	1,693,262
Canada	56,625	149,732
Australia	59,330	152,171
New Zealand	16,136	40,729
South Africa, Newfoundland and Colonies	8,832	15,153
Total, Dominions	140,923	357,785
India	61,398	70,859
Total, British Empire	946,023	2,121,906

Allied and Associated Countries.

	Deaths.	Wounded
France	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	38,172	44,686
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia	127,535	133,148
U S A	115,660	205,690

Enemy Countries.

Germany	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria and Hungary	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,400
Turkey	300,000	570,000

Proportion of killed and missing: France, 1 in 30; England, 1 in 66; Italy, 1 in 79; United States, 1 in 2,000, Germany, 1 in 35; Austria, 1 in 50; Russia, 1 in 107.

STRENGTH OF THE AIR FORCE.

The Air Estimates for 1928 show a decrease of 500 in the maximum number of Royal Air Force personnel allowed for the year, with a total of 32,500, against 33,000 in 1927. These numbers, exclusive of officers and airmen serving in India, are shown below :—

	1928
Air Officers	35
Commissioned Officers	3,400
Cadets	125
Warrant Officers	320
Non-Commissioned Officers	5,000
Aircraftmen	20,000
Aircraft apprentices	3,500
Enlisted Indian Personnel in Iraq	120
Total	32,500

The numbers recorded above include 4,985 officers and airmen in Educational Services (including cadets and aircraft apprentices under instruction), 993 Medical Services, 144 Air Ministry, and 536 in Experimental and Research Department and attached to Auxiliary and Reserve Forces.

Air Force Reserve.

The establishment of the Air Force Reserve is 1,350 officers and 12,000 other ranks in 1928-9, the average estimated strength being 1,240 officers and 11,250 airmen (exclusive of Permanent Staff), a total of 12,490.

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1928-29.

GREAT BRITAIN ..... 40 squadrons.

OVERSEAS :

India	8 squadrons.
Iraq	5 squadrons.
Egypt	4 squadrons.
Transjordan and Palestine	1 squadron.
Aden	1 squadron.

FLEET AIR ARM :

At home and abroad	24 flights.

COASTAL RECONNAISSANCE AND DEFENCE :

At home and abroad	5 flights.

The Royal Air Force.

THE KING, Chief of the Royal Air Force.

The Air Council.

Secretary of State for Air and President of the Air Council, Rt Hon. Sir Samuel J G Hoare, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of Air Council, Sir Philip A. G. D. Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Chief of the Air Staff and Senior Air Member of Council, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir Hugh M Trenchard, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D.
Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir John M Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John F. A. Higgins, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Secretary, Sir Walter Frederic Nicholson, K.C.B.

Secretary of State.

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State, Rt Hon Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Principal Private Sec., C. Ll Bullock, C.B.E.
Asst. do., P. J. Oldfield
Asst. do. (unpaid), G. Lloyd, Hon. R. Beaumont
Parliamentary Private Sec., Sir Geoffrey Butler, K.B.E., M.P.
Under-Secretary of State for Air, Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Private Secretary, G. Calder.

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation,† Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. S. Brancker, K.C.B., A.F.C. £2,000
Personal Assistant, H. Jones, M.B.E.
Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, F. G. L. Bertram, C.B.E.
Chief Technical Adviser, Lt.-Col I. A. E. Edwards, C.M.G.
Air Ministry Supt., Cairo-Karachi Civil Air Service, F. Tymms, M.C.

ACCIDENTS BRANCH.

Inspector of Accidents, Maj. J. P. C. Cooper, O.B.E., M.C.

Department of the Secretary.

Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Secretary, Sir Walter F. Nicholson, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., I. V. H. Campbell.
Deputy Secretary, Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B. £2,200
Private Sec., W. E. L. Courtney
Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. W. W. McAnally, C.B., B. E. Holloway, C.B., J. A. Webster, C.B., D.S.O. .. .. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Abraham; G. G. Evans; C. N. Knight, O.B.E.; L. V. Meadowcroft; F. G. Nutt, C.B.E.; R. C. Richards; J. A. Smith, O.B.E.; J. M. Speight, O.B.E. .. .. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J. Barnes, S. T. Blackwell, C. Ll Bullock, C.B.E.; G. G. Calmes, M.B.E.; E. F. Cliff; J. T. Cotton, O.B.E.; W. B. Foden, O. J. Galpin, D.S.O.; J. G. Gibson; R. L. Megarry, O.B.E.; R. Monk-Jones; J. B. Proper (*acting*); L. G. S. Reynolds, O.B.E., L.; E. Schooling; W. L. Scott, D.S.C., W. G. Stevens; F. G. C. Young .. .. £700 to £900

DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS.

Director, J. S. Ross, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200
Deputy Directors, H. W. Clothier; F. W. N. Sibley £850 to £1,000
Chief Auditors, W. F. Connolly, M.B.E. (*acting*) (*Middle East, Transjordan and Palestine*), £850 to £1,000; A. D. Donald (*acting*) (*Iraq*). (*and allowance £250*) £550 to £700
Senior Accounts Officers, E. Backhouse, M.B.E.; W. A. R. Channer, S. Crowther (*acting*) (*Middle East*; G. G. Fiddes; G. T. Jones; C. J. Price £550 to £700

DIRECTORATE OF CONTRACTS.

Director, C. R. Brigstocke, C.B. .... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, A. H. Self (*and Adjr.* £200) £850 to £1,000
Assistant Directors, E. L. Pickles, M.B.E.; F. R. Stapley, O.B.E. .. .. £800 to £900
Senior Contracts Officers, P. Cohen, M.B.E.; F. Noxon, R. Russell (*acting*), E. C. L. White (*acting*.) £550 to £700

† Representative of Great Britain on the International Commission for Air Navigation.

DIRECTORATE OF LANDS

(*Joint Service for War Office and Air Ministry.*)

Comptroller of Lands, H. G. Gelgher, C.B.E.
Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Lt.-Col. A. H. J. Thompson, O.B.E.

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D.
Private Secretary, J. B. Proper
Personal Assist., Squadron Leader B. McEntegart
Director of Operations and Intelligence, and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Commodore C. L. N. Newall, C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M.
Deputy Director, Group-Capt. W. R. Freeman, D.S.O., M.C., p.s.c.
Director of Organisation and Staff Duties, Air Vice-Marshal Sir I. L. B. Vesey, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., p.s.c.
Deputy Director of Staff Duties, Group-Capt E. L. Gossage, D.S.O., M.C.
Deputy Director of Organisation, Group-Capt. A. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Director of Works and Buildings, Col. H. Biddulph, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy do., R. F. M. Pearson, M.INST.C.E.
Asst. Directors of Works, H. A. Lewis Dale, M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E. (*Home Stations*), Col. T. D. Mackie, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E. (*Foreign Stations*)
Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Maj. D. Gold, O.B.E., M.I.E.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Director of Personal Services, Air Commodore A. E. Borton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Deputy Director of Manning, Group Capt R. P. Ross, D.S.O., A.F.C., A.D.C.
Director of Training, Air Commodore H. C. T. Dowding, C.B., C.M.G., p.s.c.
Deputy do., Group-Capt N. D. K. MacEwen, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of R.A.F. Medical Services, Air Vice-Marshal D. Munro, C.B., C.I.E., M.B., M.A., F.R.C.S.(E.), K.H.S.
Matron-in-Chief, Miss J. M. Cruickshank, C.B.E., R.R.C.
Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. R. E. V. Hanson, O.B.E., M.A., K.H.C.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Research.

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir J. F. A. Higgins, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Private Sec., F. W. Musson, A.F.C.
Director of Technical Development, Air-Commodore J. A. Chamier, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Director of Scientific Research, H. E. Wimperis, C.B.E., M.A., I.R.A.S., M.I.F.E.
Deputy Director of Technical Development, Group Capt. N. J. Gill, C.B.E., M.C.
Deputy Director of Scientific Research, D. R. Pye, M.A.
Director of Airship Development, Royal Airship Works, Cardington, Beds., Group-Capt P. F. M. Fellowes, D.S.O., A.D.C.
Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Lt.-Col H. W. S. Outram, C.B.E.
Director of Equipment, Air Commodore A. M. Longmore, C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy do., Group Capt. C. G. Smith, O.B.E.

COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Air Defence of Great Britain.

Hillingdon House, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Air Vice-Marshal Sir E L Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., *p.s.c*
Air Vice-Marshal F R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O., *Temporarily attached* ..... May 26, 1928

Inland Area, Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal C. A H Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. . Nov. 1, 1926

Coastal Area, 33-34 Tavistock Place, W C. 1.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal C. L Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. . ..... .May 14, 1928

Royal Air Force, Cranwell. Cranwell, Lincs.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal F. C Halahan, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O. .Nov 1, 1926

Royal Air Force, Halton. Halton House, Halton Camp, Bucks.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore I. M Bonham-Carter, C.B., O.B.E. ... .April 1, 1928

Royal Air Force, Middle East, Villa Victoria, Cairo.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal T I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G. ... .Nov 5, 1926

Iraq Command. Baghdad

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, D.S.O., A.F.C. ....Nov. 1928

Royal Air Force, India, Simla (*May-Oct.*) ; Delhi (*Nov -April*)

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. H Salmond, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c* Dec. 27, 1926

Royal Air Force, Mediterranean, Valletta, Malta.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore R. H. Clark-Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* .....Nov. 9, 1925

Aden Command. Steamer Point, Aden.

Commanding Officer, Group Capt W G. S. Mitchell, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C ..... .March 8, 1928

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.

Under the Presidency of H R H. Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles).

OFFICERS OF AIR RANK.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bt, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. (Col. R. Scots Fus. and Hon. Maj.-Gen in Army) Jan. 1, 1927

Air Marshal.

Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C (*Air Member for Personnel*) June 2, 1923

Air Vice-Marshals.

Sir J. F. A. Higgins, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Air Member for Supply and Research*)... April 1, 1918
Sir E L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., *p.s.c.* (*A.O.C-in-C. A.D.G.B.*) ..... April 1, 1918
Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* (*A.O.C., India*).....April 1, 1918
Sir P. W. Game, K.C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* .....Jan 1, 1922
Sir O. Swann, K.C.B., C.B.E. .....June 30, 1922
Sir I L B.Vesey, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* (*Maj.-Gen., Army*) (*Director of Organisation and Staff Duties*). .....Aug 1, 1923
F. R Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O. (*A.O.C.-in-C, A.D.G.B.*) Jan 1, 1924
Sir R. Brooke-Popham, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., *p.s.c.* (*A O.C., Iraq.*). ....Jan. 1, 1924
C. L. Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*A O.C., Coastal Area*). Jan. 1, 1925
Sir J. M. Steel, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (*A.O.C., Wessex Bombing Area, A.D.G.B.*).....Jan. 1, 1925
C A H Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*A O C., Inland Area*) . . . . . July 1, 1925
T I Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G (*A O C., Middle East*) July 1, 1925
D Munro, C.B., C.I.E., M.B., M.A., I.R.C.S.(E.), L.R.C.P. (*Director of R.A.F Medical Services*) July 1, 1925
F C Halahan, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O (*A O C., Cranwell*) ..... July 1, 1928

Air Commodores.

D Le G Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O (*No 22 Group*) Aug 5, 1919
E A D Masterman, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.F.C. Aug. 8, 1919
H C T. Dowding, C.B., C.M.G., *p.s.c* (*Director of Training*) .. .. Jan. 1, 1922
B C H Drew, C.M.G., C.B.E., *p.s.c* (*No 23 Group*) Jan. 1, 1922
C R Samson C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C . . . . .Jan. 1, 1922
R H Clark-Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O, *p.s.c* (*A O C., Mediterranean*) ..... Jan. 1, 1922
T C R Higgins, C.B., C.M.G (*No 10 Group*) June 30, 1922
A E Borton., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C (*Director of Personal Services*) ....Oct 1, 1922
E. L Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O (*No. 1 Air Defence Group*) ....Jan. 1, 1923
E R Lindlow-Hewitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., *p.s.c.* (*Commandant, R A F Staff College*) June 30, 1923
A M Longmore, C.B., D.S.O., *q.s* (*Director of Equipment*) ..... July 1, 1924
C L N. Nowall, C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M. (*Deputy Chief of the Air Staff*) ..... Jan. 1, 1925
L F Blandy, C.B., D.S.O. (*Col., Army*) (*Signals, Air Ministry*) ..... July 1, 1925
I. M. Bonham-Carter, C.B., O.B.E. (*A.O.C., Halton*) July 1, 1925
F. V. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.O., *q.s.* (*Chief Staff Officer, A.D.G B*) ..... July 1, 1925
J L Forbes, C.B.E. (*Chief Staff Officer, Inland Area*) July 1, 1926
A. G. Board, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Chief Staff Officer, Middle East*) ..... Jan. 1, 1928
J. A Chamier, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*Director of Technical Development*) ..... Jan 1, 1928
F W. Bowhill, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Chief Staff Officer, Iraq*) Jan 1, 1928

Chaplain-in-Chief.

Rev R E Vernon Hanson, O.B.E., M.A., K.H.C.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The *General Committee* of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office includes:—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world, the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based; the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather, with which are associated other geophysical subjects; and the maintenance of stations in various parts of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The responsibility for the work of the *British Rainfall Organisation* was transferred to the Meteorological Office in July, 1919.

Chairman of Meteorological Committee, The Under Secretary of State for Air.

Director of Meteorological Office, G. C. Simpson, C.B., C.B.E., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,200

Assistant Directors, R. G. K. Lempfert, C.B.E., M.A., A.inst.P.; Lt.-Col. E. Gold, D.S.O., F.R.S., F. J. W. Whipple, M.A., Sc.D., A.inst.P.

Superintendents, E. G. Bilham, D.Sc (*Instruments*); Capt. L. A. Brooke Smith, R.D., R.N.R. (*Marine*); C. E. P. Brooks, D.Sc. (*General Climatology*), D. Brunt, M.A. (*Actg*); R. Corless, O.B.E., M.A. (*British Climatology and British Rainfall Organisation*); J. S. Dines, M.A. (*Forecast*); Capt. F. Entwistle, D.Sc (*Aviation*); Comm. L. G. Garbett, R.N. (*Navy*); M. A. Giblett, M.Sc. (*Airships*); Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A. (*Scotland*.

Chief Clerk, H. L B Tarrant.

Superintendents of Observatories.

Central (*Kew*), F. J. W. Whipple, M.A.
Magnetic (*Eskdalemuir*), Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A.
Western (*Valencia, Co. Kerry*), M. T. Spence, B.Sc.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

Religion.	Continental Distribution						
	Europe	Asia	Africa	N. America	S. America	Oceania	Total.
Christians:—							
Roman Catholics	220,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000	40,000,000	61,000,000	1,500,000	331,500,000
Orthodox Catholics	120,000,000	20,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	.	.	144,000,000
Protestant Churches	115,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	75,000,000	900,000	6,000,000	206,900,000
Total Christians	455,000,000	34,000,000	8,000,000	116,000,000	61,900,000	7,500,000	682,400,000
Non-Christians —							
Jews	10,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	100,000	30,000	13,630,000
Muhammadans	5,000,000	160,000,000	44,000,000	20,000			209,020,000
Buddhists		150,000,000		180,000	..	...	150,180,000
Hindus	.	230,000,000	.	150,000		..	230,150,000
Confucians and Taoists	.	350,000,000	..	600,000	..	..	350,600,000
Shintoists		25,000,000	.		...	.	25,000,000
Animists		45,000,000	90,500,000	50,000	.	100,000	135,650,000
Unclassified	5,000,000	18,000,000	.	25,000,000	2,000,000	870,000	50,870,000
Tot'l Non-Christian	20,000,000	979,000,000	135,000,000	28,000,000	2,100,000	1,000,000	1,165,100,000
TOTAL	475,000,000	1,013,000,000	143,000,000	144,000,000	64,000,000	8,500,000	1,847,500,000

RELIGIONS OF INDIA

Religions	1921 Census
Hindus	216,734,586
Muhammadans	68,735,233
Buddhists	11,571,268
Christians	4,754,064
Sikhs	3,238,803
Jains	1,178,596
Parsis	101,778
Animists	9,774,611

RELIGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

Religions.	1911	1921.
Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Presbyterians	558,336	636,974
Methodists	547,806	632,629
Other Protestants	458,379	637,692
Roman Catholics	921,425	1,134,002
Jews	17,287	21,615

RELIGIONS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Religions	1916	1926.
Church of England	41·75	41·21
Presbyterians	23·71	24·60
Methodists	9 64	9·02
Roman Catholics	13 79	12 89

RELIGIONS OF CANADA.

Religions	1911.	1921
Roman Catholic	2,833,041	3,389,636
Presbyterians	1,115,071	1,409,407
Anglicans	1,043,017	1,407,994
Methodists	1,079,993	1 159,458
Baptists	382,720	421,731
Lutherans	229,864	296,458
Greek Church	88,507	169,832
Jews	74,564	125,197
Mennonites	44,625	58,797
Congregationalists	34,054	30,730
Confucians	14,562	27,114
Salvation Army	18,834	24,733
Evangelical Associations.	10,595	13,905
Christian Science	5,073	13,826
Doukhobors	10,493	12,648
Brethren	9,278	11,580
Buddhists	10,012	11,281

RELIGIONS OF U.S.A.

Religions	Estimate for 1926.
Protestant Episcopal	1,200,000
Other Protestant	78,000,000
Roman Catholic	18,000,000
Eastern Orthodox	470,000
Latter Day Saints	600,000
Jews	1,700,000

RELIGIONS AND LANGUAGES OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christians, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership, the *Church of England* having 2,518,674 communicants in England at Easter 1925, the *Roman Catholic Church* claiming 2,055,060 members in England and Wales, 606,650 in Scotland (1927), and 3,242,670 in Ireland (1911). The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts are being made to revive the Gaelic language in the Irish Free State. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 10,314 persons speaking Gaelic only, and 151,159 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1921.

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

8, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

Sessions of the Church Assembly in 1929 — Feb. 4 to 8, June 17 to 21 (probable), Nov. 11 to 15

MEASURES PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY, 1927–28

(*Date of Royal Assent is shown in brackets*)

Indian Church Measure, 1927. .. (Nov 23, 1927).
Clergy Pensions (Amendment) Measure, 1927 (Nov 23, 1227)
New Dioceses [Transitional Provisions) Measure, 1927 . ..... (Nov. 23, 1927)
Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Provision for Unbeneficed Clergy) Measure, 1928 (July 2, 1928)
Clergy Pensions (Amendment) Measure, 1928 (Aug. 3 1928)
Tithe (Administration of Trusts) Measure, 1928 (Aug. 3, 1928)

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY (or "National Assembly of the Church of England") was established in 1920, "to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect thereof." The Assembly consists of three Houses, composed of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity respectively. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops*, and the respective Lower Houses the *House of Clergy*, the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, elected every five years by the Lay members of the Diocesan Conferences, who consist mainly of representatives elected, either directly or indirectly, by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The *Church Assembly* is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England, and to make provision in respect of such matters, but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated, this authority is to be sought in the manner prescribed by the *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act*, 1919, often referred to as the "Enabling Act." It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulæ, or the services or ceremonies of the Church, or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rites thereof, must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution upon any matter concerning the Church, or otherwise of religious or public interest, but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

General Statistics.—The number of baptisms in 1926 was 466,913, the Easter communicants in the various English Dioceses numbered 2,510,037. The total gross income of 12,906 incumbents was £6,402,605. including £200,041 contributed as Easter offerings. The stipends of the assistant clergy were £1,039,813 The amount of voluntary parochial contributions in the 40 dioceses of England was £7,110,061, and the total from all sources £9,818,205

Central Board of Finance.—Receipts in 1927 amounted to £133,484, of which sum Diocesan contributions amounted to £95,977. Below are the principal items of expenditure:—

Training. Ex-Service and civilian	£4,561
Religious education	33,634
Special purposes	450
Missionary Council	5,092
Investment of Gifts to Capital	6,000
Clergy Pensions	50,000
Overseas Fund	7,531
Sponsor's Scheme	4,763
General Administration: Convocations, Church Assembly, Central Board, Organisation, &c., committees	23,215
*Total expenditure	£134,745
Total receipts	133,484

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.
Treasurer, Col Sir R Williams, Bart.
Secretary, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bart.
Assistant Secretary, Guy H. Guillum Scott.
Financial Secretary and Secretary to Legal Board, Canon F. Partridge.
Secretary Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry, Rev. Frank Woolnough
Sec. to Miss. Council, Canon Garfield H. Williams.
Sec Press & Publicity Board, Canon F. Partridge.
Hon. Sec. Social and Industrial Committee, Sir Wyndham Deedes, C.M G., D.S.O.

The House of Bishops.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

The House of Clergy.

Chairman, The Dean of Westminster.
Vice-Chairman, The Archdeacon of St. Albans.

The House of Laity.

Chairman, The Earl of Selborne, K.G.
Vice-Chairman, Lord Darrington.

CONVOCATION.

Canterbury, Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood.
Apparitor-General, Sir John Lanham, Bt.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of St. Albans.
Actuary, Guy Bowman.

York, Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rev. Canon J. J. Scott.
Registrar, A. V. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

* The Board also incurred a Capital Expenditure of £49 655 on the extension of St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, which was defrayed by an issue of debentures.

DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

*The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.*

Province of Canterbury.

*CANTERBURY. £15,000.

95th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (*consecrated* 1901) (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1) [Signs Cosmo Cantuar:] 1928

Bishop Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. J. V. Macmillan, O.B.E., D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1) 1927

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. George Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. W. Robinson, D.D. 1916
S. Bickersteth, D.D. 1916
T. G. Gardiner, M.A. 1917
Bp. of Dover 1921
Archdn. Hardcastle 1924
J. M. C. Crum, M.A. 1928

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. E. H. Hardcastle, M.A. 1924
Maidstone, The Bishop of Dover 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 152

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.

Commissary of Diocese, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.

Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese and Legal Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BATH AND WELLS. £5,000

71st Bishop, Rt. Rev. St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D. (The Palace, Wells) [Signs Basil Bath. & Well.] 1921

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Charles Fane de Salis, D.D. (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911

Dean (£1,000)

Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D. 1911

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915
Bishop of Taunton 1915
G. A. Hollis, M.A. 1918
T. H. Davis, Mus.D. 1920

Organist, Rev. Canon Davis, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bath, Ven. S. A. Boyd, M.A. 1924
Taunton, The Bishop of Taunton, D.D. 1911
Wells, Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A. 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates, &c.*, 136.

Chancellor, Francis H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.

Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, R. G. Harris, Wells.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BIRMINGHAM. £4,200.§

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest William Barnes, Sc.D., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (Bishop's Croft, Birmingham.) [Signs E. W. Birmingham] 1924

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., *Birmingham* (*cons.* 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £200).

Birmingham, Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A. 1915
Aston, Ven. J. Harold Richards, M.A. 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 157; *Curates, &c.*, 100.

Organist, F. W. B. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.

Chancellor, E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. ..... (1921)

Registrar and Secretary, Charles Ekin, 36 Waterloo St., Birmingham.

§ Subject to pension of £1,250 to predecessor.

BRISTOL. £2,577 (*reconstituted* 1897)

49th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (*cons.* 1906) (The Palace, Bristol) [Signs George Bristol]. 1914

Bishop Suffragan

Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Ronald Erskine Ramsay, M.A. 1927

Dean (£1,360).

Very Rev. H. L. C. V. de Candole, D.D. 1926

Canons Residentiary (each £680).

R. J. Fletcher, D.D. 1919
J. Gamble, B.D. 1922
H. B. Freeman, M.A. 1924
F. D. V. Narborough, M.A. 1928

Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bristol, Ven. W. Welchman, M.A. 1927
Swindon, Bishop of Malmesbury 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 190; *Curates, &c.*, 104.

Chancellor, H. C. Dowdall, K.C., M.A. 1915

Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.

London Sec., H. H. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

CHELMSFORD. £3,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Albert Wilson, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford.) [Signs Henry Chelmsford] 1929

Bishops Suffragan

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Thomas Alfred Chapman, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1922
Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E. 17) 1919

Organist, F. R. Frye, B.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester ..... (£600) 1922
West Ham, Bishop of Barking ..... (£400) 1920
Southend, Ven. P. M. Bayne, M.A. ..... (£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 455, *Curates, &c.*, 238

Chancellor, Sir P. Baker Wilbraham, Bart.

Secretaries, Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W.

CHICHESTER. £4,200.

96th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1912. (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs Winfrid: Cicestr.]; *trans.* 1919

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. 1928

Dean (£950).

Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. 1902

Canons Residentiary (each £475)

Bishop Southwell, C.M.G., D.D. 1921
Archdn. Hoskyns.. 1918
H. T. Bowlby, M.A. 1925
E. Mortlock, M.A. 1926

Organist, Dr. Conway.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Lewes, Ven. H. M. Hordern, M.A. 1923
Chichester, Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M.A. 1920
Hastings, The Bishop of Lewes 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 397; *Curates, &c.*, about 195.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D. 1922

Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, G. Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

COVENTRY. £3,000.

2nd Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Charles Lisle Carr, D.D. (Bishop's House, Coventry) [Signs Lisle Coventry]. .. .. .1922
Sub-Dean, Rev. Canon H St. B Holland, M.A. 1924
Organist, Dr Harold Rhodes.

Archdeacons

Coventry, Ven. J. W Hunkin, O B E, M.C, M A. 1927
Warwick, Ven H. C A. Back, M A. ..... .1922

Beneficed Clergy, 201, *Curates, &c*, 70.

Chancellor, E W. Hansell, K C., M.A.. .. . (1921)
Registrar, Walter Browett, Coventry (1918)

DERBY. £3,000.

21st Bishop Rt Rev Edmund Courtenay Pearce, D.D. (Breadsall Mount, Derby.) [Signs Edmund Derby] 1927

Archdeacons

Derby, Ven. Edward Spencer Noakes, LL D. 1909
Chesterfield, Ven Geoffrey Hare Clayton, M.A. 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 262, *Curates, &c.*, 55
Chancellor, H B Vaisey, M.A., K C
Registrar, J. E. T Ducker, Derby
London Sec., H. T A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

ELY. £4,000.

61*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev Leonard Jauncey White Thomson, D.D. (The Palace, Ely) [Signs Leonard Ely] 1924
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev Horace MacCarthy Eyre Price, D D., *cons* 1906 .. .. .1919

Dean (£1,720).

Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. 1906

Canons Residentiary (each £820).

R. H. Kennett, D D. 1903	F. V. Watson, M.A. 1925
Bishop Price, D.D. 1921	C. J. Smith, M A. 1926
G. W. Evans, M A. 1923	J. M. Creed, B D ...1926

Organist, Hubert S Middleton, Mus Bac

Archdeacons

Ely, Rt. Rev Bishop Price, D.D (£600) 1919
Hunts, Ven. K D. Knowles, D.D . (£400) 1921
Wisbech, Ven. G. H Ward, M A ... (£200) 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 308; *Curates, &c.*, 100.
Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL D.
Registrar, W Johnson Evans, Ely.
Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

EXETER. £2,800

65*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs W. Exon.] 1917

Bishops Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D. (The Close, Exeter) 1897
Plymouth, Rt. Rev John Howard Bertram Masterman, M.A. .. .. .1923

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Henry Reginald Gamble, D.D ..(1918)

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop of Crediton 1889	Archd. Leeke ... 1921
D. McLaren, M.A....1913	Archd. Surtees.....1924

Organist, T. H. M. Armstrong.

Archdeacons.

Exeter, Ven. W. F. Surtees, M.A. .... (£50) 1924
Barnstaple, Bishop of Crediton, D.D. (£340) 1909
Totnes, Ven. T. N Leeke, M A. .... (£300) 1921
Plymouth, Ven F. W. Dankes, M.A. (£300) 1928
Benefices, 522, *Incumbents*, 501; *Curates, &c.*, abt. 300.
Chancellor, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, H W Michelmore, Exeter.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1

***GLOUCESTER.** £4,300.

33*rd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D, C.H. (Palace, Gloucester.) [Signs A. C. Gloucester] .... .1923
Dean, Very Rev. H Geo, D D (about £1,500) 1917

Canons Residentiary (each about £700).

F H Dudden, D D. 1918	Archd Ridsdale . 1921
F Peacock, M A., (*Canon Missioner*). 1919	H M. Smith, D.D. 1921
	M E. Addy, M.A 1923

Organist, Herbert Sumsion, Mus. Bac., F R C O., £400.

Archdeacons (each £300)

Gloucester, Ven. C. H. Ridsdale, M.A. 1919
Cheltenham, Ven. A. W. Cornwall, M.A. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 300; *Curates, &c.*, 90.
Chancellor Vicar-Gen., E W. Hansell, K.C., M A 1923
Registr & Sec., W H. Madge, LL.B. (Gloucester)

GUILDFORD. £3,000.

1*st Bishop and Dean*, Rt. Rev. John Harold Greig, D.D., *cons.* 1921 (The Grange, Cobham, Surrey.) [Signs J. H. Guildford] 1927

Archdeacon (£300).

Surrey, Ven Lionel Blackburne, M.A. 1922
Dorking, Ven. R. J R. Irwin, D.S.O., M.C., M.A 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 140; *Curates, &c.*, 76.
Chancellor, K. Macmorran, M.A.
Registrar, A W. D. Moore.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

HEREFORD. £4,200.

98*th Bishop*, Right Rev. Martin Linton Smith, D S.O., D.D., *cons.* 1918 (The Palace, Hereford.) [Signs M. L. Hereford] ... .1920

Dean.

Very Rev. Reginald Waterfield, D.D. (£1,000) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each about £600).

A. T Bannister, M.A. 1909	R. T A. Money-Kyrle, M.A. 1925
A L. Lilley, M.A. 1912	
B. H. Streeter, D.D. 1915	

Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C.O., Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Hereford, Ven. R. T. A. Money-Kyrle, M A. 1923
Ludlow, Ven. E R. Bartlett, D.D. 1918

Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 26.
Chancellor,
Registrar, Francis R. James.
Land. Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S W. 1.

LEICESTER.

20*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D.D. [Signs Cyril Leicester] *cons.* 1923 .... .1926

Canons Residentiary.

Archdn. Macnutt 1927	S.T Winckley, M.A. 1927
Archdn Hurrell ...1927	G. W. Briggs, M.A. 1927
F. R C. Payne, M.A. 1927	A. Linwood Wright, M.A. 1927

Organist, Dr. Gordon A. Slater.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Leicester, Ven. F. B. Macnutt, M.A..... 1926
Loughborough, Ven W P. Hurrell, M.A. ...1923

Beneficed Clergy, 248; *Curates, &c.*, 48
Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, K.C., M.B.E. (1927).
Registrar, H. Flude, 8, Friar Lane, Leicester.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

LICHFIELD £4,200.

93rd Bishop, Right Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., *cons.* 1910 (Bishop's Hostel, Lichfield) [Signs J. A. Lichfield] *trans.* 1913

Bishop Suffragan.

Stafford, Right Rev. Lionel Payne Crawfurd, D.D. (Edgmond Rectory, Newport, Salop) .. .1915

Dean (£1,000)

Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. .... .(1909)

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

A. Moncrief, M.A. ..1917
Alfred Penny, M.A. 1919
Arch. Bright, M.A. 1922
J. J. G. Stockley, M.A. 1928

Organist, Ambrose P. Porter, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200)

Stoke-on-Trent, Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A. 1908
Salop, Ven. Hon. H. E. S. S. Lambart, M.A. 1917
Stafford, Ven. Hugh Bright, M.A. .. .. .1922

Beneficed Clergy, 47; *Curates, &c*, 28.

Chancellor, F. O. Langley, M.A. ... .. (1928)
Registrar and Sec., G. J. Murray Atkins, The Close, Lichfield.

LINCOLN. £4,500.

90th Bishop, Right Rev. W. Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln) [Signs W. S. Lincoln] 1920

Bishop Suffragan

Grantham, Right Rev. John Edward Hine, D.D., *cons.* 1896 (The Subdeanery, Lincoln) . 1920

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. 1916

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Sub-Dean Jeudwine 1913
Archd. Blackie. ... 1921
J. H. Srawley, D.D. 1923
Bishop of Grantham 1925

Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus.Doc

Archdeacons.

Lincoln, Bishop of Grantham 1925
Stow, Ven. E. M. Blackie . ... (£200) 1921

Benefices, 582; *Curates, &c*, 73.

Chancellor, E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. . . . ..(1923)
Registrar, A. E. T. Jourdain.

LONDON. £10,000.

108th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury); Prelate of the Order of the British Empire), *cons.* 1897. (Fulham Palace, S.W. 6.) [Signs A. F. London.] 1901

Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., *cons.* 1908. (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911

Bishops Suffragan.

Stepney, Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Curzon, M.A. 1928

Kensington, Rt. Rev. John Primatt Maud, D.D., *b.* 1860 (88 Gloucester Terrace, W. 2) 1911

Willesden, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., *b* 1848 (9 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3) 1911

Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. Basil Staunton Batty, O.B.E., M.A. 1926

Dean of St. Paul's (£2,000).

Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, C.V.O., D.D., Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. .... .1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890
S. A. Alexander, M.A. 1909
W. H. Elliott, M.A. 1928
Organist, Stanley Marchant, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.
Archd. Holmes, B.D. 1911
W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913
R. H. Charles, D.D. 1913
V. F. Storr, M.A. ... 1921
F. L. Donaldson, M.A. 1924
C. S. Woodward, M.C., M.A. 1925

Archdeacons.

London, Ven. Ernest E. Holmes, C.V.O., B.D. 1911
Middlesex, Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, M.A. (£333) 1903
Hampstead, Ven. C. E. Lambert, M.A.. 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 561; *Curates, &c.*, 1015.

Chanc., F. H. L. Errington, O.B., D.C.L., K.C. (1922)
Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C., M.A.
Joint Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Dean's Court, E.C. 4.
Chapter Clerk and Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, The Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D.D. 1925

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913
R. H. Charles, D.D.... 1913
V. F. Storr, M.A. ... 1921
F. L. Donaldson, M.A. 1924
C. S. Woodward, M.C., M.A. 1925

Sub-Dean, W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1918
Archdeacon, Ven. R. H. Charles, D.D. 1918
Receiver-Gen. & Chapter Clerk, E. F. Knapp-Fisher.
Precentor, Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M.A.
Organist, E. Bullock, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.

NORWICH. £4,200.

65th Bishop (*105th* of *East Anglia*), Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D. (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs B. Norwic] 1910

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. N. T. Hamlyn, D.D. (*cons.* 1904) 1927

Dean (£1,800).

Very Rev. David H. S. Cranage, Litt.D. . .1928

Canons Residentiary (each £900)

J. Allen Bell, M.A. 1918
A. R. H. Grant, M.V.O., D.D. . . .1926
Archd. Buckland, M.A. 1927
J. F. Kendall, M.A. 1927

Organist, Heathcote Statham, Mus.Doc., £300.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Norwich, Ven. G. M. MacDermott, M.A. .... .1920
Norfolk, Ven. Augustus R. Buckland, M.A. . .1920
Lynn, Ven. H. S. Radcliffe, M.A. 1926

Beneficed Clergy, 491; *Curates, &c.*, 172

Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., C. B. Bolingbroke.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

OXFORD. £5,000.

36th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., D.Mus., *cons.* 1920 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon) [Signs Thomas Oxon.] *trans.* 1925

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Dorrett Shaw, D.D. (*cons.* 1914) ....

Bishop Suffragan.

Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Phillip H. Eliot, D.D. 1921

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).

Very Rev. Henry Julian White, D.D 1920

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,500).

E. L. Ottley, D.D. 1903
E. W. Watson, D.D. 1908
G. A. Cooke, D.D. 1914
Bishop Shaw, D.D. ...1920
H. L. Goudge, D.D. ...1923
N. P. Williams, D.D. 1927

Organist, N. E. Ponsonby, B.Mus., M.A., £400.

Archdeacons.

Bucks, Bishop of Buckingham, D.D....(£300) 1921
Oxford, Rt. Rev. E. D. Shaw, D.D. . (£300) 1921
Berks, Ven. R. Wickham Legg, M.A. (£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 581; *Curates, &c.*, 275.

Chancellor, E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. .. .. (1912)
Sec. & Registrar, James Rose, M.A., Oxford

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, C.V.O., D.D., F.S.A., 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

John Neale Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., LL.D. 1885
Alex. Nairne D.D. 1921
Rt. Rev. Samuel Mumford Taylor, D.D. 1921

Chapter Clerk, Lewis Stainton.

PETERBOROUGH. £4,500. (Subject to a pension of £1,200.)

32nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Claude Martin Blagden, D.D. (The Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs Claude Petriburg.] 1927

Dean (£1,000)

Very Rev. James Gilliland Simpson, D.D. 1928

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang 1919
R. Blakeney, M.A. 1923
A. J. Tait, D.D. 1924
Archd. Greaves 1926
Organist, H. P. Coleman, Mus.Doc

Archdeacons (each £300).

Oakham, Ven. Arthur Ivan Greaves, M.A. 1923
Northampton, Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang, D.D. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 301, *Curates*, &c., 35

Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, K.C.M.B.E. (1922)
Registrar, H. Flude, M.A.

PORTSMOUTH. £3,000.

21st Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. Neville Lovett, C.B.E., D.D. (Bishopswood, Fareham.) [Signs Neville Portsmouth.] 1927

Archdeacons.

Portsmouth, Ven. H. N. Rodgers, M.A. 1927
Isle of Wight, Ven. R. McKew, C.B.E., D.D. 1929
Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, K.C., M.B.E. (1927)
Registrar, E. Beechervaise
London Sec., H. J. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

*ROCHESTER. £4,000

102nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D., *cons.* 1895. (Bishop's Court, Rochester.) [Signs J. R. Roffen.] 1905

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Reginald Thomas Talbot, D.D. 1928

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archd. D. Tait, M.A. 1915
Rt. Rev. G. L. King 1923
W. H. Mackean, D.D. 1925
D. C. Simpson, D.D. 1925
Organist, C. L. Hylton-Stewart, M.A., Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons.

Rochester, Ven. Donald Tait, M.A. 1915
Tonbridge, Ven. Leonard Savill, M.A. (£300) 1925

Beneficed Clergy, 200, *Curates*, &c., 209.

Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.
Registrar, R. A. Arnold, M.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

ST. ALBANS. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael B. Furse, D.D., *cons.* 1909 (Abbeygate House, St. Albans.) [Signs Michael St. Albans] 1919
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. H. Lander, D.D., *cons.* 1907 (Lyonsdown Vicarage, New Barnet) 1924

Dean.

Very Rev. Edward Lowry Henderson, M.A. (£280) 1925

Organist; W. L. Luttman, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

St. Albans, Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A. 1909
Bedford, Ven. A. H. Parnell, M.A. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 302; *Curates*, 83

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D. (1922).
Registrar, S. Day.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W. 1.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Walter G. Whittingham, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Ipswich.) [Signs W. G. St. Edm: & Ipswich] 1923

Archdeacons

Sudbury, Ven. W. T. Farmiloe, M.A. 1921
Suffolk, Ven. J. G. R. Darling, M.A. 1920
Organist, C. J. H. Shann.

Beneficed Clergy, 410; *Curates*, 57.

Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.
Registrar, S. J. M. Sampson, Bury St. Edmunds.
London See, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

*SALISBURY. £5,000.

95th Bishop, Right Rev. St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., *cons.* 1905. (The Palace, Salisbury.) [Signs St. Clair Sarum] 1921

Bishop Suffragan.

Sherborne, Rt. Rev. Gerald Burton Allen, D.D. 1928

Dean (£1,000).

Rt. Rev. J. H. G. Randolph, D.D. 1927

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Archd. Carpenter 1915
Hy. R. Farrer 1916
Archd. Bodington 1927
C. T. Dimont, D.D. 1928
Organist, Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Dorset, Ven. E. J. Bodington, M.A. 1926
Wilts, Ven. J. W. Coulter, M.A. 1927
Sarum, Ven. H. W. Carpenter, C.B.E., M.A. 1914
Sherborne, Bishop Joscelyne, M.A. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 490; *Curates*, &c., 227.

Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M.A. (1907)
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. E. Bigg.
London See., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

3rd Bishop-Dean, Rt. Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D. (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. 11.) [Signs Cyril Southwark] 1919

Bishops Suffragan.

Woolwich Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D. (93 Pepys Road, New Cross Gate, S.E. 14) 1918
Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. Frederick Ochterloney Taylor Hawkes, M.A. (Kingston House, Macaulay Road, Clapham Common, S.W. 4) 1927

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Joynt, M.A. 1917
Bishop of Woolwich 1918
J. B. Haldane 1918
A. W. Maplesden, LL.D. 1919
Rev. E. Brook-Jackson, M.A. 1923
T. W. Pym, M.A., D.S.O. 1925
H. G. Monroe, M.A. 1926

Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames 1927
Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich 1918
Kingston, Ven. R. C. Joynt, M.A. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 328; *Curates*, &c., 335.

Chancellor, E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. (1923)
Registrar, Arthur Day.

SOUTHWELL. £3,180.

4th Bishop, Right Rev Henry Mosley, D D (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) [Signs Henry Southwell] 1928

Archdeacons (each £300)

Newark, Ven. E Hacking, M.A 1912
Nottingham, Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M A. . 1916

Organist, H W. Tupper, Mus. Bac

Beneficed Clergy, 255, *Curates*, &c, 86

Chancellor, A Trevor Lawrence, K C., M.B E. 1922
Registrar, D'Oyley S Ransom.

TRURO. £3,000

7th Bishop and Dean, Rt Rev. Walter H Frere, D.D. (Lis Escop, Truro) [Signs Walterus Truron] 1923

Canons Residentiary

E C Corfe, M A (£400) 1904 | H. W. Sedgwick, M.A. (£300) 1926
S. Cooper, M.A. (£400) 1919 | H. H. Mills, M.A . . 1925

Archdeacons (each £300).

Cornwall, Ven G. W. Hockley, M A 1925
Bodmin, Ven. M. B Williamson, M.A. 1923

Organist, J D. Bower, B A., Mus. Bac.

Beneficed Clergy, 238, *Curates*, 32; *other Clergy*, 32.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Registrar and Sec., H L. Cowlard, Diocesan Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary S.W. 1.

***WINCHESTER.** £6,500.

89th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., *cons.* 1916. (Wolvesey Palace, Winchester) Prelate of the Order of the Garter [Signs Theodore Winton] 1923

Bishop Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt Rev. Cecil H. Boutflower, D.D, *cons.* 1905. 1921

Dean (*nominally* £1,970).

Very Rev. Wm. Holden Hutton, D D., D.C L. . . . 1919
Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. S. Falle, M.A. . . . 1906
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. D. F. Carey, D.S.O., M.A. 1922

Canons Residentiary (*nominally* £917)

P. R. P Braithwaite, M.A. . . . . 1901 | Archd. Blackburne, M. A. 1922
A. G Robinson, M.A 1908 | Bp. of Southampton
Cyril Hepher, M.A. 1916 | 1925

Organist, W Prendergast, Mus Doc.

Archdeacons (£300).

Winchester, Ven. Alfred Edward Daldy, M.A. 1920
Basingstoke, Ven. J Carpenter Turner, M.A. 1927

Beneficed Clergy, 584; *Curates*, &c, 450

Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, K.C, M.A. (1924)
Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester
Secretaries, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

WORCESTER. £3,900.

106th Bishop, Right Rev. Ernest Harold Pearce, D.D., Litt.D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.) [Signs Ernest Worcestr] 1919

Dean.

Very Rev. Wm. Moore Ede, D.D. (£1,600) . . . 1908

Canons (each £800).

Archd. James . . . . . 1916 | H.P. Cronshaw, M.A. 1922
T. A. Lacey, M.A. 1918 | Archdn. Peile, M.A. 1926

Organist, Sir Ivor Atkins. Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Worcester, Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A. 1921
Dudley, Ven. S. R. James, M.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 200.

Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M B E, M.A., K.C., *Registrar*, John Stallard (1920) (1920).
Legal Secretary, H T. A. Dashwood, 1, The Sanctuary, S W. 1.

Province of York.

***YORK** £9,000

90th *Archbishop and Primate of England*, Right Hon and Most Rev William Temple, D Litt, *consecrated* 1921. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs W Ebor] 1928

Bishops Suffragan

Hull, Rt Rev. Francis Gurdon, D D. (Beverley) 1913
Whitby, Rt Rev Harry St. John Stirling Woollcombe, D D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1923

Dean (£2,000)

Very Rev. Lionel G B J Ford, D D 1925

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

George Austen, M.A 1908 | Bishop of Hull. . 1917
C. C Bell, M.A 1914 | Archd Cooper . . 1926

Organist, E C Bairstow, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

York, Ven. C H. H. Cooper, M A 1923
East Riding, Ven J. M Lambert, LL D. . . . 1916
Cleveland, Ven Thos Emsaght Lindsay, M A. 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C, D.C L.
Vicar-Gen of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

BLACKBURN. £3,000

1st *Bishop*, Rt. Rev Percy Mark Herbert, D D. (*cons.* 1922) (Bishop's House, Blackburn) . 1927

Bishops Suffragan.

Burnley, Rt Rev. Henry Henn, D D. (Reedley Lodge, Burnley) 1909
Whalley, Rt. Rev. A G. Rawstorne, D.D. (Croston Rectory, Preston) 1909

Archdeacons (each £200).

Blackburn, Bishop of Whalley 1922
Lancaster, Ven P G Hornby, M A. 1909

Beneficed Clergy, 252; *Curates*, etc., 80

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL D (1927)
Registrar, E. S Chesney

BRADFORD. £2,500.

1st *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D. (Horton Hall, Bradford) [Signs Arthur Bradford] 1920

Archdeacons (each £300).

Bradford, Ven. C. W. Wilson, M.A. 1928
Craven, Ven. J. F. Howson, M A. 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 150; *Curates*, 38

Chancellor, Sir F. Newbolt, K C.
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, 2 Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £4,500.

61st *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Henry Herbert Williams, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs Herbert Carliol] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Herbert Sidney Pelham, M.A 1926

Dean (about £1,725).

Very Rev. Henry Venn Stuart, D D. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each about £850).

Archdeacon Campbell, M A. . . . . 1923 | O. C. Quick, M.A. 1923
T. B A. Saunders, M.A. 1920 | J. H. Hopkinson, M.A., 1928

Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus.B.

Archdeacons.

Carlisle, Ven. Herbert Ernest Campbell, M.A. 1920
Furness, Ven. G. S. Smith, M.A. ... ..(£200) 1926
Westmorland, Ven H.P M Lafone, M.A (£200) 1923

Benefced Clergy, 283, *Curates*, &c., 64

Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Campbell, M.A 1920
Registrar and Sec., G. W Bowman, Carlisle.
London Sec., H T. A Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W 1.

CHESTER. £4,200.

34th Bishop, Rt Rev Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *cons* 1906. (The Bishop's House, Chester.) [Signs H. L. Chester] 1919

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M.A., 9 Abbey Square, Chester 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

Arch. Paige Cox, B.D. 1917	M. R. Newbolt, M.A. 1926
W. O M. Hughes, M.A 1922	J F. L Southam, M.A. 1927

Organist, John Thomas Hughes.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Chester, Ven W L Paige Cox, B D 1914
Macclesfield, Ven J. H. Thorpe, B D. 1922

Benefced Clergy, 284, *Curates*, &c , 197

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and H T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1

DURHAM. £7,000.

86th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, D D., *cons* 1918. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Samuel Kirshbaum Knight, D.D. . .. .1914

Dean (£3,000).

Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D.. 1918

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. B G Lillingston, M.A. 1914	Bishop of Jarrow... 1924
Dawson Walker, D D. 1919	G. C. Richards, D D. 1927

Organist, Rev Arnold D. Culley, Mus Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Durham, Bishop of Jarrow, D.D. 1924
Auckland, Ven. 1928

Benefced Clergy, 265; *Curates*, &c., 165.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham
Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham
London Sec., H. T A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

LIVERPOOL. £4,200.

3rd Bishop, Rt Rev. Albert Augustus David, D D, *cons.* 1921. (Bishop's Lodge, Liverpool.) [Signs Albert Liverpool] 1923

Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington, Rt. Rev Herbert Gresford Jones, D.D., *cons* 1920. (Winwick Rectory, Warrington) ... .1927

Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus.B.

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Howson .. 1923	F. W. Dwelly, M.A. 1924
M. Stevenson, M.A. 1923	F. W. Head, M.A. 1926
C. E. Raven, D.D. 1923	Bp. of Warrington 1927

Archdeacons (each £200).

Liverpool, Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner 1916
Warrington, Ven. George John Howson 1916

Benefced Clergy, 224; *Deaneries*, 12, *Curates*, &c., 170
Chancellor, His Hon. Judge Dowdall, K.C., B C.L.
Registrars, J. Gamon & R Farmer, Church House, Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £4,200

6th Bishop, Right Rev Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, D D. (Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton.) [Signs Guy Manchester] (*cons.* 1919) 1928

Bishops Suffragan.

Hulme, Rt Rev. John Charles Hill, D.D., (Rectory, Bury) 1923
Middleton, Rt. Rev Richard Godfrey Parsons, D D. .... .1927

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D. . ... .1924

Canons Residentiary (each £850)

J J. Scott, M.A. ...1903	D. S. Johnson, M.A. 1914
P. Green, M A 1911	Archd. Aspinall...1922

Organist, A. W. Wilson, M A., Mus. D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Manchester, Ven N. L. Aspinall, M.A. 1916
Rochdale, Ven T. R. Sale, M.A. 1919

Benefced Clergy, 370; *Curates*, &c., about 190.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar and Diocesan Secretary, E. S. Chesney.
Legal Secretary, Henry Schofield.
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences, 51 South King Street, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE. £3,400

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev Harold Ernest Bilbrough, D D (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) [Signs Harold Newcastle] 1927
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cecil J. Wood, D D. (*cons.* 1912) (St. George's, Jesmond) 1924

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Blackett Ord 1918	J N. Bateman-Champain, M.A. 1928
A. Boot, M.A. 1924	
E B Hicks, M.A. ...1927	

Archdeacons.

Lindisfarne, Ven R. R. Mangin, M.A (£200) 1924
Northumberland, Ven. C. E. Blackett Ord, M A. 1918

Organist, William Ellis, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Benefced Clergy, 185; *Chaplains*, 11; *Curates*, 61.

Chancellor, F H L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.
Registrar and Sec, J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

RIPON. £3,900.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Arthur Burroughs, D.D. (The Palace, Ripon.) [Signs Arthur Ripon] 1926

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. B. Smith, D D. (Methley Rectory, Leeds) 1905

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, D.D., V.D. 1915

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907	J. G. W. Tuckey C.B E., B.D., K.H.C. 1923
J B Harford, M A. 1911	
Archd. Watson.....1921	

Organist, C H. Moody, C.B.E., Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Leeds, Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D. 1905
Richmond, Ven. A. Herbert Watson, M.A. .. 1921

Benefced Clergy, 221; *Curates*, 60.

Chancellor, P. V Smith, LL.D. (1921).
Registrar and Secretary, Maj. E. P. Cross, T.D., Harrogate.

SHEFFIELD. £2,500.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D D, *cons* 1909 (Bishopsholme, Sheffield) [Signs Leonard H Sheffield] . .1914
Organist, T W Hanforth, Mus B., F R C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Sheffield, Ven. J R. Darbyshire, M A 1922
Doncaster, Ven F G. Sandford, M A .. .1913

Beneficed Clergy, 175, *Curates*, 50.

Chancellor, A Trevor Lawrence, M B.E., K.C , M A
Registrar and Legal Sec., H B. Sandford, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £2,000.

73rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Stanton Jones, D.D (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man) [Signs William Sodor and Man] 1928

Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A (£1,000) 1912
Beneficed Clergy, 28; *Curates*, &c., 24.
Vicar-General, Sec and Registrar, C. T W. Hughes-Games, M A

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt Rev James Buchanan Seaton, M A (Manor House, Heath, Wakefield.) [Signs James Wakefield] .. .. .1928

Archdeacons (each £300).

Halifax, Ven R. C. M Harvey, M.A. 1927
Pontefract, Ven. R Phipps, M A. 1927

Organist, J N Hardy, Mus.B.

Beneficed Clergy, 215, *Curates*, &c, 91.
Chancellor, Harry Bevir Valsey, K C, M A (1928).
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses:—

Barking (*Chelmsford*); *Barrow in Furness* (*Carlisle*); *Buckingham* (*Oxford*); *Burnley* (*Blackburn*); *Colchester* (*Chelmsford*); *Crediton* (*Exeter*); *Dover* (*Canterbury*); *Fulham* (*London*); *Grantham* (*Lincoln*); *Hull* (*York*); *Hulme* (*Manchester*); *Jarrow* (*Durham*), *Kensington* (*London*); *Kingston* (*Southwark*); *Knaresborough* (*Ripon*); *Lewes* (*Chichester*); *Malmesbury* (*Bristol*); *Middleton* (*Manchester*), *Plymouth* (*Exeter*), *Sherborne* (*Salisbury*), *Southampton* (*Winchester*); *Stafford* (*Lichfield*); *Stepney* (*London*), *Taunton* (*B & Wells*); *Warrington* (*Liverpool*); *Whalley* (*Blackburn*), *Whitby* (*York*), *Willesden* (*London*), *Woolwich* (*Southwark*).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name	Diocese	Cons.	Res.
C. T. Abraham, *b.* 1857	*Derby*	1909	1927
E A. Anderson, *b* 1859	*Riverina*	1895	1925
W. Andrews, *b* 1854	*Hokkaido*	1909	1918
T. H. Armstrong, *b.* 1857	*Wangaratta*	1902	1927
F. S. Baines, *b.* 1858	*Natal*	1901	1928
Arthur H. Baynes, *b.* 1854	*Natal*	1893	1900
F. H. Beaven, *b.* 1855	*N. Rhodesia*	1911	1925
E. J. Bidwell, *b.* 1866	*Kingston, Ont.*	1913	1925
H. E. Bilbrough, *b.* 1867	*Dover*	1916	1927
H.Bury,*b.* 1857	*N. and Central Europe*	1908	1925
George F. Browne *b.* 1833	*Bristol*	1895	1914
A. Chandler, *b.* 1860	*Bloemfontein*	1902	1921
Eyre Chatterton, *b.* 1863	*Nagpur*	1903	1926
Alfred Clifford, *b.* 1849	*Lucknow*	1893	1910
E. A. Copleston, *b.* 1854	*Colombo*	1903	1924
Chas. E. Cornish, *b.* 1842	*Grahamstown*	1899	1915
Lord Davidson of Lambeth, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1848	*Archbishop of Canterbury* (1903-28)	1891	1928
C. J Fergusou-Davie, *b* 1872	*Singapore*	1907	1927
G. R. Eden, *b.* 1869	*Wakefield*	1910	1928
Geo. H. Frodsham, *b.*1863	*N. Queensland*	1902	1912
J. L. Fuller, *b.* 1882	*Lebombo*	1913	1920
R. S. Fyffe, *b.* 1869	*Rangoon*	1910	1928
F. Goldsmith, *b.* 1853	*Bunbury*	1904	1917
Charles Gore, *b.* 1853	*Oxford*	1902	1919
A. V. Green, *b.* 1857	*Ballarat*	1894	1915
M. H. Maxwell Gumbleton, *b.* 1872	*Ballarat*	1916	1927
Nathl. T. Hamlyn, *b.* 1864	*Acera*	1904	1910
B. O. F. Heywood, *b.* 1872	*Southwell*	1926	1928
C. Hoyk, *b.* 1844	*Kingston-on-Thames*	1905	1914
W. B. Hornby, *b.* 1851	*Nassau*	1892	1919
G. D. Iliff, *b.* 1867	*Shantung*	1903	1921
Albert E. Joscelyne, *b.* 1866	*Jamaica*	1905	1912
C Julius, *b.* 1847	*Christchurch, N.Z.*	1890	1925
Edwin H Kempson, *b.*1862	*Warrington*	1910	1927
George I. King, *b* 1860.	*Madagascar*	1899	1919
Arthur M Knight, *b* 1864	*Rangoon*	1903	1909
E. A. Knox, *b.* 1847.	*Manchester*	1903	1920
G H. Lauder, *b.* 1861	*Hong Kong*	1907	1910
J. Lofthouse, *b.* 1855	*Keewatin*	1902	1921
J. D Langley, *b* 1836	*Bendigo*	1907	1919
H. J. Molony, *b.* 1865	*Chch Kiang*	1908	1918
H.H Montgomery,*b.*1847	*Tasmania*	1889	1901
William R. Mounsey, *b.* 1868	*Labuan*	1909	1916
J. A. Newnham, *b.* 1852	*Saskatchewan*	1893	1912
E. A. Parry, *b.* 1860	*Guiana*	1900	1921
H. M. E. Price, *b* 1863	*Fuh-Kien*	1906	1918
J. H. G Randolph, *b.* 1866	*Guildford*	1909	1927
Archibald Robertson, *b.* 1853	*Exeter*	1903	1916
John Taylor Smith, *b.* 1860	*Sierra Leone*	1897	1901
Wm. Eden Smyth, *b* 1858	*Lebombo.*	1893	1912
H. K. Southwell, C.M.G., D.D., *b.* 1860	*Jewes*	1920	1926
Edward S. Talbot, *b.* 1844	*Winchester*	1895	1923
S. M. Taylor, *b.* 1859	*Kingston-on-Thames*	1915	1921
H. Tugwell, *b.* 1854	*Equatorial Africa*	1894	1921
T. C. Twitchell, *b.* 1866	*Polynesia*	1908	1921
H. R. Wakefield, C.B.E., *b.* 1854	*Birmingham*	1911	1924
H. P. Walsh, *b.* 1870	*Assam*	1905	1924
Jas. Edwd C. Welldon, *b.*1854	*Calcutta*	1898	1901
G. White, *b.* 1859	*Willochra*	1900	1925
Henry Whitehead, *b.* 1853	*Madras*	1899	1912
H. L. Wild, *b.* 1864	*Newcastle*	1915	1927
J. W. Williams, *b.* 1887	*Kaffraria*	1901	1922
Cecil J. Wood, *b.* 1873	*Melanesia*	1912	1919

CANADA.

Province of Canada.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Sees	Apptd	Clgy
Nova Scotia, C. L. Worrell, *b.* 1853 (*cons* 1904)	1915	140
Bishop Coadjutor, J. Hackenley, *b.* 1877	1925	

Bishops

Montreal, John Cragg Farthing, *b.* 1862	1909	140
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, *b.* 1868	1907	79
Quebec, Lennox Waldron Williams, *b.* 1859	1915	84

Province of Ontario.

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Huron, D. Williams, *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1905)	1926	152

Bishops

Algoma, R. R. Smith, *b.* 1872	1926	55
Niagara, Derwyn T. Owen, *b.* 1876	1925	86
Ontario, C. A. Seager, *b.* 1872	1926	78
Ottawa, J. C. Roper, *b.* 1859 (*cons* 1912)	1915	74
Toronto, J. F. Sweeny, *b.* 1857	1909	237

Province of Ruperts Land.

Archbishop and Primate of Canada.

Rupert's Land, S. P. Matheson, *b.* 1852 (*cons.* 1903), *Archbishop*, 1905; *Primate*, 1909	1905	111

Bishops

Athabasca, E. F. Robins, *b.* 1870	1912	9
Brandon, W. W. H. Thomas, *b.* 1875	1924	34
Calgary, L. R. Sherman, *b.* 1886	1927	85
Edmonton, H. A. Gray, *b.* 1872	1914	31
Keewatin, A. D. Dewdney, *b.* 1863	1921	17
Mackenzie River, W. A. Geddes, *b* 18—	1928	7
Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, *b* 1866	1909	14
Qu'Appelle, M. T. McA. Harding, *b.* 1865	1909	120
Saskatchewan, G. E. Lloyd, *b* 1862	1922	74
Yukon, Isaac O. Stringer, *b.* 1866	1905	8

Province of British Columbia.

Archbishop.

New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier, *b.* 1866 (*cons.* 1918; *Archbishop and Metropolitan*, 1925)	1925	63

Bishops.

Caledonia, George Alexander Rix, *b.* —	1928	16
Cariboo, W. R. Adams, *b.* 1877	1925	12
Columbia, C. De Veber Schofield, *b* 1872	1916	44
Kootenay, A. J. Doull, *b* 1870	1915	42

PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

Metropolitan Bishop.

Calcutta, Foss Westcott, *b.* 1863 (*cons.* 1905)	1919	120

Bishops.

Assam, George Clay Hubback, *b.*	1924	15
Bombay, Edwin Jas. Palmer, *b.* 1869	1908	94
Chota Nagpur, K. W. S. Kennedy	1926	50
Colombo, Mark Carpenter-Garnier, *b.* 1881	1924	93
Dornakal, V. S. Azariah, *b.* 1874	1913	94
Lahore, Henry B. Durrant, *b.* 1871	1913	110
Lucknow, Chas. J. G. Saunders, *b.* 1888	1928	96
Madras, E. H. M. Waller, *b.* 1870 (*c.* 1915)	1922	162
Nagpur, A. Wood, O.B.E., *b.* 1869 (*c.* 1920)	1926	40
Nasik, P. H. Loyd, *b.* —	1928	—
Rangoon, N. H. Tubbs, *b* 1879 (*c* 1923)	1928	49
Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura,	1928	86
Travancore and Cochin, E. A. L. Moore	1924	50

AUSTRALIA.

Province of New South Wales.

Archbishop and Metropolitan of New South Wales and Primate of Australia.

Sees	Apptd	Clgy.
Sydney, John Charles Wright, *b.* 186x (*c* 1909; *Archbp.* 1909; *Primate* 1910)	1909	291
Bp. Coadjutor G. A. D'Arcy Irvine	1926	

Bishops.

Armidale, W. F. Wentworth-Sheilds, *b.* 1867	1916	43
Bathurst, Horace Crotty	1928	55
Bp. Coadjutor A. L. Wylde	1927	
Goulburn, Lewis B. Radford, *b.* 1867	1915	62
Grafton, John Wm. Ashton, *b.* 1864	1921	44
Newcastle, George Merrick Long, C.B.E., *b* 1874 (*c.* 1911)	1928	84
Riverina, Reginald C. Halse, *b.* 188x	1925	31

Province of Victoria.

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Melbourne, H. C. Lees, *b.* 1870	1921	221

Bishops

Ballarat, P. C. T. Crick, *b.* 1881 (*c.* 1921)	1927	85
Bendigo, Donald Baker, *b.* 1882	1921	30
Gippsland, G. H. Cranswick, *b.* 1881	1917	34
St. Arnaud, Melville C. James, *b.*	1927	
Wangaratta, John Stephen Hart	1917	36

Province of Queensland.

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Brisbane, Gerald Sharp, *b.* 1865 (*c.* 1910; *Archbp. and Metropolitan*, 1921)	1921	115
Bp Coadj., H. F. Le Fanu, *b.* 1870	1915	

Bishops.

Carpentaria, Stephen H. Davies, *b.* 1884	1922	14
New Guinea, Henry Newton, *b.* 1867 (*c* 1915)	1922	16
N. Queensland, John O. Feetham, *b.* 1876	1913	20
Rockhampton, Fortescue L. Ash, *b.* 1885	1928	20

Province of Western Australia.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Perth, Charles Owen L. Riley, O.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1854 (*c.* 1894; *Archbp. and Metropolitan* 1914)	1914	72

Bishops.

Bunbury, Cecil Wilson, *b.* 1859 (1894)	1917	30
Kalgoorlie, William E. Elsey, *b.* 1879	1919	8
N.W. Australia (vacant)	1927	4

Independent Dioceses.

Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, *b.* 1869	1906	105
Fiji, L. S. Kempthorne, *b.* 1886	1923	6
Tasmania, Robert S. Hay, *b.* 1864	1919	100
Willochra, Richard Thomas, *b.*	1926	17

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Auckland, A. W. Averill, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910; *Archbp. and Metropolitan* 1925)	1925	120

Bishops.

Christchurch, Campbell West Watson, *b.* 1877 (*cons.* 1909)	1925	83
Dunedin, Isaac Richards, *b.* 1859	1920	46
Melanesia, F. M. Molyneux (*c.* 1924)	1928	
Asst. Bishop, E. N. Wilton	1928	35
Nelson, William C. Sadlier, *b.* 1868	1912	28
Waiapu, W. W. Sedgwick, *b.* 1859	1914	72
Waikato, C. A. Cherrington, *b.* 1873	1926	
Bp. Suffragan (Aotearoa), F. A. Bennett	1928	
Wellington, T. H. Sprott, O.B.E., *b.* 1856	1912	73

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sees	Apptd	Clgy.
Bloemfontein, Walter Julius Carey, *b.* 1875	1921	57
Asst, S. J. Haynes, *b* 1881 ...	1923	
Archbishop and Metropolitan.		
Cape Town, W. M. Carter, *b.* 1850 (*cons.* 1891; *Metropolitan* 1911) ...	1909	99
Bishop Coadjutor, J. O. Nash.	1909	
Bishops		
Damaraland, N. W. Fogarty, *b.* 1870	1924	4
George, H. B. Sidwell, *b.* 1863... ...	1911	26
Grahamstown, F. R. Phelps, *b* 1861 ...	1915	96
Johannesburg, A. B. L. Karney, *b* 1874	1922	—
Kimberley & Kuruman, Theodore Gibson, *b* 1896.....	1928	27
Lebombo, ...	1928	13
S. Rhodesia, E. F. Paget, M.C., *b.* ...	1925	29
Natal, Leonard L. Fisher, *b.* 1882 ...	1928	61
Pretoria, Neville S. Talbot, M.C., *b.* 1879	1920	27
St. Helena, W. A. Holbech, *b.* 1850 ...	1905	4
St. John's, Kaffraria, E. H. Etheridge, *b.* 1872	1923	60
Zululand, Wilmot L. Vyvyan, *b* 1861	1903	33

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.

Archbishop of West Indies

Antigua, Edward Hutson, C.M.G., *b* 1873 (*cons.* 1911, *Archbishop*, 1921)	1921	34
Bishops.		
Barbados, D. W. Bentley, *b.* (*c.* 1919)	1927	73
Guiana, Oswald H. Parry, *b.* 1869.....	1921	38
Honduras, Edward A. Dunn, *b.* 1869 ...	1917	—
Jamaica, G. E. C. De Carteret, *b.* 1866	1916	90
Asst. Bp, W. G. Hardie, M.A., *b.* 1878	1928	—
Nassau, Roscow G. Shedden, *b.* 1889 ...	1919	23
Trinidad, A. H. Anstey, *b* 1870	1918	—
Windward Islands, A. P. Berkeley, *b.* 1868 (*c* 1917)...	1927	

PROVINCE OF CHINA.

Chek Kiang, John Curtis, *b.* 18--	1908	42
Assist. Bishop, Tsae-Seng Sing	1918	
Fuh-Kien, John Hind, *b.* 1876	1918	41
Asst Bishop, Ding Ing ong	1927	
Honan, W. C. White, *b.* 1873...	1909	8
Kwangsi and Hunan, J. Holden, *b.*	1923	7
North China, F. L. Norris, *b.* 1864	1914	17
Shantung, Thomas Arnold Scott, *b.* 1880	1921	19
Victoria, Hong Kong, C. R. Duppuy, *b.* 1881	1920	31
West China, H. W. K. Mowll, *b.* 1890 ...	1922	30

PROVINCE OF JAPAN.

Sees	Apptd	Clgy.
Hokkaido, G. J. Walsh	1927	
Kyushiu (S Japan), A. Lea, *b.* 1868 ...	1909	8
Kobé, J. B. Simpson	1925	—
Nagoya, Heber J. Hamilton, *b.* 1864 ...	1912	31
Osaka, Y. Naide	1924	31
South Tokyo, Samuel Heaslett, *b.* 1875	1922	27
Tokyo, P. Y. Matsui	1928	—

UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Accra, John O. Aglionby, M.C., *b.* 1884	1924	7
Argentina and E. S. America, E. F. Every, *b.* 1862 (*cons* 1902)	1910	29
Bermuda, Arthur Heber Browne, *b* 1864	1925	—
Egypt and the Sudan, Llyn H. Gwynne, C.M.G., C.B.E., *b.* 1863	1908	—
Falklands, N. S. de Jersey, *b* 1866 ...	1919	18
Gibraltar, F. C. N. Hicks, *b* 1872 ...	1927	61
Jerusalem, Rennie MacInnes, *b.* 1870 ...	1914	26
Korea, Mark Napier Trollope, *b.* 1862	1911	15
Assist Bishop, J. I. Embling, *b.*	1926	
Labuan and Sarawak, E. D. L. Danson, *b.* 1879...	1917	12
Lagos, F. M. Jones, *b.* 1886	1919	
Assist. Bishops {I. Oluwole	1893	—
{A. W. Smith, *b* 1875	1925	
Madagascar, R. S. M. O'Ferrall, *b* 1890	1926	45
Masasi, W. V. Lucas, *b* 1883	1926	—
Mauritius, C. H. Golding-Bird, *b* 1874	1919	—
Mombasa, R. S. Heywood, *b* 1857... ...	1918	25
Newfoundland, Wm. Charles White, *b* 1864	1917	79
Niger, B. Lashrey, *b.* 1880	1921	84
Niger Delta (Suff.), A. W. Howells, *b* 1868	1919	
Northern Rhodesia, A. J. W. May, *b.* 1869	1914	5
Nyasaland, Thos. C. Fisher, *b.* 1871. ...	1910	18
Persia, J. H. Linton, *b.* 1879	1919	12
Sierra Leone, G. W. Wright, *b* 1873 ...	1923	50
Singapore, Basil C. Roberts, *b* 1887 ...	1927	22
Tanganyika, G. A. Chambers, *b.* ...	1927	—
Uganda, John J. Willis, O.B.E., *b* 1872	1912	68
Upper Nile, A. L. Kitching, *b* 1875	1926	—
Zanzibar, T. H. Birley, *b.* 1864	1925	56

The Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus.

Archbishop (Primate of the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus), Monsignor Kyrillos Vassiliou (*elected* 1916)

Bishops.

Paphos, Mrg. Jacovos Antzoulatos	1910	
Kition, Mrg. Nicodemus Mylonas	1918	
Kyrenia, Mgr. Makarios Myrianthéus	1917	

THE CHURCH IN WALES. (*Disestablished* March 31, 1920.)

ST. ASAPH. £4,200.

1st Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Wales, Most Rev. Alfred George Edwards, D.D., *cons.* 1889. (Palace, St. Asaph) [Signs A. G. Cambr.]... ... *elect. Archbp.* 1920

Dean, Very Rev. J. C. Du Buisson, M.A. (£700) 1927

BANGOR. £2,000.

74th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Alfred Howell Green, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Bangor.) [Signs C. Bangor] 1925

Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (£700) 1903

ST. DAVID'S. £4,500.

120th Bishop, David Lewis Prosser, D.D. ... 1927

Dean, Very Rev. W. Williams, B.D. ... (£700) 1919

LLANDAFF. £4,200.

95th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D. (The Palace, Llandaff) [Signs J. P. Llandaff] 1905

Dean, Very Rev. F. W. Worsley, D.D. (£700) 1926

MONMOUTH. £2,000.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. ... (Dosmond, Stow Park, Newport, Mon.) [Signs Monemuten] 1921

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,000.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Latham Bevan, D.D., *cons.* 1923. (The Palace, Brecon) ... 1923

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED 1869).

Sees	Archbishops	Apptd	Ch. Pop (1901)	Incumbents	Curates	Income of See.
Armagh...	Most Rev. Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1903)	1920	55,359 ..	59 ..	26 ...	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., *b.* 1872 (*cons.* 1915)	1920	70,532 ...	107 .	77 ...	2,500
	Bishops					
Meath	Most Rev John Ott, D.D., *b* 1874, *cons.* 1923, *trans.*	1927	9,891 .	43 ..	7 ...	1,500
Cashel. .	Rt Rev Robert Miller, D D., *b* 1871	1919	8,271 ..	37 ...	5 .	1,479
Clogher .	Rt Rev James Macmanaway, D D., *b.* 1860 .	1923	32,000 ..	49 ..	21 ...	1,441
Cork	Rt. Rev. Charles Benjamin Dowse, D D., *b.* 1862	1912	31,935 ...	75 ...	13 ...	1,703
Derry ..	Rt. Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D D., *b* 1872 ..	1916	47,746 ..	77 ...	15 .	2,140
Down	Rt Rev Charles T P. Grierson, D D., *b* 1856. ...	1919	226,810 ...	161 .	85 ..	1,750
Killaloe.	Rt Rev. Henry Edmund Patton, D D., *b* 1867	1924	9,222 ..	34 ..	7 .	1,500
Kilmore	Rt Rev. William Richard Moore, D.D., *b.* 1858	1915	31,210 ..	64	19 ...	1,542
Limerick	Rt Rev. Harry Vere White, D.D., *b.* 1854	1921	5,200 .	32 ..	7 ...	1,408
Ossory .	Rt. Rev. J Godfrey FitzM. Day, D D., *b* 1875	1920 ...	19,232 ..	64 ..	22 ..	1 535
Tuam ...	Rt. Rev. John Mason Harden, D.D., LL.D., *b.* 18	1928 .	7,000 ...	32 .	3 ...	1,493

ST PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. C. K. Irwin, B.D., Very Rev. H. B. Kennedy, B.D., J. A. Maconchy and Major E. H. C. Wellesley

Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), A. F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin, *Asst Sec* Rev. J. H. Yates, B.D.

Chief Accountant—George B. Butler.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, the Sovereign, as one of its members, being supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 20 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz.—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 13 co opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on Dec. 31, 1927, was only £37,749, charged with annuities to 12 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £10,317,137, made up of *Commutation* £37,749 *Private Endowments* £342,470, *Parochial Sustentation* £6,961,643, *Episcopal Sustentation* £572,089, *General Synod Funds* £684,850, and *Miscellaneous purposes* £1,718,336.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £10,054,754. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £353,538. The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes, 1927, was £208,406, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £338,597.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	The Rt Rev Bishops	Cons.	Clgy	Stipd.
Aberdeen.	Fred. Ll. Deane, D.D.	1917	47	£*952
Argyll...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907.	25 ..	*699
Brechin ..	Most Rev W. J. F Robberds, D.D. (*Primus* 1908)	1904	27	*1,350
Edinburgh	G. H. S. Walpole, D.D.	1910	75	£*1,392
Glasgow ..	E. T. S. Reid, D.D.	1912	98 ...	*882
Moray.....	A. J. Maclean, LL.D.	1904	22 ...	*892
St. Andrews,	C. E. Plumb, D.D.	1908	39	*1,330

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 419. Parsonages, 219. Clergy, 312. Communicants, 59,657.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the Universities and lay representatives from the Royal Burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom His Majesty the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are about 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. The number of communicants on the roll (Dec 31, 1927) was 759,797. The sum of £742,691 16s. 1d was (apart from Seat Rents levied by Church Authority and amounting to £73,538 1s. 1d.), but including legacies, amounted to £26,389 17s 4d., raised in 1927 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 80 years considerably over 500 chapels, at a cost for stipends and supplementary endowments of over £2,450,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,470. There are in addition 245 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. 11.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his *accession* is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act*, 1921, to declare the lawfulness of certain articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. The articles have been framed with a view to facilitating union among Presbyterian Churches in Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland (under the Presidency of Viscount Haldane), enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments Bill) was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 33) in 1925. The primary purpose of this legislative measure was to transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees, incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act 1921, the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church for behoof the latter.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, The Earl Stair, D.S.O., Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh.

MODERATOR (1928), Right Rev. J. Montgomery Campbell, D.D.,

Principal Clerk, Rev. J. T. Cox, D.D.

Depute Clerk, Rev. Duncan Cameron, B.D.

Procurator, William Chree, K.C., LL.D.

Agent of the Church, and Chairman of General Trustees, J. A. S. Millar, M.V.O., W.S., 20 Castle St., Edinburgh.

Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Speus, London.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland*, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 63 Presbyteries, and 2 Continental Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets the third week of May every year at the same time as that of the Established Church and of the remanent Free Church of Scotland. In the year ending Dec. 31, 1927, there were 1,441 congregations and 46 preaching stations. The total membership was 536,380, and there were 2,031 Sunday Schools, with 185,617 scholars and 25,180 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 434 European Mission Agents (and in addition 180 missionaries' wives, many of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and 5,340 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The amount raised on the field in 1927 was £309,354. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year 1927 amounted to £1,543,752. — *Moderator* (1928-9), Rev. J. Harry Miller, C.B.E., D.D.—*Offices*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh; and 232 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland* —The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 35 presbyteries, 585 ministers, 560 congregations, with 120,161 communicants, 94,042 families, 7,964 Sabbath-school teachers, and 100,345 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1927, this branch contributed by congregational effort £370,030 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £467,953.—*Moderator*, Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Smyth, M.A., LL.B. *General Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Church House, Belfast. *Junior General Secretary*, Rev. W. A. Watson, M.A., B.D.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 presbyteries, 352 congregations, 6 preaching stations, and 84,764 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 68 missionaries abroad, including 34 women. In 1927 the amount raised for all purposes was £408,737.—*Moderator* (1928-9), Rev. Prof. Carnegie Simpson, D.D. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. Lewis Robertson, M.A. *Fin. Sec.*, Percy Graham. *Church Offices*: 15 Russell Square, W.C. 1. *Publications Office*: 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000. The latest statistics of Methodism throughout the world (1927) are Ministers, 59,824; local preachers, 95,081, members and probationers, 11,869,388; Sunday schools, 79,372, officers and teachers, 1,023,673, scholars, 10,086,907; churches and other preaching places, 105,596. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.—*Pres. Designate* (1929), Rev William Frederick Lofthouse, M.A., D.D., Endcliffe Cottage, Friary Road, Handsworth, Birmingham; *Sec of the Conf*, Rev. Robert Bond, 107 Palace Road, Tulse Hill, London, S.W. 2.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

2 *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings," the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*Pres. Designate* (1929), Rev James H. Saxton, 56 Kingsley Road, Northampton. *Gen. Sec. of the Church*, W. Musson Kelley, St. Osyth, Lowther Hill, Forest Hill, London, S.E. 23.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

3. *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were:—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by Wm. O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline.—*President* (1928 29), Rev. C. Stedeford, 13 Silverbirch Road, Erdington, Birmingham; *Pres. Designate* (1929–30), Rev. R. H. B. Shapland, St. Paul's Square, Burton-on-Trent; *Sec.*, J. Duckworth, J.P., The Grange, Birch, Heywood, Lancs.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

4. *Independent Methodists*. This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

5. This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original reformers who seceded from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties. *Pres. Elect* (1929), Rev. S. J. Smith, "Elim," Upper Hayden Road, High Wycombe, Bucks; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. G. A. Metcalfe, Wesleyan Reform Book Room, 25 Change Alley, Sheffield.

RE-UNION

A scheme for the re-union of the Wesleyan Methodists, the Primitive Methodists and the United Methodist Churches has been approved by all three Conferences. The Wesleyan Methodists have referred it to the Provincial Synods for further consideration and approval. If the scheme be adopted, as seems probable, an Enabling Bill in Parliament will be necessary. It is anticipated that the first United Conference will meet in 1933.

The Statistics relate to Great Britain and Ireland only and are for the year 1928.

	Ministers	Lay Preachers.	Members	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,784	19,680	550,070	9,020	826,894
Primitive Methodists	1,090	13,284	222,744	4,353	386,422
United Methodist Church	545	4,724	146,802	2,208	237,269
Independent Methodists	392	...	10,825	166	24,972
Wesleyan Reform Union	26	472	10,875	222	24,982

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH OF WALES.

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is in federation with the Presbyterian Church of England, the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is also a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany. Churches in Assam, 1,399, communicants, 78,988; adherents (including communicants), 84,058.

In 1927 the body numbered—churches, 1,504, chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,756; ministers and preachers, 1,148, elders, 7,263, communicants, 189,132; on probation, 1,369; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 23,773; teachers and scholars, 179,532; adherents (including communicants), 308,144. Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1927, £203,198. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £461,596.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children, the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools. The English branch of the Church has 379 chapels and preaching stations, with 35,498 communicants. All the rest are Welsh.

Moderator (*South Wales*) *Synod*, Rev. Peter Hughes Griffith, London; (*North Wales*) Lord Clwyd.

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. E. O. Dines, M.A., B.Sc., Bangor.

Statistical Secretaries, Rev. J. Pritchard, M.A., B.D., Llanberis, and Mr. J. J. Jeremy, Carmarthen.

THE INDEPENDENTS

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 4,754 churches and preaching stations; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 2,916. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*, 1928-29 (*Joint Chairmen*), Rev. Bertram Smith and Francis Wrigley, B.A. *Secretary*, Rev. Sidney M. Berry, D.D. *Office and Publication Department*, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C 4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 37 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 4x, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.

AND THE BAPTISTS.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Congregationalists; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1927, 4,203 chapels and 2,102 pastors. The members numbered 415,083, Sunday-school teachers 60,048, and Sunday scholars 509,468. In the United States the "members" alone number 8,347,331. *President of the Baptist Union*, 1928-29, A. R. Doggart, J.P. *Secretary*, Rev. M. E. Aubrey. *Office*, The Baptist Church House, 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

The *Strict and Particular Baptists* have about 600 places of worship in England and Wales, and over 20,000 members, with two Foreign mission fields.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The chief of the Minor Religious Denominations is the General Assembly of **Unitarian and Free Christian Churches**, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Mortimer Rowe, B.A., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C. 2. The **Brethren** number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The **Society of Friends (Quakers)** consists of 19,044 members and has 390 places of worship in Great Britain, with 25 places of worship in Ireland and 2,197 members. *Central Offices* (*Great Britain*), Friends House, Euston Rd., N.W. 1; (*Ireland*), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The **Churches of Christ** have 24,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,739 teachers, and 16,821 scholars. The **Church of Christ, Scientist**, has in the British Isles 193 branches of The *First Church of Christ, Scientist*, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A (*Offices*, Talbot House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C. 2). The **Moravian Church** (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) has in the U.K. 41 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,511 communicants. The **Catholic Apostolic Church** has above 80 churches, including a fine Gothic building in Gordon Square, W.C.; the New Church (**Swedenborgian**), 75 societies with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (**Mormons**) have 82 churches. The **Free Church of England** (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) combines two churches, the Free Church founded in 1844 and the Reformed Church founded (in New York) in 1873. *Presiding Bishop*, Rt. Rev. R. Brook Lander, D.D., Sutton Lodge, Sutton, Surrey; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. A. V. Bland, D.D., Rydal Mount, Morecambe. **The Old Roman Catholic Church**: *Archbishop in Gt. Britain*, Most Rev. Bernard Mary Williams, Madam's Wood, Painswick, Stroud, Glos. **The Seventh Day Adventists** (*Hdqrs.*, Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts) have 67 organized churches, 32 companies, and 4,628 members in the British Isles. The **Greeks** (*Exarch of Western and Northern Europe*, Metropolitan of Thyateira, Archbishop Germanos, 20, Newton Road, Bayswater, W. 2) have St. Sophia's Cathedral (Moscow Road, W. 2) and churches in Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The **Armenians** have a church in London (S. Sarkis, Iverna Gardens) and in Manchester (St. Trinity, Upper Brook Street), the **French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss** in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for **Moslems** in Melrose Road, Southfields.

The Jews. — Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 **Jews**, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 300 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. Chief Rabbi's Office, 4, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C. 3. Their number throughout the world is computed at 15,000,000.

In *England* and *Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 40 Archiepiscopal and 122 Episcopal Sees, with 53 Vicariates and 26 Prefectures.

The *Catholic Directory* of 1927 estimates the Catholic population of England and Wales (1926) at 2,055,860, Scotland 606,650, Ireland (Census figures 1911) 3,242,670. The figures for India (1928) are 2,856,237, Ceylon (1921) 385,507, Canada (1921) 3,383,663, Australian Commonwealth (1921) 1,172,661, New Zealand (1921) 165,577, and Union of South Africa 165,630, the total for the British Empire being 15,289,660; and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 334,664,791.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

		Cons	Clergy
	Archbishops.		
Westminster, Francis, Cardinal Bourne (*translated from* S'thwark 1903)	1896		516
Bishops Auxiliary, Joseph Butt (*cons.* 1911); Manuel Bidwell (*cons.* 1917)			
Cardiff, Francis Mostyn		1895	140
Birmingham, John McIntyre		1912	352
Bp Auxil, John Barrett		1927	
Liverpool, Richard Downey		1928	424
Bp. Auxil, Thomas Dobson		1922	
Bishops.			
Brentwood, Arthur Doubleday		1920	110
Clifton, George A Burton		1902	129
Hexham and Newcastle, Joseph Thotman		1925	252
Lancaster, Thomas Wulstan Pearson		1925	135
Leeds, J R Cowgill		1905	223
Menevia, Wales, Francis Vaughan		1926	119
Middlesbrough, Richard Lacy		1879	141
Bishop Coadjutor, Thomas Shine		1921	
Northampton, Dudley C. Cary Elwes		1921	107
Nottingham, Thomas Dunn		1916	155
Plymouth,			135
Portsmouth, Wm. Timothy Cotter		1910	231
Salford, Thomas Henshaw		1926	389
Shrewsbury, Hugh Singleton		1908	106
Southwark, Peter E Amigo		1904	496
Bp. Auxil., W. Brown		1924	
SCOTLAND —*Archbishops.*			
St. Andrews & Edinburgh, James A. Smith (*trans. from* Dunkeld 1900)	1890		111
Bishop Auxiliary, Henry Graham	1917		
Glasgow, Donald Mackintosh	1922		348
Bishops.			
Aberdeen, George Bennett		1918	68
Argyll & Isles, Donald Martin		1919	28
Dunkeld, John Toner		1914	46
Galloway, James McCarthy		1914	37
BRITISH DOMINIONS.			
Ireland.—*Archbishops.*			
Armagh, Joseph MacRory (*cons.* 1915)	1928		187
Dublin, Edward Byrne	1920		651
Cashel, John Harty	1914		118
Tuam, T. P. Gilmartin	1910		167
Bishops.			
Achonry, Patrick Morrisroe		1911	51
Ardagh, James McNamee		1927	107
Clogher, Patrick McKenna		1909	107
Clonfert, John Dignan		1924	60
Cloyne, James Roche		1926	138
Cork, Daniel Cohalan		1914	222
Derry, Bernard O'Kane		1926	115
Down & Connor,			184
Dromore, Edward Mulhern		1916	66
Elphin, Edward Doorly		1923	104
Ferns, William Codd		1918	133
Galway and Kilmacduagh Thomas O'Doherty (*trans* 1923)		1919	93
Kerry, Michael O'Brien		1927	125
Kildare & Leighlin, Matthew Cullen		1927	137
Killala, James Naughton		1912	48
Kilmaloe, Michael Fogarty		1904	160
Kilmore, Patrick Finegan		1910	124
Limerick, David Keane		1924	162
Meath,			154
Ossory, Patrick Collier	1928		127
Raphoe, William McNeely	1923		80
Ross, James Roche	1926		30
Waterf'd & Lismore, Bernard Hackett	1916		167
Europe.—*Bishops.*		Cons	
Malta, Maurus Caruana, Bp, Archb.		1915	
Gozo, Michael Gonzi		1924	
Gibraltar, Richard Fitzgerald		1927	
America.			
Delegate-Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Andrew Cassulo			
Archbishops.		Cons	
Edmonton, Henry O'Leary		1913	
Halifax, Edward MacCarthy		1906	
Kingston, Michael J. Spratt		1911	
Montreal, Paul N. Bruchesi		1897	
Abp Coadj., George Gauthier		1912	
Bp Auxl., Alphonsus Deschamps		1925	
Ottawa, Joseph William Forbes		1928	
Port of Spain, John Pius Dowling, O.P.		1909	
Quebec, Cardinal Raymond Rouleau		1926	
Bp. Auxil., Homer Plante		1927	
Regina, Olivier Mathieu		1911	
St. Boniface, Arthur Béliveau		1913	
St. John's, Newfoundland, Edward Roche		1915	
Sherbrooke, Alphonsus Gagnon		1927	
Toronto, Neil MacNeil		1895	
Vancouver, B.C., Timothy Casey		1900	
Bp. Coadj., William Duke		1928	
Winnipeg, Alfred Sinnott		1916	
Bishops.			
Alexandria, Felix Couturier		1919	
Antigonish, James Morrison		1912	
Athabasca, Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.		1891	
Coadjutor, Celestine Joussard		1909	
Belize, Joseph A. Murphy		1924	
Calgary, John Kidd		1925	
Charlottetown, Louis O'Leary		1914	
Chatham, N.B, Patrick Chisson		1917	
Chicoutimi, Charles Lamarche		1928	
Demerara, Compton T. Galton, Vic Ap.		1902	
Gaspe, Francis Ross		1922	
Gulf of St. Lawrence, J Leventoux, Vic. Ap.		1922	
Hazleybury, Louis Rhéaume		1923	
Hamilton, John McNally (*trans.* 1924)		1913	
Harbour-Grace, John March		1906	
Jamaica, Joseph Dinaud		1927	
Joliette, Joseph Papineau		1928	
Keewatin, Ovide Charlebois		1910	
London, Michael Fallon		1910	
Mackenzie, Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.		1902	
Mont Laurier, Joseph Eugène Limoges		1922	
Nicolet, Joseph S. Brunault		1899	
North Ontario, J. Hallé, Vic. Ap.		1921	
Pembroke, Patrick Ryan		1912	
Peterboro', Michael O'Brien		1913	
Prince Albert & Saskatoon, J. Prud'homme		1921	
Rimouski, G. Courchesne		1918	
Roseau, James Moris		1922	
St. George's, N F., Henry Renouf		1920	
St. Hyacinth, Fabius Decelles		1924	
St. John, N. Brunswick, Edward Le Blanc		1912	
Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard		1904	
Sherbrooke, Alphonsus Gagnon		1923	
Three Rivers, F. X. Cloutier		1899	
Bp. Aux., Alfred Comtois		1926	

	Cons.
Vallejuelo, Alfred Langlois	1923
Victoria, B.C., Thomas O'Donnell	1924
Yukon & Pr Rupert, Emilius Bunoz, Vic. Ap.	1917
Bishop for Ruthenians in Canada, Niceta Budka, *res* Winnipeg	1912

Africa.

Delegate-Apostolic to S. Africa, Abp Jordan Gijlswijk.	
Delegate Apost to Egypt and Arabia, Alp Valerio Valeri	1927

Bishops

Bagamoyo, Bartholomew Wilson, V. A.	1924
Bahr-el-Ghazal, Antony Stoppani, V. A.	1917
Bangweolo, Stephen Larue, V. A.	1913
Basutoland, Julius J. Cénez, V. A.	1909
Benin, Coast of, Ferdinand Terrien, Vic. Ap	1912
Cameroons, Peter Rogan, Vic Ap	1926
Cape of Good Hope, East, Hugh MacSherry, V. A.	1896
Cape of Good Hope, West, Bernard O'Riley, Vic. Ap.	1925
Dar-es-Salaam, Gabriel Zelger, Vic Ap.	1913
Delta of the Nile, Julius Girard, V. A.	1921
Egypt, Hyginus Nuti, Vic. Ap	1922
Eshowe, Thomas Spreiter, Vic. Ap.	1906
Gold Coast, Ernest Hauger	1925
Kenya, Joseph Perrachon	1926
Khartum, Paul Silvestri, V. A.	1925
Kilima-Njaro, Henry Gogarty	1924
Kimberley, David O'Leary, Vic. Ap	1925
Lower Niger, I. Shanahan, Vic Ap.	1920
Lower Volta, Augustus Hermann, Vic Ap.	1923
Mariannhill, Adalbert Fleischer, V. A.	1922
Natal, Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.	1904
Nyasa, Mathurin Guillemé, Vic. Ap.	1911
Orange River, J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1898
Port Louis, James Leen	1925
Port Victoria, Seychelles, Louis Gumy.	1921
Shiré, Louis Auneau, Vic Ap.	1910
Sierra Leone, John O'Gorman, Vic Ap.	1903
Southern Nigeria, Ignatius Shanahan	1920
Bp. Coad., Charles Heerey	1927
Suez Canal, Columban Dreyer	1927
Tanganyika, Joseph Barraux, Vic. Ap.	1920
Togo, John Casson	1923
Transvaal, David O'Leary	1925
Uganda, Henry Streicher	1927
Upper Nile, John V. Campling	1925
Western Nigeria, Thos. Broderick, Vic. Ap.	1918
Windhoek, John Gotthard	1926
Zanzibar, John Gerald Neville, Vic Ap.	1923

Asia.

Delegate-Apostolic to India, Abp. Edward Mooney.	

Patriarch.

Jerusalem, Louis Barlassina	1918
Bp. Auxil., Godric Kean	1924

Archbishops.

Agra, Angelo Bernacchioni	1918
Bombay, Joachim Lima	1928
Calcutta, Ferdinand Périer	1921
Colombo, Antony Coudert	1898
Cyprus, Paul Aouad	1921
Ernakulam, Augustine Kandathil	1911
Madras, Eugene Médériet	1928
Simla, Anselm John Kenealy	1921
Verapoly, Angelo Cecilia	1915

Bishops.

Ajmer, Henry Canmont	1913
Allahabad, Joseph Poli	1915
Arabia (Aden), Ladislas Henry Vanni	1916
Burma, East, Victor Emml. Sagrada, V. A.	1909
Burma, North, Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A.	1906
Burma, South, Felix Perroy, Vicar Ap.	1920
Calicut, Paul Perini	1910
Changanacherry, James Kallacherry	1927
Cochin, Jose Ribeiro	1909
Coimbatore, Augustine Roy	1904
Dacca, Joseph Legrand	1916
Bp. Aux, Timothy Crowley	1927
Dinapur, (vacant)	
Galle, The Bp. of Trincomalee, A. A.	1927
Hong Kong, Henry Valtorta	1926
Hyderabad, Denis Vismara	1909
Jaffna, Alfred Guyomard	1924
Kandy, Bede Beekmeyer	1912
Kottayam, Alexander Chulaparambil	1914
Krishnagar, (vacant)	
Kumbaconam, Mary Aug. Chapuis	1911
Lahore, Hector Catry	1928
Malacca, Peter L. Pernichon	1920
Mangalore, V. J. de Souza	1928
Meliapur, T. E. Ribeiro V de Castro	1899
Mysore, Maurice Bernard Despatures	1922
Nagpur, Francis S. Coppel	1907
Nellore, (vacant)	
Patna (vacant)	
Poona (Adm Ap The Abp. of Bombay)	
Quilon, A. M. Benziger	1900
Ranchi, L van Hoeck	1921
Trichinopoly, A Faisandier	1909
Trichur, Francis Vazhapilly	1921
Trincomalee, Gaston Robichez	1917
Tuticorn, Francis Roche	1923
Vizagapatam, Peter Rossillon	1918

Australia.

Delegate-Apostolic to Australasia Abp Cattaneo.	

Archbishops

Adelaide, Robt. W. Spence	1914
Brisbane, James Duhig	1905
Hobart	
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix	1912
Perth, Patrick Joseph Clune	1913
Sydney, Michael Kelly	1901
Archbp Coadj., Michael Sheehan	1922

Bishops

Armidale, Patrick J. O'Connor	1903
Ballarat, Daniel Foley	1916
Bathurst, John Norton	1926
Central Oceania, Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap.	1912
Cooktown, John Heavey	1924
Eastern New Guinea, Francis Wolf.	1924
Fiji, Charles Nicolas	1918
Geraldton	
Gilbert Islands, Joseph Bach, Vic Ap	1927
Goulburn, John Barry	1924
Kimberley, Ernest Coppo, Vic. Ap.	1923
Lismore, John Carroll	1910
Maitland, Patrick Dwyer	1897
Marianne Islands, J. Lopez de Rey	1923
Navigator Islands, J. Darnand, Vic. Ap.	1919
Papuasia, A. G. de Boismenu	1899
Ruband, Gerard Vesters	1923
Port Augusta, Andrew Killian	1924
Rockhampton, Joseph Shiel	1912
Sale, Richard Ryan	1923
Sandhurst, John MacCarthy	1917
South Solomon Islands, Aloysius Raucaz	1920
Wagga-Wagga, Joseph Dwyer	1928
Wilcannia Forbes, William Hayden	1918

New Zealand.

Archbishop.

Wellington, Francis Redwood	1874
Archbishop Coadj, Thomas O'Shea	1923

Bishops.

Auckland, Henry William Cleary, O.B.E.	1920
Bishop Coadj, James Liston	1920
Christchurch, Matthew Joseph Brodie	1926
Dunedin, James White	1920

Cathedrals, Churches, &c.

ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

	See.	*Period and total length (in feet)*
Bath & Wells (Wells)		12th-14th Cent.	383
Birmingham.		18th Cent (Archer)	
Bradford.		15th Cent.	
Bristol.		14th Cent. (Nave 19th Cent.)	300
Canterbury		11th-16th Cent.	517
Carlisle.		12th-14th Cent.	204
Chelmsford.		15th Cent.	
Chester.		13th Cent.	345
Chichester.		11th-12th Cent.	376
Coventry.		14th Cent.	
Durham.		11th-12th Cent.	470
Ely.		11th-12th Cent.	521
Exeter.		12th-13th Cent.	383
Gloucester		11th Cent.	420
Guildford (Holy Trinity)			
Hereford.		12th Cent.	342
Lichfield.		13th-14th Cent. (Three spires)	371
Lincoln.		11th-12th Cent. (Central tower 271 feet.)	481
Liverpool.		20th Cent. Largest in England (when completed)	611
London		St Paul's Cathedral, 17th Cent.	479
Manchester.		15th Cent.	
Newcastle.		15th Cent. (Spire 195 feet.)	
Norwich.		11th-12th Cent.	399
Oxford.		Christ Church, 12th Cent.	179
Peterborough		12th Cent.	426
Ripon Minster		12th-13th Cent.	270
Rochester.		12th-14th Cent.	306
St. Albans		12th-14th Cent.	521
St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich (Bury St Edmunds).		15th Cent.	
Salisbury		13th Cent. (Spire 404 feet)	449
Sheffield.		14th-15th Cent.	
Sodor & Man		(Pro-Cathedral Chapel, St. Nicholas, Bishopscourt, I. of Man)	
Southwark.		13th Cent.	
Southwell Minster.		12th-13th Cent.	
Truro		19th Cent.	275
Wakefield.		15th Cent.	
Winchester.		11th-15th Cent.	526
Worcester.		11th-13th Cent.	400
York Minster.		11th-13th Cent.	486

WELSH CATHEDRALS.

	See.	*Period and total length (in feet).*
Bangor.		15th-16th Cent.	
Llandaff.		12th Cent.	
Monmouth.		Pro-Cathedral, St. Woollos, Newport, 13th. Cent.	
St. Asaph.		15th Cent.	
St. David's.		12th-14th Cent.	
Swansea & Brecon.		(Brecon) 12th-13th C.	

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C. 4. (1675-1710) cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6*d*.; golden gallery, 1*s*; crypt, 6*d*.; ball, 1*s*; total, 3*s*. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Weekdays at 8, *10, 1.15, *4. (*Services are choral). To the S. are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, S.W. 1 (built A.D. 1050-1760). — Open on week-days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6*d*., except on Mondays (open free); wax effigies, 6*d*. Norman undercroft, 3*d*. Transepts open on Sundays for service only, and Nave only between services. Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.15. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., School Service at 9.30; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters, King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I., Edward III., Henry V., Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I. in 1297. The Chapel of the Pyx is open on Tuesday and Saturday.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E. 1.—Mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 7.30, 8, and 11 a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days 7.30, 8 and 5 p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle, the altar screen (erected 1520) has been restored, the tomb of Bishop Andrewes (died 1625) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir) is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner), and is still used for this purpose.

ALL HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C. 3—15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass effigies, Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons; crypt of earlier church rediscovered in 1926.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W. 1. Built by Butterfield in 1859. Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music.

BOW CHURCH (ST MARY-LE-BOW), Cheapside, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren with beautiful steeple (222 ft.) 11th century crypt and church open daily (except M.) 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Since 17th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a "Cockney." The 11th century church was built on stone arches or "bows."

CHRIST CHURCH, GREYFRIARS, E.C. 1.—Rebuilt by Wren. The organ (repaired 1921) is by Renatus Harris, and the marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Until removal to Horsham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), the site of which is now occupied by the G.P.O., attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Grecians." Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21). "Spital Sermon" is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

CHRIST CHURCH, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Vicar*, Rev. P. T. R. R. Kirk, M.A.

GUARDS' CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St. James's Pk., S.W. 1).—Chapel redecorated in 1878. Open to visitors on week days, 10 to 1 and 2 to 4 (Mondays and Saturdays, 10 to 12). Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R.M. Chapel, Wellington Barracks); Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; evening service at 6.30 p.m. (no tickets required for these services).

HOLY TRINITY, Minories, Aldgate, E. 1 —(Dismantled and now a Sunday school) Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St Mary'lebone Church), was rebuilt in early 18th century In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician)

ST. ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. 1.—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music; organ by Willis. *Vicar*, Rev. H. Ross. Services on Sundays Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.30; solemn, with sermon, at 11, matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2 15; children's service and catechising, 3, evensong at 6.30; frequent mission services. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST. ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C 4 (near the site of the King's Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C 3 —An early 16th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith

ST. ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. 1 —Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E C. 1, the oldest church in London (A.D. 1123) — *Rector*, Rev. W. F. C. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere N. transept restored and reopened in June, 1893 Crypt, Lady Chapel and Cloisters opened 1905 1928. Open free daily (Sundays for service only, 8.45; 11.0; 6.30).

ST. BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E C 4 - Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1573–1652, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St Benet is the Metropolitan Welch Church.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Wynkyn de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand W.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I., *see* p. 102) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons," and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark, Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3 — Rebuilt by Wren, contains handsome carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street, E C. 3.--Rebuilt by Wren with fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, 1817–1821; contains many monuments.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end, organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re-opened 1919, after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917.

ST ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E.C 2. (14th and 15th century)—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W 1 (18th century, famous for fashionable marriages).—"George Eliot," Mr. Asquith, and Theodore Roosevelt were among those married here

ST. GEORGE'S, Southwark, S.E —(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497–1569) and Edward Cocker (1631–1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetik." (The expression, "according to Cocker," refers to this book.)

ST GILES'S, Cripplegate, E.C 2 (14th century). —Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies

ST HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E.C 2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr William Prentice, an American. In St Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1922

ST. JAMES'S GARLICKHITHE, Garlick Hill, E.C 4, has four stained glass windows, one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13, 1917. It is proposed that the window should not be completely replaced, and that year by year on the anniversary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for merciful preservation from sudden and violent death. The "Bomb" Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the "Lion" Sermon (*see* St. Katherine Cree, *below*).

ST. JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Built by Wren with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St. James's.

ST. JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E C. 1 —Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt).

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E C. 3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1630)

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488–1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St Magnus (1564–1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551–1557).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas

ST. MARGARET PATTENS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics

ST. MARY, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith, "drowned off Staten Island in 1782." John Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH (above the City and South London Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith, contains a memorial to Sir Wm Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, who died in London in 1695

ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), contains the tomb of "Dick Whittington (*see* p. 561) and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece

ST. OLAVE, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Watts, "President of the Council of New York"; also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Stanning) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec. 16, 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (*q.v.*) attend service here.

ST. PAUL'S, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor).

ST. PETER'S, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C. 1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (*see* footnote, col. 2). The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt John Smith, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England," who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocohontas. (Princess Pocohontas is buried in Gravesend, *see* p. 385).

ST. STEPHEN'S, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.—The Rev. John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year, was vicar of this church from 1624 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren (and considered, with Bow Church, *q.v.*, and St. Bride's, *q.v.*, one of his greatest successes), contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.: (re-built about 1505, on site of 13th century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864). Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving. Sunday services at 11 15 and 6.

ST SWITHIN'S CHURCH, St Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S.) wall *London Stone*, the miliarium from which in Roman times the miles (*millia passuum*) were measured. This stone is mentioned in King Henry VI., Pt. II.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH, south side of Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—The largest of the five remaining round churches in England, the other four being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow. The Norman church, restored 1840–1845, is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. For admission, application should be made (before Saturday) to the Under Treasurer, Middle Temple, or Inner Temple, E.C. 4. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. W. H. Draper, M.A.

WREN'S CHURCHES.—Many of the *Churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2–6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The total cost of the fifty churches was £263,786 10*s.* 4½*d.*, the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,460 6*s.* 8½*d.* (£7,388 8*s.* 7½*d.* for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast-Foster (£1,853 15*s.* 6*d.*).

Church of Scotland.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. Moffett, B.A., 2, Taviton Street, W.C. 1.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 11 and 6.30.

Congregational.

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH, 364 Brixton Road, S.W. 9.—Rev. B. Snell, M.A. Sundays, 11 and 6.45; Thursdays at 8 p.m.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1. Sundays, 11 and 7.—Rev F. W. Norwood, D.D.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Pastor*, Rev. William C. Poole, Ph.D. (*Pastor Emeritus*, Rev. F. B. Meyer, D.D.). Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost was largely defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11 and 7.

* The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are:—All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Katherine Cree; and St. Olave Hart Street. Of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows, Staining, only the tower; St. Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire, but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704.

FELLOWSHIP GUILD SERVICES, instituted by Miss Maude Royden and Dr Percy Dearmer at Kensington Town Hall in March, 1920, and removed in June, 1921, to Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sundays, Music and address, 3.30, and service and sermon, 6 30.

HARECOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, St Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 1.—Founded about 1648 in Hare Court, Aldersgate, and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died at the House of a Deacon of Harecourt *Pastor*, Rev Robert Anderson. Sundays, 11 and 6 30; Wednesdays, 8.0 p.m

THE KING'S WEIGH HOUSE, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D. Sundays, 11 a m. and 7 p m Thurs 7 30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1856.—Sunday Services at 11 and 6 45; Tuesdays at 8. The Church, with the Memorial Chapel, may be seen at any time.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a m. and 7 p.m., Wed., 8 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. J. P. Stephens, M.A.

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W 1.—Sundays, 11 and 7.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev George Whitefield, M A., in 1756 Institutional Church founded by Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M A., M.P., in 1903. *Superintendent Minister*, Rev. A. D. Belden, B D *Organizing Sec.*, Harry E. Gaze. Sunday Services, 11 and 7. Men's Meetings, 3 15 Thursday Service, 7 p m. Institute and Clubs for young people open daily.

Baptist.

BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHURCH, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—Sundays, 11 and 7; Thursdays, 8 p.m.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S E 11 (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1861-1892)—Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30 *Pastor*, Rev. H Tydeman Chilvers.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd, Bayswater, W. 2—*Pastor*, Rev. S. W. Hughes, D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 7 30 p.m

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C. 1. "The Cathedral of Wesleyan Methodism." Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6 30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Minister*, Rev. George H. McNeal, M.A., 49 City Road, E.C. 1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1683), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susannah Wesley (1742). To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Sunday Services, 11 a m. and 7 p.m. *Sunday Preacher*, Rev. Insdale T. Young, D.D

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7 30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon), Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3 15, Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7 *Week-days* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8 30, 9, Capitular High Mass, 10 30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3 15, Matins and Lauds, 6, Sermon and Benediction, 8 15. *Holidays of Obligation* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7 30, 8, 8 30, 9, Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8 15. Church open 6 30 a m. to 9.30 p.m Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt Campanile open to public, admission 6*d*.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, S E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." *Sundays* Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon), High Mass, 10 30, Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6 30 p.m. *Week-days* Low Masses, 7, 7 30, 8, 10. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15 *Holidays of Obligation*. Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6 30-1 and 2.30-9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6 30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 10 45; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3 30, Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 6 30, 7, 7 30, 8, 8 30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday) Holidays: High Mass, 10 45; Low Mass, 12 Thursdays and Saturdays, 4 30, Benediction. Great Day—St Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11, Solemn Vespers, 4 30; Benediction, 8.

Dutch Reformed.

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch, contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—*First Church of Christ, Scientist* (Sloane Terrace, S.W 1); *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace W. 8); *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W 1), *Fourth* (Library Hall, Church Street, Stoke Newington, N. 16), *Fifth* (58, Crouch Hill, N. 4); *Sixth* (Chelverton Road, Putney, S.W. 15), *Seventh* (Wright's Lane, Kensington, W. 8); *Eighth* (20, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W. 2); *Ninth* (Broadway Buildings, Broadway, Westminster, S.W 1), *Tenth* (Bennett Park Hall, Blackheath, S.E. 3); *Eleventh* (Nutford Place, Bryanston Square, W. 1); *Twelfth* (Ullswater Road, West Norwood, S.E. 27); *Society* (Strand) (Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2).

Jews.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C. 3.—Founded during Commonwealth; present building erected in 1701. The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St. James's Place, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C. 3. — Founded in 1692 (present building 1790)

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street, W. 1.

Educational Statistics.

I.—Elementary.

Statutes require parents in *England and Wales* to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age, in *Scotland*, to provide efficient education up to 15 years, in *Ireland*, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years

In *England and Wales* (1926) there were 20,727 public elementary schools with accommodation for 7,050,024 pupils and average attendance of 4,956,585; in addition, there were 124 special schools for blind and deaf children, with accommodation for 8,846, and 432 for defective and epileptic children, with accommodation for 36,425. There were (1926) 31,614 certificated college-trained men teachers and 60,050 women, 5,792 certificated non college-trained men teachers and 21,835 women, and 2,158 uncertificated men and 31,644 uncertificated women

In *Scotland* (1926) there were 2,896 primary schools with accommodation for 867,589, and average attendance of 585,678. There were (1926) 3,676 certificated men teachers and 14,696 women teachers, 4 provisionally certificated and assistant men, and 50 women.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, &c.—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, &c., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child-welfare generally.

II.—Education beyond Elementary.

Secondary

The aims, methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, &c., employments.

In *England and Wales* (1926) the number of Secondary schools recognised for grant was 1,301, with 9,721 full time men and 9,919 full time women teachers. The Authorities aim at securing graduate teachers as far as possible. The full time pupils numbered 46,225 boys and 44,541 girls under 12; 129,913 boys and 109,354 girls between 12 and 16; 18,153 boys and 19,378 girls over 16—a total of 194,291 boys and 173,273 girls. Of these about one-fourth come up from elementary schools with "free places," others with scholarships. Nine-tenths of these schools receive State grants, and nearly one-third are controlled by Local Authorities. Fees are charged to most of the pupils. Of these "efficient" schools about 40 per cent. receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The system in *Wales* is much the same as in England, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are called "Intermediate" in many cases. In Wales there is a Central Welsh Board.

In *Scotland* there are Preparatory and Secondary Departments under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as the Elementary schools. In 1926 there were 209 Preparatory Departments with 76,136 children on the Register and average attendances of 66,015, and 249 Secondary Departments with 74,279 children on the Register and average attendances of 71,676. The Authorities aim at securing honours graduates as far as possible, and all teachers are certificated.

Technical.

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools and in Day Technical Classes and Technical Institution Courses (mostly controlled by Local Authorities). State grants are paid on the number of students of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses, Tutorial Classes, and also Schools of Art, Branch Schools of Art, and Art Classes. In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner.

Training.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose; in *Scotland* all candidates for employment as teachers must undertake a course of training of at least one year in teaching.

Universities.

Many of these institutions now receive annual State grants, mainly in the form of "block" grants paid by the Treasury on the advice of the University Grants Committee. Substantial grants are also received from local Education Authorities in England and Wales. State grants to Irish Institutions were transferred from the Treasury to the Irish Governments as from April, 1922.

In 1924-5 the Professors and Undergraduates were approximately as under:—

Universities.	Professors, &c.	Under graduates.
England (10)	3,074	31,250
Wales (1)	362	2,750
Scotland (4)	730	10,090
Total (15)	4,165	44,090

Expenditure on Education, 1925-26

(Out of the Parliamentary Vote).

Branches.	England & Wales	Scotland.
	£	£
Elementary	31,509,606	5,476,808
Higher.....	7,179,958	
Administration and Inspection	807,107	127,675
Teachers Pensions	3,743,886	652,042
Museums, etc.	200,244	24,982
Ex-Service Officers & Men	6,288	1,474
Deduct—		
Appropriations in Aid	2,620,476	389,268
Net Total	...£40,826,413	£5,877,658

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1929

Hilary, or Lent, Jan 14 to March 23
Trinity, April 3 to July 6.
Michaelmas, Oct. 1 to Dec 17.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

Chancellor, The Viscount Grey, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., *Balliol*..... Elect 1928
High Steward, The Earl of Birkenhead, Hon D.C.L., *Merton*..... 1922
Vice-Chancellor, F. W. Pember, D.C.L., Warden of *All Souls*..... 1926
Proctors, C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., *Worcester*; S. Casson, M.A., *New Coll*..... 1928
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, D.C.L. *Hertford*; Sir C. W. C. Oman, D.C.L., *All Souls*..... 1924
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L., Principal of *Jesus*..... 1925
Public Orator, A. B. Poynton, M.A., *Univ*
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., *Ch.Ch*..... 1899
Bodley's Librarian, Arthur Ernest Cowley, D.Litt., *Magdalen*..... 1919
Sub-Librarians, H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt., *All Souls*, 1914; E. Lobel, M.A., *Queen's* 1919
Keeper of Archives, S. Gibson, M.A., *Non-Coll.* 1927
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, E. T. Leeds, M.A., *B.N.C.*..... 1928
Curator of the Lewis Evans' Collection, R. T. Gunther, M.A., *Magdalen*..... 1924
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A., *Magdalen*..... 1909
Registrar of the University, E. S. Craig, M.A., *Magdalen*..... 1924
Assistant Registrar, S. Caldwell, M.A., *Wadham*..... 1925
Secretary of Faculties, H. M. Margoliouth, M.A., *Oriel*..... 1925
Radcliffe Observer, H. Knox-Shaw, D.Sc., *Trin.*..... 1924
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, T. V. Barker, D.Sc., *B.N.C.*..... 1928
Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, J. F. Stenning, M.A., *Warden of Wadham*..... 1928
Acting Curator of Schools, F. W. Green, M.A., *Merton*..... 1927
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.*..... 1908
Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch*, 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., *St. John's*..... 1908
University Counsel, W. A. Greene, K.C., M.A., *All Souls*..... 1927
Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.*..... 1908
Summoner of Preachers, H. M. Lodge, Hon. M.A.....
Clerk of the Schools, E. H. Bellamy, Hon. M.A. 1919 1900
Secretary to Delegates of—
Examination of Schools, C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., *Worcester*.
Extra-Mural Studies, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A., *Trinity*..... 1919
Local Exams., W. C. Burnet, M.A., *Worcester*.
University Museum, S. G. P. Plant, D.Phil., *Magdalen*.....
University Press, R. W. Chapman, M.A., *Oriel*.
Secretary of—
Committee for Appointments, R. Truslove, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
Adviser to Overseas Students, H. S. Williamson, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
The Rhodes Trustees, F. J. Wylie, M.A., *B.N.C.*
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund, Nigel Bond, M.A., *Magd*, 49 Sloane Square, London, S.W. 1.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; The Vice-Chancellor, Proctors; The Master of *Pembroke*
F. J. Lys, M.A., Sir W. R. Buchanan-Riddell, Bt., M.A., A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L., Lynda Grier, M.A.; A. C. Clark, M.A., C. C. J. Webb, M.A.; A. S. L. Farquharson, M.A.; A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., C. G. T. Morison, M.A.; A. L. Poole, M.A., A. H. Smith, M.A.; V. J. K. Brook, M.A., H. M. D. Parker, M.A., J. R. M. Weaver, M.A., G. S. Gordon, M.A.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS. Elect

American History (*Harmsworth*), R. McN. McElroy, M.A., *Queen's*..... 1925
Anatomy (*Lee's*), A. Thomson, M.A., *Ch.Ch.* 1893
Anglo-Saxon, J. R. R. Tolkien, M.A., *Pembroke*..... 1925
Arabic (*Laudian*), D. S. Margoliouth, D.Litt., *New Coll.*..... 1889
Archæology (*Lincoln*), J. D. Beazley, M.A., *Line*..... 1925
Assyriology, S. Langdon, M.A., *Jesus*..... 1912
Astronomy (*Savilian*), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., *New Coll.*..... 1893
Biochemistry, R. A. Peters, M.A., *Trin.*..... 1923
Botany (*Sherard*), A. G. Tansley, M.A., *Magd.*..... 1927
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang and Lit. R. M. Dawkins, M.A., *Exeter*..... 1920
Celtic, John Fraser, M.A., *Jesus*..... 1921
Chemistry (*Lee's*), F. Soddy, M.A., *Exeter*.. 1919
Chemistry (*Waynflete*), W. H. Perkin, M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.*..... 1912
Chinese, W. E. Soothill, M.A., *Trinity*..... 1920
Civil Law (*Regius*), F. de Zulueta, D.C.L., *All Souls*..... 1919
Colonial History (*Beit*), R. Coupland, M.A., *All Souls*..... 1920
Comparative Anatomy (*Linacre*), E. S. Goodrich, D.Sc., *Merton*..... 1921
Comparative Philology, G. E. K. Braunholtz, M.A., *Worcester*..... 1925
Divinity (*Regius*), Henry Loughton Goudge, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*..... 1923
Divinity (*Margaret*), N. P. Williams, D.D., *Ch. Ch*..... 1927
Ecclesiastical History (*Regius*), E. W. Watson, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*..... 1908
Egyptology, F. Ll. Griffith, M.A., *Queens*.. 1901
Engineering Science, C. F. Jenkin, M.A., *B.N.C.*..... 1908
English Language and Literature, H. C. K. Wyld, B.Litt., *Merton*..... 1920
English Literature, G. S. Gordon, M.A., *Merton*..... 1922
Exegesis (*Ireland*), C. H. Turner, M.A., *Magd.* 1920
Experimental Philosophy (*Lee's*), F. A. Lindemann, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*..... 1919
Fine Art (*Slade*), R. M. Y. Gleadowe, M.A., *New Coll.*..... 1927
Forestry, R. S. Troup, D.Sc., *St John's*..... 1920
French (*Foch*), G. Rudler, M.A., *All Souls* 1919
Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., *Univ*..... 1897
Geometry (*Savilian*), G. H. Hardy, M.A., F.R.S., *New Coll.*..... 1920
German Language and Literature, H. G. Fiedler, M.V.O., M.A., *Queen's*..... 1907
Greek (*Regius*), G. G. A. Murray, D.Litt., *Ch. Ch.*..... 1908
Hebrew (*Regius*), G. A. Cooke, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1914

History, Ancient (Camden), J. G C Anderson, M.A., *B.N.C.* ..... Elect 1927
History, Ancient (Wykeham), J L. Myres, M.A., *New Coll* 1910
International Law (Chichele), J L Brierly, B.C.L., *All Souls* 1922
Interpretation of Holy Scriptures, D. C Simpson, D.D *Oriel* 1925
Italian (Serena), C Foligno, M.A., *Magd.* 1919
Jurisprudence, W. Ashburner, D.C.L., *Univ.* 1926
Latin (Corpus), A. C. Clark M.A., *Corpus* 1913
Law (Vinerian), W S. Holdsworth, K.C., D.C.L., *All Souls* 1922
Logic (Wykeham), H. H Joachim, M.A., *New Coll.* 1919
Mathematics (Rouse Ball), E A Milne . . 1928
Medicine (Regius), Sir Farquhar Buzzard, D.M., *Ch. Ch.* 1920
Metaphysical Philosophy (Waynflete), J. A Smith, M.A., *Magd* 1910
Military History (Chichele), Maj.-Gen Sir E Swinton, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., *All Souls* 1925
Mineralogy, H L. Bowman, D.Sc, *Magd.* .. 1909
Modern History (Chichele), Sir C. W. C Oman, K.B E., M.A., *All Souls* 1905
Modern History (Regius), F M Powicke, M.A, *Oriel* 1928
Moral Philosophy (White), H A Pritchard, M.A., *Corpus* 1898
Music, Sir Hugh P Allen, D.Mus, *New Coll* 1918
Natural Philosophy (Sedleian), A. E H Love, D.Sc., *Queen's* 1899
Papyrology, A. S. Hunt, D Litt., *Queen's* .. 1913
Pastoral Theology (Regius), R L. Ottley, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1903
Pathology, G Dreyer. M.A., *Linc* 1907
Pharmacology, J A. Gunn, M.A., *Balliol* . 1912
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Oriel), C. C. J Webb, M.A., *Oriel* 1920
Physics (Wykeham), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., *New Coll.* 1900
Physiology (Waynflete), Sir C. S Sherrington, O.M., G.B.E., Hon. D.Sc, F.R.S., *Magd.* 1913
Poetry, H W Garrod, M.A., *Merton* . .. 1923
Political Economy, D H Macgregor, M.A., *All Souls* 1921
Political Theory and Institutions, W. G S Adams, M.A, *All Souls* 1912
Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), A L. Dixon, M.A, *Magd.* 1922
Roman-Dutch Law (Rhodes), R. W. Lee, D.C L., *All Souls* 1921
Romance Languages, E. G. R. Waters, M.A., *Trinity* 1927
Rural Economy (Sibthorpian), J. A. S. Watson, M.A, *St. John's* 1925
Russian, N. Forbes, M.A., *Balliol* 1910
Sanskrit F. W. Thomas, M.A., *Balliol* 1927
Spanish, Don Salvador de Madariaga, M.A, *Exeter* 1927
Zoology, E. B. Poulton, D.Sc., *Jesus* 1893

Oxford Colleges.

(*With date of foundation.*)

All Souls (1437), F. W. Pember, D.C.L., *Warden.*
Balliol (1262), A. D. Lindsay, M.A, *Master.*
B.N.C. (1509), C. H Sampson, M.A., *Principal.*
Ch. Ch. (1532), H. J. White D.D., *Dean*
Corpus Christi (1546), P.S.Allen, D Litt., *President.*
Exeter (1314), R. R. Marett, D.Sc., *Rector.*
Hertford (1874), Sir W. R. Buchanan-Riddell, Bt., M.A., *Principal.*
Jesus (1571), A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L., *Principal.*
Lincoln (1427), J. A. R. Munro, M.A., *Rector.*
Magdalen (1458), (Vacant), *President.*
Merton (1264), T. Bowman, M.A, *Warden*
New Coll (1379), Rt Hon. H. A. L. Fisher M.A., *Warden*
Oriel (1326), L. R Phelps, D.C.L, *Provost.*
Pembroke (1624), F H Dudden, D.D., *Master.*
Queen's (1340), J. R. Magrath, D.D, *Provost.*
St John's (1555), H A. James, D.D., *President.*
Trinity (1554), H E. D. Blakiston, D.D, *Pres*
University (1249), Sir M. E Sadler, M.A, K.C.S.I., *Master*
Wadham (1612), J. F Stenning, M.A, *Warden.*
Worcester (1714), F J Lys, M.A., *Provost.*
St Edm. Hall (1269), G B. Cronshaw, M.A., *Prin.*
Keble (1870), B. J Kidd, D.D, *Warden.*

Non-Coll. Stu (1868), J. B. Baker, M.A., *Censor.*
Campion Hall, E. G O. Vignaux, M.A., *Master.*
S Benet's Hall, P J McCann, M.A, *Master.*

Societies of Women Students.

LADY MARGARET HALL (1878).

Principal, Miss Lynda Grier, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss E. Jamison, M.A.
Librarian, Miss Skipworth, M.A.
Secretary, Miss Anson, M.A.
Bursar, Miss Harbottle.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE (1879).

Principal, Miss S M. Fry, M.A., J P.
Vice-Principal, Hon Alice Bruce, M.A
Secretary and Treasurer, Miss A. Beauchamp
Bursar, Miss M. B. Stonedale. [O.B.E.
Interim-Librarian, Miss H. Napier, M.A.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE (1886).

Principal, Miss Barbara Elizabeth Gwyer, M.A.
Librarian, Miss M. F. Perham, M.A.
Bursar, Miss G Thornycroft, B.A.

ST. HILDA'S COLLEGE (1893).

Principal, Miss J. de L. Mann, M.A.
Bursar, Miss V. L Winslow.
Secretary, Miss J. C. Thornton, M.A.

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME-STUDENTS (1879).
(1 Jowett Walk, Oxford.)

Principal, Miss Christine M. E. Burrows, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss R. F. Butler, M.A.
Treasurer, Mrs. H. Pritchard, M.A.
Secretary, Miss A. M A. H. Rogers, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1929.

Lent ... . Jan. 5 to Mar. 25.
Easter .... Apr. 16 to June 24.
Michaelmas... Oct. 1 to Dec. 19.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.* ..... Elect. 1919
Vice-Chancellor. T. C Fitzpatrick, D.D., President of *Queen's* 1928
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Hon LL.D., *Trin.* 1923
Deputy High Steward, The Lord Hanworth, M.A, *Trin* 1926
Representatives in Parliament, Sir G. G. Butler, K.B.E., M.A., *Corpus*, 1924; J. J. Withers, M.A., *Cath. & King's*..... 1926
Commissary, Hon. Sir M. M. Macnaghten, M.P., K.B.E., K.C., M.A, *Trin.* 1926
Orator, T. R. Glover, M.A., *St. John's* 1926
Registrary, E. Harrison, M.A., *Trin.* 1926
Assistant Registrares, R. E. Priestley, M.A., *Clare*, 1924; H. Claye, M.A., *Cai* 1927
Librarian, A. F. Scholfield, M.A., *King's* ... 1923
Sec. to the Library, H.C. Stanford, M.A., *Joh.* 1927

Esquire Bedells, R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., Elect. *Pet.*, 1913; C. P. Sumner, M.A., *Cai.* ... 1923
Proctors, E. E. Raven, M.A., *Joh*; T. C. Wyatt, M.A., *Chr* ... 1928
Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A. (*King's*), Mus.D. (*Oxf.*) ...
Director of the Observatory, Professor A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin* ...
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Professor H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.* ...
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. F. Cooper, M.A., *Trin. H* ...
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A.
Strickland Curator, (vacant) ...
Curator in Entomology, (vacant) ...
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, L. C. G. Clarke, M.A., *Trin. H.*
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, A. B. Cook, Litt.D., *Queens'* ...
Director of the Botanic Garden, H. Gilbert-Carter, M.A., *Trin.* ...
Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H. Johnson, M.A., *Emm.* ...
Representative on General Medical Council, Prof. Sir H. D. Rolleston, Bart., M.D., *Joh.*
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, F. C. Bartlett, M.A., *St. John's* ...

SECRETARY TO

Local Examinations Syndicate, W. N. Williams, M.A., *Selw.*, Syndicate Buildings.
Board of Extra-mural Studies, G. F. Hickson, M.A., *Cla.*, Stuart House.
Higher Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, T. G. Bedford, M.A. *Sid. Suss.*, University Offices.
Appointments Board, H. A. Roberts, M.A., *Cai.*, University Offices.
University Press, S. C. Roberts, M.A., *Pemb.*

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.
(*Secretary*, The Registrary.)

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges, The President of *Queens'*; The Master of *Gonville and Caius*; The Master of *Magdalene*, The Master of *Christ's*
Professors, Dr. Brooke; Professor Dean; Professor Eddington, Professor Adcock.
Other Members of the Senate, H. Mel. Innes, M.A. (*Trin.*), G. G. Morris, M.A. (*Corp.*); T. Knox-Shaw, M.A. (*Sid. Suss.*); P. H. Winfield, LL.D. (*Joh.*); J. F. Cameron, M.A. (*Cai.*); G. A. Chase, M.A. (*Trin. H.*); E. J. M. Stratton, M.A. (*Cai.*); H. Thirkill, M.A. (*Cla.*).

MATRICULATIONS.

1913-1914	1,178	1918-1919	1,835	1923-1924	1,646
1914-1915	727	1919-1920	2,458	1924-1925	1,576
1915-1916	344	1920-1921	1,824	1925 1926	1,628
1916-1917	235	1921 1922	1,764	1926-1927	1,762
1917-1918	281	1922-1923	1,701	1927-1928	1,725

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 July, 1927, £201,295.

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 31 July, 1927.

Total payments	£191,745
Balance due to Chest	9,550
	£201,295

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

Aeronautical Engineering (*Francis Mond*), Elect B. M. Jones, M.A., *Emman.* ... 1919
Agricultural Botany, Sir R. H. Biffen, M.A., *Cath.* ... 1908
Agriculture (*Drapers'*), T. B. Wood, C.B.E., M.A., *Caius* ... 1907
Anatomy, J. T. Wilson, M.A., *Joh.* ... 1920
Ancient History, F. E. Adcock, M.A. (*King's*) 1925
Anglo-Saxon (*Elrington and Bosworth*), H. M. Chadwick, M.A., *Clare.* ... 1912
Animal Pathology, J. B. Buxton, M.A. ... 1923
Arabic (*Sir T. Adams's*), R. A. Nicholson, Litt.D., *Trin* ... 1926
Arabic (*Lord Almoner's*), A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Trin.* ... 1893
Archæology (*Disney*), E. H. Minns, Litt.D., *Pemb.* ... 1927
Astronomy and Geometry (*Lowndean*), H. F. Baker, Sc.D., *Joh.* ... 1914
Astronomy (*Plumian*), A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin* ... 1913
Astrophysics, H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.* ... 1909
Bio-Chemistry (*Sir William Dunn*), Sir F. G. Hopkins, M.A., *Trin* ... 1921
Biology (*Quick*), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., *Magd.* ... 1924
Botany, A. C. Seward, Sc.D., *Down* ... 1906
Chemistry, Sir W. J. Pope, K.B.E., M.A., (*Sid. Suss.*) ... 1908
Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., *Trin* ... 1897
Civil Law (*Regius*), W. W. Buckland, LL.D., *Caius.* ... 1914
Divinity (*Regius*), A. Nairne, D.D., *Jesus* 1922
„ (*Lady Margaret's*), J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D., *Pemb.* ... 1911
„ (*Norrisian*), F. C. Burkitt, D.D., *Trin* ... 1905
„ (*Hulsean*), W. E. Barnes, D.D., *Pet.* 1901
„ (*Ely*), J. M. Creed, B.D., *Joh* ... 1926
Ecclesiastical History (*Divie*), J. P. Whitney, D.D., *Emman.* ... 1919
English Law (*Rouse Ball*), P. H. Winfield, LL.D., *Joh.* ... 1928
English Literature (*King Edward VII.*), Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., *Jesus* ... 1912
Experimental Physics (*Cavendish*), Sir E. Rutherford, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Trin.* ... 1919
Fine Art (*Slade*), E. S. Prior, M.A., *Caius*... 1925
French (*Drapers'*), O. H. P. Prior, M.A., *Joh.* 1919
Genetics (*Arthur Balfour*), R. C. Punnett, M.A., *Caius* ... 1912
Geology (*Woodwardian*), J. E. Marr, Sc.D., *Joh.* ... 1917
German (*Schroder*), K. Breul, Litt.D., *King's* 1910
Greek (*Regius*), A. C. Pearson, Litt.D., *Trin* ... 1921
Herbew (*Regius*), R. H. Kennett, D.D., *Queen's* ... 1903
International Law (*Whewell*), A. P. Higgins, K.C., C.B.E., LL.D., *Down.* ... 1920
Italian, T. Okey, M.A., *Caius* ... 1919
Latin (*Kennedy*), A. E. Housman, M.A., *Trin* ... 1911
Laws of England (*Downing*), H. D. Hazeltine, Litt.D., *Downing* ... 1919
Mathematics (*Lucasian*), Sir J. Larmor, Sc.D., *St. John's*... 1903
Mathematics (*Rouse Ball*), J. E. Littlewood, M.A., *Trin* ... 1928
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, C. E. Inglis, O.B.E., M.A., *King's* ... 1919
Medicine (*Downing*), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., *Down.* ... 1894
Mental Philosophy and Logic, G. E. Moore, Litt.D., *Trin.* ... 1925
Mineralogy, A. Hutchinson, M.A., *Pemb.*... 1926
Modern History (*Regius*), G. M. Trevelyan, M.A., *Trin.* ... 1927

Moral Philosophy (*Knightbridge*), W. R Sorley, Litt D., *King's* . . . . . Elect 1900
Music, E J. Dent, Mus B , M A , *King's* .. 1926
Natural Philosophy (*Jacksonian*), C T. R Wilson, M.A , *Sid Suss.* 1925
Naval History (*Vere Harmsworth*), J H. Rose, Litt.D., *Christ's* 1919
Pathology, H. R. Dean M D , *Trin H.* . . 1922
Physic (*Regius*), Sir H D Rolleston, Bt , K.C.B , M D , *Joh* 1925
Physics, Sir J. J Thomson, O M , M A , Hon Sc D , *Trin* 1919
Physical Chemistry, T M. Lowry, C B E , M A , *Trin H* 1920
Physiology, J. Barcroft, M A , *King's* . 1925
Political Economy, A C. Pigou, M A., *King's* 1908
Political Science, E. Barker, Litt D *Pet* 1927
Pure Mathematics (*Sadleirian*), E. W Hobson Sc D , *Christ's* . . . 1910
Sanskrit, E J Rapson, M A , *Joh* . . 1906
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, J S Gardiner, M.A , *Caius* . . . 1909

Cambridge Colleges.
(*With date of foundation*)

Christ's (1505), Norman M'Lean, M A , *Master*
Clare (1326), Wm. Loudon Mollison, LL D , *Master*
Corpus Christi (1352), W Spens, M.A , *Master*
Downing (1800), Albert C Seward, Sc.D *Master*
Emmanuel (1584), Peter Giles, Litt D , *Master.*
Gonville & Caius (1348), (vacant), *Master*
Jesus (1496), Arthur Gray, M A , *Master.*
King's (1441), A. E Brooke D D., *Provost.*
Magdalene (1542), A B Ramsay, M.A., *Master*
Pembroke (1347), A M Hutchinson, M.A., *Master.*
Peterhouse (1284), The Lord Chalmers, P C , G C.B , LL D , *Master.*
Queens' (1448), Thomas C Fitzpatrick, D D , *Pres*
St. Catharine's (1473), F. M Rushmore, M A., *Master.*
St John's (1511), Sir R Forsyth Scott, M A , *Master*
Sidney-Sussex (1596), G A Weekes, M A , *Master*
Trinity (1546), Sir J J Thomson, O M , M.A., Hon Sc D , *Master*
Trinity Hall (1350), Henry Bond, LL.D , *Master*

APPROVED FOUNDATION.

Selwyn College (1882), G E Newsom, M A (Oxon.), *Mast*
Non-Collegiate Students (1869), W. S. Thatcher, M A., *Censor.*

Colleges for Women.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

Mistress, Miss E. H. Major.
Vice-Mistress, Miss H. M. R. Murray.
Bursar, Miss E M. Allen
Junior Bursar, Miss P. K Leveson.
Librarian, Miss E S Fegan.
Secretary, Miss M Clover

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss J. P. Strachey
Tutors, Miss A. B Dale ; Miss Steele Smith ; Miss E M Chrystal ; Mis Palmer
Bursar, Mrs Lacy.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

South Kensington, S W. 7. 1836 and 1900.

During the Session 1927-28 the total admissions amounted to 9,894, the number of internal Students in July, 1928, was 9,662.
Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.
Chancellor, Rt Hon Earl of Rosebery and Midlothian, K G., K.T , D.C L., LL.D , F B A., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Gregory Foster, B A , Ph D.
Chairman of Convocation, Sidney Luxton Loney, M.A.
Principal Officer, Thomas Franklin Sibly, D.Sc
Registrars (*Academic Council*) Edwin Deller, LL D., (*External Council*) G. F Goodchild, M.A , (*University Extension Board*) J. Lea, M A
Financial Officer and Secretary to the Senate, H Claughton, C B E , B A.
Secretary to Training College Delegacy, A E. Hughes, M Ed , B Sc
Supt of Examinations, F J. Port, LL.D.
Goldsmiths' Librarian, R A. Rye
Accountant, Oliver Greenwood, F S A A.

Representative in Parliament, Dr E Graham Little (1921)
Public Orator, Prof E A Gardiner, Litt D.

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, Sir William H Beveridge, Sir Francis G. Ogilvie (two vacancies) *By Convocation* (*Durunty*), Rev Canon J. A. Douglas, (*Arts*), Miss E. C Higgins, Rev Dr J Scott Lidgett, Prof. A. W. Reed, Miss E Stradwick, Rev. Dr. H. B. Workman, (*Laws*), His Honour T. R. Napier; (*Music*), C B Edgar, (*Medicine*), Dr E Graham Little, M P., W. G. Spencer ; (*Science*), G. D Dunkerley, Dr J. Watson Grice, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. R. H Pickard, Dr G Senter *By Royal College of Physicians*, Dr. J Fawcett, (one vacancy) *By Royal College of Surgeons*, V. Warren Low, Sir Cuthbert S Wallace *Co-opted to represent University College*, Sir Gregory Foster, Sir Andrew Taylor *Co-opted to represent King's College*, Dr. W R Halliday. *By King's College* (*Theological Department*), Rev. Dr W. R Matthews. *By Lincoln's Inn*, Hon. Mr. Justice Tomlin. *By Inner Temple*, A. M. Langdon *By Middle Temple*, J. M. Gover. *By Gray's Inn*, J. Whitehead *By Law Society*, Dr C Mackintosh, Sir Arthur C. Peake *By Corporation of London*, Sir John R. Pakeman. *By London County Council*, Sir John Gilbert ; Sir Oscar Warburg. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, Dr G. N. Pitt *By the Faculties—(Theology)*, Rev. E S Waterhouse ; (*Arts*), Prof H. G. Atkins, Prof. H. E. Butler, Prof. E. A Gardner, Miss M. J. Tuke ; (*Laws*), Prof. H. C Gutteridge, (*Music*), Sir Hugh P. Allen, (*Medicine*), Lord Dawson of Penn, R. L. Eason, Sir Holburt J. Waring ; (*Science*), Prof. H., B. Baker, Prof L N. G. Filon, J. L S Hatton, Prof F. Horton ; (*Engineering*), Prof. E G. Coker ; (*Economics*), Prof T. E. G. Gregory

Organisation of Teaching.

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other University Institutions are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in

Wandsworth Road, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, the Bartlett School of Architecture at University College, and the Institute of Historical Research in Malet Street

TEACHING STAFF

The numbers of the "Appointed" and "Recognised" Teachers in the several Faculties are as follows:—

Theology, 1 and 19; *Arts*, 90 and 117; *Laws*, 7 and 10; *Music*, 1 and 24, *Medicine*, 39 and 357, *Science*, 94 and 227, *Engineering*, 13 and 70, *Economics*, 30 and 16

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Accountancy and Business Methods (*Cassel*), F. R. M de Paula, O.B.E, F.C.A
Anatomy, D. Mac C Blair, M B, W. E Le Gros Clark, F R C S.; J E. S Frazer, F R C S, T. B Johnston, M.B, Mrs Lucas Keene, M.B; F. G Parsons, F R.C S., G. Elliot Smith, M D, F.R S, W. Wright, D Sc
Anatomy (*Courtauld*), T. Yeates, M.B
Morbid Anatomy, G. W de P Nicholson M D; H M. Turnbull, D.M
Anthropology, B. Malinowski, D Sc, Ph D
Applied Mathematics and Mechanics (*Goldsmid*), L. N. G. Filon, T D, D Sc, F.R.S
Arabic, Sir T W. Arnold, C.I.E, Litt.D, F B.A
Archæology (*Yates*), E A. Gardner, Litt D
Architecture, A. E Richardson, F R I B A.
Aviation (*Zaharoff*), L. Bairstow, C B E, F R S
Bacteriology, J W H. Eyre, M D, Alexander Fleming, M B, J C. G Ledingham, C M G, D Sc, F.R S.
Bacteriology (*Goldsmiths' Company's*), W Bulloch, M D, F.R S
Bacteriology and Immunology, W W. C. Topley, M D.
Banking and Currency (*Cassel*), T. E G. Gregory, D Sc.
Biochemistry, J. C. Drummond, D Sc; A. Harden, D.Sc, F R S.
Biochemistry (*Courtauld*), E C. Dodds, Ph D
Botany, F. E. Fritch, D Sc., Ph.D., R. R. Gates, Ph.D; Dame Helen C. I Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E, D.Sc.
Botany (*Hildred Carlile*), W. Neilson-Jones, M A.
Botany (*Quain*), F. W. Oliver, D Sc, F R S.
Chemical Engineering (*Ramsay Memorial*), W E Gibbs, D.Sc.
Chemistry, A. J. Allmand, M C, D Sc; C. S Gibson, O.B.E, M.Sc.; T. S Moore, M A, J R Partington, M.B.E., D.Sc., R. H Aders Plimmer, D.Sc.; F. J. Spencer, D.Sc.; C K. Tinkler, D Sc, W. B. Tuck, D.Sc.
Chemistry (*Daniell*), S. Smiles, O B.E., D.Sc., F.R S.
Chemistry (*General*), F. G. Donnan, C B E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry (*Organic*), Robt. Robinson, D.Sc, F.R.S.
Chinese, J. P. Bruce, D.Lit.
Classics, J. H Sleeman, M.A.; J. A. K. Thomson, M.A.; F. A Wright, M.A.
Commerce, A. J. Sargent, M.A.
Commercial and Industrial Law (*Cassel*), H. C. Gutteridge, LL.D.
Comparative Law (*Quain*), J. E. G. de Montmorency, M.A., LL.B.
Constitutional Law, J. H. Morgan, M.A., K.C
Dietetics, S. J. Cowell, M.B.
Dutch History and Institutions, Pieter Geyl, Litt.D.
Education, C. L.'Burt, D.Sc; T. P. Nunn, D.Litt.; J. D. Wilson, Litt.D.
Egyptology (*Edwards*), Sir Flinders Petrie, D C L, F B A, F R S
Embryology, J P Hill, D Sc, F.R.S.
Engineering, W E. Dalby, B.Sc, F R.S
Civil Engineering, A H Jameson, M Sc, M.I C E
Civil and Mechanical Engineering, E G. Coker, D Sc, F R S, E H Lamb, D.S.C, M.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, W C. Clinton, B Sc, J T MacGregor-Morris, M.I E E.
Do (*Siemens*), Ernest Wilson, M I E E.
Mechanical Engineering, G Cook, D Sc
Municipal Engineering (*Chadwick*). M T. M Ormsby, F R C.Sc.
English Bibliography, A W Pollard, C B., D.Litt.
English Lang. and Literature, Sir Israel Gollancz, Litt D, F.B A, J. R. A. Nicoll, M A.; A W Reed, D Lit
Do (*Quain*), R. W Chambers, D Lit, F B A.
English Lang. and Med. Literature, P. G. Thomas, Litt D.
English Law, E. Jenks, D C.L.
English Literature (*Hildred Carlile*), Miss C.F.E. Spurgeon, D.Litt
English Literature—Modern (*Lord Northcliffe*), C J Sisson, M.A.
Epidemiology and Vital Statistics, M. Greenwood, F R C P
Ethnology, C. G. Seligman, M D, F R S
Eugenics (*Galton*), Karl Pearson, LL D., F R S
Fine Art (*Slade*), Henry Tonks, F.R C S
French and Romance Philology (*Fielden*), L. M Braudin, Ph D
French Lang. and Literature, D. Saurat, D.-ÈS L., F J. Tanquerey, D ÈS-L
French Literature, F Y Eccles, M A.
Geography, L R. Jones, Ph D.; J. F Unstead, D Sc
Geography-Economic, C. B. Fawcett, D Sc.
Geography (*Astor*), G. B. Jeffery, D.Sc., F.R.S
Geology, W T. Gordon, D Sc., F.R.S E
Geology (*Yates-Goldsmid*), E J. Garwood, Sc.D, F.R.S.
German, H. G Atkins, D Lit.; R C. Priebsch, Ph.D; J G Robertson, Litt D
Greek, J M MacGregor, M A; M. T. Smiley, M A
Helminthology, R. T. Leiper, D Sc, F.R S
History, Miss Hilda Johnstone, M A; Miss C. A. J Skeel, D Lit.
Central European History (*Masaryk*), R. W. Seton-Watson, D Litt.
Constitutional Hist, A F Pollard, Litt D, F.B.A.
English History (*Astor*), J E. Neale, M.A.
History of British Dominions in Asia, &c, H. H. Dodwell, M A
History of Art (*Durning-Lawrence*), C. T Borenius. D Lit, Ph.D
Imperial History (*Rhodes*), A P Newton, D Lit.
International History (*Stevenson*), A. J. Toynbee, B.A
Mediæval History, F J. C Hearnshaw, LL D.
Modern History, J. D. Mackie, M.C, M A.
Modern French History and Institutions, Paul Vaucher, D-ES-L.
Modern Greek & Byzantine History, &c (*Korais*), F. H. Marshall, M.A.
International Relations (*Cassel*), P. J. N. Baker, M.A.
Italian, E G. Gardner, Litt. D., F.B A.
Latin, H. E. Butler, M.A.
Latin (*Hildred Carlile*), H Williamson, M.A.
Logic & Scientific Method, A. Wolf, D.Lit.
Mathematics, B. B. Baker, D Sc.; H. Hilton, D.Sc; A. E Jolliffe, M A.; S. A F. White, M A.
Mathematics (*Astor*), G. B. Jeffery, D.Sc., F.R.S
Medicine, T. R Elliott, C B.E., D.S.O, M.D., F R.S.; A. W. M. Ellis, O.B.E., M.D., F R. Fraser, M.D.; F. S. Langmead, M.D.; H. MacLean, M.D.

Military Studies, Maj Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, K C M G , C B , LL D
Music (*King Edward*), P C Buck, Mus Doc , M.A.
Mycology, E S Salmon
Obstetric Medicine, F J Browne, M D
Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Miss A L McIlroy, O B E., M D
Old Testament Studies (*Samuel Davidson*), Rev G H Box, D D
Pathology, L S Dudgeon, C M G , C B E , F R C P , Geoffrey Hadfield, M D , E H Kettle, M D , J McIntosh, M D.
Pathology (*Graham*), A E Boycott, D M , F R S
Pathology (*Dunn*), Robert Donaldson, M D
Experimental Pathology, Archibald Leitch, M D , Sir Charles J Martin, C M G , D Sc , F R S , Sir Almroth E Wright, K B E , C B , M D , F R S
Persian, Sir Denison Ross, C.I E , Ph D
Pharmaceutics, H. G Greenish, D es Sc.
Pharmacology, E B Verney, M D
Philosophy, H Wildon Carr, D Litt
Philosophy of Mind and Logic (*Grote*), John Macmurray, M.C , M A
Phonetics, Daniel Jones, M A
Physics, A Griffiths, D Sc ; F L. Hopwood D Sc , F. Horton, D Sc , F.R S ; C H. Lees, D.Sc F R.S , O W Richardson, D Sc , F R S
Physics (*Hildred Carlile*), W. Wilson, D Sc , F R S
Physics (*Joel*) S Russ, D Sc
Physics (*Quain*), E N da Costa Andrade, D Sc
Do (*Wheatstone*), E. V Appleton, D Sc.
Physiology, B J Collingwood, O B E , M D ; J S Edkins, Sc.D , H. Hartridge, M D , F.R.S., A. V. Hill, O B E , Sc D , F R S ; R. J S McDowall, D Sc ; J Mellanby, M D., V H Mottram, M A ; M. S Pembrey, M D., F R S , H. E. Roaf, M D., S Vincent, M D.
Physiology (*Jodrell*), C. A Lovatt Evans, D Sc , F.R S.
Physiology (*Sophia Jex-Blake*), Miss W C. Cullis, C B E., D Sc
Political Economy A A. Young, Ph D
Political Science, H J Laski, M A.
Portuguese Language, Literature and History (*Camoens*), Edgar Prestage, D Litt
Psychology, Miss B Edsell, D.Litt., Ph D. ; C. E Spearman, LL D., F.R.S
Public Health, W. W Jameson, M.D.
Russian Language, Literature and History, Sir Bernard Pares K.B.E , M A
Sanskrit, R L. Turner, M.C , M.A.
Sociology (*Martin White*), L. T Hobhouse, LL.D , D.Litt., F.B.A. , E A. Westermarck, Ph.D., LL.D.
Statistics, A. L Bowley, Sc D., F B.A.
Surgery, C C Choyce, C.M.G., C.B.E , M.D. , G E Gask, C.M G., D.S.O., F R C S ; C A Pannett, M.D
Town Planning, S D. Adshead, M A., F.R.I.B A
Zoology, C L. Boulenger, D.Sc. , Miss D. L MacKinnon D Sc.
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (*Jodrell*). D M. S. Watson, M Sc , F R S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W C. 1.

Chairman of Committee, Viscount Chelmsford
Provost, Sir Gregory Foster.

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medical Sciences, Engineering and Economics, and the following Special Schools :—The Bartlett School of Architecture (incl. Department of Town Planning), the Slade School of Fine Art (Drawing, Painting and Sculpture), and the School of Librarianship

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C 2.

Chairman of Delegacy, Viscount Hambleden.
Principal, W. R. Halliday, LL D.

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering and Economics

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S E 14.

Warden, A E Dean, M A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY

In the Faculty of Theology

Hackney and New College
Hampstead, N W 3 (Congregational).
Principal Rev A E Garvie, D D
King's College (Theological Department), Strand, W C 2 (Church of England)
Dean, Rev W R Matthews, D D
Wesleyan College, Richmond (West Methodist).
Principal, Rev. W T A Barber, D D
St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England).
Principal, Rev T W. Gilbert, D D

Arts, Science, and Engineering

East London College, Mile End Road, E 1.
Principal, John L S. Hatton, M A

Arts and Science.—

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green
Principal, Miss Ellen C Higgins, B A.
Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N W 1
Principal, Miss M J Tuke, M.A
Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, E C 4.
(For evening and part-time students.)
Principal, George Senter, D Sc.

Arts :

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Principal, Miss Eleanor C. Lodge, M.A

Arts in Pedagogy only.

London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W C. 1.
Principal, Prof T P Nunn, D Sc.

Arts in Oriental Research only.

School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.
Director, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, C I E , Ph D.

Medicine.

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (*see* pp 326)

Science and Engineering.

Imperial College of Science and Technology :
Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines.
Rector, Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C I.E., F.R.S.
City and Guilds (*Engineering*) *College.*
Dean, Prof. W. E Dalby, M.A., F.R.S.,

In Household and Social Science only :

King's College of Household and Social Science, Campden Hill Road, W. 8.
Dean, Helene Reynard, M.A.

Science—in Agriculture only :—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
Principal, Robert M Wilson, B Sc.

Arts (*in Anthropology, History, Sociology and Geography only*), *Laws and Economics and Political Science :*—

London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C. 2
Director, Sir William H. Beveridge, K.C.B., B.C.L.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832.

Chancellor, (vacant).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Thomas Oliver, D L., M A M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.C.P.
Proctors, H I Hutchens, D.S.O., M.A. , Rev E. G. Pace, M A., B.D.
Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.

Librarian, E V Stocks, M A.
Hon. Director of Observatory, Harold Thomson, M Sc, F R A S
Observer, Frank Sargent, F R.A S
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, Rev Henry Ellershaw M A
HATFIELD COLLEGE, Durham
Master, Arthur Robinson, D C L
ST CHAD'S COLLEGE, Durham
Principal, Rev. S R P. Moulsdale, B D
ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev C S Wallis, M A
ST MARY'S COLLEGE, Durham
Principal, Miss R E D Donaldson, M A
*BEDE COLLEGE, Durham
Principal, Rev E F Braley, M A
*ST HILD'S COLLEGE, Durham
Principal, Miss E C. Christopher, M A
*NEVILLE'S CROSS COLLEGE, Durham
Principal, Miss Z G D. May, M A
NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS
Censor, Rev. N D Coleman, M.A
HOME STUDENTS (Women).
Censor, Kathleen Lambley, M.A
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle
President, Sir Thomas Oliver, M A, M D, D C.L, LL D
ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle
Principal, Sir Theodore Morison, K C S.I, K C.I E, C B E, D C L.
* Colleges under the Board of Education licensed by the Council of the Durham Colleges as places of residence for students reading for degrees in the Durham Division of the University

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER. (£2,000.)

Founded 1850, re-organised 1880 and 1903
Chancellor, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres K.T., LL.D, F.R S
Vice-Chancellor, Walter H Moberly, D S.O, Litt D
Registrar, Norman Smith, D Sc
Director of Extra-Mural Studies, H P. Turner, M.A., LL M
Bursar, C. W Kaye
Adviser to Women Students, Phyllis E Crump, M A.
Chairman of Convocation, His Honour Judge F. E Bradley, M.A.
Clerk of Convocation, Rev T M. Gibbin, M A.
Tutor to the Faculty of Arts, J. W. Rees, M.A.
Tutor to the Faculty of Science, A D. Macdonald, M.A, M B, Ch.B.
Tutor to the Faculty of Medicine, A C Kelly, M.D
Tutor to the Faculty of Commerce and Administration, Frances Collier, M.A.
TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professor and Director of Dept., H. Bompas Smith, M.A.
HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Dalton Hall, *Principal*, G. A. Sutherland, M.A.
„ —Hulme Hall, *Warden*, Rev T. Nicklin, M A
„ —St. Anselm's Hall, *Warden*, Rev. Duncan Armytage
„ —Lancashire Independent College, *Principal*, Rev A. T. Grieve, D.D
„ —Unitarian College, *Principal*, Rev. H. McLachlan, M.A, D.D
Women—Ashburne Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Hope Hogg, M A.
„ —Lees Hall, *Warden*, Miss Elsie A. Underwood, B.Sc
„ —Ellis Llwyd Jones Hall, *Warden*, Miss D. Mack Smith, B.Sc.
Women—Langdale Hall, *Warden*, Miss J. M Hughes, B A
„ —St Gabriel's Hall, *Warden*, Miss F. A. Gibbins, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, 1900 (£2,000)
Chancellor, Rt Hon Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K C
Pro-Chancellor, Sir Gilbert Barling, Bart, C.B., C B E, F R C S.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Charles G. Robertson, C V O, LL D.
Registrar, John H Costain. M.A.
Secretary, C G Burton, M Com
Librarian, E H F Mills, M A
HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Chancellor's Hall, *Warden*, Professor F. Tillyard, B.A
„ —Queen's College, Somerset Road, *Principal*, Rev H C Raison, M A.
Women—University House, *Warden*, Miss Hilda Walton, M A

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000)
Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, K G, G C.B, G C V O, LL D.
Vice-Chancellor, H J W Hetherington, LI.D
Registrar, Edward Carey, LL B
Librarian, Associate Professor W. Garmon Jones, M A
HALLS OF RESIDENCE
Men—*Acting Warden*, J C Prescott, M.Eng.
Women—*Warden*, Miss D Chapman, M A

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Leeds, 1904 (£60,000)
Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K G., G C M.G., G.C V O., LL D
Pro-Chancellor, C H Tetley, D S O, M.A.
Vice-Chancellor, J B Baillie, O.B.E., M A, D Ph, LL.D
Accountant, E J. Brown, B Com
Clerk to the Senate, F T Baines, B.A.
Registrar, A E Wheeler, M.A.
Librarian, R. Offor, Ph D
Dean of Women Students, Miss Alice Silcox, B Sc
TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professor, John Strong, C B E., LL D, F.R.S E.
HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Devonshire Hall, *Warden*, Prof Strong.
Women—University Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Moorman.
„ Lyddon Hall, *Warden*, Miss A B. Marchbank
„ College Hall, *Warden*, Miss J. Holgate, B.A.
„ Weetwood Hall, *Warden*, Mrs Redman King, B Sc.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905.

Chancellor, The Marquess of Crewe, K G.
Pro-Chancellors, Lt.-Col. H K. Stephenson, D.S.O, LL D; Sir William E Clegg, C.B E., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir W Henry Hadow, C B.E., D Mus, LL.D.
Treasurer, W. Newton Drew, J P.
Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, O.B.E., M.A.
Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.
Curator of the Observatory, R R. S. Cox, M.A.
Tutor for Women Students, Miss D M Bennett, M.Sc.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Stephenson Hall *Warden*, Rev. E H Ward, M A.
Women—Oakholme Univ Hall, *Warden*, Miss F E Hollis
,, Tapton Cliffe Univ Hall, *Warden*, Miss V C Murray, M A
,, Endcliffe Univ Hall, *Warden*, Miss G M Hadley, B A
TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women)
Professor, G H Turnbull, Ph D.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909.

Chancellor, (vacant)
Vice-Chancellor, Thomas Loveday, M A, LL D.
Treasurer, S H Badock, LL D, J P
Librarian, W L Cooper, M A
Registrar, E G Francis, M A
Chief Accountant, Ivor Fox
Secretary, Wilfrid Shapland
Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton
Director, Professor B T P Barker, M A.
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Station, Chapping Campden
Resident Director, F Hurst, M Sc.
Department of Education
Professor of Education, Helen M Wodehouse, D.Phil
Master of Method, T. S Foster, M. A.
HALLS OF RESIDENCE
Men—Mortimer House and Canynge Hall.
Women—Clifton Hill House.
,, (*Dept of Education*)—3 Hostels

UNIVERSITY OF READING. 1926.

Chancellor, J. Herbert Benyon, M A.
Vice-Chancellor, W. M Childs, LL.D.
Treasurer, Sir W A. Mount, Bt., C.B.E, M A
Registrar, H. Knapman, M A.
HALLS OF RESIDENCE
Men—Wantage Hall, *Warden*, H. Ward, M Sc, F I C
,, —St. Patrick's Hall, *Warden*, R. L. Pearson
Women—St. Andrew's Hall, *Warden*, Hon Eleanor M. Plumer
,, —Wessex Hall, *Warden*, Miss W Britton
,, —St George's Hall, *Warden*, Miss E K. Little
,, —Ashdown Hall, *Warden*, Miss E. M. Wiseman, M A.
Training Department (*Men and Women*).
Lecturer in Charge, H. S. Cooke, M.A.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Oxford, Rev F E Hutchinson, M A, Delegacy for Extra-mural Studies, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford.
Cambridge, G F Hickson, M.A., Stuart House.
London, John Lea, M A., University Extension Registrar, University of London.
Manchester, Director of Extra-Mural Studies
Liverpool, Secretary, University Extension Board
Leeds, Secretary, University Extension Committee.
Bristol, Director of Extra-Mural Studies
Durham, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Birmingham, Secretary, Extra-Mural Dept.
Nottingham, Professor R. Peers, M.C., M.A., Univ. Coll., Nottingham.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

BRISTOL—MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
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Treasurer and Secretary, W. W. Ward, LL.D.
Registrar, Kate L. Ford.

CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.
Principal, Miss Beatrice M Spark, M A
Vice-Principal, Miss O F Martin, M A
Secretary, Lt.-Col J F Tarrant

EXETER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH WEST OF ENGLAND.
President, H R H the Prince of Wales, K G.
Deputy President, Sir Hy Y D Lopes, Bt, M A, D L
Principal, John Murray, M.A
Sec and Registrar, A K Woodbridge
TEACHERS TRAINING DEPARTMENT (Men and Women)
Head of Dept, Prof S. H. Watkins, Ph D
Tutor to Women Students, Miss A J Walker, M A

HULL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. (Opened, October 11, 1928.)
Principal, A E Morgan, M A.
Secretary, C Meggitt
HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men Needler Hall.
Women Thwaite Hall

LEICESTER UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1921)
Principal, R F Rattray, Ph.D.
Secretary, W. G. Gibbs
Women Students' Hostel.
Warden, Miss Margaret Burton, M A

LONDON—BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
(*See* University of London)

LONDON—QUEEN'S COLLEGE.
43, 45 & 47 Harley Street, W. 1.
Principal, Joseph Edwards, M A
Dean, Rev T W Crafer, D D
Vice-Principal, Miss G Holloway.
Librarian, Prof. E. T Weaver, M A.
Bursar, Prof. P. A. Ellis Richards, F I C.
Secretary, Miss E Southgate.

MANCHESTER MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Principal, B Mouat Jones, D.S.O, M A.
Vice-Principal, D. Cardwell, M.Sc, B Com
Registrar, J. A Binks.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (*See* University of Durham)

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Nottingham (1880).
Principal, W H. Heaton, M.A.
Registrar, J. E Shimeld
HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Mapperley Hall, *Warden*, Prof. H. A S Wortley, M.A
Women University Park, *Warden*, Miss I. de Castro, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
Principal, Kenneth H. Vickers, M.A.
Registrar, George Grant, B.A.

The University of Wales, 1893.

Chancellor, H R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G (1921).
Pro-Chancellor, Right Hon. W. N. Bruce, C B, LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal A. H. Trow, D Sc.
Warden, Guild of Graduates, Miss F. M. Rees, B.A
Registrar, D. B. Anthony, M.C, M.A. (Cathay Park, Cardiff).
Sec., University Council, Jenkin James, O.B.E., M.A
Treas., Guild of Graduates, F. E. Rees, B.Sc.
Clerk, Guild of Graduates, John Hughes, M.A
Representative in Parliament, Ernest Evans, LL.B.

I UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872).
Principal, H Stuart-Jones, M A , D Litt.
General Secretary, J L Newbon
Academic do, G J Walker
Librarian, J. D Williams, B A

ALEXANDRA HALL.
Warden, Mrs K. Guthkelch, B A.

II UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884).
Principal, D Emrys Evans, M A.
Secretary and Registrar, W P Wheldon, D S.O , M A , LL B.

UNIVERSITY HALL
Warden, Miss M O Davis

III UNIVERSITY COLL OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883).
Principal A. H Trow, D Sc.
Registrar, D J A Brown

ABERDARE HALL.
Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

IV. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA
Principal, C. A Edwards, D.Sc.
Registrar, Edwin Drew.

BECK HALL
Warden, Miss M. K. Wilkinson, M A.

LAMPETER.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827)
Principal, Rev. Maurice Jones, D D
[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B A and B D , and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411.
(£42,500.)
Chancellor, (vacant)
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir James C. Irvine
Rector, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, K C.M G. (1928)
Principal, Sir J C. Irvine, C.B.E , LL.D
Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett
Librarian, George H. Bushnell.
Factor, W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.
Principal, Sir J. C Irvine, C.B.E., LL D . £2,000

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.
Prin., Very Rev. George Galloway, D D.... £950

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).
Principal, John Yule Mackay, LL.D. £250
Secretary, W. G. B Oliver.

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450.
(£20,880.)
Chancellor, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K T., LL D.
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
Rector (1928-31), Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.
Principal, Sir Donald MacAlister, Bart , K.C B., D.C.L.
Dean of Faculties, Emeritus Professor Sir Hector Cameron, C.B.E., LL.D.
Registrar, Robert Brough.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE (Women).
Mistress, Frances H. Melville, B.D., LL.D.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494.
(£49,000.)
Chancellor, Lord Meston, K.C S.I., V.D., LL.D.
Rector (1927-30), The Earl of Birkenhead, P.C., D.C.L.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, D D , F B A
Secretary of the University H. J. Butchart, D.S.O., T D , B L
Librarian, Registrar, and Clerk of the General Council, W Douglas Simpson, D Litt

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 1582.
Chancellor, Rt Hon The Earl of Balfour, K G , O M , D C L
Rector (1926), Rt Hon Sir John Gilmour, Bt , D S O , T D , M P , LL D
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir J Alfred Ewing, K C B , F R S , LL D
Sec of University, W A Fleming, LL B , Advocate

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
GLASGOW ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
George Street, Glasgow (1796).
Director, H F. Stockdale, LL D , F R S E

Northern Ireland.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST 1909
Chancellor, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., P C , M V O , LL.D
President and Vice-Chancellor, R. W Livingstone, Litt D.
Secretary, Andrew Picken, LL B
Representative in Imperial Parliament, Col Thomas Sinclair, C B , M.D.

Irish Free State.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN (AND TRINITY COLLEGE). 1591.

	Elected
Chancellor, The Earl of Iveagh, C B., C M.G.	1927
Vice-Chancellor, Lord Glenavy, LL D. ...	1919
Provost, Edward J Gwynn, Litt D .	1927
Vice-Provost, Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, D D.	
Senior Dean & Catechist, Edward P Culverwell, M A.	
Senior Lecturer, M. W J Fry, M A.	
Senior Proctor, W. A. Goligher, Litt.D.	
Registrar, W. Kennedy, M A	
Bursar, R Russell, M.A.	
Auditor, W. E. Thrift, M.A.	
REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS	Elected
Law, W. A. Goligher, Litt D	1917
Physic (Dean of the Faculty), A. F. Dixon, Sc.D , ...	1924
Physic (Registrar), George L Allen, M.A .	1924
Engineering, H. Thrift, M.A.	1927
Indian & Home Civil Service, E. H. Alton, Litt.D	1907
Music, W. F. Starkie, Litt.D	1926
Agriculture, John Joly, F.R S.	1924
Commerce, G. R. Webb, M.A..	1926
Education, R. J. Fynne, M A.	1922
Lady Registrar, Miss Olive Purser, M A. .	1928
APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE	
Secretary, K. C. Bailey, Sc.D.	1926

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY. 1908.
Chancellor, Eamonn de Valera, B.A.
Vice-Chancellor, A. Anderson, LL.D.
Registrar, F. Wiber, LL D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK. 1845
President, P. J. Merriman, M.A.
Registrar, Alfred O'Rahilly, M A., B Sc., Ph.D.
Secretary and Bursar, Joseph Downey.
Librarian, J. Fawcett, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY. 1845.

President, Alexander Anderson, M A., LL D.
Registrar, Rev J Hynes, B D.
Bursar, T. Walsh, M.D , D.P.H.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN 1909

President, Denis J Coffey, M.A , M B , LL D
Registrar, Prof. Arthur W Conway, D Sc F R S
Secretary and Bursar, John W Bacon, M A
Librarian, James J O'Neill.

IRISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

McCREA MAGEE COLLEGE, LONDONDERRY. 1865.

(In connexion with the University of Dublin)

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Secretary, Rev. Prof Farley, M A , B.D.

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British Oversea Universities.

(With dates of Foundation.)

AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, S A (1874)
MELBOURNE, Vic (1853)
QUEENSLAND, Brisbane, Q (1909).
SYDNEY, N.S W (1850)
TASMANIA, Hobart, Tas (1890)
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Perth, W A. (1911)

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE. St Augustine, Trinidad (1921).

CANADA.

ACADIA, Wolfville, Nova Scotia (1838).
ALBERTA, Edmonton, Alta (1906).
BISHOP'S COLLEGE, Lennoxville, Quebec (1843).
BRITISH COLUMBIA, Vancouver, B C (1908).
DALHOUSIE, Halifax, N S. (1818).
KING'S COLLEGE, Halifax, N S (1802).
LAVAL, Quebec (1852).
MCGILL, Montreal (1821).
MCMASTER, Toronto, Ontario (1887).
MANITOBA, Winnipeg, Manitoba (1877)
MONTREAL, Montreal (1878).
MOUNT ALLISON, Sackville, N B. (1858)
NEW BRUNSWICK, Fredericton, N B. (1859).
OTTAWA, Ottawa (1866).
QUEEN'S, Kingston, Ontario (1841)
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, Antigonish, N.S. (1866).
SASKATCHEWAN, Saskatoon (1907).
TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario (1827).
TRINITY COLLEGE, Toronto, Ontario (1851).
VICTORIA, Toronto, Ontario (1841).
WESTERN ONTARIO, London, Ontario (1878).

CEYLON.

CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE, Colombo (1870).
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Colombo (1921).

HONG KONG.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, Hong Kong (1887).

INDIAN EMPIRE.

AGRA UNIVERSITY (1926)
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (1920)
ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY (1887)
ANDHRA UNIVERSITY, Bezwada, Madras (1926)
BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY (1916)
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (1857)
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY (1857)
DACCA UNIVERSITY, Dacca, Bengal (1921).
DELHI UNIVERSITY (1922)
LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY (1920).
MADRAS UNIVERSITY (1857)
MYSORE UNIVERSITY, Mysore and Bangalore (1916)
NAGPUR UNIVERSITY (1923).
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, Hyderabad, Deccan (1917)
PATNA UNIVERSITY (1917)
PUNJAB UNIVERSITY, Lahore (1882)
RANGOON UNIVERSITY (1920)

JERUSALEM.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY, Jerusalem (1925)

MALAYA.

KING EDWARD VII. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Singapore (1913)

MALTA

UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, Valletta (1769).

MAURITIUS.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Port Louis (1925).

NEW ZEALAND.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND, Wellington (1870)
Canterbury College, Christchurch (1873).
University of Otago, Dunedin (1869)
University College, Auckland (1882)
Victoria University College, Wellington (1897).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND MEMORIAL COLLEGE, St. John's (1924).

SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN UNIVERSITY, Groote Schuur (1918)
STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY, Stellenbosch (1916).
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA, Pretoria (1916).
Grey University College, Bloemfontein, O.F.S (1855)
Huguenot University College, Wellington, C P (1874)
Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg, Natal (1909).
Potchefstroom University College, Potchefstroom, Transvaal (1921).
Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, C P. (1855).
Transvaal University College, Pretoria, Transvaal (1903).
WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY, Johannesburg (1921).

Professional Education.

ACCOUNTANCY.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.
SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.
LONDON ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.
SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES IN GLASGOW

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND.

AGRICULTURE.

ABERDEEN, North of Scotland Coll of Agric, 413 Union Street—*Sec*, A. A Prosser

ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q v*)

ALBERT AGRIC.COLL, Glasnevin, Ireland.—*Principal*, G Stephenson

BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q v*).

BEAMINSTER (Agric Training Centre for Boys)—*Headmaster*, L Skyrm, M A.

BELFAST, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (*q.v*)

BREWOOD, Staffs, Grammar School — *Headmaster*, E J. Gaman, B SC.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).

CIRENCESTER (Royal Agricultural College)—*Princ.*, J. R Hanley, Ph.D.

DAUNTSEY SCH. (West Lavington, Wilts).—*Headmaster*, George W. Olive, M.A.

DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (*q.v*).

EAST ANGLIAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, Chelmsford.—*Principal*, D. B. Johnstone-Wallace, M.Sc.

EDINBURGH (and East of Scotland Coll of Agric.), 13 George Sq.—*Principal*, E. Shearer, B.Sc.

GLASGOW (West of Scotland Agric Coll.).—*Princ. Prof.*, William G R Paterson, B.Sc.

HARPER-ADAMS AGRIC. COLL (Newport, Salop).—*Principal*, Charles Crowther, Ph.D

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies—*Sec*, Sir Algernon Aspinall, C M.G., C.B.E, 14 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY (*q v.*).

LONG ASHTON, Univ of Bristol Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station (National Fruit and Cider Institute).—*Director*, Prof R. T. P. Barker, M.A

LORD WANDSWORTH AGRIC. COLL., Long Sutton, Basingstoke, Hants.—*Warden*, Lt.-Col W. L. Julyan, M A.

MADRYN CASTLE FARM SCHOOL, Pwllheli, Carnarvon. -*Princ.*, Isaac Jones, N D A.

MIDLAND AGRIC AND DAIRY COLL. (Sutton Bonnington, near Loughborough).—*Principal*, T. Milburn, Ph.D

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Armstrong Coll. (*q.v.*)

NEWTON RIGG, Penrith (Farm. School).—*Principal*, J. H. Faulder, B.Sc., N.D.D.

NOTTINGHAM, Univ. Coll. (*q v.*

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).

PRESTON, Lancs. (Harris Institute).—*Principal and Sec.*, Lieut.-Col. T. R. Jolly, M.B.E., V.D.

READING UNIVERSITY (*q v.*).

ROTHAMSTED, Harpenden, Herts (Experimental Station of the Lawes Agric. Trust) For Research and post-Graduate Workers only.—*Director*, Sir E. J. Russell, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

SEALE-HAYNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newton Abbot, S. Devon—*Principal*, D. R. Edwardes-Ker, O.B.E., M.A.

S.E. AGRIC. COLL. (*see* University of London).

STUDLEY COLLEGE, Warwickshire.—*Principal*, Miss Ekins, B.Sc., N.D.H.

SWANLEY, Kent (Horticultural College for Women)—*Principal*, Miss Barratt, D.Sc.

TAMWORTH (Agric. College).—*Sec*, W. Silkto.

TRURO (Central Tech. Sch.)—*Princ.*, C. G. M. Delahunt, M.A.

USK (Monmouthshire Agric. Inst.).—*Principal*, George Henry Purvis, F.C.S.

WISLEY R H.S SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE (Ripley, Surrey)—*Director*, F. J. Chittenden, F L.S., V M H

AIR.

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ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

(*See also* Technical Education.)

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*Department of Architecture, *Edinburgh* College of Art.
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*School of Architecture, University of *Liverpool*
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School of Architecture, *Leicester* College of Arts and Crafts
Department of Architecture, Surveying and Building, The Northern Polytechnic, *London*
School of Architecture, Armstrong College, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*.
School of Architecture, University of *Sheffield*.
School of Architecture, Municipal School of Arts and Crafts, *Southend-on-Sea*
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Liverpool University.
Manchester University.
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine.
Northampton, School of Medicine.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.
Oxford University.
Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
Scotland, Universities of.
Sheffield University.
Wales, University of.
Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital.

MILITARY.

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY

[Officers who graduate at the college have the letters *p.s.c* after their names in Service Lists.]

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. C. W. Gwynn, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Adjutant, Major C. Parvin, M.C.
Librarian, Major H. G. Parkyn, O.B.E.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH (1741).

Course, 18 months, entrance twice yearly.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. H. D. De Pree, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. Commandant, Col. H. F. Salt, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Adjutant, Capt. K. F. W. Dunn, R.A.
Asst. Adjutant, Maj. F. Bolton, M.B.E., R.A.
Medical Officer, Major H. E. Priestley, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. D. B. L. Foster, M.A.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST (1799).

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. E. S. Girdwood, C.B., C.M.G.
Asst. Commandant, Lt.-Col. H. C. L. Howard, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Adjutant, Capt. E. E. J. Moore.
Quarter-Master, Capt. E. Smith.
Offr. i/c Equitation, Capt. J. L. M. Barrett.
Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. C. H. Turner, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. W. H. L. Miller, D.S.O., B.A.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Dover.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. H. S. Poyntz, D.S.O., A.E.C.
Secretary, Maj. A. Barker, M.C., D.C.M.
Medical Officer, Maj. T. B. Moriarty, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Chief Instructor, Maj. W. H. Dawson, M.A., A.E.C.
Chaplain, Rev. H. E. S. Collier, B.A., C.F.
Officer Instructor, Lt. G. W. S. Brown, M.B.E., A.E.C.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, Dunblane, Scotland

Commandant, Maj. A. C. T. White, F.C., M.C., A.E.C.
Qr.-Mr. & Adjt., Maj. J. N. Macrae, D.S.O.
Headmaster, Lt. W. T. Lunt, M.B.E., B.Sc., A.E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.

All persons engaged in education who have been registered by the Teachers Registration Council or have passed an examination satisfactory to the Council are admissible as members. Diplomas granted are F.C.P., L.C.P., and A.C.P.
President, Sir Philip Magnus, Bart., F.C.P.
Dean, Herbert Ward, C.B.E., M.A.
Treasurer, S. T. Shovelton, M.A.
Secretary, G. Chalmers.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.

Founded by the late Dr. Gilchrist (died 1841), for "the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the maintenance of Scholarships, to the carrying on of lectures on scientific and other subjects for artisans, and to the assistance of approved educational objects.
Trustees, Rt. Hon. Lord Shuttleworth, LL.D., *Chairman*; Sir Michael E. Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B., LL.D.; Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.M.G.; Miss Margaret J. Tuke, M.A.; Geoffrey Dawson, M.A.
Secretary, The Very Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D.

LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES

(Trustees of the), 3 Temple Gardens, E.C. 4.

[The income (£141,430) is applied mainly in support of Polytechnics, in furtherance of Technical Education, in grants of pensions, and for the maintenance of City Churches.]
Chairman of Governors, Sir Evan Spicer.
Clerk, Ernald R. Warre.

MUSIC

Degrees in Music are granted by the *Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Birmingham* and *Victoria Manchester*, the *University of Wales*, the *University of Edinburgh*, *Dublin University* and the *National University of Ireland*

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822),
York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.

[The R A M was founded in 1822 by Lord Burghersh (afterwards Earl of Westmorland) for the cultivation of the science of music. The average number of students attending in 1928 was 1,000. Fellows (F R A M) and Associates (A R A.M) are elected by the Directors, and Honorary Members (HON R A.M) by the Committee of Management Licentiates (L R A M) are elected by an examination held three times a year.

A complete training in musicianship is offered to students of both sexes, whether intending to take up music as a profession or otherwise Over 72 scholarships are offered for competition periodically. Students are not accepted for less than three consecutive terms They must take the full curriculum

President, H R H the Duke of Connaught, K G.
Chairman of Committee, Philip L Agnew, M.A.
Principal, John B. McEwen, M A., Mus D.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs Whiting.
Secretary, A. Alger Bell

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883),
Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S W 7.

[Founded in 1883 by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales Fellows (F R C M), Graduates (G.R.C.M), Honorary Associates (Hon. A.R C M) and Honorary Members (Hon R.C M.) are elected by the Council, Associates (A R.C M.) by an examination held three times a year Pupils (1928) exceeded 750, about 70 being Scholars and Exhibitioners.]

Patrons, H.M. The King; H M. The Queen.
President, H R.H The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Director, Sir Hugh Percy Allen, K C V O., Mus.Doc, D Litt.
Hon. Secretary, George A Macmillan, F R.C.M., D.Litt.
Registrar, Claude Aveling, M.A.
Bursar, E. J. N. Polkinhorne.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC (1880),
(Corporation of London),
John Carpenter Street, E C. 4.

[The School grants a diploma of Licentiateship (L.G.S M.) and of Associateship (A.G S.M), open to students of eight terms' standing and over.]

Principal, Sir Landon Ronald, F.R.A.M., F.R.C M.
Secretary, H Saxe-Wyndham
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Hemming.
Professors, 96 in number.

BLACKHEATH CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC, S.E. 3.

Principal, George H. Wilby, A R.A.M.
Secretary & Supt., Edith S. Dealy.

CHILDREN'S COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1909),
79, Baker Street, W. 1

Patron, H.R H. the Duchess of York.
Principal, Madame Mathilde Verne.
Secretary, John Verne.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
Gt. Marlborough Street, W. 1.

Principal, Frederick J. Karn, Mus D.
Director of Examns., G. Augustus Holmes
Secretary, A. Gambier Holmes.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE, 26 Bloomsbury Square, W.C (1875)

President, Sir Henry Coward, M.A, Mus D.
Secretary, Walter Harrison, M.A., Mus.B

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872),
Mandeville Place. Manchester Square, W. 1

President, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K P, G.C.V O., C.B.E
Secretary, C N H. Rodwell

WIMBLEDON CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC, LTD,
79 Wolple Road, Wimbledon, S W 19
Principal, Willoughby Walmsley
Secretary, Miss K. M Kerney

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS,
Kensington Gore, S W 7.

President, Dr. E C Bairstowe.
Hon Treas, Dr F G. Shinn
Hon Sec, Dr H A Harding
Registrar, Alan W Shindler, M.A.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC, INCORPORATED, Ducie St, Oxford Rd, Manchester

President, H R H. the Duke of York, K G.
Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.
Dep. Registrar, John Holme

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Kneller Hall, Twickenham.

Commandant, Col L M Gregson, O.B.E
Adjutant, Capt A R Newling.
Director of Music, Lieut H. E Adkins, Mus Bac.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth

Superintendent, Maj. W L. Huntingford, C B.E, R.M.
Musical Director, Lieut. Samuel Fairfield, M.V.O, L.R A M., R M
Assist Ditto, Lieut Arthur Pragnall, M V O., L R A.M., A R C M, R M

NAVAL.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich

President, Vice-Adm. J. W. L. McClintock, C.B. D S O.
Captain, K. E L Crichton, M.V.O., R N.
Commander, C A Merriman, R N
Medical Officer, Surg.-Commr. W. P. Hingston, C.B., R.N
Store Officer, Cashier, &c., Paym.-Capt. W. F. Haynes, R.N. (ret.).
Secretary, A Backhouse.
Curator of Museum, Lieut G. Hunt, M.B E, R.N. (ret.).

STAFF COLLEGE.

Director, Capt. C J. C. Little, C B., A.D.C., R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE. Dartmouth.

Captain, M E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C, C B., R.N.
Commander, E. R. B. Kemble, R N.
Headmaster, Eric W. E. Kempson, M.C., M.A.

ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Keyham (*H.M S. Sansparez*).

Commander, S E Holden, R.N.

H.M.S. *HREBUS*, Devonport.
Training Ship for Special Entry Cadets.

Capt., E J. Hardman-Jones, O B.E., R N.
Commander, A. M. Peters, D.S.C., R.N.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich.

Supt, Rear-Adm I. R. Oliphant (ret.)
Cashier, Paym Capt F M. Mitchell, R N. (ret.)
Chief Officer, Lieut.-Com S. T. P. Yeo, R N
Medical Officer, Surg.-Capt P. M May, R N.
Chaplains, Rev F. H Jones, O B.E., M.A., R N., Rev. G I. Sodon, B A
Headmaster, S R Hewitson, B Sc, F.R A S

SEA TRAINING SCHOOLS

Sea Training Schools, other than those which take only boys intending to be officers, together with the numbers of boys sent to sea from these schools in 1927, and of boys in training in January, 1928

TRAINING SHIPS AND SCHOOLS FOR MERCHANT SERVICE RATINGS

Name	Location	Sent to Sea in 1927		No. in Training, Jan 1928
		M M	R N	
Arethusa . . .	Greenhithe .	43	92	165
Warspite . . .	Greenhithe	76	65	217
Exmouth . . .	Grays	132	15	536
Indefatigable. ..	Liverpool	46*	1*	150
Mars	Dundee . .	18	2	160
Cornwall	Denton, near Gravesend	41	—	105
Wellesley Nautical School	Blyth	25	5	159
Lancashire and National Sea Training Homes.	Wallasey, Cheshire	70	21	200
Watts Naval TrainingSchool	Elmham, Norfolk	7	30	278
Incorporated National Nautical School	Portishead, Somerset	17	1	136
Nautical Training School.	Heswall, Cheshire	41	—	197
Sea School and T S. *Triton*	Gravesend..	752	—	214
Prince of Wales Sea Training Hostel.	London, E	65	—	48
		1,333	232	2,565

* In year ended March 31, 1927

TRAINING SHIPS.

Royal Navy.

FOR MEN:—*Defiance* (4 ships), Torpedo School Ship, Devonport; *Dryad*, Navigation School, Portsmouth; *Excellent*, Gunnery School, Portsmouth, *Osprey*, Anti-Submarine School, Portland; *Tiger*, Sea-going Gunnery Firing Ship, Portsmouth; *Vernon*, Torpedo School, Portsmouth, *Vivid*, Gunnery School, Devonport

FOR BOYS:—*H M S. Fisgard* (4 ships, for boy artificers, Portsmouth), *Ganges* (3 ships, and Shotley Training Establishment, Harwich), *Impregnable* (4 ships, Devonport), *Indus* (for supernumerary artificers, Devonport), *Colossus* (Boys' Training Ship, Devonport), *St. Vincent* (Boys' Training Establishment, Forton); and *see* also *Arethusa* and *Warspite* below.

Exmouth (Metropolitan Asylums Board), moored off Grays, Essex. Boys trained for Royal Navy and Merchant Navy, and for employment in naval and military bands. Only boys of good character are received.—*Capt. Supt.*, Rear-Adm. H. S. Currey, D.S O.

Mercantile Marine.

For Officers

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H M S *Worcester*, off Greenhithe *Capt Supt*, Capt M. B Sayer, C B E, R D, R N R *Sec*, F H Stafford, O B E, 72, Mark Lane, E C 3

CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead (Training Officers for Sea Service). *Capt*, Commr F A Richardson, D S C, R N

DEVITT AND MOORE'S OCEAN TRAINING SHIPS, LTD.—This scheme for training officers for the Merchant Service and R N R is now carried on at the Nautical College, Pangbourne Special nominations to R.N., R.N.R., R A F and Sandhurst, subject to Official Regulations Particulars from Messrs Devitt & Moore, 84 Leadenhall Street, E C 3

For Seamen

GRAVESEND SEA SCHOOL, Gravesend, Kent, also T S *Triton*, off Gravesend, for boys of 16 to 18 years of age at entry, and of good character only.—*Capt Supt*, Capt O H Lewis *Sec.*, Miss D A. Wigner, 52 Leadenhall Street, E C 3

TRAINING SHIP *Arethusa*, off Greenhithe, Kent (Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship).

TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Denton, Gravesend (Reformatory Ship) *Supt.*, Capt G C Woodward, R N, *Sec*, J Alleyne Chambers, 66 Coleman Street, E.C 2

TRAINING SHIP *Indefatigable*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. For boys between 13 and 14½ years of age at entry and of good character only *Capt Supt.*, Rear-Adm. S R. Miller. R N (ret.)

TRAINING SHIP *Mercury*, Hamble, Southampton, Hants.—*Hon Director*, C B. Fry, Commr. R N R (for officers in Merchant Service and advanced class R N).

TRAINING SHIP *Warspite*, off Greenhithe, Kent (Marine Society)

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES,

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

Chairman of Governing Body, Sir Harry L Stephen, LL.M
Director, Prof Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I E., Ph.D
Secretary, Miss C L. Clegg

PHARMACY.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, The Society of Apothecaries, London, The Leeds College of Pharmacy.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Training Colleges for Women Teachers.

BEDFORD (P. T Coll, Lansdowne Rd, Bedford). —*Prine*, Miss Stansfold.

BIRMINGHAM (Anstey P. T. Coll., Chester Rd. Edmgton).—*Principal*, Miss M E. Squire.

CHELSEA (Coll of Physical Education for Women, Polytechnic, Manresa Road, S.W. 3). —*Principal*, F. J. Harlow, B.Sc.

DARTFORD HEATH, Kent (Bergman Österberg P T Coll.).

DENMARK HILL P. T. Coll. and School of Massage, 41 Alleyn Park, S.E. 21

KENSINGTON GORE (Queen Alexandra's House P. T. Coll., S.W. 7)

LIVERPOOL (P. T. Coll., Bedford St.).—*Principal*, Miss Irene M. Marsh.

LONDON SCHOOL OF DALCROZE EURHYTHMICS (23 Stone St., W.C 1).
MANCHESTER (P T Coll, Fieldgarth, Norman Rd, Rusholme).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

See also "Commercial Education."

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester*, and *Sheffield; Wales; St. Andrews, Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh; Dublin, National University of Ireland*, and the *Queen's University* of *Belfast*

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the L.C.C are the following —

Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

BEAUFOY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E 11 —*Princ.* A. Ritchie-Scott, D.Sc, F.R.S.E.
CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Rd., S.E.5.—*Princ.*, S. Thorogood, A.R.C.A.
CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, Fred V. Burridge, O.B.E., R.E.
CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgeley Road, High St., Clapham, S.W 4 —*Principal*, W. A. Wildman.
HACKNEY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE. — *Principal*, P R Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., Dalston Lane, E. 8
HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.—*Principal*, John Williams
LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES, 6z Stamford Street, S.E.1.—*Principal*, J. R Riddell.
NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal*, Capt L. M Coombs, B Sc.
PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M A.
PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney — *Principal*, J Bowyer.
SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S W 4 —*Principal*, F. E. Drury, M Sc.
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, J Paley Yorke, M.Sc., A.M I.E.E.
SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, 6 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Principal*, A J Bull, M.Sc
SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N. (*Branch at* Old Castle Street, L.C.C. School).—*Principal*, Shadrach Hicks.
SOUTH EASTERN HOME-TRAINING SCHOOL, Plassy Road, Rushey Green, Catford, S.E. 6.—*Headtress*, Miss M. E. Stuart.
TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Barrett Street, Oxford Street, W. 1. — *Principal*, Miss E. E. Cox, R.A.
TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1 —*Headmistress*, Miss A. Crawley, B Sc.
TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 373-7 Clapham Road, S.W. 9.—*Principal*, Miss K A. Corner, M.B.E.
TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Hammersmith, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12. — *Principal*, Miss M. A. J. Boon.
WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Principal*, J Stuart Ker, B Sc ; *Head* (School of Art), Walter Bayes, A R.W S

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, S.W —*Principal*, George F. O'Riordan, B Sc, M I Mech E, M I A E, M I.M.E
BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, J W Bispham, O B E., M A, B.Sc.
CHELSEA POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S W. 3 —*Principal*, F J Harlow, B Sc.
CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields, E.C. 2 —*Director*, J. W Ramsbottom, M.A, M Com.
NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, 280 St John Street, E C 1.—*Principal*, S C Laws, M A, M Sc.
NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Holloway Road, N. 7.—*Principal*, R S. Clay, D Sc
REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W 1 —*Director of Education*, T. Wolswick, O.B.E, M Sc
SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate. —*Principal*, G Patchin, A R S M
WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich, S E. 18 —*Principal*, A F. Hogg, M A.

Technical Institutes, &c., aided by the L.C.C

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT. Fairncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S E 15 —*Warden*, Rev J. Scott Lidgett, D.D
BLUE COAT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 58 Point Hill, Greenwich, S E —*Headmistress*, Miss A Ward
CAMPDEN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Lancaster Road, W 11 —*Supt*, Miss G L Abbott.
CORDWAINERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE, St John's Lane Finsbury, E C. 1.—*Princ*, F. Y Golding.
GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14 —*Warden*, A E Dean, M.A., M Litt.
KING EDWARD VII NAUTICAL SCHOOL (British Sailors' Society), 680 Commercial Road, E. 14 — *Secretary*, Herbert E Barker
LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 276 Tower Bridge Road, S E. 1.—*Acting Principal*, M C Lamb.
MARY WARD SETTLEMENT, Tavistock Place, W.C 1.—*Director*, Miss Edith Nevile
MORLEY COLLEGE, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E 1 —*Principal*, Eva M. Hubback, M.A.
NEWCOMEN'S FOUNDATION TRADE SCHOOL FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE, Newcomen St., Borough, S.E. 1.—*Lady Principal*, Miss R. A. Roberts.
ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W. 7.—*President*, H R.H. the Duchess of York; Miss M. Ffennell, *sec.*
SAILORS HOME, Dock Street, E. 1 (School of Nautical Cookery) — *Secretary*, Payr.-Lt.-Comm. A. E. Loder, R.N.R
SCHOOL OF WOOD-CARVING, 39 Thurloe Place, S.W. 7.—*Secretary*, J Bailey.
TOYNBEE HALL, 28 Commercial Street, E. 1.— *Warden*, J. J. Mallon, M.A.
WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W. 18 —*Principal*, D N. Griffiths, B Sc., A.M.I M.E

Schools of Art aided by the L.C.C

BLACKHEATH, LEE, LEWISHAM AND GREENWICH, Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E. 3.—*Principal*, J. Howard Hale, R.B A.
ST. MARTIN'S, 107 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2— *Princ.*, J. E. Allen, A.R.C A.

In addition to the above schools there are Art Schools or Classes attached to all the Poly-

technics, except the Northampton Polytechnic, and to Goldsmiths' College A School of Art is also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at the South London Technical Art School, 122–124 Kennington Park Road (*see* below)

II.—OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS

Imperial College of Science and Technology,

South Kensington, S W 7

Visitor H M THE KING

Chairman of Governing Body, The Rt. Hon Lord Buckmaster.

Chairman of Executive Committee, Herbert Wright

Chairman of Finance Committee, Sir Otto Beit, K C M.G., LL D, F.R.S.

Chairman of Delegacy, Walter T Prideaux.

An Institution for the most advanced training and research in Science, especially in its application to industry. The Departments and Professors are:—

Royal College of Science

Aeronautics L Bairstow, C B E, F R S (*Aviation*), Sir Gilbert T. Walker, C S.I. Sc D, F.R.S (*Meteorology*)

Mathematics. S Chapman, F.R S, H. Levy, F R S.E (*Applied*), *Physics*: H L. Callendar, C B E, F R S, A. O Rankine, O B E, A Fowler, F R S (*Astro-Physics*); *Technical Optics*, A O Rankine, O B E, A E Conrady, *Optical design*; A F C. Pollard, *Mechanical design*; *Chemistry* H B Baker, C B.E., F R S, J. F Thorpe, C B.E., F.R S (*Organic*), J C. Philip, O B E., F R.S (*Physical*); *Chemical Technology—Fuel and Refractory Materials*, W A. Bone, F R S.; *Chemical Engineering*: J. W Hinchley, *Biology* Sir John Farmer, F.R S. (*Botany*), E. W. MacBride, F R.S (*Zoology*), V H. Blackman, F R S (*Plant Physiology*), W. Brown (*Plant Pathology*), P Groom, M.B E, F R S. (*Woods and Fibres Technology*), F. Balfour-Browne, F.R.S E (*Entomology*), S B Schryver, F R S., (*Biochemistry*); *Geology* W. W. Watts, F.R.S., C. G. Cullis (*Economic Mineralogy*).

Royal School of Mines.

Mining S. J Truscott; *Mine Surveying*, L H. Cooke; *Mining Geology*, W. W. Watts, F.R.S., *Metallurgy*: H. C. H. Carpenter, F.R.S.; *Oil Technology* W. W. Watts, F.R.S.

City and Guilds (Engineering) College.

Mechanical Engineering and Motive Power: W. E. Dalby, F R S.; *Civil Engineering*: S. M. Dixon, *Electrical Engineering*: C. L. Fortescue O B E

Rector, Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C S.I., K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Secretary, A. Gow, M.A.

City and Guilds of London Institute,

Gresham College, E C. 2.

(1.) *City Guilds Engineering College* (*see* Imperial College of Science and Technology).

(2.) *South London Technical Art School*, 122 and 124 Kennington Park Road, S E.

(3.) *Department of Technology*, 29 Roland Gardens, S W. 7.

CRYSTAL PALACE (School of Practical Engineering).—*Principal*, Maurice Wilson, M Inst C.E.

EAST LONDON COLLEGE (*see* University of London).

FARADAY HOUSE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 62–70 Southampton Row, W.C 1.—*Princ.*, A Russell, D Sc, LL.D., F R S

INSTITUTE OF CERTIFICATED GROCERS (Incorporated), 4 Cullum St, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, C L T Beeching.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Motor), 307–311 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Head of School*, A R Horne O B E, B.Sc, F R.S.E

SCHOOL OF MOTOR BODY AND CARRIAGE BUILDING (Balderton St, W.) *Head of Dept.*, Ernest Bailey.

SOUTH OF ENG. COLL. OF PHARMACY, 186 Clapham Rd, S.W 9.—*Principal*, H Lucas, F C S

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 153 Great Titchfield Street, W 1.—*Director*, Sir Banister Fletcher, F R.I.B A, F S I

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N W 6.—*Principal*, A J Bird.

ENGLISH TECHNICAL COLLEGES

ACCRINGTON (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. P. Ackroyd, B Sc

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Heginbottom).—*Principal*, G W. Handforth, B A

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NORWICH (C of E.), *W.* Miss Winnington-Ingram, B.A
NOTTINGHAM, University College, *q.v*
PETERBOROUGH (C. of E.), *W* Miss H L Rowell.
PORTSMOUTH (Munic. Tr. Coll), *W.* Miss E. L White, M.A.
READING UNIVERSITY (Tr. Dept.), *M. & W* *Head of Dept.*, H. S Cooke, M.A.
RIPON (C. of E), *W.* Rev. Canon Isaac A. Smith, M.A.
SAFFRON WALDEN (Brit. and Foreign Sch Soc.), *W* Miss A E. Varley, M.A.
SALFORD (R.C.), *W.* Madam Greene.
SALISBURY (C. of E), *W* Miss B. M Dunn
SALTLEY, Birmingham (C of E), *M.* Rev F T Cooper, M.A.
SELLY PARK, Birmingham (R.C.), *W.*- Miss Cecilia C. Auterson.
SHEFFIELD (City Tr. Coll.), *M. & W* — S. Hoole, M.A.
SOUTHAMPTON (R.C.), *W.*—Madame O'Doherty.
SUNDERLAND (Tr. Coll., Langham Tower), *W.* A. H. Williamson, M.A.
SWANSEA (County Borough Training Coll.), *W.*—Miss Rhoda Robbins, M.Sc.
TRURO (C. of E.), *W.* *Princ.*, Miss Gee.
WARRINGTON (C. of E.), *W.*- (*Temp. at St. John's College, Battersea, S.W. 11*). — *Princ.*, H. C. Allen.
WATERFORD (De La Salle), *M.*—Rev. Br. Leander T McGrath, B.Sc.
WINCHESTER (C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. Canon E. G Wainwright, M.A.
YORK (C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. H Walker, M.A.

For Secondary Teachers.

M. = For Men ; *W.* = For Women.
(In addition to the Universities, *q.v.*)

ABERDEEN, *M. & W.*—

ABERYSTWYTH, *M. & W.*—H. Stuart Jones, D Litt.
BANGOR, *M. & W.*—W. P. Wheldon, D.S.O., Lit.B

CAMBRIDGE (Tr. Coll Post-Graduate), *W*—Miss M. H Wood, M A., Litt D

CHIPPING NORTON (Heythrop College, R C), *M*—Rev. J Bolland, M A

EDINBURGH, *M* & *W* —

EDINBURGH (St. George's Training Coll.), *W*—Miss M C Aitken, M A

EXETER UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Education Dept.), *M* & *W* - Prof. S H Watkins, Ph D

GLASGOW, *M.* & *W.*—

LONDON :—

BRONDESBURY (Maria Grey Coll., Salusbury Rd., N.W 6), *W*—Miss K L Johnston, M A

LANCASTER GATE, W 2. (St Mary's College, W) Miss D. Apperson, M A ; *Head of Training Dept*, Mrs J. A Green, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W C 1 (L C C.), *M* & *W*—Prof T Percy Nunn, D Sc.

NOTTINGHAM, University College, *q.v.*

OXFORD, (15 Norham Gardens), *M* & *W.*—*Director*, George Smith, M A., *Principal* (*Women's Side*), Miss E M Talbot, M A.

ST. ANDREW'S *M.* & *W* -

TUTORIAL CLASSES.

CENTRAL JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TUTORIAL CLASSES, 16 Harpur Street, Holborn, W C 1

VETERINARY COLLEGES.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, 10 Red Lion Square, W C 1.

President, Prof J. Share Jones, D V S., F.R C V S., M Sc

Sec., F. Bullock LL D., F C I S

The following Teaching Colleges are affiliated to the Royal Coll of Veterinary Surgeons which is the examining and diploma granting body and governs the Veterinary Profession

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LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.
Director, Prof. Share-Jones.

ROYAL (DICK) VETERINARY COLLEGE, Edinburgh. *Principal*, Dr O Charnock Bradley

VETERINARY COLLEGE, Buccleuch St., Glasgow. *Principal*, A. W Whitehouse

VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND, Shelbourne Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin.
Principal, Prof. J F. Craig.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS, &c.

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E. 16 —*Warden*, Rev J Scott Lidgett, D.D. Women's Work. *Head*, Miss E Haslam.

BIRMINGHAM SETTLEMENT, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham.- *Joint Wardens*, Miss Botsford, Miss M. Moffat.

BISHOP CREIGHTON HOUSE, 378 Lillie Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.—*Warden*, Miss C. Wickham.

BRISTOL (Barton Hill).—*Warden*, Miss K. Orpen

BROWNING (ROBERT) SETTLEMENT, Browning Street, Walworth, S.E 17 —*Warden*, Rev. J. W. Graves, B.D

CAIUS COLLEGE MISSION SETTLEMENT, Battersea, S W 11 —*Warden*, Rev H. R H Coney, M A

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, 131 Camberwell Road, S E 5 —*Head*, Rev H K P Smith, B A

CANNING TOWN WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT, 81 Barking Road, E 16 —*Warden*, Miss C. Towers

CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE SETTLEMENT (St Hilda's), 3 Old Nichol Street, Bethnal Green, E 2 —*Warden* Miss Bruce

DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS, No 1, Canning Town, E. 16, No 2, Isle of Dogs, E 14, No 3, Bristol, No. 4, Rotherhithe, E —*Hon. Warden*, R. Kennedy-Cox, J P

EDINBURGH, High School Yards.—*Warden*, Miss Grace Drysdale

GIVEN-WILSON INSTITUTE, *Offices*, 30 to 36 London Road, Plaistow, E. 13 —*Manager and Sec.*, T Fernie.

JOHN BENN HOUSTEL and MILNER HALL, Bower Street, Stepney, E.—*Warden*, A. Townshend.

LADY MARGARET HALL SETTLEMENT, 129-135 Kennington Road, S E 11 —*Warden*, Miss O Butler

LIVERPOOL, Nile St —*Warden*, George E Haynes

MANCHESTER, Ancoats Hall, Every Street —*Warden*, Miss Hilda Cashmore, M A

MANSFIELD HOUSE, 89 Barking Road, Canning Town, E 16 —*Warden*, Ian Macdonald Horobin, M A.

MANSFIELD HOUSE, "Poor Man's Lawyer," 320 Barking Road, E 13

MARY WARD, *late* PASSMORE EDWARDS SETTLEMENT, Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.—*Director*, Miss Edith Neville

OXFORD HOUSE, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, E 2.—*Head*, M. R. Seymour

OXFORD AND BERMONDSEY CLUB, 175A Long Lane, Bermondsey, S E 1 (Clubs for Working Boys) —*Warden*, N E Field Jones

ROLAND HOUSE (Scout Settlement and Boys' Hostel), Stepney Green, E. 1.—*Warden*, Stanley E Ince

ST GEORGE'S JEWISH SETTLEMENT (Bernhard Baron), 36 Betts Street, E. 1.—*Warden*, B L Q Henriques, J.P

ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE (Women's Branch of Oxford House), 21 Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E. 2.—*Head*, Miss Haverfal

TALBOT SETTLEMENT (Women's Side of Cambridge House), 48 Addington Square, Camberwell, S E 5 —*Head*, Miss Helen Spence.

TOYNBEE HALL EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENT, 28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E. 1 —*Warden*, J. J Mallon, M A , J P.

TOYNBEE "POOR MAN'S LAWYER" (East London Legal Protection Committee), Toynbee Hall.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, 44 Nelson Sq., Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—*Warden*, Miss E. L. Calkin.

WOODBROOKE SETTLEMENT, Selly Oak, Birmingham (Friends').—*Warden*, Francis L. P. Sturge.

WORKING WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN (Incorporated), Hillcroft College, Surbiton, Surrey.—*Principal*, Miss F. Street, M.A.

Headmasters' Conference Schools.

THE HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE (*Secy.*, W A Bulkeley-Evans, C B E., M A., 5 Paper Buildings, Temple, E C 4.).—The Headmasters' Conference was founded in 1869 and incorporated in 1909 The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connexion with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge In considering what Schools shall be included in the List, or removed from it, the Committee will have regard to the Governing Scheme or other Instrument under which the School is administered, and if the School is maintained or aided by a Local Education Authority (*a*) how the Governing Body is constituted, (*b*) to what extent by right or in practice the Governing Body acts independently of the Local Education Authority in directing general policy or administering disposable funds, to the numbers in the School and, in the case of Schools in Great Britain and Ireland, the number of resident Undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge educated at the School. The Committee may also take into account the proportion of boys in the School, who, having passed the School Certificate or other equivalent Examination, are continuing their studies beyond that stage The annual meetings are, as a rule, held in December, alternately (*a*) at some school represented on the Conference, (*b*) at London or some University town

NOTES.—(*a*) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects

(*b*) "Headmaster" In certain Schools other titles prevail, *e.g.*, Beaumont, "Rector", Belfast Academical, "Principal", Dulwich, "Master"; Edinburgh Academy, "Rector", Glenalmond, "Warden"; Haileybury, "Master", King William's, I of Man, "Principal"; Liverpool College, "Principal", Magdalen Coll Sch, "Master"; Manchester Gr., "High Master", Marlborough, "Master", Radley, "Warden"; St Columba, Dublin, "Warden"; St. Edward's, Oxford, "Warden"; St. Paul's, "High Master"; Stonyhurst, "Rector"; Victoria College, Jersey, "Principal", Wellington, "Master"

Name of School	Founded	No. of Boys	Annual Fees See note (*a*) D Day Boys	Headmaster See note (*b*)
England and Wales.				
Abingdon, Berks.	1375	140	£86-98	W. M Grundy.
Aldenham, Elstree, Herts.	1597	240	£115 D£50	H. M Beck
Ampleforth (*R C.*), York	1802	250	£160	Rev. V. P Nevill, O S B.
Beaumont (*R.C.*), Old Windsor	1861	240	£160	Rev A Chichester, S J
Bedford	1552	855	£129 D£30	H Grose-Hodge
Berkhampsted, Herts	1523	560	£120 D£27	H. L. O. Flecker.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	1860	490	£120 D£37	R. Kennard Davis.
Bishops' Stortford, Herts	1868	370	£126 D£32	F. S Young
Blundell's, Tiverton	1604	350	£137	A E Wynne
Bootham, York	1823		£150	D. Gray
Bradfield, Berks	1850	368	£150	E E. A Whitworth, M C.
Bradford Gr., Yorks	1662	712	D£26	W Edwards.
Brighton, Sussex	1847	600	£160 D£60	Canon W. R. Dawson
Bristol Gr	1532	700	£104	J E. Barton
Bromsgrove, Worcester	1553	335	£140 D£40	R. G Routh.
Bury Gr., Lancs	1625	290	D£23	L. R. Strangeways
Cambridge and County	1900	450	£66 D£45	A. B. Mayne.
Carlisle Gr.	1541	265	D£16	C. F. C. Padel.
Caterham, Surrey	1811	282	£100 D£33	A. P. Mottram.
Charterhouse, Godalming	1611	600	£175 D£66	Frank Fletcher.
Cheltenham	1841	715	£162 D£54	H. H Hardy, M B.E.
Chigwell, Essex	1629	225	£100 D£30	E. H. S. Walde
Christ Coll., Brecon	1541	150	£100 D£27	Rev J L. Phillips
Christ's Hospital, Horsham	1552	837		W. H. Fyfe
City of London, E C 4	1442	720	£ D£30	Rev A Chilton.
Clifton, Bristol	1862	775	£175 D£66	N. Whatley
Coatham, Redcar, Yorks	1700	353	£66 D£12	Rev. H. D. Littler.
Cranbrook, Kent	1573	150	£100 D£12	S. E. Baker
Cranleigh, Surrey	1863	370	£141 D£50	Rev H A Rhodes
Crypt, Gloucester	1539	313	D£18	D G. Williams.
Dartmouth (R.N. Coll)				E. W. E Kempson, M.C.
Dean Close, Cheltenham	1886	270	£120	P. Bolton.
Denstone, Staffs	1873	260	£120	Rev. R. M. Grier.
Dover, Kent	1871	325	£135 D£45	W. S. Lee.
Douai (*R.C.*), Woolhampton, Berks	1615	150	£140	Rev. W. I. Rice, O.S B.
Downside (*R C.*), Bath	1605	330	£190	Rev. R. S. Trafford.
Dulwich, S.E. 27	1619	945	£135 D£45	W R. Booth
Durham	1080	265	£130 D£40	Rev. Canon R. D Budworth.
Eastbourne, Sussex	1867	300	£140 D£52 10s.	E. C. Arnold
Epsom, Surrey	1855	392	£135 £55 D£60	A. C. Powell.

Name of School	F'ded	No of Boys	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Boys	Headmaster. See note (b).
Eton, Windsor	1441	1114	£230	Rev. C. A. Alington.
Exeter, Devon	1633	192	£97 D£21	J. L Andrews
Felsted, Essex	1564	300	£116	Rev. F. Stephenson.
Framlingham, Suffolk	1865	220	£99 D£24	F W. Stocks
Giggleswick, York	1512	210	£126 D£30	R. N. Douglas
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk	1555	260	£165 D£60	J. R Eccles.
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hampstead, N W 2	1690	590	D£22	F J Kemp.
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S E. 14	1876	490	D£16	E B Falkner.
Haileybury, Herts.	1862	540	£150	J. Talbot, T D
Harpenden, Herts'.	1907	100	£138 D£40	Rev. C Grant
Harrow	1571	676	£216 D£90	C. Norwood
Hereford Cathedral	1381	190	£95 D£30	J. H. E. Crees
Highgate, Middlesex	1565	680	£135 D£65	J A H Johnston.
Hurstpierpoint, Sussex	1848	280	£135 D£45	Rev. H B Tower
Hymers, Hull	1889	520	£75 D£17	W V Cavill, M C.
Imperial Service, Windsor	1912	320	£130	E. G. A. Beckwith.
Ipswich, Suffolk	1370	292	£89 D£24	Rev. E C. Sherwood.
King Edward's, Birmingham	1552	526	D£25	R. C Gilson.
King Edward's, Southampton	1553	400	£86 D£23	Rev C. F. Russell
King's College Sch, Wimbledon	1829	550	£130 D£40	H L. Rogers
King's Sch, Bruton	1519	130	£105 D£35	C. H. Tremlett
King's Sch, Canterbury	1541	376	£119 D£47	N P Birley, D.S.O., M C.
King's Sch, Chester	1541	260	£80 D£18	H. W Ralph.
King's Sch., Ely	1543	156	£100 D£25	Rev. T. J. Kirkland
King's Sch, Rochester	1542	154	£113	Rev. W. Parker.
King's Sch., Worcester	1541	210	£90 D£24	Rev C Creighton.
Kingswood, Bath	1748		£105	A B Sackett.
Lancaster (Royal Gr. Sch.)	1471	420	£64	Rev J. H. S. Bailey
Lancing Coll, Sussex	1848	384	£162	C. H Blakiston.
Leatherhead, Surrey	1852	250	£110 D£35	Canon E A. Downes.
Leeds Gr Sch.	1552	630	D£26	T Thomas.
Leighton Park, Reading	1890	130	£189	E B. Castle
Leys Sch, Cambridge	1875	260	£180	Rev H. Bisseker
Liverpool Coll	1840	420	£110-117 D£43-50	Rev. R. W. Howard
Llandovery Coll	1848	150	£81 D£12	Canon W W. Poole Hughes.
Magdalen Coll Sch, Oxford	1480	170	£90 D£26	C. E. Brownrigg
Malvern, Worcestershire	1865	578	£162 D£60	F S Preston.
Manchester Gr Sch	1515	1050	D£25	D G Miller.
Marlborough, Wilts	1843	745	£135-175	G C Turner, M C
Merchant Taylors', E C 4	1561	470	D£45	S. Leeson.
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs.	1618	500	D£20	H Chadock Watson.
Mill Hill, N W 7	1807	460	£160 D£57	M. L. Jacks
Monkton Combe, Bath	1868	320	£136 D£45	Rev E Hayward.
Monmouth Gr Sch.	1614	220	£91 D£26	C. F. Scott.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Royal Gr.)	1545	600	D£30	E R Thomas
Newcastle-under-Lyme (High)	1874	307	£66 D£28	T Stinton
Newport, Mon. (High)	1896	394	D£11	D. J. Lloyd
Northampton (Town and County)	1541	500	£70 D£19	W C C. Cooke.
Norwich Sch.	1547	280	£75 D£23	Rev W. F Brown.
Nottingham High Sch.	1513	500	D£30	C. L Reynolds
Oakham	1584	250	£102 D£20	W. L Sargent.
Oundle, Northants.	1556	570	£170	K Fisher.
Oxford (City of Oxford Sch.)	1878	346	D£18	W Parkinson, M C.
Perse, Cambridge	1615	334	£135 D£35	H A Wootton
Plymouth Coll.	1877	390	£93 D£27	F. R. Dale, D.S O., M C.
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.	1732	500	£100 D£23	Rev. W J Barton
Queen Mary's Gr. Sch., Walsall	1554	468	D£16	A S. C. Barnard
Radley Coll, Abingdon	1847	336	£185	Rev W. H. Ferguson.
Reading Sch., Berks	1485	520	£102 D£21	G H. Keeton.
Repton Sch., Derby	1557	420	£168	Rev G. F. Fisher.
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs	1844	520	£145	Canon E. J. W. Houghton.
Rugby	1567	625	£202	W W. Vaughan, M V.O.
Rydal, Colwyn Bay	1885	200	£126	Rev. A. J. Costain
St. Alban's, Herts.	1553	394	£81	E. M. Jones, O.B.E.
St. Bees', Cumberland	1583	200	£150 D£43	E. A. Bell.
St. Edmund's, Canterbury	1749	150	£115	Canon W. F. Bumside.
St. Edward's, Oxford	1863	325	£125 D£40	Rev. H. E. Kendall, O.B.E.

Name of School	Founded	No. of Boys	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Boys	Headmaster See note (b)
St. Lawrence, Ramsgate	1879	210	£128 D£39	Rev J. R S Taylor.
St. Olave's & St. Saviour's, Tower Bridge, S E 1	1571	475	D£21	H G Abel.
St. Paul's, W Kensington, W 14.	1509	675	£105 D£45	J. Bell
St Peter's, York	—	270	£114 D£34	S M Toyne.
Sedbergh, Yorks	1525	415	£150	G B Smith
Sherborne, Dorset	1550	411	£165 D£72	C L. F Boughey.
Shrewsbury	1552	500	£180 D£44	Rev. Canon H A P. Sawyer.
Stamford, Lincs	1548	220	£84 D£19	Rev J D Day
Stonyhurst (*R C*), Blackburn, Lancs	1592	320	£145	Rev. W J Weld, S J.
Stowe, Bucks	1923	450	£190	J F Roxburgh
Sutton Valence, Maidstone	1576	200	£105 D£30	Rev W W Holdgate.
Taunton, Somerset	1847	640	£100 D£26	H Nicholson.
Tonbridge, Kent	1553	490	£141 D£32	H. N P. Sloman, M C.
Trent College, Derbyshire	1868	210	£132	G F Bell, M C.
University Coll. Sch, Frognal, N.W 3.	1830	700	£129 D£39	G. Kendall.
Uppingham, Rutland	1584	500	£186	Rev. H. R Owen.
Wakefield Gr. Sch, Yorks	1591	410	£77 D£23	A J Spilsbury.
Warwick	1066	266	£96 D£18	G A Riding.
Wellingborough, Northants	1595	350	£115-120 D£25	P. A. Fryer.
Wellington, Berks	1853	637	£125-175	F B Malim
Westminster, Dean's Yard, S W 1	1339	365	£144 D£60	Rev H Costley-White
Weymouth, Dorset	1863	150	£125 D£40	A. G Pite, M C.
Whitgift, Croydon	1562	572	D£32	R Gurner, M.C.
Winchester	1394	470	£200	Rev A T P Williams.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	1515	530	£100 D£34	Warren Derry.
Worcester (Royal Gr.)	1290	480	£85 D£13	H. R Pullinger
Worksop, Notts	1890	300	£105	Rev F J Shirley.
Wrekin, Wellington, Salop	1880	324	£158	W. M Gordon.
Wyggeston Gr Sch, Leicester	1877	980	D£19	T. Kingdom.
Scotland.				
Edinburgh Academy	1824	480	£145 D£45	P H B Lyon, M.C
Fettes, Edinburgh	1870	264	£160	A H Asheroft, D.S O
Loretto, near Edinburgh	1827	210	£160	J R C. Greenlees, D.S O
Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh	1833	270	£150 D£57	C Stagg.
Trinity, Gleneamond	1841	200	£159	Canon F W. Matheson, M.B E.
Northern Ireland.				
Campbell Coll, Belfast.	1894	340	£100 D£35	W D. Gibbon, D S O, M C.
Portora Royal, Enniskillen.	1618	145	£90 D£15	Rev E G Seale
Royal Academical Institution, Belfast.	1810	600	£90 D£24	G. Garrod.
Irish Free State.				
St. Columba, Dublin	1843	100	£100	Rev C. B Armstrong.
Channel Islands.				
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey	1563	200	£90 95	Rev F Hardy
Victoria Coll., Jersey	1849	210	£100 D£28	A. H Worrall, T.D.
Isle of Man.				
King William's Coll.	1830	300	£126 D£31	Rev. E. C. Owen.
Canada.				
St. Andrew's Aurora, Ont.	1899	150	$950 D$250	Rev. D. B. Macdonald.
Trinity Coll., Port Hope, Ont.	1865	220	£150	Rev. F. G. Orchard.
Upper Canada Coll., Toronto	1829	600	£150 D£50	W. L. Grant.

Name of School	F'ded	No of Boys	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Boys	Headmaster. See note (b)
Australia.				
N S W —				
Armidale Sch., Sydney	.	...	.. .	Rev. H Sanger.
C of E Gr. Sch , Sydney ...	1889	640	£118 . .. D£36	L C Robson, M C.
King's Sch , Parramatta	1832	432	£126 . . D£39	Rev. E M Baker.
Newington Coll , Stanmore ..	1863	319	£101 .... .. D£29	Rev C. J. Prescott
Victoria —				
C of E Gr. Sch., Melbourne ..	1858	1100	£140 ... . . D£40	R P Franklin.
Geelong Coll , Melbourne	1861	300	£120 . . D£30	Rev F W Rolland, M C.
Geelong Gr. Sch , Corio .	1857	340	£105-120 . . D£25	Rev F E Brown
Scotch Coll., Melbourne ..	1851	1145	£135 . .. D£50	W. S Littlejohn.
Wesley Coll , Melbourne . .	1865	590	£125 . . . D£35	L A. Adamson, C M.G
Xavier Coll (*R.C.*), Melbourne	1878	430	£92 . . . D£25	Rev. E Frost, S J.
South Australia —				
Collegiate Sch of St. Peter, Adelaide	1847	700	£130 . .. D£50	Rev K J. F. Bickersteth, M C
Prince Alfred Coll , Adelaide ..	1869	425	£81-105 D£18-27	W R Bayly
New Zealand.				
Auckland, Gr Sch...	1869	950	. . D£11	H. J D Mahon
Auckland, King's Coll .	1914	250	£109 D£30	Rev H. K Archdall
Christchurch, Christ's Coll .	1855	317	£130 . D£33	Rev E C Closse, D.S O., M.C
Timaru High Sch	. .	.	.	W Thomas
Waitaki High Sch., Oamaru	1878	500	£80 D£11	F Milner, C M G
Wanganui Collegiate . . .	1852	270	£120 .. .	Rev C F. Pierce
Union of South Africa.				
St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown	1854	300	£150 . . D£50	Rev P W H Kettlewell
Diocesan Coll , Rondesbosch ...	1849	420	£105 . D£42	Rev R H. C Burt.
West Indies				
Harrison Coll , Barbados . .	1733	211	. . .. D£15	H. N. Haskell.

Girls' Public Schools.

NOTES.—(*a*) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects.

(*b*) "Headmistress." In certain Schools other titles prevail, *e g*, St. Paul's, "High Mistress" St. Michael's, Bognor, "Lady Warden."

School.	F'ded	No. of Girls	Annual Fees, See note (a) D = Day Girls	Headmistress See Note (b)
Abbey Sch , Reading	1887	210	£105-115 D£6-11	H. E. Musson.
Alice Ottley Sch., Worcester	1883	240	£110 .. .. D£30	M. Spurling.
Bath, Royal Sch	1864	210	£20-150.....	E steel, O B E.
Bedford High Sch.	1882	620	£75 . ...D£12-24	K M. Westaway.
Bedford Modern Sch	1883	340	£70 ... . D£10	Miss Tonkin
Benenden, Kent	1923	250	£170	Miss Sheldon.
Berkhamsted, Herts	1887	310	£120 . ... D£21	G. R. Sowels
Beverley, Yorks	1908	160	£60 .... . D£13-16	G. M. Rossiter.
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs.	1919	202	... . D£11	A. B. Dawson.
Bolton, Lancs, ...	...	360	.... D£24	M. H. Meade.
Bournemouth Collegiate	1899	120	£126-142 D£26-32	M. Davie.
Bournemouth High	1890	446	£75 . . .... D£26	C. F. Stocks
Bradford Girls' Gr.....	1875	560	....D£21-27	M. A. Hooke.
Burton-on-Trent High	..	400	. .. . D£16	E. H. Linnell.
Casterton, Kirkby Lonsdale	1823	166	£60-100	D de B Dobson
Cavendish High, Buxton	1906	225	.. .. D£10	Ada F. Evans.
Cheltenham Ladies' College	1854	860	£120-170 D£35-50	B M. Sparks.
Christ's Hospital, Hertford	1552	280	*Nil* to £40.....	N. C. Craig.

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fee See note (a) D Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b).
Church Education Corporation (34, Dennison House, Westminster, S.W. 1) :				
Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst	1920	90	£189	D. F. Hunter
Milham Ford, Oxford	1905	300	£75 D£12	Joan McCabe
Sandecotes, Parkstone	1900	91	£165 D£38	A. Granger Gray.
Uplands, St Leonards-on-Sea	1903	100	£105 ...	M. V. Hill.
Church Schools Company (Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1)				
Dulwich	1914	194	D£25-40	M. Williams.
Guildford	1888	226	D£29	O. M. Potts
Hull	1890	252	.. D£25	E. M. L. Elliott
Southampton (Atherley Sch.)	1926	126	D£29	G. M. Pierce-Jones
Streatham College	1886	154	D£28	A. G. Lefroy.
Sunderland	1884	262	£102 .. D£27	E. M. Tronside.
Surbiton	1884	226	.. D£26	A. M. Proctor.
York College	1908	134	£142 D£30	E. E. Ellett
Clergy Daughters', Bristol	1831	128	£70 10s D£30 4s	E. M. Almond
Clifton High	1877	...	D£30	E. A. Phillips.
Colston's, Bristol	1891	600	D£16	G. M. Morgan.
County Council Schools :				
Cheshire				
Macclesfield High Sch.	1880	320	D£15	K. E. Parr
Derbyshire				
Chesterfield High Sch.	1903	420	.. D£11	E. D. Hyslop.
Durham				
County Sch., Durham	1913	346	D£16	H. R. F. Cowie.
Herts and Essex				
Bishop's Stortford	1910	240	£75 .. D£16 2s	H. A. F. Hammill.
Kent				
Ashford	1904	209	£42-49 D£12	B. A. Leary.
Beckenham	1919	331	D£12	E. M. Fox.
Bromley	1905	421	D£12	L. G. Salt.
Chatham	1907	377	D£12	M. W. Byrne
Dartford	1904	332	D£12	E. M. Fryer.
Dover	1900	203	D£12	(Vacant)
Folkestone	1905	263	D£12	F. Ames.
Gravesend	1898	328	D£12	J. E. Wills
Ramsgate	1905	330	D£12	D. M. Jenkins.
Sidcup		157	D£12	E. M. Woodhouse.
Sittingbourne	1904	173	D£12	E. M. Edwards.
Tonbridge	1905	316	D£12	W. M. Fayerman.
Tunbridge Wells	1905	271	D£12	E. M. Hughes
London County Council				
Bermondsey	1907	371	D£5	B. Callender.
Clapham	1909	502	D£15	E. A. Jones.
Clapton	1916	405	D£10	R. Fletcher.
Dalston	1905	261	D£11	M. J. Griffith.
Eltham Hill	1906	325	D£12	A. B. Bramwell.
Fulham	1908	515	D£10	M. A. Tucker
Highbury Hill High	1912	323	D£13	E. E. Kyle.
Paddington and Maida Vale High	1913	333	D£12	F. M. Purdie.
Parliament Hill	1913	337	D£15	C. L. Morant
Peckham	1905	334	D£12	M. Knight.
Plumstead	1913	376	D£10	H. Bartram
Putney	1909	485	D£14	G. L. Fanner.
Streatham	1913	624	D£13	M. Davies.
Sydenham	1917	550	D£13	E. B. Turner.
Northamptonshire				
Wellingborough County Sch.	1565	270	D£14	A. R. Tinkler.
Staffordshire				
The Friary, Lichfield	1892	220	D£11	Miss Hodge.
Yorkshire, East Riding				
Bridlington	1905	381	£60 .. D£16	Edith Drummond.
Crediton High Sch.	1910	165	£59 D£11	E. J. Prebble.
Derby High Sch.	1892	158	D£13-26	(Mrs.) L. P. Kirk.
Drake and Tonson's, Keighley	1872	401	D£10	(Mrs.) M. Kirk.
Durham High Sch.	1884	110	£81 D£19	M. L. Stafford Smith.
Edgbaston High, Birmingham	...	...	£120 D£40	E. Collier.
Edgbaston, C. of E. Coll.	1886	400	£112 D£37	Freda Godfrey.
Edgehill, North Devon	1884	186	£68 D£11	E. Cuthbertson Hill.

School	F'ded	No. of Girls	Annual Fees. See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
Enfield (N. Middlesex High)	1890	220	£150 D£33	Wilmot Gascoigne
Farringtons, Chislehurst	1911	107	£184	A. H. Davies
Girls' Public Day School Trust (Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.1)				
Bath High	1875	153	£109 D£30	E. M. Cull
Birkenhead High	1901	340	D£30	J. M. H. McCaig.
Blackheath High	1888	500	D£30	M. Gale
Brighton and Hove High	1876	370	£93 D£30	A. K. Lewis
Bromley High	1883	410	D£30	K. D. B. Littlewood
Clapham High	1875	525	£109 D£30	A. S. Barratt
Croydon High	1874	680	D£30	E. Ransford.
Ipswich High	1878	390	£96 D£30	C. N. Williams
Kensington High	1873	293	D£30	E. Home
Liverpool (Belvedere)	1888	300	£120 D£30	M. C. Fraser.
Newcastle (Central) High	1895	320	D£30	D. F. P. Hiley
Norwich High	1875	270	£93 D£30	E. P. Jamieson
Nottingham High	1875	430	D£30	W. D. Philipps
Notting Hill and Bayswater High	1873	250	£120 D£30	I. M. Oakden
Oxford High	1875	250	£109 D£30	R. M. Haig-Brown.
Portsmouth High	1882	346	£87 D£30	A. F. Cossey
Putney High	1893	460	D£30	M. G. Beard.
Sheffield High	1878	430	D£30	D. L. Walker
Shrewsbury High	1885	282	£93 D£30	D. Gale.
South Hampstead High	1876	442	D£30	M. L. Potter
Streatham Hill and Brixton High	1887	450	D£30	E. R. Gwatkin.
Sutton High	1884	440	D£30	E. M. L. Lees
Sydenham High	1887	358	D£30	A. F. E. Saunders
Tunbridge Wells High	1883	125	£109 D£30	E. K. East
Wimbledon High	1880	506	D£30	M. E. Lewis
Godolphin, Salisbury	1784	260	£144 D£31	C. R. Ash
Great Yarmouth High	1893	300	D£12	M. S. Copeman.
Greenhead High, Huddersfield	1909	500	D£7	A. Hill.
Haberdashers' Aske's, Acton	1690	600	D£19	D. W. Sprules
Hitchin Girls' Gr.	1639	370	£90 D£17	A. M. Chambers
Howells', Denbigh	1858	212	£100 D£36	Miss Robinson.
Hulme Gr., Oldham	1895	300	D£13-19	D. Bailey
King's High, Warwick	1879	355	£82-95 D£9-12	E. Doonly
Leamington High	1884	280	£85-100 D£10-25	L. Milroy
Leeds, Girls' High	1876	630	£66 D£22	Lucy A. Lowe.
Lincoln, Girls' High	1893	427	£63 D£15	L. E. Savill.
Liverpool College, Huyton	1894	260	£145 D£16-32	S. G. Anthony.
Liverpool College, Liverpool	1856	340	D£16	F. M. Fordham
*London**:				
Henrietta Barnett, Hampstead, N.W.11	1914	407	D£19	Ethel Hutchings.
C. E. Brooke Sch., Camberwell, S.E.5	1904	284	D£12	M. K. Cotton
Burlington, Old Burlington St., W.1	1699	250	D£14	Miss Burgess.
Francis Mary Buss Schools.				
N. London Coll., Sandall Rd., N.W.	1850	584	D£10	I. M. Drummond
Carlyle Sch., Hortensia Rd., S.W.10	1908	285	D£12-15	A. D. Crosby.
City of London, E.C.4	1894	270	D£13-23	H. D. Rugby.
Godolphin and Latimer, Hammersmith, W.6	1905	510	D£16	K. T. Zachary
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E.14	1876	400	D£16	A. I. Nolting.
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W.	1878		D£31-63	W. S. Crappel
Francis Holland, Graham St., S.W.1	1881	190	£100 D£34-63	A. R. Morison.
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W.6	1917	250	D£13	E. Moberley Bell.
Lewisham Gr., Catford, S.E.	1850	300	D£13	J. Franklin
Mary Datchelor, Camberwell Gr., S.E.5	1877	600	D£16	M. Dorothy Brock
Princess Helena, Ealing, W.5	1820	95	£105-120	M. E. Parker.
Dame Alice Owen's, Islington, E.C.1	1613	350	D£13	Eleanor Wilson.
Queen's Coll., Harley St., W.1	1848	180	£144-156 D£22-63	Joseph Edwards, *Prin.*
St. Mary's Coll., Lancaster Gate, W.1	1873	108	D£33-55	D. Apperson.
St. Paul's, Brook Green, W.6	1509	452	£158 D£47	Ethel Strudwick.
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's, New Kent Rd., S.E.1	1562	500	D£8-15	M. G. Frodsham
Loughborough High Sch.	1495	385	£90 D£11	E. A. Bristol
Maidstone Grammar Sch.	1887	348	D£12	W. M. Kidd.
Manchester High Sch.	1871	600	D£24	M. G. Clarke.

* See also, Girls' Public Day School Trust, London County Council, and Church Schools Company

School	Fdcd	No. of Girls	Annual Fees (See note *(a)*) D Day Girls	Headmistress See note *(b)*.
Merchant Taylors', Gt Crosby, Lancs	1882	435	D£16	E. Fordham
Milton Mount Coll, Crawley, Sussex	1871	193	£132 D£42	Mrs Henman
Monmouth Sch for Girls	1892	190	£75 D£25	B L. P. Lindsay.
Moravian Sch, Fulneck, Leeds	1753	100	£81 D£22	K P Curry
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Church High Sch	1885	424	£85-126 D£13-35	L. M Gurney.
Newport High Sch	1896	260	D£11	M. A Vivian.
Normanton High Sch, Yorks.	1898	230	D£10	Katherine Reeve
Northampton High Sch.	1878	200	D£12 17	E M Wallace
Norwich Municipal	1902	400	D£7	F E Whitaker.
Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle-under-Lyme	1876	390	D£10	Jessie Spraut
Palmers' Endowed, Grays, Essex	1707		D£12	E. M Wren
Penrhos, Colwyn Bay	1880	300	£126	E. Wainwright
Perse High, Cambridge	1881	303	£95-100 D£21 26	M H Cattley
Queen Anne's, Caversham	1698	250	£105	K. E Moore
Queen Elizabeth's, Mansfield	1885	390	£60 D£14	M Macrae
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate	1912	135	£150-180	E L Young.
Queen Margaret's, Scarborough	1901	190	£150 180	M B Taylor.
Queen Mary's, Walsall	1553	360	D£16	M. Stafford
Queen's Sch, Chester	1878	238	£85. D£15 20	M. T Nedham.
Queenswood, Hatfield	1894	212	£140-155	Ethel M. Trew.
Redland High Sch., Bristol	1882	350	£89 D£19	C M. Taylor
Rochester Gr. School	1888	325	D£12	Dora L Sandford.
Roedean, Brighton	1885	330	£182	E M. Tanner
St Alban's High Sch	1907	294	£79 D£16 26	E Archibald.
St. Anne's, Abbots Bromley	1874	288	£135	Marcia Race.
St. Clare's, Penzance	1889	136	£75 D£13 22	V. M. Macpherson.
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Derby.	1842	135	£120	M L. Flood.
St. Felix, Southwold	1897	276	£132 159 D£43 70	E. M. Edghill
St. John's High Sch., Newport, Mon.	1904	112	£75 D£14 22	G. M Seelly.
St Margaret's, Bushey	1749	200	£150	Julian M Boys.
St. Mary's, Calne	1873	108	£120 D£16	E. M Matthews.
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton	1836	204	£70 150. D£30 48	F L. Ghey.
St Michael's, Bognor	1844	94	£150 D£48	B. A. Ward.
St. Michael's, East Grinstead	1890	140	£90 D£21	D. Griffiths.
St. Monica's, Tadworth	1902	90	£158.	Miss Berron
St. Stephen's High Sch. Windsor	1882	287	£75 90 D£9 21	M J Porcher.
St. Swithun's, Winchester	1884	250	£130 D£18-48	E Finlay
St. Winifred's, Llanfairfechan		120	£90	N. M. Doman.
Simon Langton, Canterbury	1881	280	D£13	Dorothy Menzies
Southend-on-Sea High Sch	1913	460	D£10	F A Swann.
Stafford, Girl's High Sch	1907	300	D£11	G. J. McCrea.
Stamford High Sch.	1876	270	£60 D£12	J Nicol.
Sunny Hill, Bruton	1900	120	£45 D£12 16	E. J Radford.
Thomlinson Girls' Sch., Wigton	1714	170	D£10	M. L. Marsden.
Truro High Sch.	1880	125	£58-86 D£13-26	Dora Coate.
Wakefield Girls' High	1878	550	£77 D£17 22	M. E. Martin.
Ware Gr Sch.	1906	281	D£16	M. E Brough.
Watford Gr. Sch.	1704	412	D£17	G. Fergie
Westonbirt, Gloucestershire	1928	180	£200	Mrs. Houison Craufurd.
Wheelwright Gr. Sch, Dewsbury		300	D£20	I. Thwaites.
William Gibbs, Tavershm	1883	229	D£9-12	H. Fowlds.
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks.	1896	300	£200	W. M. Crosthwaite.
Wycombe High Sch.	1901	300	D£7-11	Eva E. E. Dessin.
Scotland.				
St. Bride's, Edinburgh	1835	150	£95-125 D£13-40	Miss Macdonald Clark.
St. George's, Edinburgh	1872	280	£111-141 D£18-42	M. C. Aitken.
St. Leonard's, St. Andrews, Fife	1877	360	£180 D£50	K. H McCutcheon.
Girls' School Company, Ltd. (141 West George St., Glasgow):—				
Glasgow, Park Sch.	1880	300	D£16-41	M. P. Young.
Helensburgh, St Bride's	1895	220	£126-142 D£32-42	J. B. M. Renton.
Kilmalcolm, St. Columba's	1897	160	£126-142 D£16-41	Miss Waugh.
Isle of Man.				
Buchan Sch., Castletown.	1875	60	£80 D£11-24	M. W. Matthew.
Channel Islands.				
Ladies' College, Guernsey	1872	125	£105 D£5-9	A. L. Mellish.
Ladies' College, Jersey	1880	170	£100 D£20	Norah Warren.

SCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATIONS.

BOYS.

THE HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE (*see* p. 338)

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS, 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1. (*President* (1927), R. F. Cholmeley, C.B.E., M.A. *Joint Hon Secs*, W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A., F.R. Hutchinson-Jones, M.A.; *Asst. Sec*, H. Marshall) — The qualification for membership is the holding of the head mastership of a Public Secondary school for boys in England or Wales administered under a definite form of public or corporate control by a governing body which has powers both to control the school finances and to appoint and dismiss the head master.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, IRELAND (*Secy*, J. Thompson, M.A., The High School, Dublin) is similar to the I.A.H.M.

ASSOC. OF ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1. *Sec*, G. D. Dunkerley, B.Sc.

GIRLS.

ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES. — Head mistresses of Public Secondary Schools with at least 50 pupils are eligible for membership. Members are marked § in the preceding lists. A Conference is held annually in June. *President*, Miss Lowe, M.A., Leeds Girls' High School, *Secretary*, Miss R. Young, 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

THE SALVATION ARMY

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1912). In Dec., 1926, the number of *Officers*, *Cadets* and *Employes* was 31,843, of *Corps* and *Outposts*, 15,146, *Local Officers*, 100,020. The number of countries occupied was 82, and of languages used 57. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 333 Industrial Homes, 65 Maternity Homes and 106 Children's Homes, 175 Slum Posts, 14 Prison-Gate Homes, 344 Shelters and Cheap Food Depots for the Homeless, 161 Labour Bureaux, 11 Farms, &c., 1,144 Industrial and Day Schools. The total raised in the British Isles during "Self-Denial Week" in 1927 amounted to £188,566. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Bramwell Booth (1912), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

THE BROTHERHOOD

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT, "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhood of mutual help, to win the masses of the people to Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," may be said to have been founded in 1875 as the outcome of the *Pleasant Sunday Afternoon* movement initiated by John Blackham of West Bromwich. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, and connected with it are other societies—Sisterhoods, P.S.A., Bible Classes, etc. *President*, Eben Goold, M.A., B.Mus., *General Secretary*, Rev. J. W. Tuffley; *Headquarters*, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

THE BOY'S BRIGADE. (Incorporated.)

(with which is united The Boys' Life Brigade)

The senior boys' organisation, founded in 1883 by the late Sir William A. Smith. The object of the Brigade is attained by a combination of discipline and religious training. Every Company is connected with a Church or other Christian body. The total strength is 100,000 officers and boys, with 30,000 juniors in the Life Brigade — Abbey House, Westminster, S.W. 1.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

An organisation especially valuable for helping a parish to keep the elder lads to their religious duties, was founded in 1891, and combines a military method with moral and religious instruction. It is estimated that 1,000,000 lads have had the advantage of the Brigade's training, and to-day there are 1,283 Companies throughout the Empire, with upwards of 60,000 lads.—*Headquarters*, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W.C. 2. *Chaplain-General and Secretary*, Rev. Edgar Rogers, O.B.E., M.A.

BOY SCOUTS. (Incorporated)

A Movement initiated and organised by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Chief Scout, to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others; teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene.

The Movement (whose membership approximates 2,000,000) has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, and nearly every other country has adopted it.—*Imperial Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.

THE GIRL GUIDE ASSOCIATION.

A movement founded by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, in the year 1910, on the lines of the Boy Scouts and incorporated by Charter in 1915, while in the year 1923 H.M. the King granted the Movement a Royal Charter. Its aim is to develop good citizenship amongst girls by forming their character, training them in habits of observation, obedience, and self-reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. It also seeks to promote their physical development, making them capable of keeping good homes and of bringing up good children. Its desire is to co-operate with educational and other bodies working to this end. The membership of the Movement now numbers over 672,500 all over the world, that of the British Isles alone being over 403,000. *Imperial Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.

GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE (Inc.).

An organisation founded by the National Sunday School Union in 1902, with the supreme purpose of keeping girls in close touch with the Church and Sunday School, and of training them for useful and noble Christian womanhood. Its four-fold programme covers every phase of a girl's life. Spiritual, Physical, Educational and Social. This interdenominational-temperance Movement has an international membership which is rapidly increasing.—*Headquarters*, 56 Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.

I. SCIENTIFIC, ARTISTIC, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC.

*** For List of Abbreviations, see pages following Index.

ACADEMY, THE BRITISH, Burlington House, London, W 1 —*President*—Rt. Hon H A L Fisher *Council*—Sir T W. Arnold, C I E., Rt Hon. Earl of Balfour, K G, O M., Rt Hon Lord Chalmers, G C B, Sir Edmund K Chambers, K B E, Ven Archdeacon Charles, D D, Dr Arthur E Cowley, Professor W. S Holdsworth, K C, Sir F J Kenyon, G B E, Dr J W. Mackail, Professor J. E Moore, Professor W R Scott, Arthur H Smith, Sir Josiah C. Stamp, G B E, Professor F M Stenton, Professor T F Tout *Sec* —Professor Sir I Gollancz, Litt.D

ACADEMY, THE ROYAL, Burlington House, W 1 — *President* (Election, Dec. 10, 1928) *Keeper*, W. W Russell, R A *Treas* Sir Frank Short, R A *Sec* W R M Lamb, M V.O , M.A *Reg*, C. W Tanner. *Librarian*, E. E V. Wright, M A

Royal Academicians.

1922 Bell, R Anning.
1914 Blomfield, Sir Reginald T, Litt D
1919 Brangwyn, Frank
1915 Brown, Ainsley.
1925 Burnet, Sir John J
1920 Cameron, Sir D Y
1908 Clausen, Sir George
1925 Connard, Philip
1910 Cope, Sir Arthur, K C V O.
1913 Dicey, Alfred
1915 Farquharson, J *
1924 Fisher, Melton
1910 Forbes, Stanhope A.
1922 Greiffenhagen, Maurice
1927 Hall, Oliver
1926 Harcourt, George
1924 Hartwell, Chas L
1920 Henry, George
1920 Jack, Richard
1909 John, Sir Wm Goscombe
1912 La Thangue, H H.
1921 Lavery, Sir John
1920 Llewellyn, Sir Wm., K C V O
1920 Lutyens, Sir Edwin.
1922 Mackennal, Sir Bertram, K C V.O
1925 Munnings, Alfd J
1905 Murray, Sir David
1920 Olsson, Julius
1919 Orpen, Sir Wm, K B E.
1926 Osborne, Malcolm
1881 Ouless, Walter W.
1922 Pegram, Henry A
1923 Philpot, Glyn W.
1923 Priestman, Bertram
1928 Ricketts, Charles.
1926 Russell, Walter W
1922 Scott, Sir Giles G
1920 Shannon, Chas H.
1911 Short, Sir Frank
1920 Stanton, Sir Herbert Hughes-
1919 Stokes, Adrian
1914 Fuke, Henry S
1903* Webb, Sir Aston, G C V.O., C B.
1907 * Wyllie, W. L

Associates.

1922 Baker, Sir Herbert
1926 Birch, S J Lamorna
1928 Brockhurst, G. L
1907 Cowper, Frank C.
1927 Dauber, E. Guy
1923 de Glehn, W G
1921 Dick, W. Reid.
1927 Dodd, Francis.
1924 Flint W Russell.
1923 Green, W Curtis.
1922 Griggs, F. L.
1926 Jagger, Charles S.
1921 John, Augustus E.
1922 Kelly, Gerald F.
1928 Knight, Harold.
1927 Knight, Mrs. L.
1922 Lambert, Geo. W.
1922 Lee, Sydney.
1920 Lorimer, Sir Robt., K B E.
1925 McMillan, Wm
1928 Muirhead, David
1914 Prior, Edward S
1922 Raeburn, Hy. Macbeth-
1927 Rushbury, Henry.
1924 Sickert, Richard
1922† Swynnerton, Mrs. A L.
1922 Talmage, Algernon M.
1926 Tapper, Walter J.
1923 Taylor, L C.
1922 Turner, Alfred
1925 Walker, Arthur G
1923 Watson, G Spencer
1924 Williams, Terrick.

Former Presidents.

1 Sir J. Reynolds, 1768.
2 Benjamin West, 1792.
3 James Wyatt, 1805.
4 Benjamin West, 1806
5 Sir T Lawrence, 1820
6 Sir M A Shee, 1830
7 Sir Ch Eastlake, 1850
8 Sir Francis Grant, 1866
9 Lord Leighton, 1878
10 Sir J E Millais, Bt, 1896
11 Sir E J Poynter, Bt, 1896
12 Sir Aston Webb, G.C.V.O , C B., 1919
13 Sir Frank Dicksee, K C V.O , 1924

* Senior Academician
† Senior Associate.

ACADEMY OF ART, ROYAL CAMBRIAN, Plas Mawr, Conway —*Pres*, Sir Cuthbert C Grundy, *Hon Sec.*, Ben Fisher, *Sec and Curator*, Clarence G Dyall

ACADEMY, THE ROYAL SCOTTISH, Princes Street, Edinburgh — *Pres*, Sir G Washington Browne, *Sec*, James Paterson ; *Treas*, John Kinross ; *Librarian*, John Duncan, *Asst Sec*, Henry Hastings

Hon. Retired Academician.

(1892) Sir James Guthrie

Royal Scottish Academicians

1897 Adam, P W
1922 Alison, David
1928 Brown, W Marshall
1902 Browne, Sir G W
1923 Duncan, John
1924 Frazer, W M.
1920 Gamley, H S
1924 Gauld, David
1882 Gibb, Robert
1922 Hamilton, J Whitelaw.
1925 Hope, Robert
1925 Houston, George
1911 Hutchison, R G
1909 Kerr, Hy W
1905 Kinross, John
1923 Lintott, Henry
1921 Lorimer, Sir R S
1910 MacGeorge, W S
1901 Macgillivray, P
1918 Mackenzie, A M
1902 Nisbet, R B
1910 Paterson, James.
1927 Peploe, S J.
1923 Pirie, George.
1923 Portsmouth, Percy
1905 Rhind, W Birnie
1921 Smith, George
1914 Walls, William.
1924 Watt, Fiddes

Non-Resident Academicians

(1896) Sir John Lavery, (1902) George Henry
(1914) Sir J. J Burnet, (1918) Sir D. Y. Cameron.

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Bell, R P
Borthwick, A. E
Bowie, John
Carrick, Alexander.
Cursiter, Stanley.
Douglas, Andrew
Dunn, J B.
Fairlie, Reginald
Foggie, David.
Francis, David A.
Gavin, Malcolm.
Grieve, Walter G
Henderson, J Morris.
Hunt, Thomas
Kay, Archibald.
Kelly, William.
Keppie, John.
Lumsden, E S
Miller, James
Morris, James A
Oppenheimer, Charles
Paterson, Alex. N.
Paulin, G. H
Proudfoot, Alexander
Reid, R Payton
Shanks, W. Somerville
Sinclair, A. G
Steell, David G.
Sutherland, D. M
Wilson, D Forrester
Wishart, Peter.

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Mercantile Marine Service Association (Masters and Officers), established 1857, Tower Building, 22 Water St, Liverpool —*Sec.*, Thos. Scott —*London Branch*. 90 Fenchurch St, E C 3 —Capt Colin Nicholson, R D, R.N R

Merchant Service Guild, Imperial (Captains and Officers), The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool.— *Sec*, Lieut T. W. Moore, C.B E, R N.R

Merchant Tailors, National Federation of, 329 High Holborn, W.C 1

Millers, National Association of British and Irish Ltd. (Incorp), 40 Trinity Square, E.C 3 — *Sec*, G. H. Ball, LL.B

Miners' Association, Cumberland Iron Ore, Miners' Hall, Cleator Moor, Cumberland — *Sec*, T Gavan-Duffy

Miners' Federation of Great Britain, 55 Russell Square, W C 1.—*Pres*, Herbert Smith; *Sec*, A. J. Cook.

Mining Association of Great Britain, General Bldgs, Aldwych, W C 2 - *Sec.*, W A. Lee, C.B.E

Motor Manufacturers', Association of British, 83 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, B. H Gladstone.

Motor Cab Owner-Drivers' Association, 26 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1 — *Gen. Manager*, L B. Butler.

Musicians' Union, 8 Golden Square, W.1.— *Gen Sec.*, E. S Teale

National Constitution Defence Movement, 25 Victoria Street, S W 1.—*Sec*, F B Kirby

National Farmers' Union 45 Bedford Sq, W.C. 1 —*Secs.*, Cleveland Fyfe, J B Guild, M A, M.B.E.

National Federation of Professional Workers, 95 Belgrave Road, Victoria, S W. 1.—*Gen Sec*, Wm C. Keay.

National Gas Council of Great Britain, 28 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1 —*Sec*, W. J. Smith.

National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), 48 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—*Sec*, Gerald R. Gottlier.

National League, Bank Buildings, 16 St. James' St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Margaret Farquharson.

National League of Young Liberals, 154 Abbey House, 2 Victoria Street, S W 1 —*Hon Sec*, F. Vernon Baxter

National Liberal Federation, 42 Parliament Street, S W 1.—*Sec.*, H F Oldman, *Asst Sec*, W Robert Davies

National Reform Union, 5 Cross Street, Manchester —*Sec*, Houghton Diggle

National Road Transport Employers' Federation, 17 Water Lane, E C 3 —*Sec*, R P Bailey

National Trade Defence Association, 5 Upper Belgrave Street, S W. 1 —*Manager*, J. H. Barton

National Traders' Defence League, 50 Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester —*Gen. Sec.*, Robert Walker

National Transport Workers' Federation, 34 Chandos House, Palmer St, S W 1.—*Secretary*, F J Maynard.

National Union of Manufacturers (Incorp), Terminus Chambers, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E C 1. —*Director*, Sir John Corcoran, K.B E., C.B

National Union of Railwaymen, Unity House, Euston Road, N W. 1.—*Gen Secs*, Rt. Hon. J H Thomas, M P. (*Parliamentary*), C. T. Cramp, (*Industrial*). *Assist. Sec*, J Marchbank.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 15 Dean's Yard, S W 1.— *Parliamentary Sec*, Mrs Hubback

National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations —*Sec*, G. Godwin, O.B.E. *Central Offices*, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1

National Union of Conservative and Unionist Association, Women's Organisation. *Chairman*, Countess of Iveagh, C.B E, M P; *Administrator*, Miss M Maxse *Metropolitan Division, Sec*, G H Edwards, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S W 1.

Newspaper Proprietors Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4 —*Sec.*, T W. McAra.

Newspaper Society, Salisbury Square House, E C.4 —*Pres*, N B Graham, *Gen. Sec*, Edward W Davies

1912 *Club*, 36 Bucklersbury, E C. 4.—*Hon. Sec*, F. W Roberts.

1920 *Club*, 2 Whitehall Court, S W. 1.—*Sec*, W A. Martin

Organ Builders, Federation of Master, 37a York Road, N 7 —*Sec*, G A. Wales Beard

Ostrich and Fancy Feather Trade Association, 75 Golden Lane, E C. 1 —*Hon. Sec.*, J. E. H. Baker

Painters' Society, Scottish, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow —*Sec.*, D. McLean.

Paper Makers, Amalgamated Society of, 1 Oddfellow's Inst, Chestergate, Stockport.—*Sec*, Arthur Fowler

Paper Makers' Association, 26 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4

Parliamentary Labour Party, Leader, Rt Hon J. Ramsay MacDonald, M P; *Deputy Leader*, Rt. Hon. J. R Clynes, M.P, *Chief Whip*, T Kennedy, M.P.—*Sec*, H. S. Lindsay.

Patternmakers' Association, United, 15 Cleve Road, West Hampstead, N.W. 6.—*Sec.*, A. A. H. Findlay.

Periodical, Trade Press, and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4 —*Sec*, E. O Norton

Philip Stott College, Overstone Park, Northampton (Training School for Anti-Socialist Workers)

Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, National Association of, 37 Albert St., Mornington Crescent, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. H Telling.

Plumbers, Associated Master and Domestic Engineers, 16 Devonshire Square, E.C. 2 —*Sec*, A. A. Adams

Port Labour Employers, National Council of, P. L. A Building, Savage Gdns, E.C 3 —*Sec.*, Charles Cullen

Post Office Engineering Union, 14 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C 1 —*Sec*, C H. Smith.

Post Office Workers, Union of, 43 Cromwell Road, S W 7 —*Gen Sec*, J W Bowen

Postal and Telegraph Clerks, National Federation of, 17 Russell Square, W C 1.—*Chairman*, C. B Smith, *Gen. Sec*, G. H. Craddock

Press Association, Byron House, Fleet Street, E C. 4. —*Chairman* (1928–9), Sir James Owen, (*Exeter Express and Echo*). *Gen. Manager*, H. C Robbins, *Sec*, P A. Shaw.

Primrose League, 64 Victoria Street, S W 1 — *Chancellor*, Brig. Gen Sir Henry Page Croft, Bart., C M G., M P *Sec*, Sir Reginald Bennett

Printers & Assistants, National Society of Operative, 26 Blackfriars Road, S E. 1.—*Sec*, G. A Isaacs

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, 60 Doughty St, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A E Holmes.

Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, Natl Union of, 88 Nightingale Lane, S W. 12 —*Gen Sec.*, T G Newland

Property Owners Protection Association, Ltd, Spencer House, South Place, E.C. 2 —*Sec*, E. M Goldring.

Proportional Representation Society, 82 Victoria Street, S W 1 —*Sec*, John H Humphreys

Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. 4 —*Pres.*, W. M. Meredith *Sec*, W. Poulten.

Railway Clerks' Association, 25 Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. G Walkden.

Railway Companies' Association, 35 Parliament Street, S W. 1 —*Chairman*, William Whitelaw.

Railway Nationalization Society, 11 Dartmouth Street, S W. 1.—*Sec*, F. W Galton

Retail Distributors, Incorporated Association of, 125 Pall Mall, S W 1.—*Sec*, T. E Jackson

Royal Warrant Holders Association, 8 Hanover Square, W 1.—*Sec*, H. Brookhouse.

St Joan's Social and Political Alliance, 55 Berners Street, W. 1, for securing equality and furthering work and usefulness of Catholic women as citizens —*Hon Sec.* Miss F Barry.

Sales Managers' Association (Incorp), 101 Great Russell Street, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec*, Stanley F. Talbot.

Schoolmasters, Society of, College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H J. C. Marshall, O.B E.

Scottish Liberal Federation, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, and 95 Princes Street, Edinburgh —*Gen. Sec*, W Webster, O B.E.; *Asst. Secs.*, R. L. Peace; William F. Gibb.

Scottish Mine Workers' Association —*Sec.*, Robert Smith, Garnock View, Kilwinning.

Scottish Miners' Federation Friendly Society.—*Sec*, James Gold, 27 Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow.

Scottish National Liberal Council, Eastern Division —*Sec.*, D McNicol, 10 St. Colme St., Edinburgh; *Western Division*—*Sec.*, W. T. Gibb, O.B E., 104 West Campbell Street, Glasgow

Scottish Unionist Association, 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh — *Secs.*, Alexr. Nesbit (*Eastern Council*); Lewis Shedden (*Western Council*), 134 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Secretaries Association, Incorporated, Secretaries House, 21 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. C. Steven, O.A.

Sheet Metal Workers' Society, National Amalgamated, 41 Clapham Rd, S.W 1 —*Sec*, J C. Gordon.

Shipbrokers, Institute of Chartered, 24 St Mary Axe, E C 3 —*Sec*, J A Findlay.

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, 9 Victoria Street, S W 1 —*Sec*, J S Boyd

Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne —*Sec.* (Vacant)

Shipping, Chamber of, of the U K, 28 St Mary Axe, E C 3 —*Gen. Manager*, H. M. Clemmson. *Sec*, H J Spratt

Shipping Federation, International, 52 Leadenhall Street, E C 3 —*Sec*, Michael Brett.

Shipowners' Association, Barclay's Bank Building, 1 Rumford Street, Liverpool —*Secs*, Weightman, Pedder & Co, 18 Water Street, Liverpool.

Shoe and Leather Fair Society, Ltd, Basma Ho, 13A Fore Street, E C. 2 —*Sec*, Frank Hasseldine

Shoe Distributors' Association, Basma Ho, 13A Fore Street, E C. 2.—*Sec*, Frank Hasseldine

Shoe Retailers, National Association of, 95 New Street, Birmingham —*Sec*, W. S. Massingham

Shop Assistants, Warehousemen & Clerks, National Amalgamated Union of, Dilke House, Malet Street, W C. 1 - *Sec*, J. R. Leslie

Socialist Labour Party of Great Britain, 50 Renfrew Street, Glasgow *Sec.* (Vacant).

Socialist Sunday School Unions, 9 Kirkburn Avenue, Cambuslang, Glasgow *Sec.*, Mrs. C McNab Shaw

Societe Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, 7 Red Lion Square, W C 1 — *Gen. Sec.*, M Christian de Parrel.

Sports and Games, Federation of British Manufacturers of, Central Ho., 45 Kingsway, W C 2. —*Sec*, H Kidson, F C.A

Steam Engine Makers Society, 17 Thomas St, Shudehill, Manchester *Sec*, W F. Dawtry

Stove, Grate, and General Metal Workers, National Union of, Ellingham Street, Rotherham —*Sec.*, A Hutchison

Tailors, Amalgamated Society of, 415 Oxford Road, Manchester *Sec*, G Rowlerson

Tailors and Garment Workers Trade Union, 20 Park Place, Leeds. —*Sec.*, A. Conley.

Teachers, National Union of, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C 1.—*Sec*, F. W. Goldstone, M.A.

Textile Factory Workers' Association, United, Weavers' Office, Bartlam Place, Oldham.—*Sec*, J Bell, J.P.

Textile Workers, National Union of, 84 Godwin Street, Bradford.—*Gen. Sec*, Arthur Shaw.

Textile Workers and Kindred Trades, Amalgamated Society of, Foxlowe Market Place, Leek, Staffs —*Sec.*, W. Bromfield, M P.

Theatrical Employees, National Association of, King's Chambers, Portugal Street, W.C. 2.— *Sec.*, Hugh Roberts, *L.C.C.*

Theatrical Managers' Association and The Society of West End Theatre Managers, 52 Shaftesbury Avenue, W 1 —*Sec.*, Horace Collins.

Tin and Sheet Millmen's Association, 16 Bryn Road, Swansea —*Sec.*, Ivor H. Gwynne, J.P.

Tithe Owners' Union and Church Property Defence Association, 5 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. I. Peterson.

Tobacco Trade Alliance, 109 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Toolmakers, Amalgamated Society of, 38 John Bright Street, Birmingham.—*Sec.*, G. Wilkinson.

Trade Protection Societies, National Association of, 3 Berners Street, W 1 —*Sec*, C C Worters

Trade Unions, General Federation of, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street W C 1 —*Chairman*, Ald. A Hutchinson, J P, *Vice-Chairman*, F W Buchenhough, J P, *Treas*, Lt-Col John Ward, C B, C M G, J P, M P; *Organizer*, George Bell, *Secretary*, W A. Appleton, C B E

Trades Union Congress General Council, Transport House, Smith Square, S W 1 —*Chairman* (1928-29), Ben Tillett, *Sec*, Walter M. Citrine

Transport and General Workers' Union, Transport House, Smith Square, Westminster, S W 1 —*President*, Harry Gosling, C H., M P., *Gen Sec*, Ernest Bevin.

Triple Alliance —*See* "National Union of Railwaymen," "National Transport Workers' Federation," and "Miners' Federation of Great Britain"

Turf Protection Society, National, 23 Pembridge Sq, W 2.—*Sec.*, A. Harrison Ford.

Turf Register, Register of Defaulters, 23 Pembridge Sq., W 2 —*Sec*, A. Harrison Ford

Typographical Association, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester —*Sec*, H. Skinner

Ulster Unionist Council. Headquarters, 3 Glengall Street, Belfast. — *Sec*, A Wilson Hungerford.

United Club —*Chairman*, Sir John Gauzoni, M.P.; *Hon Sec*, Clyde T. Wilson, c/o Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W C 2

United Commercial Travellers' Association of Gt Britain and Ireland (U.K.C.T.A.), (Incorp.), 23 Tavistock Square, W C 1.—*Sec.*, F. Coysh.

U K Alliance for Total Suppression of Liquor Traffic, 1 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec*, H. Cecil Heath, B.A

Variety Artistes' Federation, 18 Charing Cross Road, W C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, Monte Bayly.

Vehicle Builders, National Union of, 44 High Street, Oxford Road, Manchester.—*Sec.*, James Nicholson.

Waterworks Employees, National Union of, 10 Tatam Road, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W 10 —*Sec.*, A. E Harwood.

Weavers' Association, Amalgamated, Ewbank Chambers, Accrington.—*Sec*, A. Naesmith.

Weights & Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of, Coventry —*Sec*, J. E Sloan

Welsh National Liberal Federation, 48 Charles Street, Cardiff —*Sec*, D T Salathiel

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, National Association of, 11 King's Bench Walk, E C 4 —*Gen Sec*, C J. Thorne

Wholesale Textile Association (Incorp.), 1 Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E C 4 —*Sec*, W. T Caves

Wine Merchants' Union, 35 Great Tower Street, E C 3 —*Sec.*, J L Harper, F.C.A.

Wireless and Cable Telegraphists, Association of, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W C. 2 —*Gen. Sec*, E R. Tuck.

Women Clerks and Secretaries, Association of, 1-3 Chuiton Road, S W 1.—*Sec.*, Miss D Evans, M A

Women Workers, National Federation of, Duke House, Malet Street, W.C 1

Women's Co-operative Guild, 29 Winchester Rd, N W 3 —*Gen Sec*, Mrs Eleanor Barton

Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1 —*Sec*, Miss F A. Underwood.

Women Journalists, Society of, c/o Writers' Club, 10 Norfolk Street, W.C 2 — *Hon. Sec.*, Miss G Buford Rawlings

Women's National Liberal Federation, 1 Great George St, S W 1 —*Sec*, Miss Margaret Harvey

Women's Unionist Organisation, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1 —*Chairman*, The Countess of Iveagh. *Administrator*, Miss Maxse.

Wood-cutting Machinists, Amalgamated Society of, 32 Milton Street, Manchester —*Sec*, W. J Wentworth

Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of, 131 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester —*Gen. Sec*, F. Wolstencroft

Wool, Yarn and Warehouse Workers' Union, 11-12 Eldon Place, Bradford —*Sec.*, F Egan.

Workers, National Union of General and Municipal, 28 Tavistock Square, W C. 1.—*Sec*, W Thorne, M P

Workers' Union, "Highfield," Golders Green Road, N W. 11 —*Sec.*, C Duncan, M P

Young Socialist League, 28 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, E 1 —*Sec*, J. Bloomfield.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

(After the Dissolution, Oct. 26, 1922.)

After the Dissolution of the Parliament elected in December, 1918, the number of Members was reduced from 707 to 615, through the decrease of Irish representation from 105 to 13 Members.—

England		
London	62	
Boroughs	193	492
Counties	230	
Universities	7	
Wales and Monmouth		
Boroughs	11	
Counties	24	36
University	1	
Scotland		
Burghs	33	
Counties	38	74
Universities	3	
Northern Ireland:		
Ulster	13	13
Total		615

POLITICAL PARTIES.

(After the General Elections, 1923 and 1924.)

The following table shows the membership of the House of Commons by political allegiance, after the General Elections of Dec. 6, 1923 and Oct 29, 1924.—

	1923.	1924.
Conservative	258	413
Labour and Socialist	191	150
Liberal	156	39
Constitutionalist	—	7
Independent	6	4
Irish Nationalist	2	1
Sinn Fein	1	—
Speaker	1	1
Total	615	615

Metropolitan Hospitals.

*** For further particulars of Hospitals* see *Advertisement pages.*

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily, accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, surgical 9, medical 9, ear, M and F at 1. Tu and Th at 9, throat, M. and F. at 1 30, Tu. and Th at 9, women, M and S at 9, W at 1 30, dental, daily, at 9; orthopædic, M and Th at 1, eye, M, Tu, Th. and F at 1, electrical, M, Tu, Th, and F at 1; operations daily, at 1 30 Visiting-days: Sun, 2 to 3, Wed, 3 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos Hayes *Steward*, C J. Powditch *Matron*, Miss Helen Day, R.R.C.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S E. Out-patients daily at 9 a.m.; accidents and urgent cases at all times, ear, M and Th., throat, W, skin, Tu, W and F; women, M, Tues and F, children under 12, M, Tu, Th, F and Sat, 9 30; eye, daily, except Sat, 1 30, dental, M and Th., 9, mental, Tu., 10, vaccination, Tu, 10.30; X-rays, daily, 10 a m; physical exercise, Tu. and Th., 1 30; neurological, S, at 10, urological, daily at 10 a m. Visiting-days. Sundays, 3 to 4 30 p.m, Wednesdays, 3 30 to 4.30 Paying patients are admitted to "St Thomas's Home" *Secretary*, A P B. Irwin, D S O., M A *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still, C B E, R R C. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times, others at 1 daily Out-patients, daily at 1. Visiting-days: Sunday, 3.30 to 4 30, Wed and Fri., 4 to 5

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St Thomas Street, Borough, S E. 1. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days. Sun., 2 to 4; Wed, 3 to 4. *Treas.*, F P Whitbread. *Supt.*, H. L Eason, C B, C M G, M S. *Clerk*, W J Curry *Matron*, Miss E MacManus

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. Urgent cases at all times Out-patients, Medical—M, Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri, 1 30 p.m., Surgical—M, Tu, Th and Fri, 1 30 p.m. Diseases of women Tu and Fri, 1.30 p m. Urological, male, Wed., 1 30 p.m., female, Fri., 9 30 a.m Orthopædic, Tu. and Wed, 1.30 p m, Sat, 9 30 a m Throat and nose, Tu. and Fri, 1 30 p.m Aural, M. and Th, 1 30 p.m. Ophthalmic, M. and Th., 1 30 p.m Skin, Tu. and Fri, 1.30 p m. Neurology, Tu. and Fri, 1 30 p.m Electrical, daily 10 a.m; children, M. and W., 1 30 Maternity, Tu. and Fri., 9 a m. Dental, daily 9 a m. Visiting-days, Wed., 5 to 6; Sun, 2 to 4; children Sun. only. *House Governor and Sec.*, C E A Bedwell *Sister-Matron*, Miss M. A Willcox

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Rd., E 1. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours; out-patients daily at 1 p.m (except Sunday), ear, throat and nose, M., Tu., Th and F., 9; skin, Tu. and Th., 9 30; opthalmatic, M., W, Th., and Sat., 9, electrical, daily, except W, 9-30, children, Tu and Fri., 9; orthopædic, F., 9; photo-therapy, M 2, Wed. 11, Fri 2; diseases of women, W. 1.30, and Sat. 9 30; venereal, Sat., 1.30, M, 5; Tu. and Th., 9 30 a.m., W, 10 and 12 30 Visiting-days: General wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. *House Gov*, E. W. Morris, C.B.E *Matron*, Miss Beatrice Monk, R.R.C.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., W.1. Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter, daily from 10 to 5. Visiting-days, Tues. and Fri, 4 to 5, Sun, 2 to 4 *House Gov*, W. Kewley. *Sec*, S R. C Plimsol.

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W C 1. In-patients daily; out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1; diseases of women, Mon 1 p.m, Wed, 9 a m, dental cases, daily at 8 45 to 11 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U C H), Gt. Portland Street, W, skin, M., 9 30, Th., 9 30; eye, Mon, Tu, Th and F., at 1 30, ear, nose and throat, Mon, Wed and Th, 1 p m; Tu. and F, 9 a m, Tuberculosis Dispensary, M and W 1.30 p.m, Th 7 p.m., Psychological Medicine, W. at 2, Th. at 11; Neurology, Sat. at 10 Inoculation Dept, W at 9 30 Electrical and radiographic daily. Visiting-days. Tu and F., 4 to 5; Sun, 3 to 4. Children's ward, Sun, 3 to 4, parents or guardians only. *Sec.*, J Gerald T. Buckle, B.A

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W C 1, For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily, at 1 p m., Sat., 9 a m, diseases of women, W and Sat. at 9; diseases of the eye, Tu. and F at 9; throat, nose, and ear, M. and Th at 9; skin, Tu and F. at 9 30 a m. Visiting-days: Sun, 3 to 4; Thur, 3 30 to 4 30. *Sec*, Reginald R Garratt

ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S W 1. Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases. In-patients, daily at 12 45 p m Out-patients, general medical and surgical, daily at 11 30, throat, nose and ear, M. and F at 1 30, eye, W. and Sat. at 1.30; skin, Tu at 1.30; dental, M, W, Th and Fri. at 11 30; genito-urinary, Th., women, 12 noon, men at 1.30, venereal diseases, in medical, surgical, obstetrical, skin, and genito-urinary departments, and on M. to F. at 9 12 noon and 6 9 p.m., Sat, 9 a m to 3 p.m, Tuberculosis clinic, W. 5 p.m, diseases of women, M and Th. at 1 30; children, Th, 3 p.m.; vaccination, Th. at 1.30 Maternity Ward and Special Departments for X-ray, electro-therapeutic and massage treatment Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 3 to 4. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, Recovery Branch, is attached *Secretary-Superintendent*, James M. Churchfield. *Matron*, Miss J. M. T. Babtie

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W. 2. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily (except Sat.) at 1 p m., Sat, 9.15; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1 p.m., eye, Tu. and F. at 9 15; ear, nose and throat, M. and Th. at 9.15; dental, W. and Sat. at 9 15; skin, M. and Th at 9 15; nervous diseases, Tu. at 9 15; mental diseases, Tu. at 9 15; Maternity dept., W and Th. 9.15 a.m; Children's dept, medical, Tu. and F. 9 15; inoculation, Tu., W, Th, and F. 2 Visiting-days: Sun. and Pub. Hol., 3 to 4; W. and Sat., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, W. Parkes, D S O, M C.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS. Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation. *Establishments:* Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine (g.v.)*; *Albert Dock Hospital, E.*; *The Hospital for Tropical Diseases*, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.1; *King George's Sana-*

torium for Sailors, Bramshott, Hants, *Tilbury Hosp*, Tilbury Queen Alexandra Memorial Hospital, Marseilles. Dispensary for out-patients, East India Dock Road, E, The Angas Convalescent Home, at Cudham. *Sec*, R. G V Bax, M A

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey (Paying wards attached) In-patients Urgent cases admitted on any day at any hour Visiting-days Sun, between 2 and 3, W, 4 to 5. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith

[*All the preceding have Medical Schools attached*]

ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W.11. Out-patients, M, F, 5, Tu, 2; surgical, F, 2 45; ear, throat, nose, F, 1 30 and daily 11, eye, Tu., 1 30; dental, Tu, 4 F, 2, cancer, W., 2, elect, ther and X-ray, daily, 11 to 1, massage, M., W., Th. and Sat, 2, dressings, daily, 9 30 Accidents free at all hours Five public wards, one private ward. Special department for non-operative cancer treatment Visiting-days Th. and Sun Board of Management (18) *Sec.*, H W. Woolven *Matron*, Miss B A Horsman

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL, Wandsworth Common, S W. 11 120 beds, accommodation for 14 paying patients In-patients, 1,614, out-patients, attendances, 36,630 *Sec.-Superintendent*, W. S. Randolph Biss

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (70 beds, open to all French-speaking patients), 172 Shaftesbury Av, W.C 2. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 62 beds. *Pres of Committee*, C Pierret *Hon Treas.*, John Holman *Sec*, J Knecht

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston In-patients daily, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu., females, M and F, at 2 p m Oculist, M and F., 2 Ear, nose and throat, Tu., 9 30 a m Visiting-days W. and Sun, 3 to 4 p m *Sec*, A R. Charles

HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3 130 beds free to the poor of N.W. London Out-patients Dept, Bayham St, Camden Town. Paying for local cases with 20 beds up to 7 *gs.* weekly. *Sec.*, Harold Wigg.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W C. 1. *Sec.*, Hugo Antona-Traversi.

KENSINGTON, FULHAM AND CHELSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL, Richmond Rd., Earl's Court, S. W 5 Free to necessitous poor. *Sec*, Miss Norton.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL (founded 1849), 172 beds, Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C. 1. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours Visitors daily, 2 to 4 Out-patients daily, 2 p.m. Accommodation for 10 paying patients. *Sec.*, Edward A. Attwood.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green, E. 1. Urgent cases and accidents at all times Out patients, medical, daily, 1 p.m. (except Sat and Sun.); surgical, F., 9 a.m. Women, Tu, 9 a.m. Eye, F., 1 p.m; ear, nose and throat, W, 8 30 a.m.; skin, Th, 1 p.m.—*Sec*, G. E. Pitt. *Matron*, Miss T Fagelman.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St, Portland Place, W. 1. *Med. Supt*, A E. Hayward Pinch, F.R.C.S. *Sec.*, Thomas A. Garner.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N. W. 1. (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., and Th. at 1; surgical, daily Sat. 9) at 1; eye, M., and Th., 1: ear, throat and nose, F, 1, skin, W, 1, dental, Tu. at 9; In-Patients, daily. *Sec*, Alfred C Adams

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd, E 8. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 137 beds Out-Patients, M, Tu., W, Th, F., 9 and 1 30, Sat, 9 Dental, Tu, Th, 9; women, M, 1 30, throat and ear, Th, 2; eye, W, 1 30, electrical, M, W, F, 1 30 Visiting-days, Th, 3 to 4, Sun, 3 to 4 30 *Sec. and House Gov*, H F Rutherford. *Matron*, Miss G. Farquhar.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S E 10 *Sec*, Harry A. Bone

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E 14. Open free at all hours Visiting-days, Tu. and Fri 3 to 4, Sun 2 to 4. *Sec and House Gov.*, D H Lindsay

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, N. 15. 198 beds, and 20 at Convalescent Home, all free. Visiting days, Sun and W, 2 to 3 30. *Director*, F. W. Drewett

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford E 15 210 beds In-patients, 1927, 2,924, out-patients, 160,055 Visiting-days. Sun 3 to 4 30, W. 3 to 4. Open day and night for urgent cases. *Sec*, Maj. Raphael Jackson.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N 7. In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times Out-patients, medical, M., 9, Tu, W., Th, and F, 1; children's clinic, M 1, Th., 9; surgical, M, Tu, Th, and F, 1, W, 9; dental, Tu., F., Sat, 9, Wed, 1; ear, nose and throat, Tu. and F, 1, skin, W and Th, 1; eye, M. and Th., 1, W. and F., 9; diseases of women, T., Th, 9, Visiting days *Gen Wards*, Sun., 2 30 to 4. W, 1 to 2 30. *Contributory Wards*, Sun, 1.30 to 3, Tu, F, 5 to 6 *Private Wards*, Sun., 1 30 to 3; Weekdays, 3 to 6.30 Royal Chest Hospital, City Road, Hospital of Recovery, Southgate; Reckitt Convales. Home, Clacton. *Secretary*, Gilbert G Panter *Matron*, Miss E Willis.

ST JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH, HOSPITAL OF, 60 Grove End Road, N W 8 For medical and surgical cases 134 beds. Private rooms for paying patients. *Sec*, F. Dudley Hobbs, B.A.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, Lewisham, S E 102 beds *Sec*, J C Gilbert.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W. 6. 226 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8 30 and 12.30; dental cases, Tu and F. at 9 30; throat, nose, and ear, Tu and F. at 1.30, eyes, M, W., and Th. at 1.30. Women's cases, M. at 1 30 Skin diseases, M. 9 30 and F 9 30 at Med. dis. of children, W. and Sat. at 9.30. Electric cases, daily 9.30. Neurological cases, Th. 9 30 Visiting-days, Wed 6 to 7 p.m; Sun 2.30 to 3 30 p.m. *Sec.*, H A Madge.

WILLESDEN GENERAL HOSPITAL, Harlesden Road, N. W. 10.—*Sec.*, R. J. Hearne.

CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road, S.W.3. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m Also W. at 10 and Sat at 11. Visiting-days, Tu. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec*, J. Courtney Buchanan, C.B.E *Matron*, Miss B. Sherratt.

MIDDLESEX CANCER HOSPITAL, Nassau Street, W. 1. For cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death."

Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application *House Governor*, Walter Kewley. *Sec.*, S R C Plimsol

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE (in connexion with St Bartholomew's Hospital) *Offices*, 107 Southampton Row, W C 1 *Sec*, Stanley Smith.

AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex 76 beds (Dr Barnardo's Homes)

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE (Incorporated), 1 Clapham Rd., S W. 9 Surgical and medical, M, Tu., Th, and Fri at 9 a m., skin, W, at 2 p m. , dental W , 9 a m , eye, Tu & F., 2 p m *Matron*, Miss M Cuisiter *Sec*, Thomas Clapham.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Woolwich, S E *Matron*, Mrs Parnell. *Hon Sec* , Miss Alice Gregory

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S W. 3 For cases ineligible at General Hospitals No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7*s* ; a few free and half-payment cots. Branch Hospital at St Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec* , R. W. A Ellis ton

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment *Lady Supt* , Miss M Rose

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E 1 Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, W. G. Drew. *Sec.*, W. M Wilcox, B A.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S E For the poor only. (Unless patents are unable to afford it, they are expected to pay 10*s*. per week towards maintenance) 76 cots, and large out-patients dept New cases daily, 9 30 to noon Urgent cases and accidents at all times Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Sec* , H C Stamland Smith

HAMPSTEAD HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. 3. Visiting day, Sunday 2 to 3.30 p.m. (65 beds). *Matron*, Miss B. Gladstone *Sec* , G. W. Lewis

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1 (252 beds). *Country Branch*, Tadworth Court, Surrey (45 beds). *Matron*, Miss Caroline Tisdale, R.R.C. *Sec.*, James McKay.

INFANTS HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED), Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W 1. Infants up to 5 years. 50 cots. Out-patients, 1 30 daily. Parents are expected to contribute according to means. *Matron*, Miss M. F. Hughes. *Sec.*, A. J Small

JOHN CAPEL HANBURY HOSPITAL, Boys' Garden City, Woodford Bridge, Essex (Dr. Barnardo's Homes).

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants (Communications to *London Office*, 25 Ely Place, E C. 1.).—*Hon. Treas.*, T T. Harrowing *Sec* , H. B Harper.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following hospitals and homes are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board :—

For Sick Children—Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey. The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey.

For Convalescent Children—S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent

For Ophthalmia—White Oak, Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia Neonatorum—St. Margaret's Hospital, Leighton Road, N.W 5.

For Ringworm, and Other Diseases of the Skin and Scalp—Goldie Leigh Homes, Abbey Wood, S E. 2

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (Incorp.), London, W 2. 46 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, James A Hamlin. *Matron*, Miss J. T Archibald. Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fair View," Slough. *Matron*, Miss J. T Mcdonald.

PRINCESS LOUISE KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, St Quintin Avenue, North Kensington, W 10 —*Sec.*, E Wade !

QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH-EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd , Bethnal Green, E. 2, and at Bexhill-on-Sea (170 beds). In- and out-patients daily, except Sat , at 12 30 Surgical cases, Thurs 12 30 m , Tu and Fri 9 15, medical, M., Tu and Th 12.30, W. F and Sat. 9.30, eye, W 12 30, skin, Tu. 12.30 ; ear, nose, and throat, M , Tu and Th. 9.30 ; whooping cough, F 2 30 p m ; dental, twice a week *Sec.*, T Glenton-Kerr *Lady Supt* , Miss G. A. Allen

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S. E 1. *Hon. Treas.*, W. S Talbot, C I E. *Sec.*, J. H. Teasdale.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 300 beds (111 for children and 68 for discharged sailors and soldiers) Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10*s* 6*d*. to 21*s*., without letter 5*s*. 8*d* per week. *Sec* , A. Nash, 15 York Buildings, W.C. 2

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S E. 26.—*Matron*, Miss Raymond. *Hon Sec* , W. Mason, M.B.E. *Hon. Treas.*, P. W. Killby.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea, S W 3. Private Wards, 29 Tite Street, S. W. 3 ; Victoria Home, Broadstairs, Out-patients, Med., Surg., 9 and 11.30 , Eye, Th., 1.30 , Skin, M. at 1.30 , Dental, Tu , 1.30 , Whooping Cough, F., 2 p m. *Sec.*, D. St. J. Bamford

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W 1 , and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. *Sec* , J. P Wetenhall, B A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the United Kingdom and the rate per 100,000 of the population for each year since 1915 were as follows :—

Year	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000
1915	54,295	151·5
1916	53,858	152·9
1917	55,934	162·4
1918	58,073	169·4
1919	46,322	135·8
1920	42,545	122·8

The fall in the rate of 56·6 per 100,000 between 1918 and 1920 is attributable partly to the cessation of the War and consequent better living conditions, and partly to the valuable work done by Local Government Authorities. The increase of facilities for the treatment since 1912 is as follows :—

Year.	No. of beds in public institutions	Dispensaries.
1912	1,500	8
1918	6,749	375
1921	9,879	470

At the same time the beds in voluntary institutions increased from 2,800 in 1912 to 7,568 in 1921, a total increase of beds from 4,300 in 1912 to 17,447 in 1921

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Fulham Road, S W. 3. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday 2 to 3, Sunday, 2 to 4 *Sec*, Frederick Wood, *Res. Medical Officer*, Albert Coleman, M B, CH B

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART AND LUNGS, Victoria Park, E 2 Out-patients daily at 2 *Secretary*, George Watts

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients, 26 Margaret St, W, and Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Mrs. M C. Hawthorne

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD The following sanatoria and hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board —

The King George V Sanatorium, near Godalming, Surrey (*Men.*)

Pinewood, Wokingham, Berks (*Women*)

Colindale Hospital, Hendon, N W 9 (*Men*)

St. George's Home, Milman's Street, Chelsea, S.W. (*Women*)

St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft. (*Men and Women*)

Princess Mary's Hospital for Children, Margate.

High Wood Hospital for Children, Brentwood, Essex.

Millfield, Rustington, Littlehampton (*Childn*)

Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill, N 21. (*Women and Girls*)

Grove Park Hospital, Lee, S.E 12. (*Men and Women*)

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES (Incorp) Hospital at Northwood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 1.30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W. 1. Visiting-day: Sun, 3 to 4 *Sec.*, W. J Morton.

PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT, for sufferers from tuberculosis, nr Cambridge *Med Dir*, P. C Varrier-Jones, M.A, M R C S, L.R.C P *Org Sec*, Reynell Wreford, 10 Upper Woburn Place, W C 1.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E C 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N 7) Open daily for admission of patients. Mondays to Fridays at 1, Saturdays, 9 a m. *Secretary*, G. G Panter

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 28 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C 2 *Sec*, W. H. Garratt.

CONVALESCENCE.

CATHERINE GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT HOME (Mitcham, Surrey) Transferred in 1923 to London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E 1, for use as an annexe for reception of women and children from the wards of that Hospital. Maintained by the "Marie Celeste" Samaritan Society of the London Hospital.

SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSP., Seaford *Office*, 2 Mitre Court, E.C 4 *Sec.*, G. D. Richards.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp., 61 Portland St and Devonshire St, W., daily, 9 to 11 a.m *Clerk*, Miss E. Buse.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 10.30 a.m., and 1 to 2.30 p.m; Sats., 9 to 10.30. *Sec.*, W. J. Wadham.

FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. 1. *Sec.*, Herbert J. Say.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following fever and smallpox hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board — Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E 9
North-Eastern, St Ann's Rd, S. Tottenham, N 15
North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N W 3.
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6
South-Western, Landon Road, Stockwell, S W. 9
Grove, Tooting, Tooting Graveney, S.W 17.
South-Eastern, Avonley Rd., New Cross, S E. 14.
Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S E 13.
Brook, Shooters Hill, S E 18

The following are designated the River Hospitals — [Kent.
Joyce Green (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford,
Orchard (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent
Long Reach (*Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.

For Convalescent Fever Cases:—
Northern, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.
Southern, Dartford, Kent.

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road S W 1. (1884). For Rectal Diseases Out-patients, M, Tu, W, Th. and F, at 2, and Tu 8 p.m *Sec.*, Lt -Col. C J. F. Cobbold

ST MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E C 1 Out-Patients, Tu, Th. and F, 4.30 p m., Sat at 1.30 p m Operations, M, W. and Th at 2 30 *Matron*, Miss E. Hall. *Sec*, Raymond Bull

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St, St Marylebone (from Soho Square), 46 beds Out patients, M, Tu and F, 9 30 and 2, W, 2 and 6 30, Th., 2. *Sec*, Capt. R G Whitney

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S W *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C *Sec*, Edgar Penman

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney *Offices*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E C 4. *Sec*, Charles Cutting

ROYAL MIDLAND COUNTIES HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington.—*Sec.*, Lt -Col. J. H. W. Southey, O.B.E

ST COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W *Sec.*, Vincent J. Cooper.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, Hereford Road, Pembridge Square, W. 2. *Sec*. Miss Winifred Cumber.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital for In-patients and Home, Harrow Road, W. 9. Admission daily. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91 Dean St, Soho, W 1. Admission for In-patients daily Out-patients, Males, M, Tu, 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; W, 6 to 8; Th, 1 to 2, Fr., 5 to 7, Sat, 2 to 4; Females, W., 1 to 2; Th., 5 to 7 There are facilities for daily irrigations for *men, women and children* at both Hospitals The new Out-patient department at Harrow Road for females, is open from 10 a m. to 8 p.m There are private wards for both sexes. *Sec.*, Hy J Eason, 283 Harrow Road, W.9.

HOSPITALS FOR VENEREAL DISEASES (M A B.), Sheffield Street Hospital, Kingsway, W.C 2 (women). Thavies Inn Hosp for parturient venereal women, Robin Hood Court, Holborn, E.C. 1.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Samuel Street, Woolwich, S.E 18 *Hon Sec*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Jeffreys Road, S.W (1889) Under Medical women

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City Road, E C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses) In-patients and out-patients, W and F, at 9 *Secretary*, Ralph B. Cannings

EAST END MATERNITY HOSPITAL, (late Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 384 to 398 Commercial Rd, E 1 *Res. Lady Supt.*, Miss Anderson. *Sec*, H. A Page.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth Patients requiring letters can see Lady Almoner on any day at 9.30 a m. except Sat Training school for midwives and nurses *Matron*, Miss E Tunbridge

PLAISTOW MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E 13 Branches at Victoria Docks, Stratford, N. Woolwich, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained *Lady Supt*, Miss Davies

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N W For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Maternity nurses supplied for private cases *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757) To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes *Secretary*, Edith Elliott, 46 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E.1 For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, 2nd and 4th M. *Physician Supt.*, J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D, F.R.C.P

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Office*, 14-16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, H Stephens.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street Rebuilding at Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, N. and at Gerrards Cross, Bucks. *Offices*, 19 Nottingham Pl., W. 1.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

The following mental hospitals for *Mental Defectives, Imbeciles and Feeble-minded* cases from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis, and (by agreement) from County Councils throughout England and Wales.—

Leavesden, Abbot's Langley, Watford, Herts.—*Med Sup.*, R. M. Stewart, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Caterham, Surrey.—*Med. Sup.*, J. L. Gordon, M.D.

Tooting Bec, Tooting Bec Road, S W. 17.—*Med. Sup.*, Edwyn H Beresford, M.R.C.S

Fountain, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.—*Med. Sup*, James Nicoll, M.D.

Darenth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent.—*Med. Sup.*, E. B. Sherlock, M.D.

HOME COUNTY POOR LAW UNIONS.

The following are for *rate-aided* persons of unsound mind from the Poor Law Unions:—

CITY OF LONDON

Dartford.—*Med Sup*, W Robinson, M D, D.P M (*Private patients and Voluntary Boarders received at 2 gns. weekly*)

COUNTY OF LONDON

(Mental Hospitals Dept, County Hall, S E 1)

Public Hospitals for the Insane

For London rate-aided patients—but London patients who can afford full cost may have private classification, and at two hospitals special arrangements for private patients are made (*see* below)

Banstead, Sutton.—*Med Sup*, A. A. W. Petrie, M D, M R C P, F R C S

Bexley.—*Med Sup*, Lt-Col Geoffrey Clarke, M D

Cane Hill, Coulsdon.—*Med Sup*, Lt-Col S C Elgee, O B E, L R C P., L R C.S.

Claybury, Woodford Bridge.—*Med Sup.*, G F. Barham, M D (*Male private patients also are received*, NOT *confined to London cases*

Colney Hatch, New Southgate. *Med Sup*, S J Gilhillan, O B E, M B

Hanwell, Southall.—*Med Sup.*, A. W Daniel, M.D

Horton, Epsom (*Female private patients also are received, London cases only*).—*Med. Sup* Lt-Col J R Lord, C B E., M D.

Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup*, D Ogilvy, M D

West Park, Epsom.—*Med Sup.*, Norcliffe Roberts, O B E., M D

Ewell Colony, Epsom.—*Med Sup.*, Maj. L H. Wootton, M C, M.B., B Sc

Maudsley Hospital (*see* below).

Institutions for Mentally Defective:

For London rate-aided cases only, ordered to be detained under the Mental Deficiency Acts

Brunswick House, Mistley

Farmfield, Horley

The Manor, Epsom.—

South Side Home, Streatham.—

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp.).—*Med. Sup*, R. Worth, O B E, M.B

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med Sup.*, J. A Lowry, M D

Netherne, Coulsdon.—*Med Sup*, P. C Coombes, M.R C S, L R C P

KENT

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, A. C. Hancock, M.C, M B, D P.H

Chartham.—*Med Sup*, M. A. Collins, O.B.E., M.D.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N W. 1.

CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS, Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent.

EDMONTON EPILEPTIC COLONY, Silver Street, Edmonton, N. 18 (M.A.B.). Sane male epileptics

HACKNEY BRANCH INSTITUTION, Brentwood, Essex (M A.B.) Sane female epileptics.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 85 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5. (L.C.C.) For the treatment, entirely on a

voluntary basis, of incipient psychoses, neuroses and organic disease Out patients. Daily at 2, Males M. and Th. Females Tu. and F 157 beds for In-patients including 13 private rooms for ladies only—*Med Supt*, Edward Mapother, M D, F R C S, F R C P

NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Sq, W C 1 For the relief and cure of diseases of the nervous system, including paralysis and epilepsy 195 beds Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds Branch at Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 30 beds Special wards for middle-class patients at £3 3s per week Out-patients, M, Tu, Th and F, at 1 Visiting-days W and Sun, 2 to 4 *Sec*, G H Hamilton.

TAVISTOCK SQUARE CLINIC (for functional nervous disorders), 51 Tavistock Square, W C 1 —*Sec*, Miss R Day, R R C

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In-patient Dept. with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N W 1 Out-patient Dept, 73 Welbeck St, W 1, M, W, Th, and F, 1 30, Tu and F, 5 30 Visiting-days Sun, 2 to 4; Wed., 4 to 5

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd Street, W C 1. (40 beds) Attendance daily, at 1 p m Mon and Fri. 5 30 p.m Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours

ROYAL EYE OR ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St George's Circus, Southwark, S E 1. Out-patients daily at 1 30 p.m Sat 9 30 a m. - *Sec*, F E D'Alton

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd, E C 1 Open daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a m. until the limit is reached Visiting-days. Su. and W., 3 to 4 *Sec* A. J. M Tarrant

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Broad Street, Holborn, W C 2 Attendance daily, 12 to 1 p m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N W 1 (1856). Out-patients, M, Tu., Th. and F 1.30, W. and S. 9 a.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W, Bolsover St, and Euston Rd., Surgeons attend daily except Sat, at 2 30.

HEATHERWOOD ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 136 beds, Ascot, Berks. (*London Office*), 29 Cromwell Road, S W 7

LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL, 98 Charlotte Street, W 1.—*Sec.*, A. Phillips.

PAY HOSPITALS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, 19 Lisson Grove, N.W. 1.—For educated women with small incomes Medical and surgical cases received. *Matron*, Miss F. K. Houghton.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, 19 Dollis Hill, N.W 2 (for the Professional and Middle Classes irrespective of nationality or creed). Apply Matron.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. From 2 to 5 guineas weekly.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. For particulars apply to the *Steward*.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61 Weymouth St., W.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, 36 Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N 5 For invalid ladies of limited incomes.

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars, S.E (1841) Out-patients, daily at 1 30 Radium, Finsen Light, Ultra Violet Light and X-Ray treatment daily, 1 30. also Fri, 6 Free and paying patients received.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq, W 1 Out-patients treated daily at 1 to 2 30 and 5 to 6 30 p m; Sat 1 to 2 30 p m only

ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp), Leicester Sq, W C 2 (1863) In-patient Dept, 262, Uxbridge Road, W 12 (34 beds) Out-patients daily at Leicester Square, 2 to 3, and (except Sat), 6 to 7 p m Free and paying in-patients are received

ST PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES (INCLUDING CANCER) OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS AND SKIN, Endell St, W C 2 (28 beds) Out-patients (free) *Sec*, R. T. Lawlor

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N W 1 M., Tu., W., Th, F., 1 30 p m, Tu and Th., 5 p.m., F., 5 p.m.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES (Incorp) *Out-patients*, 49-55 Vauxhall Bridge Rd, S W 1. *In-patients*, 91 Finchley Road, N W 8

ST PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St, Covent Garden 32 beds, with 6 beds in Private Ward. Out-patients, M, Tu and S at 2; M. W and F at 5; Th. 3; F. (women and children only) at 2

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSP, Gray's Inn Rd, W C 1

GOLDEN SQUARE THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Golden Sq., W 1. Open daily (Sat excepted), 12.30 to 3 p m., Tu. and Th evenings, 6 30 to 7.45, Sat, 9 to 11 a.m

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Huntley Street, W C. 1. Ear, Nose and Throat Dept of U.C.H

TROPICAL DISEASES.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, 25 Gordon Street, Endsleigh Gardens, W C 1, an establishment of the Seamen's Hosp Society

ROSS INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Putney Heath, S W. 15. *Director-in-Chief*, Sir Ronald Ross, K.C B, K.C M.G., F R S.—*Sec.*, Maj. Lockwood Stevens.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W 3. (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*). Out-patients daily at 2 p m. (except Sat.)

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N.W. Out-patients daily at 1

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Sq, S W Out-patients daily, 1 30, except Sat.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W 1. 80 beds

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N W. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. 13.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W 4. 113 beds (22 in private wards). Out-patients' Department, 86-90 Newington Causeway, S E

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers (*adelphoi* = brothers), James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate the brothers, who were the founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, *q.v.*), the commemorative streets being *Charles* Street, *Villiers* Street, *Duke* Street, *Of* Lane, *Buckingham* Street (Of Lane is now "York Place")

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W C 2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911-4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. The Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E C 2. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and although a joint stock bank has always been closely connected with the Government The present building (now being enlarged) was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788) A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BEDLAM (BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL), St George's Circus, Blackfriars Road, S E 1.—The oldest institution in the world for treatment of persons of unsound mind (originally founded in Bishopsgate in first half of 13th century) was removed to St. George's Circus in 1815 The grounds were purchased by Lord Rothermere in 1926 and presented to the nation as a park of 14 acres in memory of his mother.

BELGRAVIA.—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London) with the Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall, *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921), *St Paul's Bridge* (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 105ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42ft. 6ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (to be re-constructed or re-built by L.C.C.), *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only), *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet, rebuilt and reopened in 1862, width, 84ft.) with Thornycroft's *Boudicca* at the north-western end, this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace (now open for foot-passengers only), *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval, *Victoria Bridge* (1858), *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park, and *Albert Bridge* (1873), *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891), *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake, *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887), *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only), and *King Edward VII Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.—The County Councils of Middlesex and Surrey are promoting a bill in Parliament (Nov 1927) to enable them to construct three new 70 ft. bridges over the Thames, at a total cost of £1,107,000 (*a*) Richmond to Twickenham (£345,000), (*b*) Chiswick to Mortlake (£255,000), (*c*) Hampton Court, in place of existing bridge (£180,000), the connecting roads will cost £307,000.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St James's Park, S.W.1. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Refronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W 1. Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions, *see* "Picture Galleries"), British Academy, Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical and Geological Societies

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N. 1.—A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew) Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak panelled rooms Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity

CEMETERIES. For *Bunhill Fields*, *see* p. 311. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer) In *Highgate Cemetery*, N 6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J Whitaker, F.S.A (*Whitaker's Almanack*) CREMATORIA. — *Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*, and *Golder's Green* (12 acres), adjoining Hampstead Heath. Since cremation was first instituted in 1885 there have been 37,382 cremations in Great Britain. Of these, 15,851 have been carried out at Golder's Green, 6,029 at Woking, 4,733 at Manchester, and the remainder at 13 different centres in Great Britain.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S. W. 1—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920 Unveiled by the King-Emperor on Armistice Day, 1920

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E C 4—Built by Corporation of London, 1902-1907 Fine mural paintings by Sir W B Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit Application to be made to the Keeper

CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E.C. 1 (*Master*, Rev. W T B. Hayter, M A.), a Carthusian monastery until 1535, purchased from the Duke of Norfolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (60), "Brothers of Charterhouse," for particulars *see Times*, p 11, Feb 5, 1921. The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission 1*s*, at 3 p m Service on Sundays at 11 a m., and on weekdays at 9 30 a m. and 6 p m Buildings not shown on Sundays Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U S A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital

CHELSEA, S.W 3.—A western metropolitan borough (*see* p 560), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (*see* p 382). "Chelsea Old Church" (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of "Junius"), and many others. Steele, Smollett, Turner, Rossetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (*see* p. 220) lived there The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II. in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S W. 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons *Governor*, General Rt Hon. Sir Neville G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O *Lieut.-Governor and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. G J Farmar, C.B., C.M.G.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (*see also* p. 195), Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—The Royal "Officers of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III., and acquired "Derby House" on the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge S.E. 1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (*see* pp. 566-569) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 700 ft Cost £3,239,293. The building contains a council chamber, reception hall, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E C. 3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames The *Long Room* is 190 ft long

DEAN WACE HOUSE, 7 Wine Office Court, E C 4.

DOWNING STREET, Whitehall, S W 1—Named after a politician of Charles II.'s reign No 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No 12 is the office of the Government Whips.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E C. 1—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely. The 14th century chapel, now St Etheldreda's (R C.) Church, is open daily until dusk; a charge of 3*d* is made for admission to the crypt

EMPIRE MEMORIAL HOSTEL (British Sailors Society), 747 Commercial Road Poplar, E. 14—A memorial erected by the women of the Empire to men of both sea services who lost their lives in the service of their country The hostel contains 220 beds, a restaurant and recreation-rooms Open daily, incl Sunday, free, night porter in attendance.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S W 6—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E C. 2 (dating from early 15th century)—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place, Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (*see* p. 562). Admission free to Library (containing Plan of London in 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature, first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays; William I.'s Charter to the City, &c.), and Newspaper Room, 10 a m to 6 p m *Librarian*, J. L Douthwaite.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E. 1.—Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller), in 1721: the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century 650 beds.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. 1, was constructed in 1867-1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1,400 ft long, and is mainly of iron construction The cost (£2,571,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues; these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902, and the loan is otherwise discharged

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS, City Road, E C. 1 — The H.A.C. (*Sec*, Maj. G. G Walker, D S O, M C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1641 Four of its members—Duncan, Keayne, Sedgwick and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury, on request

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W 1.—Archway and offices built about 1750 The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief until 1904. The mounting of the guard (1st or 2nd Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a m. (10 a m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at

4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into Horse Guards' Parade. *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the Colour is "trooped" on the King's Birthday, has been enlarged to 300,000 sq. ft. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft., Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W. 1.—The "Palace of Westminster" was rebuilt in 1840–1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of £2,198,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (15½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (*q.v.*) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. I) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455–1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594), the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact, in rear of the hall is a picturesque Dutch garden, restored by the present owners of Staple Inn (the Prudential Assurance Company). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church); *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1899.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Open on Saturdays and Sundays, 2 to 6; winter 2 to 4. *Kensington Gardens* (*q.v.*) adjoin.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E. 1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAW COURTS, Strand, W.C. 2.—The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874–1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (*q.v.*). The Central Hall is 238 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. 1. Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (*q.v.*).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The "Twelve Great Companies" (*see* p. 564) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel High Street and Road, E. 1.—Founded 1759. Hospital contains 930 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671–1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 202 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth, with fine carvings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3*d*., 9 to 6 (Oct.–April to 4).

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket. Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow matches in July. Lord's is also the Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 2*s*., to special matches 2*s*. or 3*s*. (including tax). The public can obtain reserved seats on payment. Tennis Court in building behind members' pavilion, where interesting games are played.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C. 4.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields*, E. 1 (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.), enlarged 1928, and opened by H.M. the King; *London Fruit Exchange*, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928-9) faces Spitalfields Market; *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.; and Fri. for Horses) *and Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road, N. 1. Other markets are—*Covent Garden*, W.C. 2.

(established under a charter of Charles II in 1661) and *Borough Market*, S.E 1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, &c

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S W. 1 (Not open to the public) —Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863 To become the London house of the present Prince of Wales in 1927

MAYFAIR —A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N) to Piccadilly (S), and from Bond Street (E) to Park Lane (W), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New *Bond Street* and *Oxford Street Regent Street* almost adjoins Mayfair

MONUMENTS —VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT MEMORIAL, South Kensington, AIR, Victoria Embankment, BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square, BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment: BOADICEA (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E Anglia, Westminster Bridge, BURNS, Embankment Gardens, BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster, CAVALRY, Hyde Park, CAVELL, St Martin's Place, CENOTAPH, Whitehall, CHARLES I (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square, CHARLES II (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid), CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall, CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall, DUKE OF YORK (124 ft), St James's Park; EDWARD VII, Waterloo Place (Mackennal); EROS, (Gilbert) Embankment Gardens, GEORGE III., Cockspur Street, GEORGE IV. (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand, GUARDS', (Crimea) Waterloo Place, (Great War) Horse Guards' Parade, IRVING (Brock), N side of National Portrait Gallery, JAMES II. (Grinling Gibbons), The Mall, KITCHENER, Horse Guards' Parade, ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey, LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange, MILTON, St Giles's, Cripplegate, MONUMENT, THE (*see* above); NELSON (142 ft), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens, RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard, ROBERTS, Horse Guards Parade, ROYAL ARTILLERY, (South Africa) The Mall, (Great War) Hyde Park Corner, ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; SCOTT (Antarctic), Waterloo Place, SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square, GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner, WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards Parade

PATENT OFFICE AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL LIBRARY, 25 Southampton Buildings, W C 2 —The library (222,000 volumes) is open to the public daily, from 10 a.m to 9 p m. (In 1927 the Patent Office sealed 17,624 patents, registered 7,543 trade marks and 21,009 designs, and made a profit of £112,939.)

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End Road, E 1. Queen's Hall and Winter Garden, Small Hall, Dances and Concerts, Swimming and Private Baths (Summer), Gymnasium (Winter), Social Clubs, Public Restaurant, Hard Tennis Courts, Free Sunday Afternoon Concerts (Winter) 3 30 p m Halls can be hired.

PORT OF LONDON.—The administration of the Port of London is under the "Port of London Authority" (*see* p 226) whose offices adjoin Trinity House, Tower Hill The offices were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper; the square building of Portland stone has a façade facing the estuary and is surmounted by a "temple of Neptune." The *River Thames* has a total length of 210 miles from its source in Gloucestershire to its mouth at the Nore. The *tidal portion* below Teddington Lock (70 miles) forms the *Port of London*, where one-third of the commerce of the United Kingdom is carried on. The value of the trade of the port was stated at £701,606,122 for 1926, and at £706,134,199 for 1927 The Port is served by the following Docks —*St. Katherine's Dock*, E 1 (23½ acres), handling marine shells, spices, tea, marble, &c, *London Docks* with Eastern Dock and Shadwell Basin, Wapping, E 1 (100 acres), ivory, spices, rubber, wine, wool, tinned goods, &c., *Surrey Commercial Docks*, Rotherhithe, S E 16 (380 acres), timber, grain and Canadian produce, *West India Docks*, E 14 (241 acres), rum, sugar, grain, timber and frozen meat, *Millwall Docks*, Poplar, E 14 (231 acres), the principal centre of the grain trade of London, *East India Docks*, Poplar, E 14 (67½ acres), Cape and American traffic, *Royal Victoria and Albert Docks*, E 16 (1,020 acres), frozen meat, grain and tobacco· *King George V*, North Woolwich, E 16, opened in 1921 (186 acres), provides accommodation for the largest steamers afloat. *Tilbury Docks* (634 acres), about 26 miles below London Bridge, for Australasian and Eastern routes

POST OFFICE.—The "General Post Office" is in King Edward Street, E C 1, a handsomely-fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6 45 a m to 9 p.m (Sat 8 p m.) In the neighbourhood are G P O North and G P O West (the Central Telegraph Office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17, Fleet Street, E C. 4 (bought by the L C C in 1900, and open free 10 to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling (Available for lettings —Apply Architect, County Hall S E 1.)

ROMAN LONDON.—Traces of the Roman occupation of London from the 1st century B.C to the 5th century A.D may still be seen *in situ*. There are remains of Roman baths at No 5 Strand Lane, Strand, W.C 2, and at the Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, E C 3. Portions of the Roman Wall which encircled London are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office (fronting Giltspur Street) Other pieces of the wall may be seen in the disused churchyard of St. Alphage, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2; in the churchyard of All Hallows on the Wall, London Wall, E C. 2, in Roman Wall House, Jewry Street and Crutched Friars, Aldgate, E C 3; below Leadenhall Market, and near the S E corner of the White Tower of the Tower of London; a small portion of Roman brickwork was uncovered in March, 1922, on a site adjoining St. Peter's, Cornhill, E.C. 3. Many

relics of Roman London may be seen in the *Guildhall, British and London Museums (q.v.)*

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E C 3, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571, rebuilt 1667-9 and 1842-1844) — Admission free Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Peabody, and others: frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p m The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re-cast 1921) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a m , 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p.m

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S W 7 —Map Room open to public, *free.*

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E C 1 (building erected 1810), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon to Fri , 10 to 11 Sat , except Bank Holidays, &c., when the Mint is closed

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E C. 1.—Founded A D. 1123 by Rahere (*see* St Bartholomew's Priory, p 309) Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries; main entrance 1702 The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII., Harvey, Abernethy, Pott, Radcliffe, &c. Hospital for 760 beds The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts, Inigo Jones was baptised in former church

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, W 1 —Founded in 1733. Hospital for 340 beds. Present buildings date from 1829.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S W. 1 — (Not open to the public) Built by Henry VIII (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1698 to 1837. *Royal Levees* held here during the season Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's," and (by the King's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February, 1921.

ST JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E C.1 —Now the Chancery of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and choir of Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary of the Chancery.

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. 1.—Founded 1213 Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Currey, 1868-71. 1,000 beds.

SMITHFIELD, E.C 1. -Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor * Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII.; and under Mary I. (1553-1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggatt, Unitarian (1612), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666. Smithfield Market occupies the W side of West Smithfield.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W C 2, and Victoria Embankment, W C 2. — The beautiful river façade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W Chambers, the remainder of the building is early 19th century Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of *Births, Marriages and Deaths* In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke

STOCK EXCHANGE, E C 2 (Strangers not admitted) —Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 4,000 members A "jobber" does business only with other members; a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls"; those for a fall are "bears." *Chairman of the Committee for General Purposes*, Archibald H Campbell; *Secretary, General Purposes Committee*, Edward Satterthwaite C B , *Secretary, Trustees and Managers*, R. M. Brydone, *Office*, 23, Throgmorton St , E C 2

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1860 1870 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P , in 1874); the Westminster to Vauxhall section, on the S (Surrey) side, 1860 1869, the Chelsea Embankment, 1871 1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000 Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1819-1891) also constructed the London main drainage system, 1858 1865, at a cost of £4,600,000. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumina vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L C C, and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe, the total length is 1 mile 440 yards, of which 520 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,360,041. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is nearly 1¼ miles, of which 407 yds. are under the river The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,406,000. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry

* The "Sword of St Paul" appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as once commonly believed.

from North Woolwich Station, E. 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E 18. The length of the subway is about 500 yards, and its cost was £85,862 The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed

TOWER HILL, E C 1 and E C 3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square

TOWER OF LONDON, E C 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A D 1066–1087) —Admission to Jewel House, on all week days, *6d* , White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, *6d* ; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, *6d*. Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a m to 6 p m , 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a m. to 5 p m Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G C B., G C M G , G.C.V O ; *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Gen Sir Herbert C. C. Uniacke, K C B., K C M G ; *Major and Resident Governor*, Lt.-Col Dan Burges, V.C., D S.O , *Keeper of the Jewel House*, Major-Gen Sir George J Younghusband, K C M G , K C.I.E., C B. ; *Curator of the Armouries*, Charles ffoulkes, F S A The Yeoman Warders retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived. Sir William Wallace, King David II and King James I. of Scotland, the "Little Princes" (Edward V. and his brother), Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W 1 —This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century. In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 142 feet high, with Landseer's lions round the base, and statues of *Havelock*, *Napier*, and *Gordon* The plinth of the Nelson Monument was badly damaged by fire during the (unofficial) celebrations of Armistice Day (Nov. 11–12, 1918) In the façade of the N. Wall of Trafalgar Square are metal standard measures.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087–1100 and altered by Richard II , 1377–1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament —Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 290 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions King Charles I was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S W 1.— Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I was beheaded here.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS.

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under :—

By the Crown.

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), *see* p 385.

GREEN PARK (53 acres) W 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (188 acres), S E 10, *see* p. 385.

HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).

HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres)

HAMPTON COURT PARK (700 acres)

HYDE PARK (364 acres)—From Park Lane, W 1 , to Kensington Gardens, W 2, containing the Serpentine Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres) W. 2 —From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace containing the Albert Memorial.

KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (288 acres), *see* p 194 and p. 384

REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (472 acres), N W. 1 —From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).

RICHMOND PARK (2358 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S W 1 —From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace. *Master Gunner of St James's Park*, Gen. Lord Horne, G C.B , K.C M.G.

By the Corporation of London.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (439 acres), *see* p. 385.

EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres), *see* p 385.

HIGHGATE WOOD (69 acres) Highgate Hill is the scene of the Dick Whittington legends

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (36 acres).

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).

WEST WICKHAM COMMON (25 acres)

By the London County Council.

BATTERSEA PARK, (200 acres) S W. 8 to S.W. 11, with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake

BLACKHEATH, (267 acres) S E 3 —*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is situated near the S E. corner of the heath

BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S E 2

BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S E 5.

CLAPHAM COMMON (220 acres), S.W. 4.

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S E. 22.

FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N. 4.

GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), E. 5

HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), E 8

HAINAULT FOREST (805 acres), Hainault, Essex.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, (240 acres), N.W. 3— Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats, who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place).

KEN WOOD, adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley. Purchased in 1922 by public subscription ; opened and dedicated by the King, July 18, 1925.

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey) —A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the

left bank of the Thames, includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden

PARLIAMENT HILL (267 acres),—adjoining Hampstead Heath A tumulus, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be a Roman boundary mark

PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S E 15, and S.E 22.

PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E 15, and S E. 22

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S E 18

RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith, W. 9.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S E. 16.

STREATHAM COMMON (66 acres), S W 16.

TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S W 17

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E 2 The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert, Museum) is close by

WANDSWORTH COMMON (183 acres), S W 18

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N. 6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith.

EXHIBITIONS, &c., IN LONDON DURING 1929.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N —Concerts, Exhibitions, &c Organ under reconstruction as National memorial to Queen Alexandra.

CRYSTAL PALACE, S E 19 – The Great Pleasure Resort, originally designed for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851), removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill Open daily from 10 a m Festivals, Shows, Sports Meetings, Dirt Track Racing, Musical and other entertainments. The famous Fine Art Courts and collection of Statuary have been restored. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of pleasure park.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W.1 Reopened after fire 1928. Open on weekdays from 10 a m to 10 p.m Admission 2*s*. 3*d*. (incl tax); children under 12, 6*d*.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W. 14 Various Exhibitions in 1929 (Artificial Silk, Jan. 21 to 26; Furniture Trades, Feb.; Ideal Homes, Mar.; Printing Trades Exhibition, April 11 to 25, Terrier Club, May 2, Ladies' Kennel, May 3 and 4), Royal Tournament May 23 to June 8, International Horse Show, June 20 to 29, Aero Exhibition, July; Confectionery Exhibition, Aug 21 to 28; Shipping and Engineering Exhibition, Sept. 8 to 24, followed by Motor and Cycle and Motor Cycle Show in October and November.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.—Cattle Show in December, World's Fair in Dec and Jan; Dog Show in Feb; Horse Shows in Feb. and March, Oil and Colour in March; Drapery Exhibition in April; Used Motor Car Exhibition and Sale in April; Foundry Trades Exhibition in June; Confectionery and Grocers in Sept.; Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct; Brewers' Exhibition and Public Works and Transport Exhibition in Nov.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and tram. Open daily, M, W., Th, Sat, Sun and Good Fri 1*d*. Tu and Fri (Students' days), 6*d* 10 to sunset or 9 p m. (summer time). (Houses 1 p m to 5 p m or sunset) Closed on Christmas Day.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, Regent's Park, N W. 1 —Daily from 9 a m (Sundays 9.30 a m) to sunset On Mondays and Thursdays, 1*s*, other days by orders from Fellows only

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S W 1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S W 1, a Spring show at the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea (May), and Autumn shows in September and October

WHITE CITY, Shepherd's Bush.—British Industries Fair *See of British Industries Fair*, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W 1. Various Exhibitions, May to Nov, Greyhound Racing.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A D 1828, the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834). - Admission on weekdays from 9 a m till sunset or 8 during "Summer Time" (warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time); Mondays 6*d*. (except Bank Holidays, when ordinary rates); other weekdays, 1*s*, children under twelve, 6*d*. Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary On Sundays admission to the gardens can only be obtained by an order from a Fellow of the Zoological Society A military band plays on Saturday and Sunday afternoons in summer from 4 p m. An aquarium (admission on Monday, except Bank Holidays, 6*d*., other days 1*s*., children under 12, 6*d*.) was opened in 1924

In 1927 visitors to the "Zoo" numbered 2,258,208

MUSIC.

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W C 2.—Grand Opera during London Season The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). *Secretary of Covent Garden Syndicate, Ltd*, S. C Edgar, Royal Opera, Covent Garden, W C. 2.

BACH CHOIR (Founded 1876). — Fixtures for 1928-29 season. Choral and Orchestral Concerts at Queen's Hall, Wednesday, Dec 19, 1928, at 8 15 p m, at Central Hall, Westminster, on Saturday, March 16, 1929, at 3 p.m. *Musical Director*, Dr. Adrian C Boult; *Secretary*, Francis J. Belton, 2 Wontner Road, London, S.W. 17

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington, S W 7.—Royal Choral Society, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Boxing Contests, Exhibitions, &c. Concert every Sunday, Oct. to June, at 3 *Manager*, Charles R. Cochran, *Secretary*, Reginald Askew.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, 19 Berners Street, W 1 —*Hon. Sec.*, J. Mewburn Levien. Series of orchestral concerts commenced 1813 and continued without break to present time. Season, Nov.-May at Queen's Hall.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham —Royal Military School of Music. Wednesday concerts are held from second Wed. in May to last Wed. in Sept., first Wed. at 3.30 p.m., all other Wed. at 8 p.m.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A D. 1471. Memorial Pillar to Earl of Warwick. Hadley Woods.

BROOKLANDS, Weybridge.—Motor and motor-cycle races.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks —Magnificent sylvan scenery (374 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879, Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921 During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station, G W R, passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, *see* "Stoke Poges"

BUSHY PARK (1,200 acres) —Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 21st to 25th May A herd of tame deer is maintained in the Park

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan 1, 1921), was presented to the Nation (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c) by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act*, 1917 In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire) — No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat, he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c 7) and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker

CROYDON, Surrey —London Terminal (Customs) Aerodrome

CUFFLEY, Herts —Memorial to Capt W L Robinson, V C, on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed on British soil, Sept. 3, 1916

DULWICH, S E 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Sloane (open free daily, 10 to 4, 5, or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the *Horniman Museum* (*see* p 221), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres) In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by Southern Ry) Remains of 13th–15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by L.N.E Ry) Opposite the Market Place formerly stood part of Princess Elizabeth's Palace, with fine carvings, the Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex (11 miles from London by L.N.E Ry.). Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter)

EPPING FOREST (5,640 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250 000 and thrown open to the public in 1882, the present forest is 12 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area, in 1928 the deer in the forest numbered 126) LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on L & N E Railway Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE —22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,114 in Sept 1928 Buildings date from 1523

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, Redhill, Surrey —Founded in 1739 by Capt Coram, of the Merchant Marine, for exposed and deserted young illegitimate children Coram also bequeathed funds for the benefit of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass *Offices*, 40 Brunswick Square, W C 1

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (Southern Ry) A favourite resort for Londoners St George's Church (1727) contains a pulpit of Virginian wood, erected in 1904 and a stained glass window (the gift of ladies of Virginia) in memory of Princess Pocahontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617. Gravesend was formerly considered to be the entrance to London (Tilbury fort and docks are on the opposite bank), and King Edward VII received Queen Alexandra there, March 7, 1863 (three days before their wedding)

GREENWICH, S E 10 —A south-eastern metropolitan borough (*see* p 560) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II, from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III, from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391–1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII, Queen Mary I and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI died there The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornhill), Nelson Relics, &c, free on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II, by Rysbraeck *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6 *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II, from the designs of Le Notre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675) the zero meridian of longitude and of "Greenwich Time" Admission to the Observatory only by permission of the Astronomer Royal The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII was christened in the former church The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, held for many years at the "Ship" Hotel, was last held in 1894.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and added to by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec., 10 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4; Mar., Apr., Oct., 10 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5, May, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 10 to 6, Sun. 2 to 6. Admission, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., 1s. (children half price), Sat., 6*d*., Sun. and Bank Holidays, free. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (676 scholars in Sept. 1928), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quakers' Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665–1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place.

RICHMOND, Surrey, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII., 1485–1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter* Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,250 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMEDE.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15–23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is the privately owned *Magna Carta Island*, which is claimed as the actual site of the sealing.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station on G.W.Ry.) contains the 14th century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771. There is an eccentric "Bicycle" Window (1643) in an external cloister.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (L.N.E. Ry.). The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England, and the traditional burial place of King Harold II., 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087)—22 miles from London, by Great Western and Southern Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on every week-day except Friday. The charges for admission are: Adults, 1s., children, 6*d*. On Bank Holidays half the usual fees are charged; by the King's command, the proceeds to go to local charities. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the office, price 6*d*. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 June, and 1 to 31 Oct. between 11 and 4, 1 July to 30 Sept., 11 to 5; and from 1 Nov. to 31 March, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel is open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments; the Round Tower or Keep is open from 1 April–30 Sept. the same days and hours as the State Apartments. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 3. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 4.

WOOLWICH.—9 miles from London; (Southern Railway), Dockyard and Arsenal Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. *Old Dockyard; Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Royal Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda Museum*. The circular building, now known as the Rotunda and used as a Museum of Artillery, was originally the tent erected in St. James's Park on the occasion of the visit of the allied Sovereigns in 1814, it contains a collection of ancient and modern guns, rifles, models of ships, &c., daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m. Arrangements can be made to conduct parties and schools round the museum on application to the *Secretary*, R.A. Institution, Woolwich, S.E. 18.

METROPOLITAN SPORT.

AQUATICS (*Hon Sec*, *Amateur Rowing Association*) —The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1856 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March The course is 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season, and some of its principal races are now of an International character *Doggett's Coat and Badge* (*see* Eltham, p 385) are competed for annually by Thames watermen on Aug 1, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The *Wingfield Sculls*, marking the amateur championship of the Thames, are competed for between Putney and Mortlake, in July.

ATHLETICS —The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham Road the headquarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association* (*A A A*), 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C 2 The *Women's Amateur Athletic Association* (*Sec*, Miss Marchant, Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. 1) is affiliated to the *A A A* The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at Queen's Club, Hammersmith, usually on the Friday before the Boat Race *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association, C E Woodruffe, *General Sec*, 9–10, Pancras Lane, Queen Street, E C 4 Amateur *Boxing* is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association, 4, Aldgate High Street, E. 1, and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W C 2 *Cricket* is governed by the M C C at Lord's (*see* p 391) The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at Leyton are also easily accessible The *Croquet* Association offices (*Sec*, Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row, W.C 1. Rugby *Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only, the International home matches between England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland and France taking place at Twickenham The Oxford and Cambridge match is also played at Twickenham The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath (Rectory Field), the Harlequins (Twickenham), Richmond (Athletic Ground), London Scottish and Rosslyn Park (Old Deer Park Richmond). *Sec. of the Rugby Union*, Commdr. S. F Cooper, R.N. *Offices*, Twickenham Association Football is principally professional, the leading Metropolitan clubs being Arsenal (Highbury, N), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road, Homerton, E 9), Fulham (Craven Cottage S W 6), Millwall (New Cross, S E 14), Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, N), and West Ham United (Upton Park, E) *Secretary of the Football Association*, F J Wall, *Office*, 42. Russell Square, W. C The governing body for Amateur *Gymnastics* is the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain and Ireland (*Hon Sec*, C J West, Grassmead, Lingfield, Surrey) *Lawn Tennis* Headquarters are at the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon, S W., where the Championship of the world is decided early in July (or late in June) The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 49, Queen Victoria Street, E C 4 *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Fulham, S W 6), and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes, S W. 13) *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's, and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII in 1530)

RACE MEETINGS —The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London) last Wednesday in May or first Wednesday in June *Ascot Week* at Ascot Heath, near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby The principal meetings are on *Newmarket Heath*, meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher), Kempton Park (Sunbury), Hurst Park (W Molesey), Gatwick (Reigate), Lingfield (E Grinstead), *Goodwood Races*, which mark the close of the London Season, are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester, Sussex in July The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park The *Grand National Steeplechase* (the principal race of the steeplechasing season) is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March The *Waterloo Cup* (*Coursing*) is won at Altcar, near Liverpool *Greyhound Racing*, with a mechanical hare, is held several evenings weekly at Wembley, The White City, Harringay and Wimbledon.

CLOSE TIMES FOR GAME.

In each case the dates are inclusive :—

Black Game—Dec. 11 to Aug 19 (Aug. 31 in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest)

**Grouse*—Dec 11 (Dec 10, Scotland) to Aug 11.

**Partridge*—Feb 2 to Aug 31

**Pheasant*—Feb. 2 to Sept 30.

**Ptarmigan* - (Scotland only) Dec. 11 to Aug 11.

It is also unlawful (in *England and Wales*) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day

In *England and Wales*, hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In *Scotland* the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck. The close-time for all these birds is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from March 2 to July 31 both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout Great Britain.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit shooting, nor for deer or hares, but by an Act passed in 1892 the *sale* of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March 1 to July 31 inclusive under a penalty of a pound. The first Monday in November is the recognised date for the opening of the *fox-hunting* season, which continues till the following April. *Otter-hunting* lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for *deer-hunting* or *stalking* varies from about August 12 to October 12 for stags, and from November 10 to the end of March for hinds

MOTOR CABS.

FARE payable :—

(*a*) Not exceeding two-thirds of a mile, or for a period of time not exceeding seven and a half minutes . s. 0 d. 6

(*b*) Exceeding do :—

(1) For each third of a mile, or time not exceeding three and three-quarter minutes 0 3

(2) For any less distance or time 0 3

In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments :—

(1) Luggage.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 9*d*., for each package carried outside . s. 0 d. 3

(2) Extra persons :—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey . . 0 6

Provided that one child or two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person

HORSE VEHICLES.

Exclusive of the extra 6d. authorised by Home Secretary

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles .... s. 1 d. 0

The driver may notify, by means to be approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6*d*. for any journey not exceeding a mile. s. d.

For every additional mile or part of a mile 0 6

If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile 1 0

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1*s*. ; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d*. ; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside 1 0

FARES BY TIME : *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2*s*. ; two-wheeled Cabs 2 6

If above one hour, for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period, four-wheeled Cab, 6*d*. ; if two-wheeled Cab 0 8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less whether a four-wheel or a hansom 2 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period 0 8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME, or whether within or without the radius

LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d*. ; for each package carried outside the carriage . ... s. 0 d. 2

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

EXTRA PERSONS.—For each above two (one child or two children under 10 years of age count as one person) .... s. 0 d. 6

WAITING.—When hired by distance, and at the request of the hirer made to wait : for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6*d*. ; 2 wheels .. . . s. 0 d. 8

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels . 0 8

GENERAL REGULATIONS

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*, if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance ; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time ; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour, if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s*.

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing cab number, name and address of Proprietor, &c

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40*s*., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation ; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare ; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare ; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40*s*.

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner ; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, 109, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1 ; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be

made at the **Lost Property Office**, 109, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1. Office hours, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1). The office is not open on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED.

By the Road Transport Lighting Act, 1927 (17 and 18 Geo. 5, ch. 37) "every vehicle on any road shall during the hours of darkness carry—

(*a*) two lamps, each showing to the front a white light visible from a reasonable distance,

(*b*) one lamp showing to the rear a red light visible from a reasonable distance,

and every such lamp shall, while the vehicle is on any road during such hours as aforesaid, be kept properly trimmed, lighted and in efficient condition, and shall be attached to the vehicle in such position and manner as the Minister (of Transport) may by regulations prescribe.

It shall be the duty of any person who causes or permits a vehicle to be on any road during the hours of darkness to provide the vehicle with lamps in accordance with the requirements of this Act and of any regulations made thereunder" (Sec. 1 (1)).

(Regulations have been made and are contained in S.R. & O. No. 286 of 1928.)

Whole or partial exemption may be given to vehicles used for naval, military or air force purposes (Sec. 1 (3) (*b*)), vehicles carrying inflammable or explosive goods of a nature specified in the regulations, vehicles when standing on places specially set aside for the purpose, vehicles drawn or propelled by hand, save as provided (Sec. 1 (2)).

The Minister may by regulation require or permit, on conditions, distinctive lamps to be carried displaying coloured lights on vehicles used as Hackney Carriages or public service vehicles or vehicles used for naval, military, or air force, or police purposes, or as ambulances.

The "hours of darkness" are defined thus:—

(*a*) As respects the period of summer time, the time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

(*b*) As respects the remainder of the year the time between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise.

Bicycles (pedal and mechanical solo), pedal tricycles, and invalid carriages, require a single white light to the front.

Pedal bicycles and tricycles need not show a red light to the rear if they have attached an unobscured and efficient red reflector.

Pedal bicycles and tricycles and solo motor cycles need not carry a lamp if being wheeled by a person on foot as near as possible to the near or left hand edge of the carriage way.

Horse vehicles.—A separate lamp showing a red light to the rear shall not be required to be carried if the lamps showing a light to the front also show a red light to the rear visible from a reasonable distance and no part of the vehicle or load extends more than 6 feet behind such lamps.

Any vehicle carrying a load overhanging laterally more than 12 inches from the centre of the nearest side lamp must have either an additional lamp on the sides where the load overhangs or the position of the one lamp must be such that no part of the load projects outwards more than 12 inches beyond a vertical line drawn through the centre of the substituted or additional lamp.

On any vehicle carrying a load more than 6 feet behind any lamp showing a red light to the rear carried in accordance with the Act, an additional or substituted lamp shall be carried so that such load shall not project more than 6 feet beyond such additional or substituted lamp.

Certain vehicles engaged in agriculture are exempt from carrying lamps.

There are special provisions as to vehicles towing and being towed. A lamp showing a red light need not be carried by the drawing vehicle, no lamp showing a light to the front need be carried on any vehicle being drawn; a lamp showing a red light need not be carried on any vehicle being drawn except the rearmost vehicle: Provided—if the distance between any such vehicles exceeds 5 feet, each vehicle shall be required to carry the same lamps as if it were not a drawing vehicle or a vehicle being drawn, and if a drawn vehicle carries a load that projects laterally more than 12 inches beyond the outermost of the lamps showing a white light to the front, an additional lamp shall be carried on the projecting load so that no part projects more than 12 inches beyond a vertical line through the centre of such lamp.

STAGE CARRIAGES licensed in the Metropolitan Police District must carry a lamp inside, properly lighted, between sunset and sunrise when plying for hire.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1927 there were licensed public carriages—Hansoms, 9; clarences—animal 141, mechanical 7,997, omnibuses—animal 3, mechanical 5,834, char-a-bancs, 229, tramway cars—mechanical 2,750, total, 16,963. Drivers and conductors—Cab drivers—animal 193, mechanical 10,436, stage drivers—animal nil, mechanical 16,138, composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal 4, mechanical 2,334, conductors, 17,857, total, 46,962.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1927, 305 applicants for cab drivers' licenses passed the examination as to knowledge of London and its environs. 7,503 separate examinations were held.

LOST PROPERTY.

Of lost property, 185,165 articles were deposited of which 73,142 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 62,927.

Regnal Years.—The years of a king's reign are the regnal years, and each begins on the anniversary of his accession: *e.g.*, Regnal year 17 of the present King began on May 6, 1926; regnal year 18 begins on May 6, 1927. The system is used for dating Acts of Parliament. The Summer Time Act of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V. ch. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of these two regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII began on January 22, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of this series ended on May 6, 1910, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII and 1 Geo. V.

Principal London Clubs.

Name of Club	Established	Club House	Secretary	Subscription Entr.	Subscription Ann.	Remarks
				£	£	
Allemanle . .	1824	37 Dover Street, W 1 .	Miss Alice M Smith	12	12	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Aldwych	1911	18 Exeter St, W C 2 .	Edwin T Amd	6	6 & 3	Social Non political
Alexandra	1884	12 Grosvenor St, W 1 .	Miss A M Commins	5	6	Ladies of position.
Almack's . .	1904	1 Hyde Park Place, W 2	Brig Gen Sir Hugh H Stewart, Bt	8	8 & 5	Social and Residential
Alpine .	1857	23 Savile Row, W 1 .	Sydney Spencer (Hon)	4	3	Mountaineering
American	1919	95 Piccadilly, W 1 ...	M E. Bruce .	£5 to £25	£5 to £25	Americans in London
American Women's	1899	40 Grosvenor St, W 1	H H Hebdon	3	7	Social
Argentine	1910	1 Hamilton Place, W 1	Capt H T Wright.	10	10 & 5	Argentine interests
Army and Navy	1838	36 Pall Mall, S W 1	F Evelyn Vennard .	40	14	Officers of H M Services
Arthur's	1765	69 St James's St, S W 1	Miss D Bevan	30	25	Social Non political
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, W 1	Lt Col H Raymond	£36	10	Art, Literature, Science
Athenæum .	1824	107 Pall Mall, S W 1	Capt C T A Hankey	30	15	Lit &sciences Pub Services
Authors'	1891	2 Whitehall Court S W 1	Algernon Rose .	3½	5, 4 & 3	Literature
Bachelors . .	1811	11 Hamilton Place, W 1	Com F C Platt, D S O	30	15	Social Ladies as visitors
Badminton . .	1876	100 Piccadilly, W 1	A Troughton	15	12	Sporting and Coaching
Baldwin .	1887	10 Bolton Street, W 1	Austin Moody .		5	Social Bridge
Bath ..	1804	34 Dover Street, W 1	J Wilson Taylor	30	12	Naval, Military and Social
Beaufort .	1905	34 Soho Square, W 1	W H Bishop .		4	Sporting and Social
Beefsteak .	1876	9 Green Street, W C 2	James Attfield .	15	10	Social
Boodle's	1762	28 St James's St, S W 1	Maj R N Morley	15	15	Social Non political
British Empire	1906	12 St James's Sq, S W 1	Capt R W Leckie	10	12 & 8	Social Non political
Brooks's .	1764	St James's Street, S W 1	Col C Rawnsley, C M G	30	25 & 3	Social
Buck's . .	1919	28 Clifford Street, W 1 .	E A Brock .	25	15	Social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Savile Row, W 1	J R Bailey .	5	7	Artists and Collectors
Caledonian	1858	St James's Sq, S W 1	H de L Ross .	25	12, 9, 6, 3	Strictly Scottish
Camera . . .	1885	John St., Adelphi, W C 2	H Philp		1, 2, 3, 4	Photographic and Social
Carlton	1832	Pall Mall, S W 1	Brig Gen A W F Bond, C B, C M G	£40	17	Conservative.
Carlyle	1914	221 Piccadilly, W 1		2	3 & 2	Social and Business.
Cavalry	1890	127 Piccadilly, W 1	Maj H Read Darley, D S O, O B E	30	12	Officers Mounted Services
Cavendish	1912	119 Piccadilly, W 1 ..	Lt Col A L V Willis	5	10 & 6	Social and Residential
Church Imperial .	1913	25 Victoria Street, S W 1	Miss A M Halligey	1 & 2	1, 2 & 3	Gentlemen, C of E
City Carlton	1869	St Swithin's Lane, E C 4	Maj H C Johnstone	20	12	Conservative and Unionist
City Livery	1914	Chapter House, E C 4	M W H Lancaster	3	3 & 2	Liverymen of City only.
City of London	1832	19 Old Broad Street, E C 2	D H Hall .. .	75	15	Merchants, Bankers, &c
City University .	1894	50 Cornhill, E C 3 . .	Capt Gordon Tench	5	6	Oxf and Camb. Graduates
City Women's . .	1919	9 Wine Office Court, E C 4	J Baton Brown. .		1	Social
Cobden	1866	69 Victoria St, S W 1	F J Shaw	Nil	2	Defence of Free Trade
Corea Tree	1740	64 St James's St, S W 1	Walter Keen . .	10	10 & 5	Social
Connaught	1921	75 Seymour St, W 2 .	F H Turner		3, 2 & 1	Pub. School, Service & Prof
Conservative	1840	74 St James's St, S W 1	Maj E. Gray, M C	30	15 & 3	Strictly Conservative
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Ave	F M Remnant	10	11 & 6	Political Conservative,
Covered Courts	1911	Dulwich Common, S E 22	P W Rodham		6	Social and Tennis
Cowdray . .	1921	20 Cavendish Square, W 1	Miss E M Litten	3 & 1½	£2 10s & £1 5s	Nurses and Prof Women
Cruising Association	1908	16 Albemarle St, W 1 .	H J Hanson, O B E .	2	4	Yachting, Pilotage, &
Devonshire	1875	50 St James's St, S W 1	Mrs L M Perry	15	15	Social Non political
E India United Service	1849	16 St James's Sq, S W 1	F. White .	30	15 & 10	Indian Office & Civil Service
Eaton Gate (Ladies')	1923	67, Eaton Square, S W 1	Miss E. L Lees .	1	3 & 2½	Ladies' residential
Egyptian	1899	12 Ryder Street, S W 1 .	J A. Harrison (Hon)	10	5 & 3	Social
Empress	1897	35 Dover Street, W 1 .	W H Stone . .	10	7 & 5	Ladies of position
Engineers'	1921	39 Coventry Street, W 1	Vacant ..	2	10, 5 & 2	Engineering interests.
Farmers' . ..	1842	2 Whitehall Court S W 1	C Bertram Rolfe .	1	3 & 2	Agricultural interests.
Fly Fishers' .. .	1884	36 Piccadilly, W 1, . .	Maj W H Saffery		5	Flyfishers only.
Forum	1919	6 Grosvenor Place, S W 1	Miss Dora Parr...	10 & 7	8, 7, 6, 5	Women Social and Prof
Garrick	1831	25 Garrick Street, W C 2	J. W. Wharton	20	15	Dramatic and Literary
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Court S W 1	G Hayleugg . . .		6 & 4	Social for Golfers
Green Room	1877	46 Leicester Sq W C 2	Miss B K Huggins .	10	8	Dramatic Profession.
Gresham .. .	1843	25 Abchurch Lane, E C 4	H S Cole	25	13	Bankers and Merchants
Guards' .. .	1813	43 Brook Street, W 1 .	Capt. H. J Fletcher	30	25	Guards' Officers only
Halcyon . . .	1911	13 Cork Street, W 1 . .	Miss M F McWilliam	1	5 & 4	Professional Women
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S W 6 . .	H C Brooke Johnson	10 & 5	12 & 8	Polo, tennis and Social
Hurst Park	1889	83 Piccadilly, W 1 .		5	10	Racing, and at W Molesey
Indian Empire	1912	27 Knightsbridge, S W 1	Capt Guy, D S O, R N	1	4, 2 & 1	Social Ladies & Gentlemen
Junior Army & Navy	1911	House Guards' Av, S W 1	Col W E L Baltom	5	7, 5 & 1½	Officers past and present.
Junior Athenæum .	1864	116 Piccadilly, W 1. . .	Brig Gen H R Hopwood, C B I	.	15, 7½, 2	Social Non political
Junior Carlton . .	1864	30 Pall Mall, S W 1 . .	Lt Col F J Langdon, D S O	10 & 30	15 & 12	Strictly Conservative
Jun Constitutional	1887	101 Piccadilly, W 1 . ..	Col. W. D Sanderson, C M G., D S O	5	10 & 6	Conservative and Unionist
Jun Naval & Military	1899	96 Piccadilly, W 1 . ..	Col L E Tempest Stone, C M G., C B E.	.	10, 5, 2,	Commissioned Officers
Jun United Service	1827	Charles St, St James's	Capt. Hubert F Rew	20	12	Officers of Regular Forces.
Kempton Park ...	1877	234 St James's St, S W 1	W J Davidson .	5	10	Racing and at Sunbury
Kennar .	1919	61 Stanhope Street, W 2.	Mrs. Lloyd	5	5	Ladies: Bridge and Social.
Kennel .	1873	84 Piccadilly, W 1	H T. W. Bowell . .	Nil	5	For improving breed of dogs
Knights of R'nd Table	1720	100 Strand, W C 2 . .	Capt. E Nicks (Hon)	2	2	Social Non political
Ladies' Alpine . . .	1909	61 Central Hotel, N W 1	Miss F M Mc Andrew	1	2	Mountaineering
,, Army & Navy	1907	27 St James's Pl, S W 1	W H Mc'andlish ..	12	8, 6 & 3	Connected with Forces.
,, Automobile	1903	92 South Audley St., W 1	Miss M D Creswell..	25	12 & 10	Social: Motor Locomotion
,, Carlton	1906	8 Chesterfield Gdns, W 1	Miss Evelyn L Hogg	7	7	Social and Political.
,, Empire . . .	1903	69 Grosvenor Street, W 1	Miss B Bowman . . .	8 & 5	10 & 5	Social
,, Imperial .	1923	29 Dover St., S W 1.	Mrs. J. R. Peter .	6	8	Social and Conservative.
,, International	1900	174 Princes Square, W 2.	Miss R M Stanton ..	2/6	10/6	Students and Workers.

Name of Club	Established	Club House	Secretary	Subscription Entr	Subscription Ann	Remarks
				£	£	
Ladies' Park	1904	32 Knightsbridge, S W 1	Lady Wolseley (*Hon*)	.	5	Social
Lady Golfers	1912	3 Whitehall Ct, S W 1	Miss M M Macfarlane	3	4, 3, 2, 1	Social Lady Golfers.
Leander Boat	1820	Riverside, Putney, S W		2	2	And at Henley on-Thames
London Fencing	1848	7 Cleveland Row, S W 1	E H Platt .	3	£10	Fencing, &c
London Rowing	1856	Embankment Putney, S W	Lt -Col C E P Sankey	£2	3	Amateur Rowing.
Lyceum	1904	138 Piccadilly, W 1	M L Guy	2	5	Ladies Arts and Lit
M C C (Lord's)	1787	St John's Wood Rd, N W 8	W Findlay	£5	£3	Headquarters of Cricket
Marlborough ..	1869	52 Pall Mall, S W 1	Paym -Capt L E Tier R N	25	28	Social
National	1845	12a Qu'n Anne's Gate, S W 1	Maj T. J G Gardiner	.	6 & 10	Protestant and Social
National Liberal .	1882	Whitehall Place, S W 1	John Henderson	.	8 to 1	Liberal
National Maritime	1910	4 Rangoon St, E C 3		1 & 2	1 & 2	Mercantile Marine
National Sporting .	1891	43 King Street, W C 2	L W Penn	10	7 & 5	Sporting and Social
Naval and Military	1862	94 Piccadilly, W 1	Capt. J. F Tindal Atkinson	20	15	Navy, Army, Marines, Air.
New Century	1899	Hay Hill, W 1 .	Mrs Rice .	2	2	Ladies Social
New Oxf'd & Camb	1883	15 Stratton Street W 1	Basil A Slade	*Nil*	8 & 6	Oxford and Camb Univ
New University	1864	57 St James' St, S W 1	B Hodgson Smith	30	13	Oxford and Camb Univ.
New Victorian	1896	30a Sackville St, W 1		2	5 & 6	Ladies Social
Newfoundland	1911	*Dining Club only*	Victor Gordon, C M G	.	2 & 1	Interested in Newfoundild
Nihon Jin-Kwai	1882	3 Cavendish Sq W 1	A Kudzutani	2	6	Japanese nationality
1900	1900	College Mews, S W 1	Col E A Cameron, C M G	1	1	Conservative
Northern Counties	1891	2a Whitehall Ct, S W 1	F C Challoner	*Nil*	4 & 3	Social, Northumbrians
Nurses'	1911	194 Queen's Gate, S W 7	Miss S Yorath	.	.	Royal British Nurses' Assoc
O P	1900	Hotel Cecil, W C 2 .	John Evans	1	2	Playgoers
Oriental .	1824	18 Hanover Sq, W 1	Maj G C S Black, C I E M V O, O B E	5£	15 & 3	Social
Orleans	1877	29 King St St Jas's, S.W 1	A F Evans	20	10	Social Lady guests
Oxford and Camb	1830	72 Pall Mall, S W 1	Edgar D Goddard	40	14	Oxford and Camb. Univ
Oxf & Camb Musical	1899	6 Bedford Sq, W C 1	Horace M Abel (*Hon*)	2	4 & 2½	Chamber Music
Phyllis Court	1895	Henley-on Thames	Capt Roy Finlay	20	10	River headq'rs Social
Pioneer .	1892	12a Cavendish Place, W 1	Miss Ruby Logan	3	4 & 5	Ladies
Portland	1820	9 St James's Sq, S W 1	Major H O Collyer	30	20	Social Non-political
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, S W 1			5	Social
Press	1882	St Bride's House, E C 4	F D Bone	2 & 1	5 & 1	Strictly Journalistic
Prince's	1853	127 Knightsbridge, S W 7	A R Hamilton ..	*Nil*	12	Real Tennis Racquets
Public Schools	1919	61 Curzon Street, W 1	William R Williams	4 & 2	6, 4, 2, 1	Social Public Schools
Queen's ..	1888	West Kensington, W 14	E B Noel	Vu	3, 7, 10	Sports and Athletics
Railway	1839	57 Fetter Lane, E C 4	W J Macbethhill	10/6	2	Study of Railway matters
Ranelagh	1894	Barnes, S W 13	S H Berry .	40	11	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis
Reform	1837	104 Pall Mall, S W 1	Lt Col Hope John stone, O B E	£40	15	Reformers
Roehampton	1901	Roehampton Lane, S W 15	H G Arnold	10	10	Polo, Golf, Croquet Tennis
Royal Aero	1901	3 Clifford Street, W 1	Lt -Com H E Perrin		6	Aviation
Royal Air Force	1917	128 Piccadilly, W 1	Capt A T Wynyard Wright	10	10, 7 & 2	Officers of R A F, R F C., R N A S
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall, S W 1	Comm F P Armstrong	10	20 & 6	Motor Locomotion.
Royal Cruising	1880	60 Knightsbridge, S W 1	Donald C L Clive .	5	2	Yachting and Social
Royal Societies	1894	63 St James's St S W 1	R H Humphreys	*Nil*	10, 6 & 4	Learned Societies
Royal Thames Yacht	1775	60 Knightsbridge, S W 1	Maj C M B Hamilton	*Nil*	13 & 11	Yachting and Social
Ryl Toxophilite Soc	1781	90 Allmon Mews East, W 2	Melville Foster .	1	4	Archery
R W S Art	1884	5a Pall Mall East, S W 1	H Philp .	1	1	Social and Art
St James	1857	106 Piccadilly, W 1	D R Murdoch	25	18	Diplomatic
St Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St, West, S W 1	Maj P S Long Innes	15	25	Conservative
Sandown Park	1875	35 Old Bond St, W 1	A E Hunt	5	8, & 12	Racing, and at Esher
Savage	1857	6 Adelphi Terr, W C 2	C E Lawrence (*Hon.*)	7	7 & 4	Literature and Art.
Savile .	1868	69 Brook Street, W 1	Maj Strange Butson	15	12	Social
Sesame .	1895	49 Grosvenor St, W 1	Mrs. Turnbull .		7	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12 Hanover Square, W 1	Leonard Bull	*Nil*	1	Fat cattle, &c.
Spanish (Centro Español)	1917	5 Cavendish Square, W 1	R Corbella		5, 2, 1	Spanish nationality (Men)
Sports	1893	St James's Sq, S W 1	L -Col M A Caldwell	15	12, 7 & 2	Social and Sports
Stadium	1922	85 High Holborn, W C 1	S W Swift		5 & 2½	Luncheon and Sports Club.
Thames Rowing .	1account	Embankment, S W 15	H R Simmonds (*Hon*)	£2	4	Amateur Rowing
Thatched House	1865	66 St James's St, S W 1	L -Cl W A Jupp, O B E	20	12, 6, 3	Social Non political.
Three Arts .	1911	129 Mary bone Rd, N W 1	Miss C L Flack .	1	3 & 2	Ladies Music, Art, Drama.
Travellers' .	1819	106 Pall Mall, S W. 1 .	Maj W E S Tyler	15	26	Travellers
Turf .	1868	85 Piccadilly, W. 1 .	William Lovelace	30	15	Racing and Social
Union ..	1805	Carlton House Ter, S W 1	Norman F Wells . .	30	25, 10, 5, 2	Social Non-political
United Nursing Servs	1917	34 Cavendish Sq., W 1	Miss M F Steele, R R C	1	1, 2 & 3	Ladies of Crown Services
United Service	1815	116 Pall Mall, S W 1	Pym Opt R R Hoare, O B E., R N (Ret)	£40	12	Combatant Officers.
United Sports	1903	4 Whitehall Ct, S W 1	Col W E L Balfour	.	1 to 5	Social and Sporting
United University	1822	1 Suffolk Street, S W 1	E O Pope .	20	15	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
United Wards .	1877	7 Cannon St, E C 4	Walter Rose .	½	1	Civic. Non political
Univer of London .	1914	22 Gower Street, W C 1.	L F Wintle		3, 2 & 1	Graduates and Teachers.
University Women's	1887	2 Audley Square, W. 1 .	Miss A A Barrett ..	1 & 2	3 & 4	University and Medical
Veterans' . .	1907	2 Hand Court, W C 1	W A Stone	*Nil*	5s.	Social for ex Service men
Victoria	1860	18 Wellington St., W C 2	Frank H Holmes	10	6	Sporting and Social
Victoria (Ladies')	1894	36 Grosvenor Pl., S W 1	Miss Stewart	5	7	Town house for Ladies.
Wellington .	1885	1 Grosvenor Pl, S W 1	Stanley H Lee	.	15	Social Lady visitors.
West Indian .	1898	4 Whitehall Ct, S W 1	F F C Mc-sum . .	3	4, 3 & 2½	Social. West Indian
White's ..	1698	St. James's Street, S W 1	R H G. Wright ..	25	20	Social Non-political
Windham .	1828	13 St James's Sq, S W 1	Maj H B. Mockett, O B E	10	15	Social. Non-political.
Writers'	1891	10 Norfolk St, W.C. 2 ...	Miss L. R. Mitchell	1	3 & 2	Ladies (Literary, &c.).

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town	Established	Address.	No of Members	Subscription Entd	Subscription Ann	*Hon Sec or Secretary
				£	£	
Abergavenny (County)	1860	Lower Monk Street	60	2	5, 2 & 1	†C G A Brooke
Aldermey, C I (Grosnez)	1922	Victoria Street	40	£1	£3	*J J Bowman
Aldershot (Officers)	1905	Farnborough Road				Lt Col G F Paske, D S O
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	Queen Square	350	5	7	B W D Young
(Ladies)	1902	Milsom Street	400	1	1½	Mrs J Richardson
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey Yacht)	1802	6 Green Edge	120	2	2	†Lt Col B C Dwyer Hampton, D S O
Bedford (Bedford Club)	1874	9 De Parys Avenue	125	.	4	†Clifford Whitworth
(Town and County)	1885	Embankment	105	2	4 & 6	Capt C S Bickham, D S O
Bembridge, I of W (Sailing)	1886	Isle of Wight	450	6	3	Capt A Stuart Little
Bexhill-on-Sea (New)	1910	2 Marina Court Ave	205	2	4	Lt Col C L Seton Browne,
Birkdale (Royal)	1922	Palace Hotel		5	4	J Bertram Brook [D S O
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yt)	1844	Rockferry	404	3	2	†W P Davison
Birmingham (Old)	1881	Paradise Street	230	5 & 3	6 & 1	Sidney C Pumton, B A
(Chamber of Commerce)	10 1	95 New Street	450	.	1½	G Henry Wright, O B E
(Conservative)	1877	51 Temple Row	400	5 & 3	12, 6 & 3	†G A C Pettitt
(Cosmopolitan)	1899	Corporation Street	150	2	4 & 2	†L F Williams
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	200	.	5	†A E Allen
(Midland)	1908	New Street	190	.	8	*E Marston Rudland, B C A
(Midland Conservative)		Waterloo Street	350	.	5 & 2	T Harold Platts
(Three Counties Ladies)	1914	67a New Street	550	4	4	Miss E O Lamy
(Union)	1858	Colmore Row	321	10	12	*F H Deakin
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1875	Victoria Street	106	1	-	†John T Rudd
Blackburn (Conservative)	1868	Church Street	420	1	£1 17s 6d	Robert Cheetham
(Union)	1850	45 Preston New Rd	104	7	7	*Herbert A Smitton
Bognor (The Club)	1877	Shidley Road	100	2	4	T W Cutte
Bolton (Constitutional)	1870	Mandsley Street	300	5 & 3	4 & 4	T B Hawkins
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club)	1880	19 The Crescent	58	3	5	†Maj H V Firth
(The Club)	1871	Pier Approach	700	5	5	R B Badcley
Bradford (County)	1878	48 Market Street	401	Nil	4 & 3	†A Holmes
(The Club)	1900	Manor Row	270	.	3 3	*S V P Gardiner
(Liberal)	1877	Bank Street	500	.	5 & 3	†Sam Madeley, M B E
Brecon (County)	1821	Lion Street	86	3 & 2	£1, £1	W M Jeal, M C
Bridgnorth (The Club)	1887	Innsbrook	90	.	2	*R J R Hodewood,
Bridlington (Roy Yorks Yt)	1847	Harbour Side	240	.	1	†Alfred White
Bridport (West Dorset)	1872	12 South Street	130	1	2	*T Shoesmith
Brighton (County)	1918	7 Middle Street	340	1	2	W Spencer Dana
(New)	1874	137 King's Road	500	.	8 & 6	Lt Col H V Bailey
(Union)	1861	138 King's Road	330	.	9 & 6	H J Alford
Bristol (Clifton)	1855	22 The Mall	370	5	6	S B Sleeman
(Constitutional)	1885	St Stephen Street	540	.	4 & 2	E Herbert Fortune
(Liberal)	1888	Corn Street	550	.	3 & 1½	A J Gardiner
(University and Literary)	1893	20 Berkeley Square	230	3 & 1	3 & 1	H W Gibbs
Burnham on Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht)	1872	Burnham on Crouch	551	3	3	Capt F W Watson, M B E
Burton on Trent (The Club)	1884	Burton on Trent	150	5	6	J S Moody
Buxton (Union)	1830	St John's Road	135	3	4, 2 & 1	M H Tomlinson
Cambridge (Amat Dramatic)	1855	Park Street	70	2	3	*R L Eddison
(Footlights)	1884	Corn Exchange St	350	1	3	*J D Hanson Crauford
(Hawks)	1872	All Saints Passage	280	£1	£6	*M G L Turnbull
(Pitt)	1835	Jesus Lane	200	3	2 per term	*A D Bonham Carter
(Union)	1815	Bridge Street	14,000	1	3	Stanley S Brown
Canterbury (The Club)	1875	33 St George's Street	370	2	2½ & 1½	Capt A. H. Smith.
(East Kent)	1808	16 St George's Place	100	1	£5 10s £3	*D. F Andrews
Cardiff (County)	1866	Westgate Street	300	21	10, 7 & 6	*Lionel E. Taylor
(Exchange Club)	1886	Exchange Buildings	533	15	3 & 1½	J Pearson Griffiths
Carlisle (Border)	1862	8 Victoria Place	120	2	2 & 1	*Thos Holmes
(County)	1870	24 Lowther Street	210	5 & 3	5 & 2	†Lt Col. F W Hilton
Carnarvon (Royal Welch Yacht)	1847	Porth yr Aur	100	3	2 & 1	*W S Jones
Cheltenham (New)	1874	Promenade	400	7	9	†Lt. Col S H Henderson
(Union)	1893	Cambray Street	100	2	2	C J H Boulter
Chester (City)	1807	St Peter's Churchyd	130	1	4, 3 & 2	C J H Hopley
(Grosvenor)	1866	Eastgate Street	150	5	5 & 4	*Capt E Hilton Gardner.
Chichester (West Sussex County	1872	East Street	145	.	4 & 2	*Rattel G Martin.
Colchester (The Club)	1880	Bank Passage	139	.	3 & 2	G C Bensusan Butt, F C A
(St. Runwald's)	1887	Head Street	221	.	5 & 3	G. C Bensusan Butt, F C A.
Coventry (Banner House)	1901	Little Park Street	102	1	3	S. J Gunner
(County and Cryenitry)	1899	Stonebridge Terrace	325	5	4	Sidney Smith.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1815	R Y S Castle Cowes	No limit	100	£16	Payne Capt F W Walshe, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
(Royal London Yacht)	1838	The Parade	2,0	Nil	4	G H L Watson
Cromer (The Club)	1900	Cliff Avenue	100	Nil	4, 3, & 2	E J Waller.
Deal (Deal & Walmer Union)	1871	Marine Rd, Walmer	250	3	4	*T. J Coust.
Derby (County)	1878	103 Friar Gate.	170	5 & 3	5 & 2	Gerard H. Smith.
Devizes (North Wilts)	1882	27 St John's Street	38	.	2	†Maj C H Hopkins [M C M G
Dorchester (Dorset County)	1883	High West Street	200	3	4 & 3	†Maj. Gen. Sir Wm Onslow,
Dover (The Club)	1868	Waterloo Crescent	120	Nil	5 & 4	†Col W T. Mould, C.M.G.
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1872	Marine Parade	200	Nil	3	†Maj. P. Lynch M.B.E.
Durham (County)	1890	Old Elvet	200	7	6	Sidney Rutherford
Eastbourne (Devonshire)	1872	Grand Parade	250	Nil	5	L M Horne
(Sussex)	1886	24 Grand Parade	250	2	5 & 2	Col L C H Stamforth.
Essex Yacht Club	1890	Leigh on Sea	248	2	2	*J H. Murrnod
Eton (Etonian Country)	1924	Clewer Mead, Eton	1,250	5	5 & 4	†W. Bullivant
Evesham (Evesham)	1900	Dresden Ho. Evesh'm	184	2	3 & 1	†A. F. Alcock.

Town	Estab lished	Address	No of Mem bers	Subscription Entr	Subscription Ann	Hon Sec or Secretary
				£	£	
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1855	Northernhay Place	307	10 & 7	6 & 5	Maurice A Mathews
(Exeter and County)	1876	High Street	130		3 2, & 1	A N Pitts
Exmouth (The Club)	1889	Bath Road	140	3	2 & 4	Paym Capt A Mudge, R N
Falmouth (The Club)	1826	Western Terrace	265	1	2 & 3	A de B Knocker (*Hon*)
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1872	Greenbank	242	1	3 & 1	Hetewand H Tresidder
Fareham (Castle Yacht)	1887	Hill Head	150		3	J F C Hannen
Felixstowe (The Club)	1926	Cliff House	120	*Nil*	3 & 2	*Miss A. L Stoney
Folkestone (Radnor)	1874	136 Sandgate Road	202	3	5 & 3	Lt Col W Swinhoe-Phelan
Fowey (Royal Fovey Yacht)	1896	Fowey ..	220	1	4 & 1	Maj T Wilson Fox
Gloucester (City and County)	1874	Westgate Street	106	5	5 & £3 10s	E G Matthews
Guildford (County)	1882	High Street	180	5	5 & 4	Major W R Harris, O B E
Halifax (The Club)	1868	Fountain Street	220	5	7	*T J Cunningham C.A
Harrogate (The Club)	1836	Victoria Avenue	120	5	5	C A Rhodes
Harwich Royal Harwich Yacht)	1843	Pier Hotel	150	1	1	A G Corder
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1870	Broad Street	200	5	4	*A E Naylor
Hove (The Club)	1886	Fourth Avenue	220	*Nil*	6 & 3	*Dr B G Firth
(The Drive B C)	1907	The Drive	60		2	A H Saulez
Huddersfield (The Club)	1870	John William St	200	20	£10	*R V. Rigby, *H H Ramsden
Hull (Hull and E Riding)	1874	Anlaby Road	215		8 & 3	C D Bethell
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1900	High Street	70		5 & —	Dr A Rundall Davis, *Herbert Smith
Hythe Hants (Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	Hythe Pier, South ampton	475	3	5 & 3	T D Wynn Weston.
Ipswich (County Club)	1869	Brook Street	155		5	Cooper South
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1806	Northgate	122	5	5 & 3	H W Denton, A C A
Jersey (R C I Yacht)	1803	Gd Hotel St Helier	130	1	1	*Major Newman Taylor, O B E
(Victoria)	1866	Beresford Street, St Helier	160	£6	5	*Lt Col J J Colles, D S O
Kendal (Westmorland County)	1893	Highgate	110	5	5	H B Greenwood
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1906	Kingswear	100	1	3	Lt Col W C Marche, D S O
Leamington (Pumps court)	1847	Bedford Street	260		6 & 2	H R Heatley
(Leamington Club)	1887	The Parade		3	3	*A A B Wilson (Gillespie
Leeds (The Leeds Club)	1849	Albion Place	354	25	12	*H D Middleton, *F W
(The Central)	1928	City Square	60		5	*Paul Pullevne
Leicester (County)	1873	Bishop Street	200	3	5	W L Eteaud, M I *V R
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1898	St Anne's	200		5 & 3	*Rowland Gorringe (Pochin
Lincoln (Lincoln and County)	1873	St Mary's Street	200		3	W S White
Littlehampton (County)	1912	South Terrace	258	2	3, 2 & 1	W S Goble
Liverpool (Conservative)	1588	08 Dale Street	850	5	12 & 7	Capt. George Nickson
(Artists')	1849	Bluelo Street	200	3 & 2	2 & 1	Ernest D Roden
(Exchange)	1later	11 Fenwick Street	160	7	10	"Hon Secretary"
(Lyceum)	1801	Bold Street	500	20	5	Albert Oulton
(Palatine)	1330	Bold Street	120	10	10	*R D Holt
(Racquet)	1877	Up. Parliament St	400	7	10	J J Verdin Cooke
(Reform)	1879	31 Dale Street	800		6	J H Swanson
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1847	6 Rumford Place	00	*Nil*	1	C A Robinson
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Bedford Rock Ferry	372	3	2	W P Davidson
(University)	1905	Mount Pleasant	370	5	4	Prof F Raleigh Batt
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1859	Royal Plain	400	6, 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	Paym Capt W H Campion R N (*Ret.*)
Maidstone (Kent County)	1867	Week Street	200	*Nil*	6	P D Thomas
Manchester (Arts)	1870	South St	300	£1	6 & 2	W I Davies
(Bachelors)	1899	94 Mosley Street	200		11	W S Simpson
(Clarendon)	1869	102a Mosley Street	330	10	15	H F Simpson, A M. Brown (*Joint*)
(Constitutional)	1876	36 St Anne's Street	850		11	J Cocklin
(The Ladies')	1885	90 Deansgate	255	£1 10s	2 & 5	Miss E Moorhouse
(Reform)	1807	King Street	1,100		10	F Milnes
(Union)	1825	75 Mosley Street	400	25	15	L H Walker
(Cruising Association)		Wellington Hotel			10s	R Nythans
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1869	Marton Road	320	15 & 12	8 & 6	J R Wimpenny
Minehead (West Somerset)	1901	The Avenue	120	2	5 & 2	Lt Col R G Merriman,
Monmouth (County)	1873	Agincourt Square	60	*Nil*	2	J T Wizard (D S O
New Brighton (Liverp'l Yacht	1913	Wallasey	175	4	2	F M Lee
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	The Bridge	101	3	4	A F L Bulleid.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Northern Counties)	1829	23 Eldon Square	220	15	10	(Vacant)
(Union)	1862	Westgate Road	390	20	£15	George Lelland.
Newport, Mon (Gwanlyn)	1875	High Street	99	2	3 & 3	*E T Rees, *C G Martyn.
Northampton (The Club)	1876	George Row	500	5	5 & 4	John Woods
Norwich (Norfolk)	1804	Upper King Street	400	10	7 & 5	Lt Col Hon H W Mansfield
Nottingham (Borough)	1893	King Street	320	8 & 4	6	A L Morell
(Nottinghamshire)	1803	Victoria Street	200	10	7	*D'Oyley S Ransom
(Nottingham and County)	1859		900		3 & £1	H. C Scattergood
Oxford (Clarendon)	1803	54 Corn Market St	154	4	4	F G Blackler.
(Oxford and County)	1905	33 Holywell Street	350	3	4 & 3	*F. G Proudfoot, M D.
(O.U D S)	1884	21 George Street	200	£1 10s	£2 10s	*S E Fuller.
(Union Society)	1823	Fiewin Court	16,000	£1	£4 10s	H Bird.
(Vincent's)	1863	High Street	100	£5 3s	£4 10s	C A. Gladstone.
Penarth (Yacht)	1881	The Beach	233	5	£2 10s	F P Adey
Peterborough (City & Counties)	1885	Priestgate	250	2 & 2	4 & 3	Capt E Campling
Plymouth (The Club)	1876	Lockyer Street	240	2	3 & 1	*F R Watson
(Royal Western Yacht)	1827	The Hoe	360	7	£7 7s.	Lt-Col E Lascelles, O.B.E.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road	90	1	2	*W C Burston
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	101	2	3, £1 & 1	*Lt Col W E Norris
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1807	Pembroke Road	630	£4	£6, 2, & 1	Insta -Capt G. H Andrew, R N (*ret.*).

Town	Established	Address	No of Members	Subscription Entr	Subscription Ann	*Hon Sec or Secretary
				£	£	
Portsmouth (Royal Ports mouth Corinthian Yacht)	1880	Southsea	153	.	4 & 2	Paym Lt Comm L M Poe, R N (*ret*)
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1857	West Cliff Terrace	420		4 & 3	*Eng Capt H E Rock, R N
Reading (Athenæum) . . (Berkshire)	1842	Friar Street .	200	*Nil*	3 & 2	*E J. Ventris
Reading (Wellington) [....	1875	Blagrave Street	225	5	4	*B A Collins, *A G West
Ripon (The Club)	1881	Station Road	300		4 & 3	J M Wright
Rochester (Castle) . ..	1906	Market Place	74	3	3	P Bruce Elliott
(Medway Yacht) . . (Rochester County)	1865	Gundulph Square	130		4 & 2	*Robert H Cooper
Rugby (The Club) .	1880	Esplanade	100	10s 6d	1	*H J Calland
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1881	Castle Hill	80		4	S I Pritchett M D
(Royal Thames Yacht)	1904	South Street	116	*Nil*	5 & 4	*E R Marshall
St Leonards on-Sea (East Sussex Club)	1845	St Thomas Street	190		6	*Maj J N. Meares
Scarborough (The Club) . (South Cliff)	1823	Ryde Pier Head		20 & 10	3 & 2	*Also at 80 Piccadilly, W 1
Sheffield (The Club) . .... (Athenæum) . .. . (Reform) .. .	1884	Warrior Square	200	*Nil*	5 & 3	*F G. Stenning
Shrewsbury (The Club) .. . (Shropshire County)	1867	St Nicholas Cliff	100	5	7 & 3½	*C W Connington
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1898	West Street	50	2 & 1	5 & 2	*R. F Ashby
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1843	Norfolk Street	400	15	12 & 6	Lt Col M J Duggan, O B E
Southend (Alexandra Yacht) (Nore Yacht Club) ..	1847	George Street .	500	5	£6 10s	
Southport (Union)	1885	St James's Row	360	1	4	*Raymond Mecke
Shrewsbury (The Club) .. . (Shropshire County)	1888	Oak House, Dogpole	150	4	5, 4 & 2	H Beaman
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1872	The Square	230	10	3	Lt Col J H Wedley, C M G.,
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1837	By the Pier	250	10	7	*John Escombe [D S O
Southend (Alexandra Yacht) (Nore Yacht Club) ..	1875	Above Bar	350	3	4 & 3	A I Robinson
Southport (Union)	1873	The Cliffs	275	2 & 1	3, 2 & 1½	*H B Snow
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1902	Southend on Sea	08	1	2	*Henry Ives
Stafford (County) .. .	1869	Bath Street	130	5	5	*Dr Henry Bardsley
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1864	Clifton Road	200		7	Paym Capt F P E Han
Stroud (The Club) .	1863	Salter Street .	60	2	3 & 2	Thomas Dale [lam, R N
Swansea (Swansea and Counties) (Bristol Channel Yacht) .	1880	George Street .	280	1	3 & 1½	Walter Goodley
Taunton (Somerset County)	1872	Castle Square	282	5	4	*T E Sanders
Tavistock (West Devon)	1875	Mumbles .	220	2	3	E. M Bradford
Teddington (Royal Canoe)	1880	Fore Street	200	.	6 & 4	T Carey Griffiths.
Teignmouth (East Devon) ..	1899	Bedford Square	75	4	£3 10s	A F Davey
Tenby (Tenby and County) .	1866	Trowlock Island .	177	2	2	*Capt C De F Messervy, R N
Tonbridge (The Club)	1869	Belvedere . .	110	2	4	*Stanley Landwall
Torquay (Carlton) . (Royal Torbay Yacht)	1877	The Croft	79	*Nil*	5	S B Tudball
Tunbridge Wells (Counties) (Kent and Sussex) . ..	1894	145, High Street	80	3	4 & 2	*Rev B Norton Thompson
Wakefield (County) .	1863	Vaughan Road	158	2	3	*Patrick Brydone
Walsall (The Club) .	1872	Beacon Terrace	250	5	5	*Major H G Martin
Warwick (County) .	1913	40, London Road	190	5	4 & 2	*C E Rotherham
Westcliff on-Sea (Welcome) (Westcliff Yacht) . ..	1863	The Great Hall	200	5	4 & 2	*Mr A Spencer
Westward Ho! (Union) .	1872	Drury Lane	250	1	2 & 1	*N. C Yates
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Yacht)	1882	Bridge Street .	100	3	5	Capt H J Stickley
Whitehaven (West Cumberland)	1895	Church Street .	80	.	6	*J. S Ridsdale.
Winchester (Hampshire) . (City)	1910	Shorefields . .	350	1	4 & 3	Arthur C Burrows
Windermere (Royal Windermere Yacht)	1900	Westcliff on Sea	390	1	2	H L Davis.
Wisbech (The Club)	1875	Peregrine Street . .	250	2	1	*F. J Sparrow
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1889	13 The Chescent	23	3	4	*Lt-Col G. D Luard
Worcester (Worcestershire) (Union)	1877	Lichfield Street ...	363	5	3	Maj. W. L Newcombe
Worthing (County)	1882	Foregate Street . ..	270	£5	6	A M. Allinson
Yarmouth, I. of W (Solent Yacht)	1892	The Cross . .	234	5	£5 & 6	*C. L Whatley
York (City)	1898	35 Marine Parade	270	6	5	*Col A O Needham.
(Yorkshire).	1878	Yarmouth, Is of W	264		4 & 1½	H N Collet
	1877	9, Museum Street .	167	2	5, 3, & 1	*J Hudson, *temp*
	1839	Museum Street	350	..	3 & 1½	*H H Dryland, *W W Musser
					9	Major F Burch, O B E

CLUBS.

According to a recent return there are 11,780 Clubs of all kinds upon the register in England and Wales, with a total membership of 3,767,000 An examination of the return shows the following results :—

Objects, &c.	No of Clubs.	Membership
Trade Union, &c	2,827	1,096,700
Athletic	1,696	726,800
General	1,670	501,600
Ex-Service, &c.	1,391	320,900
Conservative.	1,321	363,000
Golf	736	232,600
Liberal	546	147,500
Masonic	525	74,800
Not Specified	1,068	303,100
Total	11,780	3,767,000

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club	Established	Club-House	No of Members	Subscription Entr	Subscription Ann	†Hon Sec or Secretary
Aberdeen (Royal Northern)	1854	204, Union St .	202	£20	3 Gs	T R Young
Ayr (County)	2872	Sandgate Street	179	£5	£4 & £6	W H Kennedy.
Dundee (Eastern) ..	1866	3, Albert Square	284	£10	8 Gs	W L Pattullo
Edinburgh (Caledonian U S)	1825	4, Shandwick Pl .	450	15 Gs	7 Gs	Capt E T Buttery
,, (New)	1787	85, Princes St	1,000	35 Gs	20 Gs	Col J H M Davie, D.S.O.
,, (Ladies' Caledonian)	1903	Charlotte Square	770	5 Gs	4 & 5 Gs	Miss M de la Cour
,, (Northern)	1839	91, George St	400	10 Gs	8, 5 & 4 Gs	J Hamilton Clark, C A
,, (Queen's)	1897	7, Frederick St	700	6 Gs	6 & 5 Gs	Miss L Mackenzie
,, (Royal Eastern Yacht)	1836	37, Queen Street	200	2 Gs	None	†A N G Aitken
,, (Royal Forth Yacht) ..	1868	Granton . .	165	2 Gs	3 Gs	†J A Macqueen, D S O.
,, (Scottish Conservative)	1877	112, Princes St	2 400	12 & (5 G)	3 4,5,6, (7 & 9 Gs)	J M M Halliday.
,, (Scottish Liberal)	1880	109, Princes St .	700	Susp	0 & 3 Gs	John A E Gunn
,, (University) .	1864	127, Princes St	750	35 Gs	12 & 7 Gs	A W Sansome
,, (University Union) .	1886	Park Place	1 500	5s	2½ Gs	†H C Maingay
Glasgow (Art) . . .	1867	185, Bath St .	430	7 & (15 G)	4 Gs	Lawrence Scobie.
,, (Conservative)	1880	33, Bothwell St .	1,400	10 & (5 G	10, 5 & 3 Gs)	George H Rose.
,, (Junior)	1888	111, Douglas St	150	None	8 Gs	†J S Muirhead, D S O., M C
,, (Kelvin)	1897	10 Royal Exchange Sq	550	8 Gs	6 Gs	Miss M Logie
,, (Liberal) .	1886	97 Buchanan Street	500	None	5 & 2½ Gs	Matthew W White
,, (New)	1869	144, W George St	500	30 Gs	16 & 8 Gs	William G. France C A
,, (Palette) . ..	—	Newton Pl, Sauchiehall St	—	—	—	
,, (Royal Clyde Yacht) .	1856	Hunter's Quay	760	4 Gs	2 & 1 Gs	D Findlayson
,, (R W'st'n of Scot Ycht)	1875	156, St Vincent St	130	1 G	1 G	†F A Downes C A
,, (Scottish Automobile)	—	Blythswood Square	—	—	—	
,, (Scottish Constitutional)	1891	46 Renfield St	1,654	4 Gs	6 Gs	A J Fergusson
,, (Western)	1825	147, Buchanan St .	620	40 Gs	10 Gs	Lt Col L Cottrill
Inverness (Highland)	1869	77, High Street	250	12 Gs	4 Gs	Frank W Fraser
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht)	1881	Corran Esplanade	128	5 Gs	4 Gs	W Monteith
Paisley (The Club) .	1880	10, High Street	154	15 Gs	7 & 5 Gs	†Col James Cook
Rothesay (R Northern Yacht)	1824	43 Argyle Street	300	3 Gs	3 Gs	A H Aspan

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS

Name of Club	Established	Club-House	No of Members	Subscription Entr	Subscription Ann	*Hon Sec or Secretary
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht)..	1866	Bangor, Co Down	600	6 Gs	3 G	†Richard A Barlour
Belfast (Royal North of Ireland Yacht)	1892	Cultra, co Down.	583	2 Gs	2 & 1 G	*Robt E. Workman
,, (Ulster)	1868	Castle Place . .	350	24 Gs	10 & 7 Gs	*Harold V Coates
,, (Ulster Reform)	1885	4, Royal Avenue .	450	10,5 & 2 Gs	9 & 5 Gs	James Macartney, O B E.
,, (Union)	1837	Donegall Place .	250	20 Gs	7 Gs	R B Hardy
Cavan (County)	1892	Church Street .	50	2 Gs	3 Gs.	*Charles Bann, B A
Cork (County)	1826	South Mall	200	£10	£8	W C L Sullivan
Dublin (Alexandra)	1892	133-5, St Stephen's Gn	150	2 Gs	2 Gs	Miss Ewing Kennedy.
,, (Royal Irish Automobile)	1902	34, Dawson Street	1,857	5 & 3 Gs	5 & 3 Gs	Capt R D Greer
,, (Catholic Commercial)	—	42, Upper Sackville St	600	3 Gs	2 Gs	James P Murphy J Corcoran
,, (Dublin University)	1850	27, St Stephen's Gn	475	—	10 & 6 Gs	W Vaughan
,, (Friendly Brothers) .	—	22, St Stephen's Gn	—	—	—	*F E Fetherstonhaugh
,, (Hibernian Catch) .	1680	112, Grafton Street	73	10 Gs	2 Gs	G H. P Hewson, B A, M B
,, (Hibernian U Ser) .	1832	8, St. Stephen's Gn	500	Nil	10 Gs	Henry J Staff
,, (Kildare Street).	1782	Kildare Street ..	700	12 Gs	12 Gs	D Henry Bailey
,, (Lemster)	1745	29, Clare Street	150	—	7 & 4 Gs	John J Flood
,, (St Stephen's Green)	1840	9, St Stephen's Gn	425	£10 & 5	£10 & £8	F M Sellens
Fermanagh (County)... ..	2863	Enniskillen .	47	2 Gs	4 & 3 Gs.	*Hon Cecil Lowry Cory, J P
Kilkenny (County)	2880	Patrick Street .	70	—	6 Gs	*Major Lindesay Knox
Kingstown (Roy Alfred Yacht)	2864	None . .	230	2 Gs	1 G	G H. B Kennedy
,, (Royal Irish Yacht)	2846	Dun Laoghaire . .	320	£5	6 Gs	F. M Sellens
,, †Royal St George Yacht)	2838	Dun Laoghaire .	300	5 Gs	7 Gs	D Henry Bailey.
Limerick (County)	2823	O'Connell Street	111	—	£8	G E Farmer.
Londonderry (Northern Counties)	2880	Bishop Street	150	8 & 4 Gs	£6 & 3	*H C McCay
Omagh (Tyrone County)	2849	Omagh	70	5 Gs	4 Gs.	Col H Irvine, C B
Queenstown (Royal Cork Yacht)	2720	Queenstown	100	£7	£5	H B. Bruce
Waterford (Co. & City) . . .	2833	Waterford .. .	80	3 Gs	7 Gs	*W Gallwey W Richardson

Publishers and Their Addresses.

Aberdeen University Press, Aberdeen
Allan, Philip, 69, Great Russell Street, W C.1
Allen & Unwin, 40 Museum St , W C 1
Allenson, Racquet Court, Fleet St , E C 4
Amalgamated Press, Fleetway House, E C 4
Appleton, 34, Bedford St.,W C 2
Architectural Press, 9, Queen Anne's Gate,S W 1
Arnold & Co., 41, Maddox St ,W 1
Arrowsmith (Edin), 6, Upper Bedford Place,W C 1
Arrowsmith, 11, Quay St , Bristol
Bagster, 15, Paternoster Row, E C 4.
Bale, Son & Danielsson, 83, Gt Tichfield St , W 1.
Bailliere, Tindall & Cox, 8, Henrietta St , W C 2
Bartholomew, 12, Duncan St., Edinburgh
Batsford, 94, High Holborn, W C 1
Bell, Geo., & Sons, 6, Portugal St , W C 2
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Black, A & C , 4, Soho Sq , W 1
Blackie, 17, Stanhope St., Glasgow, and 50, Old Bailey, E.C.4
Blackwell, 49, Broad St , Oxford
Blackwood, Edinburgh, and 37, P.N Row, E C 4
Bles, Geoffrey, 22, Suffolk St , S W 1
Bowes & Bowes, Cambridge
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Burrow, Cheltenham, and 43-47, Kingsway, W.C 2.
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Eyre & Spottiswoode, E. Harding St., E C.4.
Faber & Gwyer, 24, Russell Sq., W.C.1
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Gall & Inglis, 12, Newington Road, Edinburgh
Gay & Hancock, 12, Henrietta St ,W.C 2
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Harrap, G., & Co., 39-41 Parker St., W.C.2
Harrison, 44-47, St. Martin's Lane, W.C 2.
Heffer, 4, Petty Cury, Cambridge
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Oxford University Press, Warwick Sq , E C 4
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Pitman, Sir Isaac, 39-41, Parker St , W C.2
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Financial Times (*Ind*) 2*d*.
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Daily Echo (*Ind*.) 1*d*
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Yorkshire Even. Press (*Ind*.) 1*d*.

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Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Admiralty House, Kingsway, W C 2 6*d*
Boxing—54 55 Fetter Lane, E C 4 3*d*
Boy's Own Paper—4 Bouverie Street, E C 4 1*s*
Burlington Magazine—16a St James' Street, S W 1 2*s* 6*d*
Bystander (*Un*)—Inveresk House, Strand, W C 2 1*s*
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Clarion (*Socialist*)—44 Worship Street, E C 2 1*d*
Classical Quarterly—50 Albemarle Street, W 1 4*s*
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Contemporary Review—10 Cursitor Street, E C 4 3*s* 6*d*.
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Country Life (*Ind.*)—8-11 Southampton Street, W C 2 1*s*
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Discovery—254 Fleet Street, E C 4 1*s*.
Dublin Review—28 Orchard Street, W 1 7*s* 6*d*
Economic Review—6 John Street, Adelphi, W C 2 2*s*
Economist (*Ind*)—3 Arundel Street, W C 2 1*s*
Edinburgh Review—39 Paternoster Row, E C 4 7*s* 6*d*
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English Historical Review—39 Paternoster Row, E C 4 7*s* 6*d*.
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Fishing Gazette (*Ind*)—56/8 Whitcombe Street, W C 2 6*d*
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Hibbert Journal—12 Orange Sreet, W C 2 2*s* 6*d*
History—St. Martin's Street, W C 2 2*s*
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Hutchinson's Magazine—34 Paternoster Row, E C 4. 1*s*.
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Ideas—200 Grays Inn Road, W C 1. 2*d*
Illustrated London News & (*Ind*)—Inveresk House, Strand, W C 2. 1*s*
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International Labour Review—40 Museum Street, W C 1. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Investor—18 Dowgate Hill, E C 4. 2*d*.
Investor's Chronicle—7-8 Drapers Gardens, E C 2. 6*d*.
Jewish Chronicle (*Ind*)—2 Finsbury Square, E C 2 4*d*
Jewish Guardian (*Ind*)—149 Fleet Street, E C 4 2*d*
Jewish Quarterly—St Martin Street, W C 2 3*s*
John Bull (*Ind*)—85/94 Long Acre, W C 2 2*d*
John O'London's Weekly—8 11 Southampton St, W C 2 2*d*
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Law Quarterly—119 Chancery Lane, W C 2 6*s*
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Little Folks—54 Farringdon Street, E C 4 1*s*.
Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—227 Tooley Street S E 1 3*d*
London Calling, 32 Farringdon Street E C 4 2*d*.
London Gazette (*Official*)—Kingsway W C 2 2*s*
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London Quarterly—25 35 City Road, E C 1 3*s*
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Medical Review—70 Finsbury Pavement, E C 2 2*s* 6*d*
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Modern Language Review—Camb U Pr, Fetter Lane, E C 4 2*s* 6*d*
Modern Weekly Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, E C 4 2*d*
Modern Woman—8 11 Southampton Street, W C 2 6*d*
Monthly Criterion—24 Russell Square, W C 1 2*s* 6*d*.
Municipal Journal (*Ind.*) Sardinia House, W C 2 3*d*
Museums Journal—32 Old Bond Street, W 1 2*s*
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Nash's Magazine—153 Queen Victoria Street, E C 4 1*s*
National and Athenæum (*Lab.*)—38 St James's St, W C 1. 6*d*
National Review—8 John Street, W C 2 3*s*.
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Sphere (*Ind.*)—Inveresk House, Strand, W C 2. 1*s*.
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Sunday Pictorial (*Ind*)—Geraldine House, Rolls Bldgs, E C 4. *2d*
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Tatler (*Ind*)—Inveresk House, Strand, W C 2 *1s*
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Woman's Weekly—22 25 Farringdon Street, E C 4 *2d*
Woman's World—22-25 Farringdon Street, E C 4 *2d*
World's Pictorial News—200 Gray's Inn Road, W C 1 *2d*
World To-day (*Ind*)—99 Great Russell St., W C 1 *1s 6d*
Yachting World (*Ind*)—35 Albemarle Street, W.1. *6d*
Yachtsman—19 Harcourt Street, W 1 *6d*

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Christian Herald—6 Tudor Street E C 4 *2d*
Christian World—7 Arundel Street W C 2 *2d*
Church of England Newspaper—17 Tavistock St, W C 2 *2d*
Church Times—7 Portugal Street, W C 2 *2d*
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Friend—19 Cursitor Street, E C 4 *3d*
Guardian—14 Burleigh Street, W C 2 *2d*
Methodist Recorder—16 Fleet Street, E C 4 *2d*
Methodist Times—46 Farringdon Street, E C 4 *2d*
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Anglers' News—288 Elms Road, Clapham S W 4 *3d*
Architect and Building News—Rolls House, Bream's Bldgs., E C 4 *6d*
Architects and Builders' Journal—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S W 1. *6d*
Architectural Review—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S W 1 *2s 6d*
Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette—22a Essex Street, W.C 2 *1s*
Artificial Silk World—330 Gresham House, E C 2. *1s*
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Bakers' Record—284 Fleet Street, E C 4 *2d*
Bookman—Warwick Square, E C 4 *1s*
Brewers' Gazette—23a Middlesex Street, E 1 *1s*
Brewers' Journal—Eastcheap Buildings, E C 3
Brewing Trade Review—13 Little Trinity Lane, E C 4. *2s 6d*
British Australasian and New Zealander—424 Australia House, Strand, W C 2 *6d*
British & Colonial Pharmacist—194 Bishopsgate, E C 2 *3d*
British and Colonial Printer and Stationer—58 Shoe Lane, E C 4 *2d*
British Export Gazette—76 Finsbury Pavement, E C 2 *1s*
British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W C 2 *3d*
British Medical Journal—Tavistock Sq, W C 1 *1s 3d*
British Trade Journal—24 Mark Lane, E C 3 *1s*
Builder—4 Catherine Street, W.C 2 *9d*
Builders' Merchants' Journal—204 High Holborn, W C 1 Subscription
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Cage Birds & Bird World—4 8 Greville Street, E C 4 *2d*
Caterer—59 60 Chancery Lane, W C 2 *1s 6d*
Chemical Age—154 Fleet Street, E C 4 *6d*
Chemical News—Merton Ho, Salisbury Sq, E C 4 *6d*
Chemical Trade Journal—265 Strand, W C 2 *6d*
Chemist and Druggist—42 Cannon Street, E C 4 *9d*
Cigar & Tobacco World—24 Holborn, E C 1 *6d*
Coal and Iron News—39 Clutched Friars, E C 3 *6d*
Colliery Guardian—30 Fumival Street E C 4 *8d*
Commercial Motor—7 Rosebery Avenue, E C 1 *3d*
Commercial World—57 & 58 Chancery Lane, W C 2 *3d*
Concrete and Constructional Engineering—20 Dartmouth Street, S W 1 *1s 6d*
Confectioners' Union—24 Holborn, E C 1 *6d*
Confectionery Journal—37 Shoe Lane, E C 4 *3d*
Contract Journal—127 130 Temple Chambers, E C 4 *9d*
Contractor—127 130 Temple Chambers, E C 4 *2d*
Croquet Association Gazette—4 Southampton Row, W C 1 *4d*
Cycling—7 Rosebery Avenue, E C 1 *2d*
Dairy World—98 9 Fetter Lane, E C 4 *2d*
Dancing Times—25 Wellington Street, Strand, W C 2 *1s*
Decorator—329 High Holborn, W C 1 *1s*
Draper—46 Aldersgate Street, E C 1 *2d*
Drapers' Organiser—Regent House, Kingsway, W C 2. *20s p a*
Draper's Record—154 Cheapside, E C 2 *3d*
Dyer & Calico Printer—24 Holborn, E C 1 *9d*
Economist—Granville House Arundel Street Strand *1s*
Education—28 Victoria Street, S W 1 *2d*
Education Outlook and Educational Times—23 Southampton Street Bloomsbury, W C 1 *6d*
Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E C 4 *6d*
Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W C 2. *3d.*
Electrician—154 Fleet Street, E C 4 *6d*
Electricity—36 Maiden Lane, W C 2 *2d*
Engineer—33 Norfolk Street Strand, W C 2 *1s*
Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford Street, W C 2 *1s*
English Mechanic & Bream's Buildings, E C 4 *3d*
Era (Dramatic, &c.)—35 Wellington Street, W C 2 *3d*
Estates Gazette—33 35 Kirby Street, E C 1 *6d*
Fairplay (Shipping)—51-6 Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E C 2 *9d*
Farm, Field and Fireside—3-7 Southampton Street, W C 2 *2d*
Farmer and Stockbreeder—Lennox House, Norfolk Street, W C 2 *2d*
Farmers' Express—3 7 Southampton Street, W C 2 *2d*
Feathered World—9 Arundel Street, W C 2 *2d*
Financial World—7 Union Court, E C 2 *3d*
Fish Trades Gazette—28 Monument Street, E C 3 *4d*
Flight and the Aircraft Engineer—36 Gt Queen Street, W C 2 *6d*
Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—1 Mitre Court, E C 4 *3d*
Fruit Grower, &c—154 Fleet Street, E C 4 *3d*
Furniture Record—36 Worship Street, E C 2 *3d*
Garage & Motor Agent—7-11 Thoedald's Rd, W C 1 *6d.*
Garden Life—7 12 Theobald's Road, W C 1 *2d*
Garden Work—7 12 Theobald's Road, W C 1 *2d*
Gardeners' Chronicle—5 Tavistock Street, W C 2 *6d.*
Gardening Illustrated—154 Fleet Street, E C 4 *2d*
Gas Journal—12 Bolt Court, E C 4 *1s*
Gas World—154 Fleet Street, E C 4 *8d.*
Gramophone—58 Frith Street, W 1 *1s*
Gramophone Review—12 Warwick Lane, E C 4 *2d*
Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E C 3 *6d*
Grocers' Gazette—71 Eastcheap, E C 3 *3d*
Hairdressers' Weekly—51-54 Frith Street, W 1 *3d*
Hardwareman & Ironmongers' Chronicle—265 Strand, W C 2 *4d*
Hardware Trade Journal—154 Fleet Street, E C 4 *1s.*
Homœopathic World—12 Warwick Lane, E C 4 *9d*
Hospital Gazette—28 Bedford Sq, W C 1 *6d*
Hotel Review—1 Dorset Bldgs, Salisbury Sq, E.C 4 *1s 6d.*

Illus Carpenter & Builder—8 Temple Ave, E C 4 2*d*
Industrial Management—22 Henrietta Street, W C 2 9*d*
Insurance and Finance Chronicle 2 Copthall Buildings, E.C 2 4*d*
Insurance Record—89 Farringdon Street, E C 4 2*d*.
Investor—25 Dowgate Hill, E C 4 2*d*
Investors' Chronicle—7 Drapers Gardens, E C 2 6*d*
Investors' Guardian—28 Bride Row E C 4 6*d*
Investors' Review—30 Fleet Street E C 4 6*d*
Iron and Coal Trades Review—49 Wellington Street W C 2 9*d*
Ironmonger—42 Cannon Street, E C 4 9*d*

Jeweller & Metalworker—24 Clerkenwell Road, E C 1 3*d*
Joint Stock Companies Journal—11 Queen Victoria Street, E C 4 6*d*
Journal of Education and School World—3 Ludgate Broadway, E C 4 8*d*

Kinematograph Weekly—93 Long Acre, W C 2 1*s*

Lancet—423 Strand, W C 2 1*s*
Land Agents' Record—24 Southampton St, E C 4 6*d*
Laundry Record—24 Holborn E C 1 6*d*
Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex Street, W C 2 1*s*
Law Times—Breams Buildings E C 4 2*s*
Law Society's Gazette—Bell Yard, W C 2
Leather Trades Review—24 Mark Lane E C 3 20*s* p a
Licensed Victuallers' Gazette—82 Farringdon Street, E C 4 3*d*
Lifesaving World—7 Russell Square, W C 1. 2*d*
Light Car and Cyclecar—7 Rosebery Avenue, E C 1 3*d*
Live Stock Journal—8 Breams Buildings, E C 4 4*d*
Lloyd's Loading List—Royal Exchange, E C 3 6*d*
Locomotive Journal—9 Aikenright Road, N W 3 2*d*
London Coin Circular—3 Church Street, Manores, E 1 37*s* p a

Machinery—52 Chancery Lane W C 2 9*d*
Machinery Market—146 Queen Victoria Street, E C 4 5*d*
Meat Trades Journal—60 Cowcross Street E.C 1 3*d*
Medical Officer—36 38 Whitefriars Street, E C 4 1*s*
Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, W C 2 6*d*.
Men's Wear—154-156 Cheapside E C 2 9*d*.
Men's Wear Organiser—Regent House, Kingsway, W C 2 10*s* p a
Mercantile Guardian—32, Bishopsgate, E C 2 2*s*. p a
Metal Bulletin—79 Mark Lane, E C 3 £3 3*s* p a
Milk Industry—8 Essex Street W C 2 10*s* p a
Miller, The—24 Mark Lane, E C 3 25*s* p a
Mining Journal—15 George Street E C 4 3*d*
Mining Magazine 724 Salisbury House E C 2 1*s*
Mining World—Gresham House, E C 2 6*d*
Modern Transport—105 109 Strand, W C 2 5*d*
Money—335 Mansion House Chambers, E C 4 6*d*
Motor—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E C 1 4*d*
Motor Commerce—53 Shorts Gardens, Drury Lane, W C 2 1*s*
Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—139 140 Fleet Street, E C 4 9*s* p a
Motor Cycling—7 Rosebery Avenue E C 1 2*d*
Motor Trader and Review—139 140 Fleet Street, E C 4 25*s*. p a.
Motor Transport Dorset House, Tudor Street, E C 4. 3*d*
Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record—8 Breams Buildings, E C 4 4*d*
Municipal Journal—Sardinia House, Sardinia Street Kingsway, W C 2. 3*d*
Musical Standard—83 Charing Cross Road, W C 2. 2*d*.
Musical Times—160 Wardour Street, W 1. 6*d*

National Builder—Cromwell House, Surrey Street, W C 2 1*s*
National Poultry Journal—66 Victoria St, S W 1. 2*d*
Newsagent Booksellers' Review and Stationers' Gazette—37 & 38 Strand, W C 2 3*d*
Newspaper World—24 Cross Street E C 2 3*d*
Nursery World—154 Fleet Street, E C 4. 3*d*
Nursing Mirror—24 Russell Square, W.C.1 2*d*
Nursing Times—St. Martin's Street, W C 2 2*d*

Oil and Colour Trades Journal—8 Ludgate Broadway, E C 4 6*d*.
Oil News—32 Great St Helen's, E C 3 3*d*.
Outfitter—5 & 7 Moor Lane, E C 2. 2*d*.

Paper Maker—47 Cannon Street, E C 4. 2*s*. 6*d*
Paper Trade Review—58 Shoe Lane, E C 4 6*d*
Performer—28 Charing Cross Road, W C 2 3*d*
Petroleum Times—4 Broad Street Place, E C 2 6*d*
Pharmaceutical Journal—7-9 St. Russell Street, W C 1 2*s*.
Pianomaker—27 Little Titchfield Street, W 1 2*s*.
Police (Insurance)—Africa House, Kingsway W.C.2. 2*d*
Popular Wireless—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4 3*d*
Post Magazine—9 St. Andrews Street, E.C 4. 2*d*

Poultry—72 Fleet Street, E C 4 2*d*
Poultry Keeping—67 Ludgate Hill E C 4 1*d*
Poultry World—4 8 Greville Street, E C 1 2*d*
Power Engineer—33 Tothill Street S W 1 1*s*
Power Laundry—75 Victoria Street, S W 1 4*d*
Practitioner 2 Howard Street, Strand, W C 2 4*s*.
Printing Markets Review—129 Cannon Street E C 4 3*d*
Public Works 19 Devereux Court, W C 2 7*s* 6*d* p a
Publisher and Bookseller (Official Organ of the Book Trade)—12 Warwick Lane, E C 4 2*d*.
Publishers' Circular 56 & 58 Whitcomb St W C 2 4*d*

Quarry—30 & 32 Furnival Street, E C 4 8*d*

Radio Times—8 12 Southampton Street W C 2 2*d*
Railway Gazette—33 Tothill Street, S W 1 1*s*.
Railway Review—205 Euston Road, N W 1 4*d*
Review (Insurance) 20 Bucklersbury, E C 4 6*d*
Rubber Age—43 Essex Street, W C 2 1
Sales Management 22 Henrietta Street, W C. 10*d*
School Government Chronicle Bridewell House Bridewell Place E C 4 6*d*
Schoolmaster—3 Racquet Court, E C 4 2*d*
Schoolmistress 11 Montague Street, W C 1 2*d*
Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—31 Tothill Street, S W 1 1*s*
Shipping World Arundel Street W C 2 6*d*
Shoe and Leather News—South Place E.C 2 3*d*
Shoe and Leather Record 23 Fleet Street, E C 4 4*d*
Smallholder—10 28 Henrietta Street, W C 2 2*d*
Solicitors Journal 20 Breams Buildings, E C 4 1*s*.
Sound Wave 1*s* Whitfield Street, E C 2 4*d*
Sporting Goods Review Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.4. 6*d*
Sports Trader—33/4 Shoe Lane, E C 4 1*s*.
Stage 26 York Street, W C 2 4*d*
Stationery Trades Journal 12 Warwick Lane, E C 4 1*d*
Stock Exchange Gazette Gresham House, Old Broad St, E C 2 6*d*
Stone Trades Journal 5*s* 8 Southampton Street, Strand W C 2 6*d*
Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street E C 4 6*d*
Sykes & Shipping—93 Leadenhall Street, E C 3. 9*d*.
Tailor & Cutter 42 Gerrard Street, W 1 4*d*
Teacher's World Montague House, Russell Square W C 1. 3*d*
Territorial Service Gazette 4 Crane Court, Fleet Street E.C.4 1½*d*
Timber and Wood Working Machinery—121 Middlesex Street, E 1 6*d*
Timber Trades Journal 154 Fleet Street, E C 4. 6*d*
Tobacco Trades Review Lastcheap Buildings, E C 3
Toy Trader—43/4 Shoe Lane, E C 4 10*s* p a
Tramway and Railway World Amberley House, Norfolk Street, W C 2 1*s*
Undertakers' Journal Uxbridge, Middlesex 1*s*.
Watchmaker & Jeweller—24 Holborn, E C 1. 9*d*.
Weekly Notes (Legal)—30 Monmouth Street, W C 2. 3*d*
Wine Trade Review Eastcheap Buildings, E C 3
Yachting Monthly—9 King Street, Covent Garden W C 2 2*s*

LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Adelaide Advertiser—47 Fleet Street, E C 4
Adelaide Observer—80 Fleet Street, E.C 4
Adelaide Register 80 Fleet Street E.C 4.
Argus South African Newspapers 72 78 Fleet St, E C.
Auckland Star 124 Fleet Street, E C 4.
Auckland Weekly News 85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
Australasian, Melbourne 80 Fleet Street, E C 4.
Bloemfontein Friend 85 Fleet Street, E.C 4.
Cape Argus 72 78 Fleet Street, E C 4.
Cape Times—24 Holborn, E.C 1.
Ceylon Observer—180 Fleet St, E C 4
Ceylon Times Blackfriars House, New Bridge St., E.C
Chicago Daily News Trafalgar Buildings, W C 2
Chicago Tribune—72 Fleet Street, E C 4
Christchurch Press—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
Christchurch Star—234 Fleet Street, E C 4
Christian Science Monitor—2 Adelphi Terrace, W.C 2
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—11 Arundel Street W.C.2.
Detroit Free Press—24 Regent Street, S.W.1
Dunedin Evening Star—234 Fleet Street, E C 4.
East London Dispatch—72-78 Fleet Street, E.C 4.
Eastern Province Herald—72 78 Fleet Street, E C 4.
Egyptian Gazette—65 Fenchurch Street, E C 4
Englishman (Calcutta)—199 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.
Hong Kong Daily Press—132 Fleet Street, E C 4

Indian Daily News (Calcutta)—119 Temple Chambers E C 4
India Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)—36 Whitefriars Street, E C 4

Johannesburg Star—72 78 Fleet Street, E C 4

Le Journal —176 Fleet Street, E C 4
Le Matin—8 Shoe Lane, E C 4
Lyttelton Times (Christchurch)—134 Fleet St , E C 4

Madras Mail—67 Fleet Street E C 4
Malay Mail—37 Southampton Street
Mail and Empire (Canada)—29 Ludgate Hill E C 4
Melbourne Age—47 Fleet Street, E C 4
Melbourne Argus—80 Fleet Street, E C 4.
Melbourne Herald—92 Fleet Street E C 4
Montreal Gazette—20 Craven Street, Strand, W C 2
Montreal Star—42 Pall Mall, S W 1

Natal Mercury—72 78 Fleet Street, E C 4
Natal Witness—72 78 Fleet Street E C 4.
New York Herald Bush House Aldwych W C 2
New York Times 16a Queen Victoria Street E C 4
New York Herald Tribune —Bush House, Aldwych.

New Zealand Evening Post—85 Fleet Street, E C 4.
New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet Street, E C 4
New Zealand Times (Wellington)—134 Fleet Street, E C 4

Otago Mail—134 Fleet Street, E C 4
Otago Daily Times and Witness—72-78 Fleet Street, E C 4
Ottawa Journal—20 Craven Street, Strand, W C 2

Petit Parisien—72 Fleet Street, E C 4
Pinang Gazette—33 Paternoster Row E C 4
Pioneer (Allahabad)—11 Arundel Street, W C 2

Rangoon Gazette—24 Old Jewry, E C 2
Rhodesia Herald—72 78 Fleet Street E C 4

Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—134 Fleet St , E C 4
Southlander (Invercargill)—134 Fleet Street E C 4
Statesman (Calcutta)—2-5-28 Fleet Street E C 4
Sydney Mail—58 Fleet Street, E C 4
Sydney Morning Herald—58 Fleet Street, E C 4
Sydney Telegraph—172 Fleet Street E C 4

Times of India—187 Fleet Street, E C 4
Toronto Globe—20 Craven Street, Strand W C 2

Washington Star—14 Regent Street, E C 4.

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICES.

London County Council. *Ambulance Stations*

A 239 North End Road, Fulham
B 15 Heiburd Street, Tavistock Place, W C
C 5 Mountclare Street, Bethnal Green, E.
D 142 High Road, Lee, S E
E 5 Buckner Road, Acre Lane, Brixton, S W
F St. George's Market, Elephant and Castle, S E
G. Woolmore Street, Poplar, E
H. Corsica Street, Highbury, N.
K Lyons Place, St. John's Wood, N W 8
L Battersea Rise, S W
M. High Street, Woolwich
O 93 Regency Street, S W 1
P Canterbury Road, Old Kent Road, S E

Number of Ambulance calls in 1915, 2,405; 1920, 19,414, 1925, 35,269, 1926, 39,447, 1927, 40,233

Officer-in-Charge, London Ambulance Service, A. R Dyer, A.M I.C.E., *Chief Officer L F B*

Headquarters, 94 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. 1

The Service is established for the conveyance to hospital of persons suffering from accident or sudden illness in the streets or public places, or from accident in private houses It is not, in ordinary circumstances, intended for the removal of persons suffering from illness in private houses. Urgent parturition cases are removed to hospitals on the application of a duly qualified medical practitioner or a certified midwife, provided that either a certified midwife or doctor accompanies the case. Calls for ambulances are made by means of the telephone, the operator being asked for "Ambulance." When communication is established the location of the accident should be given

In addition to the above service and to that of the St John Ambulance and Brigade, an Electric Ambulance is maintained by the City of London.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, E 9 (near Homerton Railway Station). Tel. City 7200.

North-Western Ambulance Station, Lawn Road, Fleet Road, Hampstead, N W 3 (near Hampstead Heath and Belsize Park Railway Stations) Tel. City 7203

Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S W 6 (near West Brompton Railway Station) Tel. City 7204

South-Western Ambulance Station, Landor Road, Stockwell, S W 9 (near Clapham Road and Clapham North Railway Stations) Tel City 7205

South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road, S E 14 (near Old Kent Road Railway Station) Tel City 7202

Brook Ambulance Station, Shooters Hill, Woolwich S E 18 (nearest Railway Station, Blackheath) Tel City 7201.

Mead Works, Carnwath Road, Fulham, S W. 6. Tel Putney 1564 (The motor works and repair shop of the Ambulance Service)

River Ambulance Service (for conveyance between the wharves and river hospitals of sick and recovered patients, the staff of the hospitals and visitors to patients, as well as stores and parcels) *South Wharf*, Trinity Street, Rotherhithe, S E 16 (24 beds), *North Wharf*, Managers' Street, Blackwall, E 14 (9 beds), *West Wharf*, Cornwall Street, Fulham, S W 6 Steamers—*Albert Victor*, *Geneva Cross*, *Maltese Cross*, *Red Cross*, *White Cross*

A fleet of 150 motor vehicles is maintained in connexion with the M A B Ambulance service.

The Board's ambulances are available for hire for private maternity, mental, medical and surgical cases, at any time of the day and night Full particulars from the Office of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C 4, or from any of the Ambulance Stations

Applications for ambulances may be made by telephone or by messenger between 9 a.m. and 10 p m , to the Office of the Board, Tel. No City 7200, and at any hour to any of the Ambulance Stations.

Banks and Banking.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1928

Governor, The Rt Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D S O.
Deputy Governor, Cecil Lubbock

DIRECTORS

Sir Charles Stewart Addis, K.C.M.G.
Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E.
Sir Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor, Bart
George Macaulay Booth
Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, K B E.
Albert Charles Gladstone
Kenneth Goschen.
Edward Charles Grenfell, M P
Charles Jocelyn Hambro
Col. Lionel Hy Hanbury, C M.G
Sir E. Musgrave Harvey, K B E.
George William Henderson
Sir Robt Molesworth Kindersley, G B E [D S O, M C
Hon. Roland Dudley Kitson,
Sir John Gordon Nanne, Bt
Robert Lydston Newman
The Right Hon Lord Revelstoke, G C V O.
Hon. Alexander Shaw.
Sir Josiah Charles Stamp, G B E
Frank Cyril Tiarks
Henry Alexander Trotter
Robert Wallace.
Walter Kennedy Whigham
Arthur Whitworth

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19, 1928

ISSUE DEPARTMENT	£	£	BANKING DEPARTMENT	£	£
Notes issued	193,657,475	Govt Debt		Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Govt Securities	27,145,326
		Other Securities	8,734,900	Rest	3,748,554	Other Securities	41,396,198
		Gold Com and Bullion	173,907,475	Public Deposits	13,073,725	Notes	59,050,190
				Other Deposits	98,886,342	Gold and Silver Com	2,677,314
				Seven-day and other Bills	7,407		
	£193,657,475		£193,657,475		£130,269,028		£130,269,028

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Comptroller, (vacant)

Chief Accountant, A M Walker
Deputy Chief do, W M Rowe.
Asst do., C W Wise, O B E, M.C, Edward Maitland Stapley, H V. Such, O.B E
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.
Agent, T. E Boscawen

Chief Cashier, C P. Mahon
Deputy do, B G Catterns
Deputy Cashier, Leslie Lefeaux.
Assistant do., J. A. C Osborne, H B C. Yeomans.

Branch Banks Off., E N Travers
Discount Off., K. O Peppiatt, M.C
Secretary, R. C. G Dale.
Deputy do, A. V Alexander.
Assistant do, R. V N. Wiggins.
Law Courts Branch
Agent, J. L Tull

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, A. C Turner
Bristol, Lewis T Mosse
Newcastle, E W Liddeldale
Hull, Robert Bruce Johnston
Leeds, Osborn Symonds.
Plymouth, A. B. H Jackson
Liverpool, F G. Ager, D S.O
Manchester, E. H. Everett-Heath

THE "BIG FIVE."

Name	Branches and Sub Branches	Capital	Capital Paid up	Reserve Fund.	Current, Deposit and Other Accounts	Net Profit, 1927	Dividend	Special Allocations
			£	£	£ 30/6/28	£		£
Barclays Bank, Ltd.	1,972	Issued £25,858,217 "A" Shares, £4 each, fully paid "B" Shares, £1 each, fully paid "C" Shares, £1 each, fully paid	25,858,217	10,250,000	317,950,894	2,300,32	"A" Shares 20% "B" Shares 14%; "C" Shares 14%	600,000
LloydsBank, Ltd	1 750 over	Subscribed £74,000,000	15,810,252	10,000,000	348,472,455 30/6/28	2,523,581	16%	550,000
Midland Bank, Ltd	2,000	Subscribed £40,688,962	13,432,711	13,432,711	382,752,859 30/6/28	2,554,650	18%	720,000
National Provincial Bank Ltd	1,250	Subscribed £43,617,080	9,479,416	9,479,416	268,178,240 30/6/28	2,093,452	18%	400,000
Westminster Bank, Ltd.	994	Subscribed £33,000,000	9,320,157	9,320,157	277,951,000	2,132,815	20% on £20 Shares 12½ on £1 Shares	750,000

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collecting from other Bankers The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31, 1927, was £41,550,541,000, an increase of £1,725,487,000 as compared with the year 1926. The Town Clearing in 1927 amounted to £36,819,682,000, an increase as compared with 1926 of £1,473,253,000; the Metropolitan Clearing to £1,758,032,000, an increase of £97,275,000, and the Country Clearing to £2,972,827,000, an increase of £154,959,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—*Chairman*, Rt Hon. Reginald McKenna; *Deputy Chairman*, Rt. Hon. The Lord Bradbury, G.C B.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Holland-Martin, C.B, *Acting Manager*, Herbert J. Woodcock (*Chief Inspector*); R. Miller (*Deputy Inspector*).

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

* *Clearing Bankers*, ‡ *Army Agents.*

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3 30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon.)

1B AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), *Cairo* (57½, Old Broad St, E C. 2).—Capital, £3,740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5, Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid), Authorised Debenture Capital, £C.570,000, Outstanding, £4,175,000, Reserve Funds, £1,325,202

3 ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO, LTD. (1810), 24, Lombard St, E.C. 3—Capital, authorised, £1,500,000, subscribed, £1,350,000, paid up, £775,000 (£2 Preference Shares, fully paid, £2 Ordinary, £1 paid), Reserve Fund, £575,000, Deposits, etc., £19,109 251, Dividend, 1922-23-24-25, 15 p c less Tax, Bonus 5s. per Share, Tax free

3A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD (1865), *Calcutta*, India (*London Agents* 175, 178B) —Capital, authorised, Rs 40 00 000 Issued and subscribed—25,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs 100 each, 16,000 fully paid, 9,000 Rs 50 paid; 15,000 6 p c Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid, Reserve, Rs 44 50 000. Dividend, 1927-28 6 p c Preference Shares; 18 p c. Ordinary Shares (32 Branches)

4 ALLAN (T H) & Co., 17, Gracechurch St, E C 3

ALLOWAY AND CHAMPION, LTD (1879), Main Office, 362, Main Street, *Winnipeg*, Manitoba (*London Agents*, 30) —Capital, $1,025,000, Deposits, $988,000, *add* Reserve, $150,000

5 THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO INC The Subsidiary of American Express Co, New York (1841), 65, Broadway, *New York*, U S A, 79 Bishopsgate, E C 2 —Capital, $6,000,000 (Shares fully paid)

ANGLO BALTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LTD, 92, Cannon Street, E C 4 —Capital, £1,002,500 in 200,500 Ordinary Shares of £5 (4,100 fully paid and 196,400 with £2 11s. paid).

ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BANK, *Prague*. London Office, 118, Old Broad St., E C. 2 —Capital, 120,000,000 Cz Crowns (32 Branches)

ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD (1910) 11, Peter St, *Manchester*.

9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD. (1864), 37-39, King William Street, E C 4 Amalgamated with Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), 54, Lombard Street, E C 3

ANGLO-INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD, 24-28, Lombard St., E.C 3 —Authorised Capital, £2,000,000, issued, £1,960,008.

ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, *Malta* (*London Agents*, 164, 197B; 221).—Authorised Capital, £200,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid). (Branch at Gozo)

10 ANGLO-PALESTINE CO., LTD. (1902), 10-12, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (*London Agents*, 122A). —Capital authorised. £1,000,000 Subscribed, £300,464 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £25,000; Deposits, etc., 1925, £1,811,226 (7 Branches.)

11C ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD. (1888), 117, Old Broad St, E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £8,734,660, Paid-up, £4,367,330 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £3,232,309; Deposits, etc., £39,079,271; Dividend, 1926-27, 10 p c. *Affiliated Bank* —BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.

12 AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD, George and King Streets. *Sydney*, N.S.W. (62 Bishopsgate, E C. 2) —Capital £2,208,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,046 880; Deposits, etc, £15,253,487, Dividend 1927-28, 8 p c (186 Branches in Australia)

BALLARAT BANKING CO, LTD (1865), Lydiard St, *Ballarat*, Victoria (*London Agents*, 70) —Capital, paid up, £127,500; Reserve and undivided Profits, £77,319, Deposits, etc, £404 482. Dividend, 8 p c. p.a plus bonus 1 p c p a

BALMER, LAWRIE & Co Ltd (1867), 103, Clive Street, *Calcutta* (14, St. Mary Axe, E C 3)

12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894), *Milan*, Italy (30A Threadneedle St, E C 2) —Capital *Lire* 400,000,000, Reserve, *Lire* 200,000,000; Deposits, *Lire* 6,071,000,000

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (Bilbao House, New Broad St, E.C 2) —Capital, *Pesetas* 100,000,000; Paid-up Capital, *Pesetas* 60,000,000, Reserve Fund *Pesetas* 63,000,000; Deposits, etc, *Pesetas* 592,846,935, Dividend, 1925, 20 p c (19 Branches in Spain)

12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894), *Santiago* and *Valparaiso*, Chile (94, Gracechurch St, E C 3) —Capital paid up, $100,000,000; Reserve Fund, $58,000,000, Reserve Fund in Gold, £1,000,000 Deposits, etc., Currency $425,101,170, Gold $18,387,982

BANCO DI ROMA (1880), *Rome* (188, Fresham House, Old Broad St, London, E C 2) —Capital, *Lire* 200,000,000 (Over 100 Branches in Italy and Colonies, also Switzerland, Malta, Turkey, Syria and Palestine)

13 BANCO ESPANOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), *Buenos Aires*, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E C 3). —Capital, $100,000,000; Reserve Fund, $49,937,871 15

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO (1864), *Lisbon* (9, Bishopsgate E C 2) —Capital, *Escudos* 24,000,000, Reserve Funds, *Escudos* 34,000,000

BANGALORE BANK, LTD, *Bangalore*, India —Capital, Authorised Rs 10.00 000, Subscribed Rs. 6.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid), Reserve Fund, Rs 1.28.793, Deposits, etc., Rs 9 30 586

BANK OF ABYSSINIA (1905), *Adis Ababa*, Abyssinia (Registered Office, *Cairo*, Egypt). —Capital, £500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 5s. paid). Dividend, 1927, 5 p.c.

13A BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St, E.C 3) —Capital, £1,250 000 (£5 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £970,000, Deposits, etc, £6,084,129, Dividend, 1927-28, £10 p c (119 Branches and Sub-branches)

14 BANK OF ATHENS (1894), *Athens*, Greece (22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3) —Capital, Dr. 72,000,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid)

15 BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835) (4, Threadneedle St, E C 2) — Paid up Capital £4 450,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,450,000; Deposits etc., £44,594,860; Dividend, 1926-27, £14 p.c (232 Branches in Australia and N.Z.).

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), *Mandvi-Baroda*, India (*London Agents*, 90)—Issued and Subscribed Capital, Rs 60.00 000 Paid up Capital, Rs 30 00 000 (Shares of Rs. 100 and Rs 50 paid up), Reserve Fund, Rs. 23 00.000, Deposits, Rs 5 50.69 891, Dividend, 1927, 14 p c. (15 Branches in India)

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, 164)—Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £50,000 (Branches at Somerset and St George's.)

BANK OF N T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD (1858), *Bermuda*.—Capital Subscribed and Paid up £14,800 Reserve Fund, £50,000.

17 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD (1894), 37 Gracechurch St, E C 3).—Capital, authorised £4,000,000 Subscribed £3,000,000, paid up £1,200,000 Reserve Fund, £400 000, Deposits, £6,717,224. (55 Branches)

9 BANK OF ENGLAND (1694), Threadneedle St, E C 2.—Capital, £14.553,000 (Fully paid Stock), Reserve Fund, £3.748,554, Deposits, etc, Sept 13, 1928, £111 960,067, Dividend, 1927–28, 12 p c (10 Branches in London and England.) *See also* p 402

20A BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1906), *Bombay*, India (*London Agents*, 22x) — Capital, Rs.2 00 00 000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs 50 paid up), Reserve Fund, Rs 82 00 000, Deposits, etc, Rs 11.32 29 399, Dividend, 1927–28, 10 p.c. (4 Branches.)

21A BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 21, 175).—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock; Reserve Fund, £2,919,230, Deposits, etc, £30,099,954; Dividend, 1926, 17½% less Income Tax.

21C BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD (1862) (6, 7 and 8, Tokenhouse Yard, E C 2) —Authorised Capital, £4 000,000, Paid up Capital, £3,540,000 £5 Shares, fully paid. Reserve Fund, £3,000,000

BANK OF MALTA (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 30, 132, 164, 221).

22 BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47, Threadneedle St, E C 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1)—Capital, $29,916,700 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $30,916,700, Total Assets, etc, $868,187,616·54; Dividend, 1920–21–22–23–24–25–26–27, 12 p.c. and bonus 2 p c. (Over 600 Branches in North America)

23 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), *Sydney*, N.S.W (29, Threadneedle St, E.C. 2)—Capital, £7,423,440, Reserve Fund, £5,650,000, Deposits, etc, £62,228,089; Dividend, 1926–27, £10 p c and bonus 10s. per share. (514 Branches and Agencies in Australia, N Z., Fiji, Papua and New Guinea.)

24 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1861), *Wellington*, N Z. (1, Queen Victoria St., E C 4). —Capital, £6,771,198 (£529,988 4 p c) Guaranteed Stock) Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares, Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid; Reserve Fund, £3,732,525; Deposits, £30,339,033; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1927–28, £6⅔ p.c. (1s. 4d. per share) Bonus 1%. (Over 238 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also branches in Melbourne and Sydney, Fiji and Samoa)

24B BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax*, N S, and *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (108, Old Broad St, London, E.C 2). —Capital, $10,000,000 ($100 Shares fully paid), Reserve Fund and undivided profits, $20,479,207 12; Deposits, etc, $203,498,570 68, Dividend. 1928. 16 p c. (322 Branches)

25 BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD. (1903) (Bucharest), 123, Old Broad Street, E C. 2.—Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £80,000

26 BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St, *Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £2 250,000 (Stock, £1,500,000 paid up), Reserve Fund, £1,757,500, Deposits, etc., £30,984,420, Dividend, 1927–28, 16% in October 1927, 18% in April 1928 (234 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

27 BANK OF SPAIN (1856), *Madrid*, Spain, (37, New Broad St, E.C. 2) —Capital, *Pesetas* 150,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 30,000,000, Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 550,000,000; Dividend, 1918–19, *Pesetas* 105 per share.

27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD (1899), *Taipeh*, Formosa (40 and 41, Old Broad Street., E C 2.)—Capital, *Yen* 15,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Yen* 1,626,404.

28 BANK OF TORONTO (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, $6,000,000 (Shares of $100, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $8,000,000; Deposits, etc., $105,177 460, Dividend, 1927–28, 13 p.c. (190 Branches in Canada.)

29 BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1852), Collins St, *Melbourne*, Australia (Amalgamated with The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.)

29C BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD (1902), *Brussels* (4, Bishopsgate St, E.C. 2). —Capital, *Francs* 200,000,000 (Shares *Fr* 500), Reserve Fund, *Fr* 100,000,000, Deposits, etc., *Fr* 3,140,694,771, Dividend, 1926 27, 10 p c. free of tax 13 Branches.

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, *Montreal*, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated). Paid up Capital and Reserve, $12,000,000; Assets over $150,000,000. (254 Branches and 327 Sub-Agencies.)

BANQUE DE FRANCE (1800), *Paris*.—Paid up Capital, *Fr.* 182,500,000 (*Fr.* 1,000 shares, fully paid), Reserve, *Fr.* 34 513,194; Deposits, etc., 24/12/1926, *Fr.* 5,647,390,372, Dividend, 1926, 32 p.c. (660 Branches, Agencies and Auxiliary Offices.)

BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), *Brussels* and *Antwerp* (20, Copthall Avenue, E C. 2). (34 Branches in Africa)

BANQUE NATIONALE DE CREDIT (1913) *Paris*. —Capital, *Fr.* 250,000,000 Reserve Funds *Fr.* 127,582,000, Current Account, *Fr.* 4,121,470,391. (550 Branches.)

BANQUE FRANCO-SERBE (1910), *Paris*, *London* and *Belgrade* (30, Coleman St., E.C. 2) —Capital, *Fr* 20,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid) (7 Branches.)

BANQUE FRANÇAISE D'EGYPTE (1907), 7, Rue Auber, *Paris*; *Khartoum*, *Cairo* and *Obeid*; Sudan.

LIONEL BARBER (1921) LTD, (1899), 411, Tower Building, *Liverpool*, and 38, Gresham St, E C 2.—Capital, £50 000.

30* BARCLAYS BANK, LTD (1896), *Head Office*, 54, Lombard St, E C 3, *Chief Foreign Branch*, 168 Fenchurch St, E C 3; *City Office*, 170 Fenchurch St, E C 3 (branches throughout London)—Capital, £15 858,217 paid; (A Shares £4, fully paid, B Shares £1 fully paid C Shares £1 fully paid), Reserve Fund, £10,250,000; Deposits, etc, 30/6/28, £317,950,894 Dividend, 1927-28 A Shares 10 p.c B Shares 14 p c, C Shares 14 p c. (1,972 Branches) *Affiliated Banks* — BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD, BARCLAYS BANK (S.A.I.); BARCLAYS BANK DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS), The BRITISH LINEN BANK, The UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD., *q v*

30A BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD, *Chief Office*, 33, Rue du IV Septembre, *Paris*.

30B BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS), 54, Lombard St, E C—Capital, £10,000,000, Subscribed Capital, £6,975,500; Paid-up Capital, £4,975,500, Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, 31/3/28, £56,846,858

BARING BROTHERS & Co, LTD (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and Liverpool—Capital, £1,025,000 (fully paid), Reserve Fund, £1,000,000, Deposits, etc, £22,462,368

32 BELFAST BANKING Co, LTD (1827), *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 164)—Capital, £2,500,000 (£12 10s Shares, £3 10s paid), Reserve Fund, £600,000, Deposits, etc (31 Dec, 1927), £14,576,969; Dividend, 1927, 11 p c less tax 82 Branches and Sub-Branches

BENSON & Co, FREDERICK J (1896), Dorland House, 14, Regent St, S.W. 1.

BENSON, ROBERT, & Co., LTD., 24, Old Broad Street, E C 2

BEVAN, CHURCHILL & Co, LTD, Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E C. 2.

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LTD (1815), Madeira, Blandy Bros. & Co (London), Ltd. (London House, 3, New London St, E.C. 3).

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (1886) (Grand Canary), LTD., *Las Palmas*, Blandy Bros. & Co (London), Ltd. (London House, 3, New London St, E.C. 3).

B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & CO. (1858), 54, 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E C 2—Capital, £625,000; Loans, Deposits, etc., £12,629,130.

BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM P., & Co (1895), 24, Birchin Lane, E C 3.

36 BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & Co. (1833), 35, College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 223.)

BRANDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & CO. (1805), 36, Fenchurch Street, E C 3, *formerly of* 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3

BRIGHTWEN & Co. (1860), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C 4.

38 BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD (1921), 11, Angel Court, E C 2.—Subscribed Capital, £240,000; 240,000 Shares of £1 each fully paid; Deposits and Current Accounts, £231,276.

39 BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD (1863), 117, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £15,242,469; Dividend, 1927, 10 p c. (6 Branches)

30A BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LTD (1910), B F. C House, Gresham Street, E C 2—Capital, issued, £385,000; Reserve and undivided Profits, £325 182; Dividend, 1927, 10 p.c

BRITISH ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD (1916), 12, Nicholas Lane, E C 4—Capital, authorised and fully paid, £1,000,000, Reserve (31/12/1927). £225,000, (31/12/1927) Investment Reserve, £51,790.

40 BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (38, Threadneedle St., E C 2) *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid, Reserve Funds, £2,050,000, Deposits, etc, £27,084,332, Dividend, 1927-28, 16 p c (196 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

41 BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING CO, LTD (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C 4—Capital, £200,000 (£5 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £55,000; Reserve against contingencies. £20,000; Deposits, etc., £671,217, Dividend, 1925-26. 12 p c.

42 BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD. (1909), *Smyrna* (1, Walbrook, E C. 4).—Capital, £26,994 (£1 Shares, fully paid), Credit to P/L account £3,114, Deposits, etc., £2,281 (Figures of Dec, 1920)

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD (1919), 33, Gracechurch Street, E C 3 Capital, £5,000,000, authorised, £2,000,000; paid in full, 200,000 A Shares of £5; 200,000 B Shares of £5, Deposits, £3,522,142, Dividend 6 p c. p a. on A Shares, 6 p.c p a on B Shares

45 BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1

BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED, Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3

46A CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, Paid up, $7,000,000.00 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,500,000.00; Deposits, $23,149,623 51; Dividend, 1927, 12 p c (9 Branches in Canada.)

47 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St., E.C. 3)—Capital, £4,109,589 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,109,589; Total Assets, 30/11/1925, £105,329,496, Dividend, 1926, 12 p.c. + 1 p.c. (563 Branches in North America.)

CATER & COY., LTD. (1912), Royal Bank Buildings, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), *Bombay*—Capital, Rs. 1,68,00,000, (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,00,00,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/1928, Rs. 15,99,00,000; Dividend, 30/6/1928, 8 p.c. (24 Branches)

53 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E C 2.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid): Reserve Fund, £4,000,000; Deposits, etc, £45,181,906; Dividend, 1927, 20¼ p.c (46 Branches and Agencies.)

CHILD & Co. (1599), *Amalgamated with* GLYNN, MILLS & Co.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. (1912) *Singapore*, Straits Settlements.—Capital, Issued and Subscribed, $1,000,000.00;

Reserve, $1,100,000.00, Deposits, etc., $3,726,954 09, Dividend, 12 p.c and Bonus 3 p.c.

60 CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD (1838), St Vincent Place, *Glasgow* (30, Lombard St, E.C 3) *Affiliated to* No 164.—Capital, £5,250,000 (100,000 Shares of £50, £10 paid, 25,000 Shares of £10, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £1,450,000, Deposits, etc, (Dec 31, 1927) £29,619,723, Dividend, 1927, 18 p.c (192 Branches and Sub-Branches)

COATES & CO (1919), 21, Old Change, E.C 4

66 COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD (1893), Collins St, *Melbourne* (17, Moorgate, E.C 2).—Subscribed Capital, £3,617,350 (£10 Preference, fully paid, 10s Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,600,000 Deposits, etc, £22,307,884, Dividend, 1927-28, 4 p.c on Pref shares, 15 p.c on Ordinary shares (590 Branches and Agencies)

68 COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD (1810), George St, *Edinburgh* (62, Lombard St, E.C 3).—Capital, £5,500,000 (250,000 A shares of £20, each £5 paid); 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,900,000; Deposits, etc, £33,616,000, Dividend, 1926-27, 16 p.c on A shares; 10 p.c on B shares. (258 Branches)

68A COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD (1904) *See* ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD

69 COMMERCIAL BANKING Co. OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), George St, *Sydney*, N.S.W. (18, Birchin Lane, E.C 3).—Authorised Capital, £12,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid), Reserve Fund, £4,075,000, Deposits, etc, £51,824,699, Dividend, 1926-27, 10 p.c (456 Branches in N.S.W., Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and Federal Capital Territory.)

70 COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912).—*Sydney*, N.S.W (36-41, New Broad St, E.C 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C 2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Authorised Capital, £20,000,000, Capital in hand, £4,000,000 Deposits (General Bank), June 28, £42,488,062, (Savings Bank) £48,124,152, Reserve Fund, General Bank, £389,273, Savings Bank, £1,165,296 (91 Branches in Commonwealth.) Note Issue Dept, £44,493,226

71 COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14, Rue Bergère, *Paris* (8-13, King William St, E.C 4; West End Office, 8, Princes St, W.1).—Capital, *Francs* 250,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Francs* 113,705,290 37; Deposits, etc., *Francs* 8,655,363,357 39, Dividend, 1927, 14 p.c.

73 THOS. COOK & SON (BANKERS), LTD, 1841. Berkeley St., W.1.—Capital, Authorised and issued, £250,000, called up, £125,000 in 250,000 shares of £1 with 10s. paid, Reserve Fund, £90,000; Deposits, etc., £2,715,833. (17 Branches in London)

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD. (1872), 1, Balloon St., *Manchester* (and 99, Leman St., E.1)—Capital paid up, £7,504,066; Deposits, etc., £43,536,297; Reserve and Insurance Fund, £3,511,326, Dividend, 1926-27, 5 p.c. (5 Branches.)

COPLEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), 36-7, Old Jewry, E.C. 2, *Perth*, W. A., and *Melbourne*.

75 COUTTS & Co (1892), 440, Strand, W.C 2; 15, Lombard St, E.C 2, 1, Park Lane, W.1. and 16 Cavendish Sq, W. 1.—Capital, £1,000,000, Reserve Fund, £1,000,000, Deposits, etc, 30/6/28, £17,216,311.

CRÉDIT FONCIER D'ALGÉRIE ET DE TUNISIE (1880), 43, Rue Cambon, *Paris*, (18, St Swithin's Lane, E.C 4). Capital, *Francs* 125,000,000, Reserves, *Francs* 23,267,579 18, Deposits, *Francs* 786,442,127 02, Dividend Fcs 35 p.c

76A CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66, Rue de la Victoire, *Paris* (96, Old Broad St, Winchester House, E.C 2) - Capital, Fcs 100,000,000 Issued 200,000 Shares of *Fr* 500, 161,085 Registered Shares, *Fr* 125 paid up, and 38,915 Shares fully paid to 31 Dec, 1922), Reserve Fund, Fcs 70,000 000, Deposits, etc, Fcs. 970,233,441

77 CRÉDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, *Lyons*, France (40, Lombard St., E.C 3), West End Office, 25 27, Charles St, Haymarket, S.W. 1).- Capital, *Francs* 255,000,000 (Shares, *Fr* 500, fully paid), Reserve Fund, *Fr* 217,250,000, Deposits, 32/12/1926, *Fr*. 7,322,073,381

77A CREDITO ITALIANO (1870), *Genoa* and *Milan*, Italy (2, Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C 3)- Capital, *Lire* 354,694,900 (Shares, *Lire* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Lire* 170,000,000; Deposits, etc, *Lire* 5,147,854,105.35; Dividend, 1927, 10 p.c (70 Branches)

81 ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO (1830), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4

DANIELL, CAZENOVE & CO., 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

DE PURY, GAUTSCHI & Co. (1902), 17, St Helen's Place, E.C. 3.

82 DISTRICT BANK, LTD (1829), Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (75, Cornhill, E.C. 3) - Capital £9,480,000 (£15 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,000,000, Deposits, etc, 30/6/28, £51,573,112; Dividends, 1927, 18½ per cent (383 Branches and Agencies.)

SAMUEL DOBREE & SONS (1770), 7, Moorgate, E.C 2.

82A DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto*, Canada (3, King William Street, E.C. 4)- Capital, $6,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $8,120,000; Deposits, etc., $108,756,929.93; Dividends, 12 p.c. plus 1 p.c. Bonus. (126 Branches in Canada).

MESSRS DRUMMOND (1717), 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1. (Now Drummonds Branch Royal Bank of Scotland.)

89 WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD., 115 Cannon St, E.C. 4

90 EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C. 3.- Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £425,000; Deposits, etc., £6,201,583, Dividend, 1927, 9s a share—less Income Tax. (11 Branches in India and East)

93 ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1893), 5, Gracechurch St., E.C 3.—Capital, Paid up, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,925,000; Deposits, etc., £33,088,509; Dividend, 1926-27, 12½ p.c., free of Income Tax. (424 Branches in Australia and Tasmania.)

93A EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1871), 11, Broad St., *New York*, U.S.A. (10, Moor-

gate, E C. 2.—Capital, $30,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Surplus and Undivided Profits, $25,590,977, Deposits, $482,214,636.

94 ERLANGERS, LTD (1859), 4, Moorgate St, E C 2.
EUROPEAN MERCHANT BANKING CO, LTD, 82, King William St, E C 4

94A FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO, LTD. (1911) *Head Office*, 22, William St, *New York* (15, Cockspur St, S W 1)—Capital, £100,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid)

99B GILLETT BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO, LTD (1867), 27, Clements Lane, Lombard St., E C 4

100*‡ GLYN, MILLS & CO (1753), 67, Lombard St, E C 3, *Child's Branch*, 1, Fleet St., E C 4; *Holt's Branch*, 3 & 4, Whitehall Place, S.W 1.—Capital, £1,060,000 (Stock, all fully paid), Reserve Fund, £530,000, Deposits, etc, £29,563,946.
GORDON, GRANT & CO, LTD. (1911) Port of Spain, *Trinidad*, West Indies (*London Agents*, 75).
GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE, 12, Austin Friars, E.C.2
GRACE BROTHERS & CO, LTD., 147, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3, Liverpool and Manchester.

105‡ GRINDLAY & CO., LTD. (1828), 54, Parliament St, S W. 1.—Capital, £250,000, Deposits, etc., £2,429,685 (6 Branches in India)

105A GUARANTY TRUST CO OF NEW YORK (1864), 140, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A (32, Lombard St, E.C 3.—Capital, $40 000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $50,000,000, Undivided Profits Account, $10,479,367 18. Deposits, $657,643,276 67

105D GUINNESS, MAHON & CO (1836), 53, Cornhill, E.C. 3, 17, College Green, Dublin

106 GUNNER & CO. (1809), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (*London Agents*, 30)
HAMS & SONS (1790), 24, Throgmorton St., E C. 2 and Stock Exchange.
HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO, LTD. (1810), *Amalgamated with* the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS
HAMBROS BANK, LTD, *Head Office*, 41, Bishopsgate, E C. 2.; *West End Office*, Norway House, Trafalgar Square, S.W 1—Capital, £4,000,000 (£10 shares, £2 10s. paid); and £400,000 ("A" Shares of £1 each fully paid); Reserve, 1,050,000; Deposits, etc., £18,918,559; Dividend, 1927-28, 18 p c., free of Income Tax

114 HARROD'S LTD (1889), Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S W 1—Authorised Capital, £6,500,000, Issued Capital, £5,915,000, Reserve Fund, £1,000,000
HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD. (1919), 41, Threadneedle St, E.C 2—Capital authorised, £420,000; Issued, £417,500; Shares, £10 fully paid

114A E. VON DER HEYDT & CO. (1911), 6, Austin Friars, E C 2.

115 HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 132)—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £640,000; Deposits, etc., £21,619,916; Dividend half year ending June 30, 1928, 12½ p.c. (107 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
HIGGINSON & CO. (1907), 80, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

115A CHARLES HOARE & CO. (1673), 37, Fleet St, E.C 4.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000, Deposits, etc, £3,093,253
HOHLER & CO. (1820), 33, Cornhill, E C 3.

115D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1867), *Hongkong* (9, Gracechurch St, E C 3)—Capital, $20,000,000 ($125 Shares, fully paid), Sterling Reserve Fund, £6,000,000, Silver Reserve Fund, $14,000,000; Deposits, etc, $557,687,091, Dividend, 1926-27, £8 per share. (41 Branches)

115E FREDK HUTH & CO. (1809), 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E C 2.

115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 132)—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $7,500,000, Deposits, 31/8/1928, $111,609,745; Dividend, since 1920, 12 p.c, Bonus, 1 p.c. (192 Branches)
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1921), *Calcutta, Bombay, Madras*. (*London Office*, 22, Old Broad St, E C 2)—Capital, Subscribed, Rs. 11,25,00,000; Paid up, Rs 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 5,17,50,000 (184 Branches)

116 IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), *Teheran* Persia (33-36, King William St, E C. 4).—Capital, £650,000 (£6 10s. Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £570,000; Deposits, £7,804,440; Dividend, 11s. per share, plus bonus 1s, 1927-28. (30 Branches in India, Iraq and Persia)

118 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), 60, Wall St., *New York*, U S A. (36, Bishopsgate, E C.2)—Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000, Undivided Profits, $1,663,137 14; Deposits, etc., $40,678,803.83, Dividend, 1927, 12 p c.

119 IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), 25/31, Moorgate St., E.C. 2—Capital, Authorised, £1,000,000, Paid up, £600,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000; Deposits, etc., £3,707,594; Dividend, 1927, 8 p.c (34 Branches in Greece, Egypt, Turkey and Cyprus.)

120 IRONMONGER & CO., 5, Angel Court, Throgmorton St, E.C 2

121 ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD. (1865), *Douglas*, I of M. (*London Agents*, 221)—Capital, £150,000 (£10 Shares, £3 6s. 8d paid); Reserve Fund, £132,000; Deposits, etc., £2,221,727; Dividend, 1927, 19 p.c. (8 Branches)
ITALO-BELGIAN BANK, *Antwerp* (50, Old Broad Street, E C.2.)—Capital, *Fr.* 50,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 26,000,000.
J JACKSON & SONS (1866), 16, Leadenhall St., E C. 3, and 7 and 8, Charing Cross, S W. 1.
S. JAPHET & CO., LTD, 60, London Wall, E.C. 2; 1 Shorter's Court, E C 2.

122A JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD. (1899), Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 90, High St., Whitechapel.—Capital, £395,117 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,528; Deposits, etc. £1,347,446

122B N. KEIZER & CO., 9, Drapers Gdns, E.C. 2.

122C A. KEYSER & CO. (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E C, 2

126 KLEINWORT, SONS & CO. (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; and at *Liverpool*.
LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1864), 374, Little Collins St., *Melbourne*—Capital paid up, £76,529 5s. (£1 18s. Shares, 10s. 6d. paid).

131 LAZARD BROTHERS & Co, LTD, 11, Old Broad St, E.C 2

132* LLOYDS BANK LTD (1865), *Head Office*, 42, Gracechurch St, E C 3; *Registered Office*, 39, Threadneedle St E C.2; *Eastern Department*, 14 King William St, E.C 4, *Branches Stock Office*, 21 Austin Friars, E C 2, *Colonial & Foreign Department*, 80, Gracechurch St, E C 3; *City Offices*, 20, King William St, E C 4, 39, Threadneedle St, E C 2, *Country Clearing Department*, 9, Bishopsgate, E C 2; *Trustee Department*, 39, Threadneedle St, E C 2; 16, St James's St, S W 1 Law Courts, 222, Strand, W C 2; *Cox's & King's Branch*, 6, Pall Mall, S W 1 — Subscribed Capital, £73,302,076 (*A* Shares £5, £1 paid, *B* Shares, £1 fully paid), Reserve Fund £10,000,000, Current Deposit and Other Accounts (30 6/1928), £348,472,455, Dividend, 1927, 16 p c Over 1,750 Offices in England and Wales *Associated Banks* —THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD, THE BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA, LTD (*q v*) — LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED, THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD, BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD, THE BRITISH ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

132B LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD (1911), 43, Boulevard des Capucines, *Paris*; 31, Threadneedle St, E C 2; 71, Haymarket, S W. 1 - Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, £35 paid) (22 Branches)

LONDON AND EASTERN TRADE BANK LTD (1920), 61, Gracechurch St, E C 3.—Capital, Authorised, £1,000,000; Subscribed and Paid up, £600,000.

137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD (1873), 38, Lombard St, E C 3 Capital, £1 500 000 on B Shares 3 p c for 1927, and 2 p c (Actual) July, 1927 On Preference Shares 7 p.c.

LYON & TUCKER (1866), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C 4.

152A MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LTD (1862), 55, King St, *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175) -- Capital, £5,460,200 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,080 000, Dividend, 16¼ p c, 1923 (179 Branches.)

M W MARSHALL & Co (1860), 33, Nicholas Lane, E C 4

153* MARTINS BANK, LTD (1831), 7, Water St., Liverpool (68, Lombard St, E C 3 Capital paid up, £4,160,042 (939,556 Shares of £20 each, £12 10s paid, and 1,811,162 £1 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,457,872; Deposits, etc, 30 June, 1928, £81,058,805; Dividend, 1927 28, £16 p.c. (559 Branches and Sub-Branches)

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1892), 15, Gracechurch St, E C 3 — Capital, £1 050,000 (50,000 A and B Shares, £25 - £12 10s paid, 60,000 C Shares, £5—fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,545,666; Deposits, etc., £14,957,986; Dividend, 1926, 16 p.c. (22 Branches and Agencies)

MIDDLESEX BANKING Co LTD. (1885), 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E C. 3 — Authorised Capital, £100,000; paid up, £29,480

164* MIDLAND BANK, LTD (1836), 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2. *Principal City Branches*, 5, Threadneedle St, E C 2., Poultry and 5, Princes St, E.C. 2, 78, 79 and 80, Cornhill, E C 3, 6, Lombury, E C 2 *Overseas Branch*, 122, Old Broad St, E C 2 - Subscribed Capital, Sept., 1928, £40 688,951, Paid up Capital, £33,432,711 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10s paid, 1,921,677 Shares of £2 10s each, fully paid) and 1,455,821 Shares of £1 each, fully paid, Reserve Fund, £33,432,711; Deposits, etc (June 30, 1928), £382,752,859, Dividend, 24 years to 1927, 18 p c. per ann (over 2,000 offices in England and Wales) *Affiliations* BELFAST BANKING Co, LTD, THE CLYDESDALE BANK, Ltd, and NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD (*q.v.*), MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE Co, LTD

SAMUEL MONTAGU & Co. (1853), 114, Old Broad St, E C 2.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846). *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 22) - - Capital, $2,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, $2,000,000, Deposits, etc, $59,165,170 (16 Branches in Montreal)

MORGAN GRENFELL & Co. (1838), 23, Great Winchester St, E C 2, Private unlimited Coy (1917)—Capital, £1,000,000 fully paid

THOMAS MOSLEY & Co (1829), *Gibraltar* (*London Agents*, 22r) and 132.

165 MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD (1885), South Mall, *Cork*, Ireland (*London Agents*, 175) Subscribed Capital, £1 875,000 (375,000 Shares of £5 each); Capital paid up, £750,030 (375,000 Shares of £2 each), Reserve Fund, £1,000,000, Deposits, £24,340,688, Dividend, June, 1927, 18 p.c free of Income Tax (20r Branches and Sub-Branches)

MURRIETA & Co, LTD. (1915), 19, Great Winchester St, E C 2.

THE MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1912), *Lahore* (*London Agents*, 22r)

168* NATIONAL BANK LTD. (1835), 13 17, Old Broad St., E C 2. - - Capital, £7,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,425,000; Deposits, etc, £36,889,544, Dividend, 14s. per share June, 1928. (258 Branches and Sub-Branches in England and Ireland)

169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD (1858), Collins St., *Melbourne* (7, Lothbury, E C 2) - - Capital, Paid up, £5,000,000 (£10 fully paid Shares; £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000, Deposits, etc., 31/3/1928, £35,520,080; Dividend, 1926-27, 10 p.c. (483 Branches and Agencies in Australasia.)

170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), *Cairo*, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4) — Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,775,000; Deposits, £34,325,062; Dividend, 1927, 17 p.c. (29 Branches in Egypt and The Sudan.)

171 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,950,000; Deposits, etc., £33,655,120, Dividend, 1927, 20 p.c. (32 Branches and Agencies.)

172 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8, Moorgate, E.C. 2. — Capital, £6,000 000 (£7 10s. Shares, £2 10s. paid);

Reserve Fund, £2,000,000, Deposits, £12,088,015, Div 1927-28, 12 and B. 2 p c (93 Branches and Agencies.)

173 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD (1825), 42, St Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (37, Nicholas Lane, E.C 4) Affiliated to Lloyds Bank, Ltd—Capital, £5,000,000, Paid up, £1,100,000 (£500 Stock, £110 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,450,000, Deposits, etc, 1/12/1927, £30,745,611, Dividend, 1927-28, 16 p c (164 Branches and Sub-Branches)

173A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD, (1891), *Pretoria* (Circus Place, London Wall, E C 2, 111, St Martin's Lane Trafalgar Sq, W C 2)—Affiliated to Barclays Bank, (Dominion Colonial and Overseas), 54, Lombard Street, E C 3

173C NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY (1909), *Head Office, Galata, Constantinople*—Capital £1,000,000=£Tq 1,100,000 (Shares of £10 =£Tq 11 each, fully paid)

173D NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 55, Wall St., *New York, U S A.* (36, Bishopsgate, E C 2, and 11, Waterloo Place, S W 1)—Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $ 143,776,945 36, Deposits, $1,199,973,178 86; Dividend, 1927, 20 p c

174 NATIONAL DISCOUNT Co, LTD (1856), 35, Cornhill, E C 3 — Authorised Capital, £2,700,000—Issued £2,153,335 Paid up Capital £1,000,000, Reserve Fund, £850,000, Deposits, etc, £29,208,383, Dividend and Bonus, 1927, "A" shares, 10 p c, "B" shares, 23 p c

174A NATIONAL METAL AND CHEMICAL BANK, LTD, Adelaide House, King William St, E C 4

175A NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD (1833), *Head Office*, 15, Bishopsgate, E C 2 Subscribed Capital, £43,617,080 (£25 Shares, £3 10s paid, £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid), Paid up Capital £9,479,416; Reserve Fund, £9,479,416, Deposits, etc, 30/6/28, £268,178,240, Dividend, 1927, 18 p c (1,250 Branches and Agencies)

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK (1863), *Amsterdam* (*London Agents*, 164, 22IA, 1890)—Paid up Cap., *Fls* 55,000,000, Reserve, *Fls*, 26,187,043 33; Deposits, etc., *Fls* 200 381,498.96, Dividend 1927, 10 p c, and at *Hong Kong, Singapore, Bombay* and *Calcutta*

175A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888), *Amsterdam* (Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2)—Capital, £468,542 (£60 and Fl 500 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £166,666; Deposits, etc, £1,845,832, Dividend, 1927, 6½ p c (16 Branches in South Africa)

NEUMANN, LUEBECK & Co. 286-294, Salisbury House, London Wall, E C 2

NORTH BORNEO, STATE BANK OF (1921), *Sandakan* Branch Office, Jesselton (*London Agents*, 53).

176 NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD (1836), *Aberdeen* (*London Office*, 3 & 4, Lothbury, E C 2) Affiliated to No. 164.—Capital, £3,260,000 (£20 Shares, £6 10s paid), Reserve Fund, £1,015,000 Deposits, etc., Dec. 31, 1927, £19,791,599; Dividend, 1927-28, 18 p c. (157 Branches)

178 NORTHERN BANKING Co., LTD (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents*, 100, 30)—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000, Reserve Fund, £800,000, Deposits, etc, £15,278,021; Dividend, 1926-27, 17½ p c A Shares, 8¾ p.c B Shares (120 Branches and Agencies in Northern Ireland, 66 Branches and Agencies in Free State)

OTTOMAN BANK (1863), *Constantinople*, Turkey (26, Throgmorton St, E C 2)—Capital £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid, Reserve Fund, £1,250,000, Deposits, etc, Dec 31, 1926, £15,339,964; Dividend, 1926, 2½ p c (paid July, 1928). (43 Branches in Turkey)

178B THE P & O BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E C 3 *West End Branch*, 16, Cockspur St, S W —Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid) Issued Capital, £2,594,160; Reserve, £180 000, Deposits, £7,843,865 (9 Branches)

179 PARRY, MURRAY & Co (1908), 107, Old Broad St, E C 2

180 PEDDIE, HARKER & MARTIN, LTD (1917). 156 & 157, Leadenhall St, E C 3.

181 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), Place d'Armes, *Montreal* (*London Agents*, 132)—Capital, $4,000,000 ($100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, $1 500 000, Deposits, etc, $44,852,000, Dividend, 1927-28, 9 p c

183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E C 2. (*London Agents* 30)—Capital, £4 080,000 (£100 Old Shares £12 10s paid, £20 New Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £620,000, Deposits, etc, £16,000,000, Dividend, 1926 27, 14½ p c (134 Branches and Sub Branches)

184 QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD (1872), *Brisbane* (8, Princes St., E C 2)—Capital subscribed £1,750,000 paid up, £1,750,000, Reserve Fund, £785,000, Deposits, etc, £9,026,995, Dividend, 1927-28, 10 p c (134 Branches, etc., in Australia)

185 GERALD QUIN, COPE & Co (1892), 29, Royal Exchange, E.C 3.

186 REEVES, WHITBURN & COMPANY, LTD., 27, Clement's Lane, E C 4.

186A REID, CASTRO & Co (1850) *Funchal*, Madeira (110, Cheapside, E C 2)

187A RELIANCE BANK, LTD (1900), 103, Queen Victoria St, E C 4 —Capital, £60,000, Reserve Fund, March 31, 1928, £30,000

188† RICHARDSON & Co (18th century), 26, King St, St James's, S W 1.

RODOCANACHI, SONS & Co. (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E C 2

G ROSS & Co. (1860), 80, Bishopsgate, E.C 2

189D N. M ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1805), New Court, St Swithin's Lane, E C 4

190 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (2, Bank Buildings, Princes St., E C 2).—Capital, $29,840,220 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $29,840,220; Deposits, $619 446,826, Dividend, 1926 27, 12 p c and 2 p.c. Bonus (872 Branches in Canada, British West Indies, Central and South America, etc)

191 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD (1836), Foster Place *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 221)—Capital, £2,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £230 000, Deposits, etc., £6,758,578; Div, 1927-28, 10½ p.c. (65 Branches and Sub-Branches)

193 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £2,500,000 (£100 Stock. fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,683,226; Deposits, Oct. 27, £44,186,574. Dividend, 1926-27 21 p.c., also Special Bicentenary Bonus, 5 p.c. (230 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

194 A. RUFFER & SONS, LTD (1872), 39, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK, (1912). *Petrograd* (4, Moorgate, E.C. 2)

195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, 59-60, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

197 RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK (1910) *Paris* (119, Old Broad St., E.C. 2) —In Liquidation
J. HENRY SCHRODER & CO. (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3
A. SCOTT & Co (1855), *Rangoon*, Burma
SELIGMAN BROTHERS, LTD (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
SEYD & Co., LTD (1858), 9, Clements Lane, E.C. 4.

201B SOCIETÉ BELGE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL (1903), *Brussels* (124, Cannon St., E.C. 4).

202 SOCIETÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (105, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 65, Regent Street, W. 1)—Subscribed Capital, *Frs* 500,000,000 (Shares, *Frs* 500), Paid up Capital, *Frs* 250,000,000, Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, *Frs* 121,427,000, Deposits, 31/5/1928, *Frs* 12,395,825,000 (1,300 Branches in France and North Africa.)
STANDARD BANK, LTD. (1912), *Bombay*, India
SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (1920), *Pretoria*, Transvaal (*London Agents*, 19).—Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000, Reserve Fund, £339,208; Deposits, £9,378,539, Dividend, 1926-27, 10 p.c. (5 Branches)

203 THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD (1862), 10, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, 77, King William St., E.C. 4, 63, London Wall, E.C. 2, and 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—Authorised Capital, £10,000,000, Subscribed Capital, £8,926,660; Paid up Capital, £2,229,165; Reserve Fund, £2,893,335; Deposits, etc, £49,795,263, Dividend, 1927-28, 26½ p.c. (352 Branches in Africa.)
GEORGE STEUART & Co. (1843), *Colombo*, Ceylon (*London Agents*, 30)

204A JOHN STUART & Co, LTD (1834), *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £40,000; Issued, £32,700 Preference; 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid)
SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. (1895), *Osaka*, Japan (67, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2) Subscribed Capital, *Yen* 70,000,000; Paid-up Capital, *Yen* 50,000,000; Reserve, *Yen* 27,120,000, Dividend, 10 p.c. to 31/12/1925 (66 Branches)

204B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), *Basle* (99, Gresham Street, E.C. 2; 110, Regent Street, S.W. 1).—Capital and Reserves, *Frs.* 182,000,000; Dividend, 1926-27, 8 p.c (22 Branches and Agencies.)
B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 221).
LUKE THOMAS & Co., LTD, 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and at Aden.
J. C. IM THURN & SONS, LTD. (1844), 13-14, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
TURNBULL AND SOMERVILLE (1871), *Valetta*, Malta (*London Agents*, 123).

206 ULSTER BANK, LTD (1836), Waring Street, *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 221)—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £20,997,852, Dividend, 1926-27, 21¼ p.c (114 Branches and 95 Sub-Offices.)

208 THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 71, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Authorised, £12,000,000, Capital Issued, £10,500,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £4,250,000, Deposits, etc., £32,545,478, Div, 1926-27, 15 p.c., free of U.K. Income Tax

210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD. (1836), York St., *Manchester* (*London Agents* 30). *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid), Reserve Funds, £675,000; Deposits, etc., £17,734,301, Dividend, 1927, 18 p.c.

211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD (1830), 110, St Vincent St, *Glasgow*, C. 1; 64, George St, *Edinburgh* (62, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,450,000; Deposits, etc., £25,000,000; Dividend, 1927-28, 18 p.c.
UNION BANK OF WARSAW, 11-12 Blomfield Street, E.C.

213 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD (1885), 39, Cornhill, E.C. 3—Capital Issued, £2,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid), Reserve Fund, £1,750,000

221 WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1836). *Head Office*, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2, *Stock Transfer Office*, 9, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; *Trustee Department*, 51, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Lombard Street Office*, 21, Lombard Street, E.C. 3. *Bartholomew Lane Office*, 4, Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2 *West End Office*, 1, St James's Sq., S.W. 1. *Foreign Branch Office*, 82, Cornhill, E.C. 3—Capital, £33,000,000 (1,500,000 Shares of £20 each (£5 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each), Reserve Fund, £9,320,157; Deposits, etc., June 30, 1928, £277,951,060; Dividend, 1927, 20 p.c £20 Shares, 12½ p.c. £1 Shares (994 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.) *Affiliated Banks*, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (*q.v.*).

221A WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.

222 WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD. (1899), Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.

223* WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Mosley St., *Manchester* (20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.—Issued Capital, £8,125,000; Paid up Capital, £1,875,000; Reserve Fund, £1,350,000; Deposits, 31/12/1927, £32,662,567; Dividend, 1927, A Shares 13¾ p.c., B Shares 12½ p.c. (199 Branches and Sub-Branches)
WOGAU & CO (1839), 53, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

225 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD (1880), *Yokohama*, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Yen* 100,000,000 (*Yen* 100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Yen* 102,500,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/28, *Yen*, 577,853,374.68, Dividend, 1926-27, 12 p.c.; first half 1928, 10 p.c (44 Branches.)

227 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD (1911), 2, Infirmary St., *Leeds* (27, King St., E.C. 2)—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, etc, £28,174,620 (147 Town and 737 Village Branches.)

Country Banks, England and Wales.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 403–410. (H O) signifies the Head Office, an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Abbey Town—264 (*W & F*).
Abbot's Langley—30 (*Th*), 232 (*Th.*)
Aberaman—30 (*M, W & F*), 232 (*M, W & F*).
Aberath—264 (*F*)
Aberavon—30, 232, 264
Aberayron—30, 264, 275
Aberbargoed—30 (*M, W & F*), 232 (*M & Th*), 275 (*Tu & S.*)
Aberbeeg—30 (*Tu & F*), 264 (*Tu, Th & S*)
Abercarn—30, 232, 264
Abercrave—30, 264 (*W*)
Abercrombar—30 (*Tu*), 232 (*Th*)
Abergynon—30 (*Tu & Th*), 232 (*M, W & F*)
Aberdare—30, 232, 264, 275
Aberdaron—30 (*Th.*), 264 (*F*), 275 (*Th*)
Aberdovey—30, 264, 275
Aberdare—30 (*M, W & F*), 232 (*M, W & F*) 264 (*M., W. & F*)
Aberford—264 (*Tu & F*)
Abergavenny—30, 232, 264, 275
Abergele—30, 264, 275
Abergwaltwyn—264 (*alt S*), 275 (*alt S*).
Abergwynfi—232 (*Tu & W.*), 264 (*M, Tu & F*)
Aberkenfig—30 (*Tu*) 232 (*W.*), 275 (*Daily*)
Aberporth—232 (*Th*), 264, 275 (*Th.*).
Aberystwyth—30, 232, 264, 275
Abingdon—30, 264, 221
Accrington—82, 232, 252*, 253, 264, 210, 223, 227
Acklworth—30 (*Tu & F*)
Acklworth Moor Top—30 (*Tu & F*), 264 (*F.*)
Acle—30 (*M & Th*), 232 (*Th*)
Acock's Green—232, 264
Acomb—30, 264 (*Tu & S.*)
Acton—30, 232
Adderbury—30, 221
Addingham—232 253 (*Tu & F*)
Addlestone—30, 221
Addington—82, 252*, 223
Aldwych-st Street—264 (*M & Th*).
Agbrigg—253, 264, 221
Ainsdale—82, 252*, 257, 264, 223
Ainsworth—223 (*M, W & F*)
Aintree 253, 264, 275
Albrighton—232 (*Tu. & F*).
Alcester 232, 264
Alcombe—221
Aldbrough (Yorks)—264 (*F*)
Aldborough (Norfolk)—30 (*Th.*)
Aldeburgh (Suffolk)—30, 232
Aldeley Edge 82, 210, 223
Aldeney—232, 275, 221
Aldershot—30, 232, 264, 275, 221
Alford (Lincs)—30, 232, 264
Alfreton—30, 264, 221
Alfriston—30 (*Tu & F.*).
Allendale—232, 264
Allerhands—232 (*W.*), 264 (*W.*).
Allerton—30 (*Th & S*)
Allonby—264 (*Tu Oct to June, Tu & Th July to Sept*)
Almondsbury—275 (*F.*).
Almouth—253 (*Daily June 1 to Sep 30, M, W & F, Oct 1 to May 31*)
Alnwick—30, 232, 253, 264
Alperton—30 (*M. & Th*)
Alrewas—232, 275
Alrewas—261 (*M. & F.*).
Alsager—82, 221.
Alston—253, 264
Alton (Hants)—232, 275, 221
Altrincham—82, 232, 252*, 264, 221, 223, 253
Alvechurch—232
Alverstoke—232 (*Tu & Th.*).
Amble—253, 264
Ambleside—30
Ambleside—82, 253, 264.
Amersham—232 275
Amersham on-the-Hill—30, 232, 275, 221
Amesbury—232, 264
Ampleforth—232, 264, 275
Ampthill—30, 221
Ancoats—82
Andover—30, 232, 264, 221
Andoversford—232, 275 (*alt F.*)
Angmering—30 (*W & S*), 232 (*Th*), 221 (*Th*)
Annfield Plain—232, 253
Ansdell—82, 252*, 253, 264, 210
Anston—275 (*F*)
Ansty—221, 275 (*F*),
Appleby—275
Appley Bridge—221, 223
Apsley End—275, 221
Arbroath—252*, 264, 223
Ardwick—252*, 264, 223
Ardwick Green—210
Argoed—30 (*W*), 232 (*M*)
Arlesey—30 (*Th*)
Arley—232 (*M & F*)
Armley—232, 264
Armthorpe—232 (*F*)
Arnold—264
Arnside—82 (*M, W & F*) 253 (*M, W & F*)
Arundel—232, 221
Ascot—30, 232
Ash—232 (*F*), 221 (*T & F*)
Ashbourne—30, 232, 221, 223
Ashburton—232, 264, 275
Ashby (Linc)—275 (*M*)
Ashby de la Zouch—232, 264, 221
Ashford (Kent)—30, 232, 275 221
Ashford Market—221 (*Tu*)
Ashford (Middlesex)—30, 232, 221
Ashington—30, 232, 253, 264
Ashover—221 (*F*)
Ashstead—30, 232, 221
Ashton in Makerfield—210, 221.
Ashton on-Mersey—82
Ashton under-Lyne—82, 252*, 253, 210, 221, 223
Ashwell—30 (*Th*)
Askam in Furness—82 (*Tu, & F*), 253 (*M & F*)
Aspatria—264 (*Tu & W*)
Aspley—264 (*Th*)
Aspatria—82, 253 (*W Auctions and Sale Days*), 264
Astley—210 (*Tu & Th*)
Astley Bridge—252*, 223
Aston—264
Aston Clinton—275 (*F.*).
Aston Cross—30, 264
Aston Manor—275
Aston Street—264
Aston Road—232.
Astwood Bank—232
Atherstone—232, 264
Atherton—82, 252*, 210, 221, 223
Attercliffe—264, 275, 223, 227
Attleborough—30 232
Audenshaw—264
Audlem—30 (*Th*), 82 (*M & Th*)
Audley—264, 275 (*Tu, F & S*)
Aughton, Town Green—82 (*Tu*)
Aveley—30 (*Th.*)
Avonmouth—232, 264, 275, 221
Axbridge—232, 221
Axminster—232, 264, 275
Aylesbury—30, 232, 264, 275, 221
Aylestone Park—30, 264
Aylsham (Norfolk)—30
Aylsham (Kent)—30
Babbacombe—232, 264, 275, 221.
Bacup—252*, 253, 210
Backwell (Glos.)—232 (*F*)
Badminton—275 (*Th & S*)
Baguilt—264 (*Tu*), 275 (*Th*).
Bagshot—30.
Baildon—30, 264
Bakewell—221, 223
Bala—30, 264, 275
Balcombe—30 (*F*).
Baldock—30, 232
Balsall Heath—264
Bamber Bridge—82 (*M, W & F*), 264 (*M, W & F*)
Bamford—221 (*Th*), 223 (*M*)
Bampton (Devon)—232 (*Fair Days and Last Thursday in October*), 221 (*F.*) 275 (*F.*)
Bampton (Oxon)—30 (*F*), 264 (*M, Tu, Th & F*)
Banbury—30, 232, 264, 221
Bangor—30, 232, 264, 275
Banks (Southport), 82 (*M W, F & S*), 264 (*M, W, F & S*).
Bansteud—30, 232
Banwell—232 (*Tu & S*), 221 (*Tu & S.*)
Barcombe—30 (*Th*)
Bardfield—30 (*Fr*)
Bardney—232 (*Th*)
Barden Mill—264 (*F*)
Barge—82 (*M, W & F*), 253 (*M, W & F*)
Barford—264 (*Tu & F*)
Bargoed—30, 232, 264, 275
Barkston—82 (*Th*)
Barmouth—30, 264, 275.
Barnard Castle—30, 232, 253, 264, 275, 227 (*W & S*)
Barnard's Green—232, 264
Barnes—30, 264
Barnet—30, 264, 221.
Barnetby—264 (*alt Tu*), 232 (*Mkt & Sale Days*) 275 (*Tu*)
Barnham—30 (*M & F*), 232 (*M & F*)
Barnham Market—221 (*M & F*).
Barnoldswick—253, 264, 227
Barnsley—30, 264, 275, 227
Barnstaple—30, 232, 264, 275, 221
Barton—210, 221 (*W & S*)
Barton-in-Furness—30, 33, 82, 232, 253, 264, 221
Barton on Humber—30 (*F*), 264 (*F*)
Barrow on Soar—264 (*Tu & F*), 221 (*Tu & F*)
Barrowford—252* (*M, W & F*), 253
Barry—30, 232, 275
Barry Docks—30, 232, 264, 275
Barton—82 (*W, & S*)
Barton on Humber—30 264, 275
Barwell—264, 221
Baschurch—232 (*M & Th*)
Basford—275
Basingstoke—30, 232, 264, 221.
Baslow—223 (*Tu & F*)
Bath—30, 232, 264, 275, 221
Bath, Midland Rd—30
Batley—232, 253, 264, 275, 227
Battle—30, 221
Batley Carr—253, 264
Bawtry—264 (*Th*), 221 (*Th.*)
Baxenden—82 (*Tu*)
Beaconsfield—30, 232, 221.
Beacon Hill—264
Beaminster—232, 264
Bearwood—232
Beaufort—30 (*M & Th*)
Beaulieu—232 (*M, W & F*).
Beaumaris—232, 264, 275
Beccles—30, 232, 264
Beckenham—30, 232, 264, 275, 221
Beckermet—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 264 (*Tu & F*), 221 (*Tu & F.*)
Beckley—221 (*F.*)
Becontree—30 (*M, W & S*)
Bedale—30, 264, 275
Beddgelert—30 (*Th and F*), 264 (*Th.*)
Bedford—30, 232, 264, 275, 221
Bedlington—232, 253, 264.
Bedlington Station—253 (*Daily ex W*), 264.
Bedmop—232 (*M & F*).

Bedminster (Glos)—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Bedwas—30, 132, 175
Bedworth—30, 132, 164
Beer—132 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Beeston—30, 164, 221
Beeston Castle—30 (*M.* & *Special Sale Days*), 82 (*M* & *Fair Days*) 164 (*M.* & *c*), 175 (*M.* & *Special Sale Days*).
Beighton—175 (*M* & *F*)
Belford—132, 153
Bellingham—132, 153
Belmont—30 (*M.*, *W* & *F.*)
Belper—164, 221, 223
Belsay—132 (*F*)
Beltinge—221
Belton, Doncaster—164 (*M*)
Belvedere—30, 132
Bembridge—132 (*Daily ex S.*, *M*, *W* & *F. only during Winter*)
Benenden—132, 221
Benfleet—30 (*Tu.* & *F*), 175 (*Tu* & *F*), 221 (*Tu* & *F*)
Bengeworth—132
Benllech—164 (*Aug* & *Sept Tu* & *F*, *Oct to July (Tu*)
Ben Rhydding—164 (*Tu*, *Th.* & *S*)
Bentham—82, 153, 164
Bentley—221.
Benwell—132, 153
Berwick—30 (*Th.*).
Bere Alston—132 (*W*)
Berkeley—175
Berkhamsted, Great—30, 132, 175, 221
Berriew—164 (*F*)
Berwick on Tweed—26, 30, 40, 68, 153, 173
Bethesda—30, 132, 164, 175
Betley—82 (*W.* & *F*)
Bettws-y-Coed—30 (*M*, *F*), 164
Beverley—30, 164, 173, 221, 227
Bewdley—30, 164
Bexhill—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Bexley & Bexley Heath—30, 153, 221
Bicester—30, 132, 164
Biddenden—132 (*Th*)
Biddulph—82, 221
Bideford—30, 132, 164, 175
Bidford—132 (*M*, *W*, *F* & *S*)
Biggin Hill—221 (*M.* & *Th*)
Biggleswade—30, 132, 221
Bildeston—30 (*F.*)
Billericay—30
Billingborough—30 (*F*), 132 (*F*).
Billingham—30, 132, 153
Billingshurst—132 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*)
Bilsington—132, 221.
Bilston—30, 132, 164, 175, 227
Bingley & Bradley Heath—30, 153, 221
Bircster—30, 132, 164
Biddenden—132 (*Th*)
Birkenhead—30, 82, 132, 153, 164, 168, 175, 221.
Birkenshaw—164 (*Tu.* & *F*)
Birmingham—19 73, 30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Birstall—153, 164.
Birtley—30, 132, 153
Bishop Auckland—30, 132, 153, 164, 175, 227.
Bishops Castle—30, 164, 175
Bishops Lydyard—132 (*F* & *monthly market days*), 164 (*F.*, *and monthly cattle market days*).
Bishopston—132, 221.
Bishopsworthy, Glos—132 (*M*).
Bishop Stortford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Bishops Sutton—30 (*F.*).
Bishops Waltham—30, 132
Bispham—82, 152A, 153, 164, 223.
Bitterne—132 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Blackburn—73, 82, 132, 152A, 153, 164, 175, 210, 222, 223, 227.
Blackdown Camp—221 (*F.*).
Blackdown and Deep Cut—164 (*M*, *W* & *F.*)
Blackhall Colliery—30 (*M.* & *S*), 132 (*Tu* & *Th.*).
Blackheath (Staffs)—30, 132, 164.
Blackhill—132, 153, 164
Blackley—82, 210.
Blackpool—82, 132, 152A, 153, 164, 210, 221, 223, 227.
Blackrod—223 (*Tu* & *Th*)
Blackwood—30, 132, 164, 175
Blaenau-Festiniog—30, 164, 175.
Blaenavon—30, 132, 164, 175
Blaencelydach—164 (*Tu* & *F*)
Blaengarw—30 (*M.* & *F*), 132 (*M* & *F*), 164 (*M* & *F*)
Blaenhondda—132 (*M.* & *F*)
Blaydon—132 (*Th*), 221 (*Th*)
Blaina—132, 164
Blakeney (Norfolk)—30 (*M*)
Blakeney (Glos)—132 (*M.* & *F*), 164 (*M.* & *F*)
Blakesley—175 (*F*), 221 (*F*)
Blandford—132, 164, 175
Blaydon on Tyne—132
Bletchingley—30 (*Tu* & *F*)
Bletchley—30, 132
Blidworth 30 (*M* & *F*), 221 (*M* & *Th*)
Blockley—132 (*M* & *F*), 164 (*M* & *F*)
Bloxwich—132, 164
Blundellsands—82, 153, 221
Blyth—30, 132, 153, 164, 175.
Blythe Bridge—82 (*M* & *F*)
Bodmin—30, 132, 164
Bognor—30, 132, 164, 221
Boldmere—164 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Bollington—82, 223
Bolsover—164 (*Tu* & *F*), 221 (*M* & *F*)
Bolton—73, 82, 132, 152A, 153, 164, 175, 210, 221, 223
Bolton Chorley Old Rd—152A, 223
Bolton on Dearne—175 (*Tu* & *S*)
Bonsall—221 (*W*)
Boosbeck—164 (*M*) 175 (*W*)
Bootham—164
Boothstown—210 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Bootle (Cumb)—82 (*Tu.* & *S*), 153, 164 (*S*)
Bootle Station (Cumb)—82 (*Tu* & *Th*), 153
Bootle (Lancs)—30, 82, 153, 164, 221
Bordon—164
Bordon Camp—132 (*Daily*, 221 (*M*, *Tu* & *F*)
Boreham Wood—30, 221
Boro' Green (Kent)—175 (*Tu* & *F*)
Boroughbridge—164, 175
Borrowash—164 (*M*, *W* & *S*), 175 (*M* & *W*)
Bosh—30 (*Tu*), 164 (*July to Sept Tu* & *F*), *Oct to June F*), 175 (*Th.*).
Boscastle—30 (*Tu*) 175 (*M*)
Boscombe—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Boscombe (East) 175
Boston—30, 132, 164, 175
Boston Spa (Yks)—164, 175
Botesdale—30 (*W*)
Botley—30 (*Tu* & *F*), 132 (*Tu* & *F.*)
Botsford—164 (*Tu* & *F*)
Boughton—132 (*F*), 175 (*F.*), 221 (*F*)
Bourne—30, 132, 164, 175
Bourne End—132
Bournemouth—30, 73 132, 153, 164, 175, 221,
Bournville—132
Bourton-on-the Water—30, 132
Bovey Tracey—132, 175
Bow—132 (*Tu*), 175 (*M.*)
Bow Station—175 (*and M in month*).
Bowness—30, 82, 153, 164
Box—132 (*F.*), 175 (*F*)
Boxmoor—175 (*M*, *W* & *F*), 221 (*M*, *W*, & *F*).
Boxted—164 (*F.*)
Brackley—30, 132
Bracknell—30, 132, 164,
Bradford—30, 73, 132, 153, 164, 175, 210, 221, 227.
Bradford (Manchester)—164
Bradford-on-Avon—132, 164
Brading—132 (*Th*),
Bradmuch—132 (*Th*), 164 (*Th.*).
Bradshaw—82
Bradwell—221 (*W*), 223 (*W*),
Bradworthy—30 (*Monthly & 3rd M*), 132 (*& 3rd M. in month*), 175 (*3rd M*)
Brailes—164.
Braintree—30, 132, 221
Bramhall—82, 153, 223.
Bramham—164 (*F.*).
Bramley (Leeds)—164, 221, 227
Bramley (Surrey)—132 (*W* & *S*)
Brampton (Cumb.)—153, 164
Brandon—30 (*Daily ex M.*).
Branksome—132
Branted—132 (*Th.*), 221 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Braunton—132, 175
Bream—132 (*M* & *F.*)
Brecon—30, 132, 164, 175
Bredbury—82, 152A
Brentford—30, 221
Brentwood—30, 164, 175, 221
Bretherton—82 (*W*), 223 (*W*)
Brewood—132 (*Tu* & *F*)
Bridestowe—132 (*M* & *market days*) 175 (*M.* & *Fair Days*)
Bridgend—30, 132, 164, 175
Bridgnorth—30, 132, 164, 175
Bridgwater—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bridlington—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227
Bridlington Quay—30, 221
Bridport—132, 164, 221
Brierfield—152A, 153, 210
Brierley Hill—30, 132, 164
Brigg—30, 132, 164 175
Brighouse—132, 153, 164, 175, 210, 227.
Brightlingsea—30, 175
Brighton—30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Brimington 221 (*Tu*).
Brimscall in Withnell—82 (*Tu.* & *F.*), 223 (*M*, *W.* & *F*)
Brislington—132, 175
Bristol—19, 30, 73, 132 164, 168, 175, 221.
Briston—30 (*W*)
Briton Ferry—30, 132, 164, 175
Brixham—132, 164, 175
Broadbottom—82 (*Tu*, *Th.* & *S*),
Broadheath—132, 153, 210, 223
Broadstairs—30, 132, 175, 221
Broadstone—132, 175
Broadway (Worc.)—132, 164
Brockenhurst—132, 164.
Broken Cross 152A
Bromborough 164, 221
Bromley (Kent) 30, 132, 153, 164, 175, 221.
Bromley Cross 152A
Bromley Hill 164
Bromsgrove—30, 132, 164
Bromyard—132, 164, 175
Brooklands—210.
Broomedge—82 (*M* & *Th.*).
Broomhill—164, 227.
Broseley—132
Brotton—153 (*Tu* & *F*), 164 (*Tu*)
Brough (Westmorland) 153 (*F*), 164 (*F*)
Brough (Yorks)—164 (*W* & *Th*).
Broughton Bridge—82, 210
Broughton in Furness 82 (*M*, *Tu*, *Th* & *F*), 153, 164
Brownhills—164 (*Tu*, *W* & *F.*)
Bruton—221
Brynamman—30 (*Tu* & *F.*), 132, 164.
Brynmawr—30, 132, 164
Brynsiencyn—164 (*W*).
Bubwith—164 (*Th*).
Buckden—30 (*F.*),
Buckfastleigh—132, 175.
Buckhurst Hill 30 221.
Buckingham—30, 132, 221.
Buckland—132, 175.
Buckley—132, 164, 175.
Bucklow Hill 82 (*M.* & *Th.*)
Bucknell—30 (*F*), 164 (*Tu.*).
Budc—30, 132, 175.
Budleigh Salterton—132, 164, 175.
Bugbrooke—82.
Bugle—30 (*M*, *W* & *F*), 152 (*W.*), 164 (*F*).
Bugsworth—152A (*M.* & *F.*).
Builth Wells—30, 132, 164, 175
Bulford Camp—132 (*M* & *Th.*), 164 (*M.* & *Th*)
Bulkington—30, 164 (*Th.*)
Bulwell—164, 175, 221.
Bunbury—30 (*F.*), 164 (*F*)
Bungay—30, 164, 175.
Buntingford—30 (*daily*), 221 (*M.* & *F*).
Burbage—164 (*Tu* & *F.*), 175 (*Tu.* & *F.*)
Bures—30 (*F.*).
Burford (Oxford)—30, 132.
Burgess Hill—30, 132.
Burgh—30 (*Th.*[1]), 132 (*Th.*[2]), 164 (*Th.*[2]).
Burgh Heath—30 (*Tu.* & *F.*)

Burley—30, 132, 175 (*Th*)
Burley in-Wharfedale—30 (*Daily ex S*), 153 (*M*, *W* & *F*).
Burnage—82, 132
Burnham (Bucks)—132 (*W* & *F*), 221 (*W* & *F*)
Burnham on-Crouch—30
Burnham Market—30 (*M* & *F*)
Burnham on Sea (Somerset)—132, 175, 221.
Burnley—73, 152A, 153, 164, 210, 227
Burnopfield—164 (*M* & *F*)
Burnt Oak (Edgware)—221
Burryport—30, 132, 164, 175
Burscough Bridge—82, 164, 221, 223
Bursledon—132 (*W*)
Burslem—30, 82, 132, 164, 175
Burton—82 (*Th*), 153 (*Tu*)
Burton Latimer—30, 175 (*Tu* & *F*)
Burton-on Trent—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Burwash—30 (*Daily*), 221 (*F*)
Burwell—30 (*Th*)
Bury (Lancs)—82, 152A, 153, 164, 210, 221, 223
Bury St Edmunds—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Bushey and Oxhey—30, 164, 221
Bushey Heath—30.
Bush Hill Park—30
Bute Docks—164, 175
Buxted—30 (*Tu* & *F*), 221 (*Tu* & *F*.)
Buxton—82, 152A, 153, 164, 210, 221, 223
Byfield—30, 132 (*Th*).
Byfleet West—30, 132.
Byker—30, 132, 153, 175
Cadishead—82, 153, 210, 221
Cadoxton—30, 164, 175
Caerau—30, 132, 164, 175 (*all daily except S.*)
Caergwrle—164 (*Tu* & *F*), 175 (*Tu* & *F*).
Caerleon—30, 132 (*W.* & *F*).
Caernarvon—30, 132, 164 175
Caerphilly—30, 132, 164, 175
Caersws—30 (*), 164 (*), 175 (*F before last Tu.*)
Caerwys—164 (*last Tu in month*), 175 (*)
Caistor—164 (*S*), 175
Caistor-on-Sea—30 (*M*, *W* & *F*), 132 (*M*, *W* & *F*), 164 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Caldbeck—153 (*W*), 164 (*W*)
Calderbridge (Mon)—221 (*M.*).
Caldicot—30 (*M.* & *F.*), 132 (*M*), 164 (*M.* & *F*)
Callington—30, 132, 175.
Calne—132, 164
Calstock—132 (*M* & *Th*), 175 (*M*)
Calveley and Clopham—164 (*F.*)
Calverley—164.
Camberley—30, 132, 221.
Cambo—132 (*W.*)
Camborne—30, 132, 164.
Cambridge—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Cambridge Cattle Market—30 (*M*), 132 (*M*), 164 (*M.*).
Camelford—30, 132, 175
Campden—132, 164
Canford Cliffs—(*Daily ex Sat.*), 132
Cannock—132, 175
Canterbury—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Canton—30, 132, 164, 175
Capel (Surrey)—221 (*F*).
Capel Curig—164 (*F.*)
Carbis Bay—132 (*Tu* & *Th*).
Carcroft—164 (*S*), 175 (*S.*).
Cardiff—30, 73, 132, 164, 168, 175, 221
Cardiff Docks—30, 132, 164, 168, 175, 221.
Cardigan—30, 132, 164, 175
Cark-in-Cartmel—82 (*Tu.* & *F.*), 153 (*Tu*), 164 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Carlin How—153 (*M.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Carlisle—30, 60, 82, 132, 153, 164, 175, 221.
Carmarthen—30, 132, 164, 175
Carnforth—82, 153.
Carrington (Nottingham)—221.
Carrog—164 (*M.*).
Carshalton—30, 132, 164.
Carterton—30 (*Tu.*), 164 (*Tu* & *S.*).
Cartmel—82 (*Tu.* & *F.*), 153 (*M.*).
Castle Cary—30, 221
Castle Donington—164.
Castle Hedingham—30 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Castleford—30, 153, 164, 227
Castleton (Derbysh)—221 (*M* *), 223 (*M*)
Castleton (Lancs)—82, 164, 210
Castleton (Yorks)—30 (*F*), 175 (*F*)
Castletown—121, 153, 221
Caterham—221
Caterham Valley—132
Catterick—30 (*Th*), 164 (*Tu*)
Catterick Camp—30, 132, 164
Caversham—30, 132
Cawood—164 (*F*)
Cefn Mawr—164, 175
Cemaes—175 (*F*)
Cemaes Bay—132 (*F*), 164 (*M*)
Cemmaes Road—30 (*), 164 (*), 175 (*)
Cenarth Junction—30, 164
Chadderton—82, 152A, 164, 227
Chadd'sley Corbet—164 (*W*).
Chadwell Heath—30, 164, 221
Chagford—132, 175
Chalfont St Giles—175 (*daily exc S*).
Chalfont St. Peter—30 (*M Tu Th & F*) 221 (*M*)
Chalford—132 (*Th*)
Chandler's Ford—132 (*M*, *W* & *F*), 175 (*Tu* & *F*)
Chapel Allerton—164, 221
Chapel End—30 (*Tu* & *F*), 164 (*Tu* & *F*)
Chapel-en-le-Frith—152A, 221, 223
Chapeltown (Sheffield)—164, 227
Chard—132, 175, 221.
Charlbury—30 164
Charlwood—132 (*Tu* & *F*).
Charminster Road—132
Charmouth—132 (*Oct.–May, Tu* & *F*, *June-Sept*, *M*, *W* & *F*)
Chaseterrace—164 (*Tu* & *Th*)
Chasetown—164 (*Tu Th* & *S*)
Chatburn—152A, 153, 164 (*M*, *Th* & *F*)
Chatham—30, 132, 164 175, 221
Chatteris—30, 132 (*Tu* & *F*), 175
Cheadle (Cheshire)—82, 152A, 164, 223
Cheadle (Staff)—30, 82
Cheadle (Hulme)—82, 223
Cheadle Heath—82 152A
Cheam—30, 132, 221.
Cheddar—132, 221
Cheetham Hill—82, 164.
Chelford—82 (*M*), 221 (*M*, *W.* & *F*)
Chelmsford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Cheltenham—30, 132, 164, 175, 221-73
Chepstow—30, 132, 164, 175
Cherston (Kent)—132, 164, 175
Cheriton Fitzpaine—132 (*W*), 164 (*Tu*), (*W in Fair Week*)
Cherry Tree—164
Chertsey—30, 221
Chesham—132, 175, 221
Chesham—30, 164, 221
Chester—30, 82, 132, 153, 164, 175, 210, 221
Chester Road—164
Chesterfield—164, 30, 175, 221, 223 132 227.
Chester-le Street—30, 132, 153
Chesterton—132 (*Tu.* & *S*), 175 (*Tu* & *S*).
Chew Magna—221 (*Tu* & *F*).
Chichester—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Chiddingfold—132 (*Tu* & *F*), 164 (*Tu* & *F*),
Chigwell—30 (*F.*), 164 (*F*)
Chingford—30, 221.
Chingford (South)—(30 *M* & *Th*)
Chinley—152A, 223
Chippenham—30, 132, 164, 175
Chipping—82 (*F*).
Chipping Norton—30, 164.
Chipping Ongar—30
Chipping Sodbury—175, 221.
Chirk—164, 175
Chislehurst—30, 153.
Chislehurst, West—153, 221.
Chobham—30 (*Tu* & *F*).
Choppington Guide Post—30 (*Tu* & *F.*)
Chopwell—132, 153.
Chorley—82, 152A, 164, 210, 223
Chorley Old Road—223
Chorley Wood—30, 175.
Chorlton cum-Hardy—82, 152A, 153, 164, 210, 223
Chorlton-upon-Medlock—223
Christchurch—30, 132, 164, 175
Chulleigh—132 (*M*, *Tu* & *Th*), 175 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Chulmleigh—132, 175 (*F*, *last W in July*)
Church—152A, 164.
Church Fenton—164 (*Th*)
Church Minshull—82 (*Th*)
Church Stretton—30, 132, 164
Churchtown—152A, 164
Church Village—30 (*M*), 132 (*W*).
Chwelog—132 (*F* *), 175 (*Tu*)
Cinderford—132, 164
Cirencester—30, 132, 164
Clacton on-Sea—30, 132, 175, 221
Claybeston Road—132 (*M*), 164 *
Clare—30, 132
Clayeross—175, 221
Claygate—30, 221
Clayton (Bradford)—175 (*M*, *W* & *F*).
Clayton (Manchester)—82
Clayton le-Moors—82, 152A
Clayton West—30 (*M* & *F*), 153 (*M* & *F*)
Cleator Moor—82, 164, 221
Cleckheaton—132, 153, 164, 175, 227.
Clee Hill—164 (*F*) 132 (*Tu*).
Cleethorpes—30, 164, 175
Cleobury Mortimer—132, 164
Cleveleys—132, 164, 175 221
Cleveleys—82, 152A 153, 164, 223
Cley next Sea—30 (*Tu*)
Clifden—168
Cliffe (Yorks)—164 (*F*)
Clifton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Cliftonville (Margate)—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Clitheroe—30, 152A, 153, 164.
Clovelly—175 (*F*)
Clown—30, 164 (*Tu* & *S*), 175 (*M* & *F*), 221 (*M* & *F*)
Clows Top—164 (*F*)
Clun—30 (*Tu* & *S*), 164
Clydach—132, 164
Clydach-on-Tawe—30
Clydach Vale—30 (*Tu.* & *F*), 132 (*Tu* & *F*), 164 (*Tu* & *F*)
Clynderwen—30 (*Tu.* & *F*), 132 (*Th*), 164, 175 (*Tu*)
Clynnog—164 (*Tu*), ** (*F*).
Coalville—132, 164, 221
Cobham—30, 221.
Cockermouth—82, 153, 164, 175, 221.
Cockerton—30, 164, 175
Cockfield—30, 153 (*F*), 164 (*F*).
Cockington—132
Codford—132 (*F*), 164 (*F*).
Codford Camp—132 (*F*)
Codnor—164 (*Th*), 221 (*M*)
Coggeshall—30, 221 (*Tu* & *F*)
Colchester—30, 132, 164 175, 221.
Coleford—132, 164
Coleshill—132, 164
Collingham—175 (*M*), 221 (*M.*), 164 (*Tu*)
Collyhurst—153
Colnbrook—30 (*Tu* & *F*).
Colne (Lancs)—152A, 153, 164, 210, 227
Coltishall—30 (*Th*)
Colwall—132, 164.
Colwyn Bay—30, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221, 223.
Colyford—132
Combe Down—175
Combe Martin—132, 164, 175
Congleton—82, 210, 221, 223
Congresbury, 132 (*W.*), 221 (*W*).
Coningsby—30 (*F*), 132 (*F*), 164 (*F*)
Consabro'—164, 175
Consston—82 (*M*, *W.* & *F*), 153
Connah's Quay—132, 164, 175.
Cononley—153 (*F*).
Consett—132, 153, 164.
Constantine—30 (*Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Conway—30, 164, 175, 223.
Cooden—30 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Cookham—132 (*M.* & *Th.*), 221 (*M.* & *F.*)
Copnor—132 (*M*, *W* & *S*).
Coppelstone—132 (*1st M.**), 175 (*).
Coppull—210, 223.
Corbridge—30, 132, 153.
Corby—132 (*Tu* & *F*), 164 (*Tu* & *F.*).
Cornbrook—153, 175
Corrie—30 (*Tu*), 164 (*M.*), 175 (*M.*).

Cadham—132, 175.
Cadnam—30, 164, 175
Caerleon—30 (M., Tu & F.), 132, M & F.), 164 (M., Tu & F.)
Caersham—132, 175
Caffle Stone—164 (F.), 175 M
Caffenham—132 (F.).
Cafferidge—132
Caffingham—164
Caffingley—132 (F.)
Caffintree—153 (F.)
Caulsdon—30, 132, 175, 221.
Caundon—164 (M.)
Caventry—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Caverack—30, 222 (Tu.)
Cawdon—30, 164, 175.
Cawdridge—30, 164, 175, 221
Cawfold—132 (F.), 222
Cawley (Oxford)—30
Cawlany—164 (Th.), 227 (W & F.)
Cawloe—153
Caxley—30 (Tu & Fri.), 132 (Tu & F.), 164 (Tu & F.)
Caxley Heath—30, 132, 174
Caxhead—132 (Tu & F.)
Caxy-y-Don—132, 164, 177
Caynthwaite—132 (M., W & F.)
Caynbrook—132, 221
Caynham—132, 221
Cayne Abbas—30 (daily exc. S.), 132 (daily exc. S.), 164 (daily exc. S.)
Caywcook—132 (Tu., Th & S.)
Caywley—132, 221
Caywshwmbeath—152 (.
Crayford—30, 153
Creddon—132, 164, 175
Creeamston—221
Creswell—30, 221 (M & F.)
Crewe—30 32, 164, 221
Crewkerne—132, 221.
Crewerth—30, 164, 175.
Crick—221 (Tu. & F.)
Crickhowell—30, 132, 175
Crickhade—30, 132
Croydon—30 (not M. each month), 132 (every W.), 164)
Crumer—30, 132
Crumford—132 (M., W. & F.)
Crook—30, 153, 175
Crookes—164 (M. & W.)
Crossens—82 (Tu & Th.), 164 (Tu & Th.)
Crowmtes (Leeds) 175
Cross Hands—132 (W & F.), 164.
Cross Hills 153, 164 (Tu. & F.), 175, 227 (Tu., Th & F.)
Cross Keys—30, 132 (Buckrassan St.), 164
Croston—82 (M. & Th.), 223 (Tu & F.)
Crowborough—30, 221.
Crowland—30
Crowle—164 (Tu. & F.), 175 (Tu. & F.), 221 (F.)
Crown Hill—164 (Tu. & F.).
Crowthorne—30 (daily except W.).
Crowley Green—30 (W. & F.), 221 W & F.)
Croydon—30, 132 164, 175, 221.
Crumlin—30, 175
Crymmych—30, 132 (Tu F), 164 (Tu.F), 175 (Tu.)
Crymant—30 (F.).
Cuckfield—30, 132.
Cudworth—30 (Tu & F.), 164 (M., W & F.)
Culcheth—82 (M., W & F.).
Cullercoats, 132
Cullingworth—30 (Tu. & F.)
Cullompton—132, 164, 175, 221
Culmstock—132 (F.)
Cum (Mon.)—30, 132 (M. & F.).
Cumamman—30 (Tu.), 132 (Tu.).
Cum Avon—132 (Tu. & S.)
Cumbran—30 (Tu.), 132 (Tu., Th. & S.), 164 (M., W & F.)
Cumcar n—30, 164 (M., Th & S.),
Cumgerhazrh—30 (Tu & F.), 132 (Tu & F.), 164 (Tu & F.).
Cumgurse—132 (Tu.)
Cumgweach—30 (Tu.), 164 (Tu. & F.)
Cumllynfell—30, 132 (M. & F.), 164 (Tu.).
Cwmmawr—132 (Tu & F.), 164 (M.)
Cwmpengraig—164 (S.)
Cwm Penmachno—164 (Th.).
Cymmer—30, 132 (F.), 164.
Dacenham—30
Dalston—82 (W.), 153 (M & F.), 164 (Tu & F.)
Dalton-in-Furness—82, 153, 164
Darlaston—132, 164
Darley Dale—221, 223
Darlington—30, 132, 153, 164 175, 221, 227
Darnall—164, 175 227
Dartford—30, 132 153, 221, 164
Dartmouth—132, 164, 175
Darton—175 (M & F.)
Darwen—82 132, 152 (, 151 164
Datchet—30
Daubhill—220
Davenham—82 (Tu. & F.), 220 (Tu & F.)
Davenport—82, 223
Daventry—132, 175
Dawley 30 132
Dawlish—132, 164, 175
Daybrook 164
Deal 30, 132, 203, 175, 221
Deane 223.
Debenham—30 (F.)
Dedham—30 (Th.)
Deddington—30 (F.), 164 (F.),
Deep Cut Camp—221 (F.), 164 (M., W & F.)
Degarmy -82 164 175
Delabole -30 (Th.), 132 (S.), 164 (Th.), 175 (3rd Th. in month)
Delph—2521
Denbigh—30, 164, 175
Denby Dale 164 (M., W & F.),
Denholme—153 (Tu & Th.)
Dent 153 (Tu.), 164 (Tu.)
Denton—82, 152A, 223
Denton Holme—164
Derby -30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 223
Derr—30, 132 (Tu.),
Dersteud—132
Desborough—30, 164 (M., F & S.) 175
Devizes—30, 132, 164, 175
Devonport—30, 132, 164, 175.
Dewsbury—30, 132, 153, 164, 175, 227.
Dilwyn—30, 132 (F.), 221
Dilsbury—152A, 220,
Dinas Cross—30 (F.), 164, 132
Dinas Mawddwy—30 (F.), 164 (F.), 175 (F.)
Dinas Powis—175 (M., W & F.), 30 (M & F.)
Dingle 221
Dinnington—164 (M. & F.), 175 (M & F.).
Diptou—132 (M & F.) 153
Disley—152A, 223
Diss—30, 132, 164, 175
Distington—82 (M & W.), 164 (Tu.),
Doddiug—30 (Tu & F.), 132 (Tu & F.)
Dobcross—152A
Docking—30 (Th.),
Doddington—30 (F.), 175 (F.),
Dolgarrog—164 (M., & F.), 175 (M & Th.),
Dolgelly—30, 164, 175
Dolton—132 (M.), 175 (1st, 3rd & 4th M. in month)
Dolwyddelen—164
Doncaster—30, 132, 152, 164, 175, 221, 223, 227
Donnington—172 (Th 1), 164 (Th 2)
Dorchester—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Dorking—30, 132, 164, 221
Dorridge—164
Dorrington (Salop) 164 (Th.)
Douglas (Isle of Man)—30, 121 (H O.), 132, 153, 221.
Dovehales—152A, 223 (Tu & Th.),
Dowe—30, 132, 164, 175 221,
Downcourt—30, 132
Dowlais—30, 132, 164
Downham Market—30, 132, 164, 175.
Downholland—223 (F.)
Downton—132 (M., W & F.).
Draycott—30 (M., W. & F.)
Drayton (Portsmouth)—132.
Dreyfach—132 (S.), 164 (S.), 175 (S.).
Driffield—30, 164, 175, 221.
Drigg & Holmrook—164 (Tu. & F.)
Drighlington—164.
Droitwich—132, 164 175.
Dronfield—164 (Tu. & F.), 223.
Droxford 175 (Tu & Th.)
Droylsden—82, 152A
Dudley—30, 132, 164
Dudley Hill 164
Dudley Port—164 (Tu., Th & S.)
Duffield 164, 221 (M & Th.)
Dukinfield—82, 152A, 221
Dulverton—132, 175
Dunchurch 30
Dunkirk—30 (M., W & F.)
Dunmow—30, 132
Dunstaple—132 (Th.)
Dunstable—30, 132 175, 221.
Dunster—221 (F.)
Durston—132, 153
Durdham Down—132, 221
Durham—30, 132, 153, 164, 175
Durrington (Wilts)—130 (W., W & F.), 164 (M & F.)
Dursley—132, 164, 175
Duffryn—30 (F.), 164 (Tu & F.), 179 (F.)
Dymchurch—132 (Tu & F.), 164 (Tu & F.),
Dyserth 132 (Tu. & F.) 164, 175 (Tu & F.)
Eaglescliff—175 (Th.)
Ealing 30 164, 221
Eamun—153, 210
Earby 153, 164, 227 (M., Th & F.),
Earlsdon—30 (F.),
Earlestown 82, 210, 221
Earl Shilton—164, 221,
Earls Barton 30 (F.), 132 (S.), 164 (S.), 175 (F.)
Earls Colne 30 (M W F & S.)
Earlsdon 132, 164
Earlsheaton 164 (M., W. & F.),
Easington 164 (M & Th.)
Easington Colliery 30 (S.), 132, 153
Easingwold 30, 164,
East Ardsley 30 (M & F.), 164 (M & F.)
East Derpholt 30 (F.),
East Boldon 30 132, 187
East Cowes 132 (Th.), 221 (Th.),
East Dereham 30, 132, 164, 175
East Grinstead 30, 132, 164, 175, 221
East Harting—30 (Tu & F.),
East Heathley 30 (Th.),
East Molesey 30, 132, 221
East Sheen 30 164, 221,
East Twickenham 30, 164, 221,
Eastbourne 30, 132, 164, 175, 221,
Eastleigh 132, 164 175,
Eastney (Portsmouth) 132.
Easton 132 (daily exc. S.), 164 (daily exc S.)
Eastop—164 (F.), 221.
Eastville 132, 221
Eastwood (Notts)—30 164, 221
Eastwood (Yorks)—82 (Tu & Th.)
Ebbw Vale—30, 132, 164, 175
Ebenezer—132 (M.)
Eccles—82, 152A, 175, 221, 223.
Ecclesfield—164 (S.),
Eccleshall 82, 175.
Eccleshill—175
Eccleston—82 (M & Th.),
Eckington 90, 175
Edale 223 (F.),
Edenbridge—132, 175.
Edenfield—152A,
Edeyrn 164 (Tu)
Edgbaston—30, 132, 164.
Edgely—82, 210, 223.
Edgware—30, 132, 175, 221.
Edmonstone—221 (F.),
Egham—30, 175, 221.
Eglwysbach—164 (M.),
Egremont (Cumberland)—82 164, 221
Egremont (Cheshire)—30, 82, 153, 164.
Elden Lane—164 (S)
Elland—132, 153, 164, 175, 227.
Ellesmere—132, 164, 175.
Ellesmere Port—30, 82, 153, 164 221, 223
Elmswell—30 (F.), 132 (F.), 164 (F.).
Elsecar—30, 175.
Elstead—132 (W.),
Elstree—30 (M., W. & F.).
Elswick—132, 153.
Eltham—30, 153, 221.
Elton—153

Llwyth—30 (*Tu*, *Th*, *F* & *S*), 82, (*Tu* & *F*), 221 (*Tu* & *F*.)
Ely—30, 132
Emsworth—30, 132, 221
Enfield—30, 132, 164, 221
Enfield Highway—164
Englefield Green—30
Epping—30, 221
Epsom—30, 132, 175, 221
Epworth—164 (*M* & *Th*), 175 (*M* & *Th*)
Erdington—30, 132, 164, 221
Erith—30, 164, 221
Esher—30 221
Eskdale—82 (*Tu*)
Eston—30 (*Th*), 164 (*M.* & *F*)
Etchingham—30 (*Th*)
Eton—30, 132, 221
Evenwood—164 (*F*)
Evercreech, 221
Evesham—30, 132, 164, 175
Ewell—30, 221
Ewhurst—132 (*Tu* & *F*)
Exbourne—175 (*Tu*)
Exeter—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Exford—132 (*M* & *F*), °, 175 (*Tu*, *May* 26–*Oct* 27).
Exmouth—30, 132 164, 175, 221
Eyam—221 (*Tu* & *F*), 223 (*Tu* & *F*)
Eye—30, 164,
Eynsham—30 (*F*)
Facit—152A
Failsworth—164, 152A
Fairbourne—164 (*W*)
Fairfield—221 [132
Fairford—30 (*F*, *, 2nd *Tu* in month),
Fairhaven—22
Fakenham—30, 132, 164, 175
Fallowfield—82
Falmouth—30, 132, 164, 175
Fareham—30, 132, 175
Faringdon—30 132
Farnborough (*Hants*)—132, 164, 175, 221
Farnborough (*Kent*)—153
Farndon—164 (*M* & *Th*),
Farnham (*Surrey*)—132, 164, 221
Farnham Common—221 (*M* & *Th*)
Farnsingham—153
Farnley (*Yorks*)—164 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Farnsfield—221
Farnworth (*Lancs*)—82, 152A, 164, 210, 223
Farnworth (*N. Wilnes*)—153 (*M W* & *F*),
Farrington Gurney—221 (*M*)
Farsley—175
Faversham—30, 132, 175, 221.
Feather stone—30, 164, 227
Felixstowe—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Felling—132, 153
Feltham—30, 221.
Felton—153
Feltwell—30 (*F*), 132 (*M.*)
Fence Houses—30, 132
Fenton—82, 132
Fernidale—30, 132, 164, 175 (*Th*),
Ferndown—132 (*Daily ex. S*), 175 (*Tu*, & *F.*)
Ferrybridge—30 (*Tu* & *S*)
Ferryhill—132, 153
Ferry Hill Village—175
Ferry Hill Station—153 (*M* & *F*), 175 (*M.* & *F*)
Ferryside—30 (*Tu*), 132 (*F*), 164 (*Tu*), 175 (*M*, also *F June-Sept*)
Festiniog—164, 175 (*Tu* & *F*)
Ffynnon Groew—164 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Tu.*)
Filey—30, 164, 227 (*M*, *Th* & *S*)
Fillongley—164 (*F*),
Finchley—30, 164, 221
Findon—30 (*F*)
Finedon—132 (*M*, *Tu.*, *Th.* & *F*), 175 (*M.*, *Tu*, *Th.* & *F*).
Fishguard—30, 132, 164
Fishwonds—132, 221, 164
Fitzwilliam—164 (*Tu*)
Five Ways (*Birmingham*)—164.
Flamborough—164 (*Tu* & *Th*).
Fleet (*Hants*)—30, 132.
Fleetville—30 (*Daily ex S*), 221 (*Daily ex. S*), 164 (*Daily ex. S.*).
Fleetwood—82, 152A, 153, 164, 175, 210, 221, 223
Flimby—164 (*Tu.* & *W.*),
Flint—30, 164 175
Flitwick—30 (*F*)
Flixton—153, 223
Fochriw—30 (*Tu*), 132 (*Tu*),
Foel—164 (*W*), 175 (*W*)
Foleshill—132, 164
Folkestone—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Fordham—30 (*F*)
Fordingbridge—132, 164
Forest Park—30, 164
Forest Hall—132, 153
Forest Row—30, 132 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Formby—82, 153, 223
Foulridge—153 (*F* & *M*)
Foulsham—30 (*Tu*), 132 (*Tu* & *F*)
Four Crosses (*Caerau*)—164 (*)
Four Crosses (*Mont*)—164 (*Tu*)
Four Oaks—132, 164
Fovant—132 (*M*, *W* & *F*), 175
Fowey—30, 132, 164
Foxdon—30 (*Tu*), 132 (*Th*)
Framlingham—30, 132
Fratton Bridge, 132
Freckleton—82 (*M*, *W* & *Th*), 164 (*Tu* & *Th*)
Frensham—221
Freshfield—82 152A, 153
Freshwater—132, 175
Freshwater Bay—132 (*Tu* & *F*).
Frimley Green—132 (*Tu* & *F*)
Frinton-on-Sea—30, 221
Finningham—30, 164
Finington—82, 164 (*M*, *W*, & *F*)
Frodingham—175
Frodsham—82, 221
Froghall—221 (*Th*)
Frome—30, 132, 164 175 221
Furness Vale—152A (*Tu* & *F*)
Gabalfa—30, 132, 164.
Gainford—30 (*Th*), 153
Gainsborough—30, 132, 164, 175
Gamlingay—30 (*Tu* & *F*)
Garforth—164
Gargrave—153 (*Th*), 164 (*Th*)
Garnant—30 (*Tu* & *F*), 132 (*M*, *W* & *F*), 164 (*Tu* & *F*)
Garndiffaith—164 (*Tu*), 175 (*W*)
Garstang—82, 152A, 153, 164
Garston—30, 153 164, 210, 221
Gateacre—221 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Gateshead on Tyne—30, 132, 153, 164, 175
Gatley—82, 153
Gerrard's Cross—30, 164, 175, 221
Gildersome—164 (*Tu* & *Th*)
Gilfach Goch—30 (*M* & *F*), 132 (*Tu* & *F*)
Gillingham (*Dorset*)—132, 175, 221
Gillingham (*Kent*)—30, 132, 221
Gilsland—153, 164 (*Tu.* & *F*)
Gilwern—164 (*M*.),
Girlington—30 164
Girvan—152A (*M*, *W* & *), 153 (*M* & *W*),
Glanamman, 132 (*Tu* & *F*), 164 (*Tu.*, & *F*)
Glan Conway—164 (*Th*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Glanton—132 (*Tu* & *Th*)
Glasbury—164 (*F*), 175 (*M.*)
Glastonbury—132, 164, 221
Glemsford—30 (*Th*)
Glendidding—153 (*M* & *Th*).
Glodwick—82 (*M*, *W*, & *F.*).
Glossop—30, 82, 132, 152A
Gloucester—30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221
Glyn Ceiriog—164
Glyncorrwg—30 (*W*), 132 (*Tu*), 164 (*W*)
Glynd yfrdwy—164 (*F*), 175 (*M*)
Glyn-Neath—30 (*M* & *F*), 132, *M* & *W*) 164, 175 (*M* & *F*)
Gnosall—30 (*F*), 132 (*Th*)
Godalming—132, 164, 221
Godstone—132 (*Tu*, *Th* & *S*)
Golborne—210 (*Tu*. *Th F* & *S*), 221 (*Tu*., *Th*, *F* & *S.*), 223 (*Tu*, *Th*, *F* & *S*)
Golcar—132 (*M* & *F*), 164 (*Tu* & *F*).
Goldenhill (*Staffs*)—30 (*W.*)
Goldthorpe—164 (*M*, *W*. *F*. & *S.*), 175 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Gomersal—153 (*Tu* & *F*), 164 (*Tu* & *F*).
Goodmayes—30, 221.
Goodwick—30, 132, 164.
Goole—30, 132 164, 175, 221, 227.
Goostrey—82 (*Tu*, *Th* & *S*)
Gorey (*Jersey*)—164 (*Tu*, *Th* & *S.*).
Goring on-Thames—164
Gorleston—30, 132 164, 175, 221
Gorse Hill—132, 223
Gosmore—30, 132, 164, 168
Gorton—152A, 223
Gosberton—30 (*Th*), 175 (*Th*).
Gosforth Cumb—82, 164
Gosforth Newcastle—30, 132, 153, 164, 175
Gosport—30, 132, 164, 175
Goudhurst—221 (*Tu* & *F*).
Gourton—30 (*Tu* & *F*), 132, 164.
Gozhill—164 (*W*)
Grange over-Sands—82, 153, 164.
Grangetown (*Cardiff*)—30, 175
Grangetown (*Yorks*)—30, 104 (*M.* & *F*)
Grantham—30, 132, 164, 175
Grasmere—82 (*M*, *W* & *F*), 153, (*M.*, *W*, & *F*), 164 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Grassington—30 (*Tu*) 153 (*Tu* & *F.*), 164 (*Tu* & *F*).
Gravesend—30, 132, 164, 221
Grayshott—132
Grays (*Essex*)—30, 132, 164
Great Altcar—82 (*M* & *F*)
Great Ayton—164 (*F*), 175 (*Th*).
Great Botham—30 (*M*, *Tu* & *F*), 132 (daily ex *S*)
Great Bridge—132
Great Crosby—82, 153, 221
Great Eccleston—82 (*W*)
Great Harwood—152A, 153, 210
Great Horton—30, 227.
Great Marlow—132, 175, 221
Great Missenden—132, 175
Great Shelford—132 (*F*), 175 (*F*).
Great Wigston—See *Wigston Magna*
Great Witley—164 (*W*)
Great Yarmouth—*See Yarmouth*
Greenacres—164
Greenfield—82, 152A, 175 (*M*)
Greengates—175
Greenhithe—221 (*Tu* & *F*)
Greenodd—82 (*W*), 153 (*F*)
Greenside—132 (*M* & *F*)
Greetland—132, 153.
Gresford—164 (*Tu*)
Griffithstown—30 (*Tu* & *F*), 132 (*M* & *F*)
Grimethorpe—164 (*M* & *Th.*) [& *F.*)
Grimsby—30, 132, 164 175, 221
Grindleford—221 (*Tu* & *F*)
Groombridge—30 (*Tu* & *Th*)
Grosmont—30 (*Tu*), 164 (*F*) 175 (*F*)
Guernsey—30, 132 164, 175, 221
Guide Bridge—82
Guildford—30, 132 164, 175, 221
Guisborough—153, 164, 175
Guiseley—153, 164
Gunnislake—132 (*Th*), 175 (*M* & *Th*)
Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen—30, 132
Gwys—164 (*F*)
Haddenham (*Bucks*)—132 (*Tu.* & *F.*)
Haddenham (*Cambs*)—20, 132 (*Tu* & *F*).
Hadfield—82 (*M*, *W*, *F* & *S*), 152A (*M*, *W*, *F*, & *S*)
Hadleigh (*Essex*)—30 (*M* & *Th*), 132 (*M* & *Th*), 221 (*M* & *Th*).
Hadleigh (*Suffolk*)—30, 132
Hadlow—175 (*F*), 221 (*F*).
Hagley—30
Hailsham—30, 221
Hailsham—164 (*F*)-
Hale—82, 153, 164, 221, 210, 223
Halesowen—132, 164
Haleswoth—30, 132, 164
Halifax—132, 153, 164, 175, 210, 221, 227.
Hallen—175
Hall Green—30, 132, 164
Halwodhy—30 (and *F.* in month).
Halsall—82 (*Tu.*), 223 (*M* & *F.*),
Halstead—30, 132, 221
Halton (*Camp*)—132 (*Tu* & *F*).
Haltwhistle—132, 153, 164, 175
Haltwill—132 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.* *), 175 (and *Th.* in month)
Hambledon—132 (*Tu* & *F.*)
Hampden Park (*Eastbourne*)—164.
Hampton—30.
Hampton Court—221.
Hampton Hill—30.

Hampton in Arden—164
Handsworth—30 (*M & W.*), 132 (*M & W.*)
Handforth—82 (*M., W. & F.*)
Hanbworth—30, 132, 164
Hexham—132
Hanley—30, 73, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221
Hanwell—30
Harborne—30, 132, 164
Harbury—164 (*Tu & F.*)
Harlech—30, 104, 175
Harrington—30 132, 164
Harle Syke—210
Harling—30 (*Tu & F.*)
Harrington—221 (*Tu & F.*), 30 (*Tu & F.*)
Harlow—30, 175, 221
Harpenden—30, 132, 221
Harrington—164
Harrogate—30, 132, 153, 164, 175, 221, 227
Harrold—175 (*F.*)
Harrow—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Hartford—30 (*Tu & F.*), 164 (*Tu & F.*)
Hartington—82
Hartland—30 (*S.*), 132 (*M & Th & Monthly Auction 2nd Sat.*),
Hartly Wintney—132, 221
Hartlebury—164 (*F.*)
Hartlepool—30 132, 164, 175
Hartshill—82
Harwich—30, 132
Haslemere—30, 132, 164, 221
Haslingden—72, 132, 153, 164, 210,
Hastingden—82 (*Tu & Th.*)
Hastings—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Haswell—164 (*M & F.*)
Hatch End—30
Hatfield—30, 221
Hatfield (Yorks.)—164 (*F.*)
Hatherleigh—30 (*Tu & F.*), 132, 164 (*Tu.*), 175
Hathersage—221
Hathershaw—164
Havant—30, 132, 175
Haverfordwest—30, 132, 164, 175.
Haverhill—30, 132, 221
Hawarden—82 (*W.*),
Hawen Hill—153, 132, 164, 175.
Hawsden—132, 164, 175
Hawes—30, 164
Hawkhurst—132, 221
Hawksheud—153, 82
Haworth—153, 175 (*W & S.*), 164, 227 (*W & S.*),
Hayby—30 (*F.*)
Hazey—164 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M.*)
Hay (Brecon)—175
Hay (Hereford)—30, 132, 164
Haydock—221 (*M & Th.*)
Hayton Bridge—132 (*M., W & F.*), 164
Hayes—30, 164
Hayes (Kent)—175 (*F.*),
Hayfield—153,
Hayle—30, 132.
Hayling Island—30, 132
Haywards Heath—30, 132, 221,
Hazel Grove—82, 210, 223
Headcorn—30 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M & F.*).
Headington, 30
Headingley—30, 164.
Headley—175 (*M. & Th.*)
Heanor—30, 164, 221.
Heanham—175
Heathfield—30, 132, 221
Heath Town—132.
Heatley—210
Heaton (Newcastle)—132, 164
Heaton Chapel—82, 153 223.
Heaton Mersey—153
Heaton Park—82, 223
Heawley—82, 153, 210
Heavitree—132,
Hebburn—132, 153
Hebden Bridge—82, 132, 153, 227
Heckington—132 (*F. & F.*), 164 (*F.*),
Heckmondwike—153, 164, 175
Hedge End—175 (*Tu & F.*)
Hednesford—30, 132, 164.
Hedon—164 (*F. & F.*),
Heeley—164, 175, 227.
Helliefield—153 (*Th. &c.*), 164 (*Tu & Th.*)
Helmshore—82 (*M., W., & F.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*)
Helmsley—30, 164, 221.
Helsby—221, 153.
Helston—30, 132, 164, 175
Hemel Hempstead—30, 132, 221
Hemsworth—30, 164
Hemyock—132 (*M & F.*)
Henbury—221
Hendon—30, 164, 175
Hendon Aerodrome—30
Henfield—30
Hengoed—132 (*Tu & F.*)
Henlaze—30, 132
Henley in Arden—132, 164
Henley on-Thames—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Henham—30 (*M.*), 132 (*M.*), 164 (*S.*), 175 (*M.*)
Henstall—227 (*S.*)
Hereford—30, 132 164 175
Herne Bay—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Herne Common Barn—132 (*M & F.*)
Hersham—30 (*M to F.*)
Hertford—30, 132, 164, 221, 164
Hesketh Bank 82, 164
Hesket (Newmarket) 153 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*)
Hesleden—30 (*M & S.*)
Hesle 30 (*Tu., F. & S.*), 175
Heston 175
Heswall 82, 132, 167
Hetton le Hole 30, 132 167
Hexham—30, 132, 153, 164, 175
Heybridge—175 (*Tu & F.*)
Heytham 82, (*Tu & F.*)
Heywood 82, 153, 210, 221, 227.
High Lane—164
High Shields—132
High Spen 132 (*M., Th & S.*)
High Wycombe—30, 132, 164, 221.
Higham Ferrers 132 (*M., W & F.*), 164 (*M. W & F.*), & 175 (*M. W & F.*),
Hinkbridge—30, 132, 175, 221.
Hingeside—132—*Dudley* &
Hinkeside on Sea—30 (*M. W & F.*), 132
Hither Broughton 210, 223
Hoby Beaton 223
Hyber Openshaw 82, 223
Hobkirk (Sheffield)—164
Hobley—132 (*M., W & F.*)
Hobkinns 82
Hobsworth 30 (*W & S.*), 132 (*W. S.*)
Hoddesdon—82 (*M.*),
Hollsbrough—30, 164, 175, 227
Hockley—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Hoderwell—164 (*Tu.*)
Hodthwait—132, 164, 221
Hodley 221, 223
Hodsly Green—223 (*Tu., Th & S.*)
Hoghton—30 (*Tu. & F.*)
Hopperhole—153
Hogworth—30, 132 (*M., W & F.*), 164 (*M & F.*) 175 (*M.*)
Holcham—30, 132, 164, 221
Holdenhurst—82 (*F. & Auction Days*)
Holbeach—30, 132, 164, 175
Hollingworth—152
Hollinwood—82, 152, 164, 210
Hollaway—221 (*Th.*)
Holme on Spalding Moor—30 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*)
Holmes Chapel—82, 210.
Holmforth—132, 153, 164, 227 (*M., W. F. & S.*)
Holmfirth—82, 164 (*Tu., & F.*)
Holmworthy—30, 132, 164, 175
Holt (Norfolk)—30.
Holt (Wilts.)—132 (*Tu., Th & F.*),
Holyhead—30, 132, 164, 175.
Holywell—30, 164 175.
Honiton—30, 132, 164, 175
Honley—132, 153 (*F.*), 164.
Hook—132 (*M & F.*),
Hope—221 (*W 0*), 223 (*W*)
Horbury—30, 164.
Horden Colliery—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*daily except S.*), 164 (*daily except S.*)
Horeham Road—30 (*Tu. & F.*),
Horfield—132, 175.
Horley—30, 132
Hornby—82, 153 (*M & F.*).
Hornsea—30, 132, 164.
Hornchurch 30, 221
Hornsbeam—30 (*Tu & F.*), 132 (*M & Th.*),
Horsea—164
Horsham—30, 132, 164, 221
Horsforth—164
Horsham—30, 132, 164, 221
Horwich—152A, 210, 223
Holwell—132
Houghton le Spring—30 132, 153
Hounslow—30 132, 164, 175 221
Howe—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Howingham 164 (*W.*)
Howden 164
Howden—82, 132, 153 164 175, 221
Hoyland Common—175 (*Tu & S.*)
Hoyland, Nether—30, 175
Hucknall 164, 175
Huddersfield 132, 153 164, 175, 210, 227.
Hull 30, 30, 73 132, 153, 164, 175, 221, 227
Hulme—82, 153, 223
Humshaugh 132 (*F.*)
Huncoat 152A (*M., W & F.*)
Hungerford—132, 221
Hunmanby 30 (*W.*), 164 (*F.*)
Hunslet 132, 164, 175, 221, 227
Hunstanton 30, 175.
Huntingdon 30, 132, 221
Hursley—175 (*F.*)
Hurst Green—30 (*Th.*)
Hurstpierpoint 30, 132.
Huthwaite 175 (*Tu & F.*) 221 (*Tu & F.*)
Hutton 30 (*W & S.*)
Hutton Rudby 153 (*F.*), 164 (*W.*)
Huyton 82, 221
Hyde 82, 153, 164, 210, 223.
Hylton 30.
Hythe 30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Hythe (Hants) 132 (*W. & F.*), 175 (*Tu & Th.*)
Ibstock—164
Ilfe—30, 132, 175, 227
Ilton Heath, 132 (*Th.*)
Ilford, 30, 132, 164, 175, 221,
Ilfracombe 30, 132, 164, 175.
Ilkeston—30, 164, 175, 221
Ilkley—30, 132, 153, 164, 175, 227
Ilminster—132, 221
Immingham Docks 30, 164, 175
Ince 223.
Ingatestone—30 (*Tu Th & S.*)
Ingleton—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 153 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*)
Injston—132 (*Th.*)
Intake—164 (*M.*)
Ipswich 30, 132, 164, 175, 221,
Irby—132 (*M. W & F.*), 153.
Irlam—153, 210
Irlams o' th'-Height 152A, 210,
Ironbridge 30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132
Irthlingborough 30 (*W.*), 132 (*M & F.*), 164, 175
Isleworth—30, 221,
Iver (Bucks) 30 (*Tu & F.*),
Ivybridge 132,
Iverne Minster 132 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*)
Ixworth 30 (*F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*),
Jackdale and Colnor Park—30 (*Tu. & F.*)
Jarrow—30, 132, 153, 175.
Jersey—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Jesmond (Newcastle on-Tyne) 132.
Keadby—164 (*F.*), 175 (*Th.*)
Keighley—164 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*M. W. & F.*),
Keighley—30, 132, 153, 164, 175, 227.
Kelsall—132, 164 (*M. W. & F.*),
Kelvedon—30 (*Tu., F. & S.*),
Kempston—221.
Kendal—30, 82, 132, 153, 164, 227
Kenley Hill—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M & F.*)
Kenilworth—132, 164
Kenley—132 (*M., W., & F.*),
Kenton—132.
Keswick—164 (*M. Tu.*)
Kewstingland—30 (*W.*),
Keynsham—30, 82, 132, 153, 164, 175.
Kettering—30, 132 164, 175, 221,
Kettlewell—30 (*F.*),
Kew—30
Kew Bridge—30

Kew Gardens—30, 22A.
Kew Green—30, 22I
Keynsham—132, 175, 22I
Kibworth—30 (*Tu & F*), 164 (*M & F*)
Kidderminster—30, 132, 164
Kidsgrove—30 175 (*Tu*)
Kidwelly—30 (*W & S*), 132 (*M & Th*) 164 (*M, W, F & S*), 175 (*M, F & S*)
Kilgetty—30, 164 (*W*)
Kilkhampton—30 (*S*), 132 (*F & 3rd S*), 175 (*1st, 2nd & 4th F & 3rd S*)
Kilnmarsh—175 (*Tu & S*).
Kilnhurst—164 (*W*)
Kimberley—30, 164
Kimbolton—30 (*F*)
Kineton—132 164
King Cross (Halifax)—132, 153
Kingsland—164 (*W*)
Kingsley (Cheshire)—22I (*W*).
Kingsley (Staffs)—82 (*Tu*)
Kings Norton—30 132
Kingsteignton—132 (*M, W & F*), 164 (*M W & F*)
Kingsbridge—30, 132, 164
Kingston (Portsmouth)—132
Kingston (Surrey)—30, 132, 164, 175, 22I
Kingston Hull—30, 22I
Kings Walden—164
Kingswood (Bris)—132, 164, 22I
Kingsbury—132 (*F*)
Kingsgate—132 (*Tu & Th*)
King's Heath—30, 132 164
Kings Langley, 30 (*Tu & F*), 132 (*Tu & F*)
King's Lynn,—30, 132, 164, 175
Kington—30 164
Kinver—164 (*Tu*)
Kippax—30, 164
Kirby Moorside—30, 164, 22I
Kirkby Lonsdale—164 (*Th*)
Kirkham—82, 164
Kirkley—175
Kirkoswald—68 (*F*), 164 (*Tu, W, Th & S*)
Kirkstall—164
Kirton-in-Lindsey—164 (*Tu & F*), 175 (*Tu, & F*)
Kirton Park—30 (*M & F*) 175 (*M & F*),
Knaphill—30 (*M W & F*)
Knaresborough—30, 164, 175, 22I, 227
Knebworth—30 (*Tu, Th & F*).
Knighton—30 132 164
Knott End—82 (*Tu & F*), 164 (*M. & Th*)
Knott Mill—22I
Knottingley—30 (*Fri S*), 164
Knowle—164 22I
Knutsford—82 210, 22I, 223
Lacock—132 (*Th*), 175 (*Tu*)
Lady's Bridge—223
Laindon (Essex)—30 (*M, W & F*)
Lairdsdyke—164, 227
Lakenheath—30 (*M & Th*), 132 (*M & Th*)
Lambeth—132 (*Tu & F*), 22I (*Tu. & F*)
Lampeter—30, 132, 164, 175
Lancaster—82, 152A, 153, 164, 210, 22I, 227
Lanchester—153, 164 (*Tu & Th*)
Lancing—30 (*Tu & S*), 22I (*Tu & F*)
Landport—132, 175
Laneshawbridge—153 (*W*)
Langley (Bucks)—30, 22I (*Tu*)
Langley (Green Words)—30
Langley Mill—30, 164
Langton Moor—30, 132,
Langton Park—132 (*M, W & F*), 153 (*M., W & F*)
Langport—132, 22I
Launton—22I
Laugharne—153 (*W*)
Lavenham—175 (*Tu. & Th*).
Lapworth—164 (*Tu*)
Lashkill Camp—132 (*Tu, Th & F*)
Latchford—164
Laughame—30 (*M. & F*), 164 (*M & F*) 175 (*W & F*)
Launceston—30, 132, 164, 175
Lavenham—30 (*S*), 132 (*F*)
Lavery—22I
Lawfield—30 (*Th*)
Layton—82, 152 164
Lazonby—153 (*M & F*), 164 (*M, W, Th, & F*)
Leadgate—132, 153
Leamington—30, 132, 164, 175, 22I
Leamside & Rainton—132 (*M*)
Leatherhead—30, 132, 175, 22I
Lechlade—30, 132
Ledbury—132, 164, 175
Lee on the-Solent—132, 164, 175 (*Daily except S*),
Leeds—19, 30, 73, 132, 153, 164, 175, 22I, 227 (*H O*)
Leek—30, 82, 153, 164, 22I, 223
Lees—82 164, 210
Lees and Cross Roads—227 (*M & F*)
Leicester—30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 22I.
Leigh—82, 152A, 210 22I, 223
Leith (Bideford)—22I
Leith on Sea—30, 132, 164, 175 22I
Leyton Buzzard—30 164, 22I
Leadenhead—164 (*M, W & F*),
Leiston—30 132 (*Tu*), 164
Lelant—30 (*Tu & F*), 132 (*M, W & F*)
Lemington—132, 164
Lenham—132 (*F*), 175, 22I (*F*)
Leominster—30, 132, 164, 175
Letchworth—30, 164, 175
Letterston—30 (*S*), 132 164 (*W & S*)
Leven (Yorks)—164 (*Th*)
Levenshulme—82, 153
Lewes—30, 132, 164, 175, 22I
Leyburn—30, 164
Leyland—82, 152A 164
Leyland (Lancaster)—82, 104
Lichfield—132, 164, 175
Lifton—132 (*W*)
Limerick—153, 164
Lincoln—30, 132, 164, 175, 22I
Lindfield—30 (*M & Th*), 132 (*M & Th*)
Lindley—227 (*M & Th*)
Lingfield—30 (*Tu, Th & S*), 132 (*Tu, Th & S*)
Liphook—132 164
Liscard (Cheshire)—30, 153, 164
Liskeard—30, 132, 164, 175
Liss—132 (*Tu & F*), 22I (*Tu & F*)
Listerhills—164
Litchurch—153, 22I
Little Island—82 22I
Littleborough—82, 153 210 223, 227
Little Common, Coulsdon—132, 22I (*Tu & F*), 164 (*F*)
Littleham—132 (*M, W, F & 2nd Tu in the month*), 175 (*M, W, F & **)
Littlehampton—30, 132, 164, 22I
Littleport—30, 132
Little Haywood—82 (*Th*)
Little Hulton—152A, 164
Little Lever—223
Little Sutton—82, 153, 22I
Liverpool—5, 17, 19, 20, 31 73, 82, 105\, 126, 132, 152A, 153 (*H O*), 161, 168, 175, 210, 22I, 223
Liversedge—153 164
Lizard (Helston)—30 (*Tu*), 132 (*W*)
Llanbrynmair—164 (*F*)
Llanarth—30 (*Th **), 132 (*W*), 175 (*F*), 164 (*Tu*)
Llanbadarn—30 (*F **), 164 (*Tu & F**), 175 (*Th*)
Llanbedr—30, 164
Llanbedrog—132 (*W **), 164 (*W*)
Llanbedr-Talybont—30 (*M & F*), 132 (*M & F*)
Llanbrynmair—30, (*S*), 164 175 (***)
Llandderfel Bridge—132 (*Th*), 175 (*F*)
Llandilofawr—164 (*S*)
Llandilo—30 (*M & Tu*), 132 (*M. & Th*) 175 (*M*)
Llandilo—30, 132, 164, 175
Llandovery—30, 132, 164, 175
Llandrindod Wells—30 132, 164, 175
Llanelly—164 (*Tu*)
Llandudno—30 82 132, 164, 175, 22I 22J
Llandudno Junction—30 164, 175.
Llandyssul (Cardigan)—30, 132, 164, 175
Llanfyrnach—132
Llanegryn—164 (*F*), 175 (*F*)
Llanelly—30, 132, 164, 1 5
Llanerchymedd—30, (*M & W*), 164 (*M & W*), 175 (*M & W*)
Llanerfyl—164 (*W*), 175 (*W*)
Llanfair Caereinion—164, 175.
Llanfair Talhaiarn—164 (*F*)
Llanfair Isgaire—132, 164
Llanfair P G—132 (*Tu & F*), 164 (*Tu & F*), 175 (*Tu, & F*)
Llanfechan—164 (*F*)
Llanfechell—164 (*M*)
Llanfyllin—164, 175
Llangadfan—164 (*W*)
Llangadock—30, 132 (*Tu **), 164 (*Tu **) 175 (*Tu **)
Llangammarch Wells—30 (*F **), 175 (*F **)
Llangefni—30 132, 164, 175
Llangeitho—132 (*Th*)
Llangenneck—30 (*W*), 132 (*W*), 164 (*W*)
Llangennech—164 (*F*)
Llangwyd—164 (*W*), 175 (*W*)
Llangollen—30, 164, 175
Llangynnog—132 (*Th*) 175 (*Tu*)
Llangynog—164 (*M, W*)
Llangynog—164 (*M*)
Llanharan, 30 (*M & Th*), 132 (*M & Th*), 164 (*M & Th*), 175 (*M & F*)
Llanhilleth—30, 164
Llanidloes—30, 164, 175
Llanishen—175 (*Tu & F*)
Llanon—30 (*Tu*), 164 (*F*), 175 (*Th*)
Llanrhaiadr—164
Llanrhaiadr Mochnant—175 (*Alt M, Tu & **)
Llanrwst—30 164 175
Llansantffraid—164 (*M*), 175 (*F*)
Llansamlet—30 (*Tu & F*), 132 (*M, W. & F*)
Llanstephan—132 (*M*)
Llantrisant—132 (*M & F*)
Llantwit Fardre—132 (*W*)
Llantwit Major—30 (*M. & F **), 175 (*M & F*), 164 (*M & F*)
Llanwrtyd—30 (*W **), 164 (*W*), 175 (*W **)
Llanwrda—30 (*M*), 132 175 (*M*).
Llanwrtyd Wells—30, 175
Llanybydder—30, 132, 164, 175.
Llanymynech—164 (*F*)
Llay—164 (*M*)
Llithfaen—164 (*M*)
Llwyngwril—164 (*Tu*), 30 (*Tu*), 175 (*Tu*)
Lockwood—164 (*Tu*)
London—10, 175 (*M & F*).
Loftus—153, 175
Long Ashton—175 (*Tu & F*)
Long Buckby—175 (*Tu & F*)
Long Eaton—30, 164, 175, 22I, 223
Long Melford—30 (*Tu & F*), 132 (*Tu & F*)
Long Preston—153 (*Th **), 164 (*Th **)
Long Ron—22I
Long Stratton—30 (*Tu*)
Long Sutton—30, 132 (*Tu & F*), 175
Longfleet—132
Longford—30, 132, 164
Longframlington—132 (*F*)
Longmoor Camp—22I (*Th*)
Longnor—22I, 223
Longridge—82 (*M, Th & S*), 152A (*M., Th & S*) 164 (*M, Th & S*)
Longsight—153, 210, 22I, 223
Longton (Staffs)—30, 82 132, 164, 175.
Longton (Preston)—82 (*Tu. & F*), 164 (*Tu & F*)
Lonetown—30, 161.
Looe—30, 132
Lostwithiel—30, 132
Loughborough—30, 132, 164, 175, 22I
Loughor—30 (*M & Th*), 132 (*M & Th*).
Loughton—30, 164
Louth—30, 132, 164, 175
Low Fell—132, 153, 164
Lower Bebington—164
Lower Darwen—152A (*M, W, F & S.*).
Lower Gornall—30 (*Tu & F*)

Low Moor—153.
Lower Peover—82 (*W. & S.*)
Lowestoft—30, 132, 164, 175
Loxlis—164
Luddendenfoot—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 153.
Ludgershall—132
Ludlow—30, 132, 164, 175
Luton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Luton, Dunstable Road—30, 221.
Lutterworth—30 221
Lydbrook—164 (*M W & F*)
Lydd—132 (*M & Th*)
Lydford—175 (*M*)
Lydiate—82 (*M & F 8*)
Lydney—30, 132, 164, 175
Lye—30 132 164
Lyme Regis—132 164.
Lymmge—164 (*Th & F.*), 221 (*Tu & F.*)
Lymington—132, 164
Lyrnn—153, 210 221
Lympstone—132 (*Th*), 175 (*Th*)
Lyndhurst—30, 132 175
Lynn, King's—30, 132, 164, 175
Lynmouth—132 (*W & F*), 175
Lynton—132, 175
Lythan—82, 152A, 164, 210, 223
Mablethorpe—30, 161
Macclesfield—82, 152A, 153, 210 221, 223
Machen—30 (*Tu & F*), 132 (*Tu & F*), 175 (*M & F*)
Machynlleth—30, 164, 175
Madeley (Salop)—132 164 (*Tu & F*)
Madeley (Staffs)—82 (*Th*), 175 (*Th*)
Maentwrog—164 (*M W & F*)
Maesteg—30 132, 164, 175
Maesycwmmer—30 (*Tu*
Maghull—175 (*M & Th*), 223 (*M & Th*).
Magor—30 (*F*), 132 (*Tu*)
Maidenhead—30, 132 164, 221
Maiden Newton—132 (*F*)
Maidstone—30, 132, 153, 164, 175, 221.
Maindy—30, 132, 164, 175.
Maldon—30, 221
Malling—175 (*Derby*), 221 (*Tu & F*)
Malmesbury—132 164
Malmesbury Park—132.
Malpas—132, 164, 175
Maltby—164 (*daily except S*), 175 (*daily except S*)
Malton—30, 132, 164 175, 221 227
Malvern—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Malvern Link—132, 164, 175
Malvern West—132 (*F*).
Manchester—exc. 27 29, 30, 39, 71, 73, 74, 82 (*H O*), 132, 152A (*H.O*), 153, 164, 168, 175, 204A, 210 (*H O*), 221, 223 (*H O*)
Manea—30, 132 (*F*), 175 (*Tu*)
Manningham—30, 153, 164, 175
Manningtree—30
Mansfield—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227
Mansfield Woodhouse—175 (*S*), 221 (*Tu & F.*),
Mappleley—221
Mapplewell—175 (*M & F*)
Marazion—30 (*M, W. & F.*), 132 (*M, W & F.*)
March—30, 132, 164, 175
Marden—175 (*F*), 221 (*F*)
Mardy—30 (*M, W. & F*), 132 (*M. & F*), 164 (*M W & F*)
Margate—30, 132 164, 175, 221
Market Bosworth—164
Market Deeping—30 (*M. & Th*), 164 (*Tu & S*)
Market Drayton—30, 82, 175, 221
Market Harborough—30, 132, 164, 175
Market Lavington—132 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M & F*)
Market Rasen—30, 164, 175.
Market Weighton—30, 164.
Marlboro'—30, 132, 164
Marlow—132, 175, 221
Marple—82, 152A
Marple Bridge—82.
Marsden—132, 164
Marshfield—132 (*Th*), 175 (*Th.*).
Marske by the-Sea—164 (*W*).
Martham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Martock—132, 221
Marton (Blackpool)—82, 164.
Maryport—164, 221
Masham—30 164
Matlock—164, 221, 223
Matlock Bank—221
Matlock Bath—221, 223
Mawdesley—82 (*Tu & Th.*), 223 (*Tu & F*)
Mayfield—30, 221
Meads—30, 164, 221
Mealgate—164 (*F*).
Measham—164 (*Tu & F*), 221 (*Tu & F*)
Meifod—164
Melbourne (Derby)—30, 161, 221.
Melton—164 (*F*), 175 (*F*)
Melksham—132, 164
Mellor—152A
Eltham—164
Melton Constable—30 (*W & F*)
Melton Mowbray—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Menai Bridge—164, 175.
Mendlesham—132
Menston—153, 164 (*W.*).
Wrexham—30 (*F.*).
Mere—132
Mere Brow—82 (*M & Th.*)
Merthyr—30 132 (*W*)
Merthyr Tydfil—30 132, 164, 175
Mexborough—30 (*F*), 164 (*F*), 175 (*F*).
Micheingham—132, 175 (*Tu*)
Methley—30 (*Tu*), 164 (*W*)
Methwold 30 (*M*)
Mexborough—30 132, 164, 175
Michaelwood 104, 175 227
Mickleton—132 (*M, W & F*)
Middleham—30 (*W*), 164 (*Tu*).
Middlesbrough—30, 82, 153, 164, 175, 227.
Middleton—152A 164 210, 223
Middleton Junction—152A, 210
Middleton on-Teesdale—30, 153, 175 (*Tu*)
Middlewich—30, 210, 221
Midhurst—30, 221
Midsomer Norton—132, 221
Milborne Port 221,
Mildenhall 30, 175
Mile Flatting—82, 153.
Milford—132 (*W & S*).
Milford Haven 30, 132, 164, 175.
Milford on Sea—132, 164 (*M., W & F*)
Millbrook—30 (*Tu & F*).
Mill Hill—30 164, 221
Mill Hill (Lancs) 153,
Millom—82, 153, 164.
Milnrow—82, 164
Milnsbridge—152, 153, 164
Milthorpe—82 & 164 (*daily ex. S*), 153 (*daily ex. S*),
Milton (Staffs)—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*),
Milton (Portsmouth)—132
Milverton—221
Milwich—82 (*F.*)
Minchinhampton—132 (*Tu. & F.*),
Minehead—132, 164, 175, 221
Minster-in Thanet—132 (*Tu & F.*),
Minsterley—132 (*F*), 164 (*F.*).
Mirfield—132, 153, 164, 175.
Misterton—164 (*F.*), 175 (*F*)
Mitcham—30, 132
Mitchelldean—132 (*Tu & F*)
Mitheroy—82 (*Tu. & F.*)
Modbury—132, 164 (*M., Th*)
Mold—30, 164, 175
Moldgreen—164 (*M . Tu , F & S*)
Monkseaton 30, 132, 153.
Monkwearmouth—30, 132, 153
Monmouth -30, 132, 164, 175
Montgomery—164, 175
Monton—152A.
Monton Green 221
Montpelier 30, 132, 164, 175.
Moorabbey—164
Moor Ends—164 (*Tu.& F.*).
Moor Row—82 (*M. & Th.*).
Moorabbey—164, 175
Morecambe—82, 153, 164, 175, 210, 227
Moreton—82, 132, 164.
Moreton Hampstead—132, 175.
Moreton-in Marsh—132, 164.
Morpeth—30, 132, 153, 164.
Morriston—30, 132, 164
Mortehoe—132 (*Th*)
Morton (Yorks)—30 (*F*)
Mosborough—175 (*Tu*)
Moseley—30, 137, 164
Moses Gate (Lancs) 223
Mossley—82, 152A, 210
Moss Side—82, 152A, 153 164, 223
Mottingham 153
Mottram-in-Longdendale—82 (*Tu & F*)
Mount Ephraim 221
Mountain Ash 30, 132 164
Mountsorrel 161 (*M & S*), 221 (*W. & S*),
Much Hadham 30 (*F*)
Much Wenlock—30, 132 164
Mukes—30 (*alt W*)
Mullion—30 (*Tu*), 132 (*Th*)
Mumbles—132, 164, 168
Mundesley 30
Murton Colliery—30 (*Tu. & F*), 164 (*Tu & S*)
Mutley 132, 161 175.
Mythholmroyd—82, 132, 153
Nailsea—132 (*Tu*), 221 (*Tu*)
Nailsworth—132, 164
Nantwich—30, 82 175, 221
Nantymoel—30 (*M., Tu., Th, & F.*), 164 (*Tu & F*)
Napton 164 (*F*)
Narberth—30, 132, 161, 175.
Nayland—30 (*M & F*)
Neath—30, 132, 164, 175
Needham Market 30, 132
Nelson—152A, 153, 164 210, 227
Nelson (Glam)—30 (*Tu & F*), 132 (*W*)
Nethead 153 (*F.*),
Neston—164, 221
Netherayen 132 (*Tu & F*),
Nether Stowey 221 (*F*)
Netherthorpe 132, 164, 175
Netherton 164.
Nethertown—30, 132
Nettleton—30, 132
Nethy 132 (*Th*), 175 (*Tu & Th*)
Nethy Abbey—175 (*W & Th.*).
Neven 30, 164, 175
New Barnet 30, 221.
New Basford 164
New Bolehamm 30
Newbridge (Mon) 30, 132, 164
Newbridge on Wye 30(*), 164, 175(*).
New Brighton 30, 82, 153, 164.
New Brompton 221.
New Cut 164.
New Ferry 164, 221
New Ferrington—30 (*M. & F.*).
New Hey 223.
New Malden 30, 132, 164, 221
New Mills—82, 152A, 153, 210
New Milton—30, 132, 164, 175
Newquay 30 132 164, 175
New Quay (Cardigan) 30, 132, 164, 175.
New Radnor—30 (*Th*), 164 (*F.*).
New Romney—132.
New Sawley—164 (*F*), 221 (*F.*).
New Shildon 164
New Sherburn 132
New Southgate—30.
New Swindon 132, 164
New Tredegar—30, 132.
Newark-on Trent 30, 132, 164 175, 221.
Newburgh-on Lune—153 (*Tu.*), 164 (*Tu*)
Newbiggin by Sea—132, 153
Newborough—164 (*W*)
Newbury 132, 153.
Newbury—30 132, 164, 221
Newcastle (Staffs) 30, 82, 132, 164, 175
Newcastle Emlyn—30, 132, 164, 175.
Newcastle on Tyne 29, 30, 73, 74, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Newent—132.
Newhaven—30, 221.
Newick—30 (*M. W. & S.*).
Newlyn—30 (*M., W. & F., and Tu. & Th Feby. 2—June 15*).
Newlyn West 132 (*M., W. & F., also Tu & Th during fishing season*).
Newmarket—30, 132.
Newmarket (Straits)—164 (*W. Sat weeks and M. oth r weeks*), 175 (3rd W & S).

Newnham—132
Newport (Essex)—30 (*F*), 221 (*F*)
Newport (I. of W.)—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Newport (Mon.)—30, 132, 164, 168, 175, 221
Newport (Pem.)—30, 132, 164
Newport Road (Cardiff)—30
Newport (Salop)—30, 132, 175
Newport Pagnell—30, 164
Newton Abbot—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Newton Heath—152A, 223, 221
Newton-le Willows—153 (*Tu & F*), 221 (*Tu & F*)
Newtown (Mont.)—30, 164, 175
Neyland—30 (*Tu & F*), 132 (*Tu & F*), 164 (*Tu & F*)
Niton—132 (*Thurs. Sept. M & Th Oct. June Th*), 175 (*Sat June Th, July Sept. M & Th*)
Norbury—164
Norden—220 (*M, W & F*)
Norham-on-Tweed—30 (*W*)
Normanton—30, 164, 227
North Cave—164 (*M & Th*)
North Curry—132 (*F*), 221 (*F*)
North Evington—30, 221
North Fambridge—132, 164
North Finchley—30, 164, 221
North Kelsey—164 (*M*), 195 (*M*)
North Molton—175 (*F*)
North Ormesby—153
North Petherton—132 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th*)
North Shields—30, 132, 153, 164, 175.
North Shore, Blackpool—220
North Somercotes—30
North Tawton—132 (*Tu, Th & S*), 175 (*daily*)
North Town—175
North Walsham—30, 132, 175
Northallerton—30, 132, 164, 175, 227 (*W & S*)
Northam—164
Northampton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Northenden—82, 153
Northfield (Birmingham)—132
Northiam—221 (*F*)
Northleet—30, 132 (*Tu & F*)
Northleach—132
Northwich—82, 152A, 220, 221
Northwood—30, 164, 221
Norton (Malton)—30 (*M & F*), 221 (*M & F*)
Norton Bridge—82 (*all Tu & Special Fair Days*)
Norton on Tees—175 (*Tu & F*)
Norton & West Cliffe—164 (*Tu & F*)
Norwich—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Nottingham—30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221
Nuneaton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Nutley—30 (*Th*)
Oakamoor—82 (*W*), 221 (*Th*)
Oakdale—30 (*M & F*), 132 (*Tu. & F*), 164 (*Tu & F*)
Oakengates—30, 132
Oakham—30, 164
Oakworth—30, 227 (*Tu & F*).
Oldham—132
Ogmore Vale—30, 132 (*Tu*), 164 17 (*Tu*)
Okehampton—132, 164, 175
Old Basford—164 221.
Old Colwyn—30, 82, 164, 175, 221 223
Old Hall—30, 132, 164
Old Trafford—153.
Oldbury—30, 132
Oldham—73, 82, 152A, 153, 164, 175, 210, 221, 223, 227
Olveston—30 (*Tu*), 175 (*Tu & Th* 221 (*Tu, & F*).
Olney—30, 175 (*M & Th*).
Ombersley—164 (*F*)
Onchan—153 (*Tu. & F*)
Ongar—30
Openshaw—82, 223.
Ordsall (Salford)—82
Ore—132, 221
Orford—30 (*F*)
Ormskirk—82, 153, 164, 210 221, 223
Orpington—30, 153, 175, 221
Orrell—223 (*Tu & Th*).
Orrell Park—82
Orton—132 (1st & 3rd W. 164
Osmotherley—30 (*Tu*), 164 (*F*).
Ossett—30, 164, 175, 227.
Oswaldtwistle—152A, 164
Oswestry—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Otford—153
Otley—30, 153, 164, 227
Otterburn—132 (*Th*), 153 (*Th*)
Otterey St Mary—30 132, 175
Otterey St Mary, Honiton—30
Ottley Road—227
Oughtibridge—164 (*M & F*)
Oulton Broad—30 (*Tu & F*)
Oulton (Yorks)—164 (*M*)
Oundle—30, 175
Outlane—227 (*W*)
Outwell—175 (*Tu & F*)
Outwood—164 (*Tu, Th & S*)
Ovenden—132
Overstrand—30 (*F also Tu during Season*)
Overton (Hants)—132 (*M & F*), 164 (*M & F*)
Overton on Dee—132 (*M & F*), 153 (*Tu & F*), 164 (*M & F*)
Owston Ferry—164 (*Th*)
Oxenhope—30 (*W & S*), 153 (*W, F & S*), 227 (*M & W*)
Oxford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Oxford, East—221
Oxhey—see *Bushey*
Oxsnitt—30 (*Daily except S*)
Oxted—132, 221
Oxton—164
Paddock Wood—175
Padiham—152A, 153
Padstow—30, 132, 164
Painswick—30, 132, 164, 175 221
Painswick—132 (*Tu, Th & S*).
Pal ner's Green—30, 164, 221
Palgbourne—132, 164, 175.
Par—30 132
Parbold—82, 223
Parkgate—164, 223 227
Parkstone—30, 132, 164 175 221.
Pateley Bridge—30, 164, 175
Patricroft—82, 152A 210, 221, 223
Patrington—164 (*F*)
Paulton—221 (*M, W & F*)
Peaveharven—30, 164
Peel (I. of M.)—121, 132, 153, 221
Pelton—132 (*Tu & F*) 153 (*M & F*),
Pemberton—152A (*M, W & F*), 223 (*M, W & F*) 164 (*M, W & F*)
Pembrey—132 (*Th*), 164 (*Th*)
Pembroke—30, 132, 175
Pembroke Dock—30, 132, 175
Penarth—30, 132 164 175
Pencader—30 (*W*), 132 (*M & Th*), 164, 175 (*F*)
Pendlebill—132 (*Tu*), 164 (*M*),
Penkevel—30 (*M & Th*), 132 (*M & Th*), 164 (*M & Th*) 175 (*M & F*)
Penrhiwceiber—210, 223
Pendleton—152A, 153, 164, 210, 221, 223
Pengam—30 (*W, W & F*), 132 (*daily*), 175 (*M., W. & F*)
Pengam Garden City—164 (*M, W &S.*)
Penge—30, 221
Penistone—164, 175
Penketh—210
Penkridge—30 (*M & F*) 132 (*M & F*), 82 (*M & F*)
Penmachno—164 (*Th.*)
Penmaenmawr—132, 164, 175
Penn—30 (*Tu & F*)
Pennel—164 (*F*)
Pentrebuchan—30 (*M & F*), 132 (*Tu & F*), 164 (*Tu & F*) (*M F*)
Penrhyn Bay—164 (*Tu & F*), 175 (*Tu*)
Penrhyndeudraeth—30 164
Penrith—30, 82, 132, 153, 164, 175, 221
Penryn—30, 132.
Pershall—175
Petworth—132 (*W*)
Pevensey—30, 132, 164, 175
Pewsey—30 (*Tu*)
Pewsey—164 (*Daily*)
Penybont—30, 164
Penybont Fawr—164 (*F*)
Penygroes—164 (*Tu & F*)
Penygraig—30, 132 (*M., W & S*), 164 (*M, W & F*).
Penygroes—30, 132 (*M, W & F*), 164.
Penzance—30, 132, 164, 175
Perranporth—30 (*M & Th*), 132 (*Th & M*)
Pershore—132, 164
Peterborough—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Peterchurch—164 (*M & F*)
Petersfield—132, 164, 221
Petworth—164, 221
Pewsey—30, 132
Pevensey—164
Pickering—30, 164, 221.
Pill—164, 221
Pilling—82 (*Tu & F*), 164 (*Tu & F*).
Pillowell—30 (*W*)
Pinner—30, 104, 221
Pinxton—175 (*Tu & F*), 221 (*F*)
Pitsea—30 (*Tu & S*), 132 (*Tu, Tu & S*)
Pitsmoor—164
Pratt Bridge—221, 223
Pleasley—175 (*F*) 221 (*Tu*)
Plumlumpton—82
Plymouth—19, 30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221
Plympton—132, 175
Pocklington—30, 164, 221
Polesworth—132
Polgooth, 30, 164
Polperro—30
Pondre's End—30
Pontardawe—30 132, 164
Pontardulais—30, 132, 164
Pontefract—30, 153, 164, 227
Pontefland—30, 132
Pontesbury—132 (*W*), 164 (*F*)
Pontllanfraith—30 (*M*), 132 (*M*)
Pontlottyn—30 (*M, W & F*), 132 (*M, W & F*)
Pontneathvaughan—132 (*M., W & F*), 164 (*Tu, Th & S*)
Pontnewydd—30 (*Tu & F*), 164 (*Tu & S*)
Pontrhydfendigaid—30 (*F*), 132 (*W, & F*), 175 (*Th*)
Pontrhydyrun—132 (*F*), 175 (*F*)
Pont Robert—164 (*Tu*)
Pontrilas—164 (*Tu*)
Pontypatas—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu & F*), 164 (*Tu*)
Pontypridd—30 (*Tu*), 132 (*Tu & F*), 164 (*M & F*)
Pontyclun—30 (*M & F*), 132 164
Pontywaunmer—30, 132 (*M & F*), 164, 175 (*M & F*)
Pontywaith—132 (*M, W & S*)
Pontypool—30, 132, 164, 175
Pontypridd—30, 132, 164, 175
Poole—30, 132, 164, 175
Portlock—132 (*M, W & F*), 221 (*M, W & F*)
Port Dinorwic—132, 164
Port Erin—121, 153
Port Isaac—30 (*Th*), 164 (*S during herring fishing season*)
Port St Mary (*I. of M.*)—121, 221
Port Talbot—30, 132, 164, 168, 175
Porth—30, 132, 164, 175
Porthcawl—30, 132, 164, 175
Porthcothan—30
Porthleven—30 (*Th & S.*), 132 (*Th. & S.*), 175 (*Tu*)
Portishead—132, 175
Portland—132, 164
Portmadoc—30, 164, 175
Portsea—132, 175
Portscatho—30 (*F*).
Portslade—30, 132
Portsmouth—30, 132, 164, 175
Port Sunlight—82
Portswood—132
Potters Bar—30, 221
Potton—132
Poulton-le-Fylde—82, 152A, 164, 210, 223
Poynton—82 (*Tu & F*)
Prees—30 (*W*), 132 (*W*)
Prees—30 (*Tu*)
Prees Heath—132 (*Tu, Th & F*), 175
Preston—153, 164
Prestbury—82
Prescot—164, 210, 221, 223
Prestatyn—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 223
Presteigne—30, 132, 164
Preston—82, 132, 152A, 153, 164, 210, 221, 223
Preston Docks—82, 164

Preston (Devon)—132, 164, 175.
Preston (Sussex)—30, 221
Preston Drove—175 (*M & Th*)
Prestwich—82, 161, 210
Princes Risborough—30 132
Princetown—132 (*W*, *M & W June to Sept*)
Prittlewell—30, 175
Prudhoe—153, 164
Puckeridge –30 (*Tu & F*), 221 (*Tu & F*)
Pudsey—153, 164, 175
Pudsey (Low Town)—164, 227
Pulborough—30, 221
Pulham Market– 30 (*Th*)
Pumpsaint—132 (*W*, and *M also during June, July, Aug & Sept*), 164 (*Th & Mon days*)
Purfleet—30 (*Tu. & F*).
Purley—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Purton—132 (*Th*)
Pwllheli—30, 132, 164, 175
Quarry Bank—164 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Queenborough—30 (*F*) 221 (*M & F*)
Queensbury –175, 227 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Queen's Ferry– 132, 164, 175
Quinton—30, 164
Quorn—164 (*Tu & F*), 221 (*Tu & F*)
Radcliffe– 82, 152, 153, 210, 221
Radcliffe on Trent–175 (*M*, *Tu*, *Th & F*).
Radford—30, 164, 175.
Radlett—30, 221
Radstock—132, 221
Radyr –175
Ramsford—221 (*Tu & F*)
Ramsham (Kent) –30
Ramsham (Essex)—30 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Ramsbill 221 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Ramsworth- 221
Ramsbottom—82 153, 223
Ramsbury—30 (*F*), 132 (*Th*)
Ramsey (Hunts)—30, 175.
Ramsey (I. of M)—132, 152, 153, 221
Ramsgate– 30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Rannoch—164
Rastrick—153
Ratcats—30, 164, 175
Ravenglass—82 (*W* & *F*)
Ravensthorpe–155, 164
Raven Meadows 153 (*Tu*), 164 (*Tu*)
Ravenlee—164 (*F*).
Rawdon—30, 164 227
Rawtenstall—82, 152(1, 153, 161 210,
Rayleigh—30 (*M*, *W*, *F* & *S*), 221 (*Tu*, *Th & S*)
Reading– 30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Redbourne –30 (*F*).
Redcar—30, 164, 175, 227
Reddish—82, 152, 210
Redditch—30, 132, 164.
Redhill—30, 132 164, 175, 221.
Redhead—132, 175, 221
Red Row—153 (*M*, *Tu*, & *F*),
Redruth—30, 132, 164, 175
Reepham– 30 (*M. & F.*).
Reeth—30, 164 (*M.*)
Reigate—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Repton—132 (*Tu & F*), 175 (*Tu & F*)
Resolven—30 (*W* & *S*), 132 (*M. & W*), 175 (*M*).
Retford—30, 164, 175, 221, 227
Rewse– 152
Rhayader) –30, 132, 164.
Rhiwbina—164
Rhodes—152, 210
Rhos—132 (*M*).
Rhosneigr—30, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221
Rhosllanerchrugog—132 (*M*), 164, 175
Rhosnesni—30 (*M & F*), 164 (*F. Oct – June, daily July Sept*), 175 (*Th also M and July to end Sept*)
Rhuddlan—30 (*F*), 164 (*F*), 175 (*F*).
Rhydlewis—132 (*Tu*), 164 (*W.*), 175 (*Tu*)
Rhyl—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Rhymney—30, 132
Ribchester—82 (*W*), 152(1 (*W & F.*)
Ricall—30 (*F*)
Richborough—175 (*F*)
Richmond (Surrey)—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Richmond (Yorks)—30, 132, 153, 164, 175, 227 (*S*).
Rickmansworth—30, 175, 221,
Riddings– 164 (*M*, *W* & *F*.)
Ringmer—30 (*Th*)
Ringwood—132, 164, 175
Ripley (Derbyshire)– 30, 164, 221
Ripley (Surrey)—132 (*F*), 221 (*F*)
Ripon—30, 132, 153, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Rippondu—132, 153
Rixton—30, 132, 161, 175.
Robiton—152(1, 164
Roath 30, 172, 164, 175.
Roath Park – 30
Robertsbridge—30 (*M & F*), 221 (*M & F*)
Robin Hood's Bay—30 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th*), 175 (*Th*)
Rochester—221 (*F*)
Rochdale—82, 153, 164, 210, 223, 227
Roche—30 (*Th & Fair Days*), 132 (*Tu*, *F & Fair Days*)
Rochester– 30, 132, 221
Rochford—30, 221 (*Th*).
Rock Ferry—153, 164, 221,
Rodley—164 (*M & F*)
Rolvenden—221
Romford– 30, 132, 164, 221,
Romiley 152(1, 210
Romsey—132, 164
Ross– 164 (*F*)
Ross– 30, 132, 164, 175
Rossett 164 (*F*), 175 (*F.*)
Rothbury—132, 153.
Rotherfield—30 (*M W & F*), 221
Rotherham—30, 164, 175, 183, 227
Rothwell (Rotherham) 164.
Rothwell (Leeds) 164 (*M*, *W*, *F* & *S*)
Rottingdean 30 (*Tu & F*), 221 (*Tu & F*), 132 (*Tu & F*)
Roundhay– 164
Rowlands Castle–30, 132 (*Th*),
Rowlands Gill– 132 (*daily exc. S*)
Rowsh—273 (*Tu & F*)
Royston (Herts)– 30, 132
Royston (Barnsdale) –30 (*M. & F*), 175 (*M & F*)
Ruabon—152(1, 164, 210, 223
Ruabon—164, 175.
Ruan Minor 30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*W.*)
Ruby)—30 (*M & F*)
Ruddington—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*M*, *Tu*, *Th. & F*).
Rudgwick—30, 132 (*Th*)
Rudham, East—30 (*F*)
Rufford—2.3 (*W & S*).
Rugby 30, 132, 164, 175
Rugeley– 82, 132, 175
Rumbly—30, 221
Rumney—132 (*Tu & F.*), 164
Runcorn—82, 164, 210, 221, 223
Runham—132, 164, 175
Rushden—30, 164, 175
Rushden—82, 164, 221, 223
Ruthin—30, 164, 175
Ryde (I. of W)—30, 132, 164, 175
Rye—132, 221
Ryhope—30, 164 (*Tu*, *W. & F*)
Ryton on Tyne–132
Sacrston—132
Saffron Walden—30, 132, 221.
St Agnes– 30 (*Tu*), 132 (*Tu. & F*)
St Albans– 30, 132, 164, 175, 221
St Anne's on Sea—82, 152(1, 153, 164, 210, 223
St Ann's Well Road –221
St Asaph– 30, 164, 175.
St Athan–30 (*Tu*)
St Austell—30, 132, 164, 175
St. Bees–82 (*Tu & F.*), 164 (*Tu & F.*), 221 (*Tu & Th.*).
St Blazey 30, 132.
St Brevard–30 (*Th*)
St Clears 30, 132, 164, 175.
St. Columb—30, 132
St Davd's—30 (*W.*), 132, 164.
St. Dennis–30 (*Tu. & F*),132 (*Tu & F.*).
St George's (Bristol) 132, 164, 221
St George's (Salop)—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
St Germains—30 (*Th.*).
St Helens (I. of W.) –132 (*Tu. & F.*).
St Helens—152(1, 164, 210, 221, 223
St Helen's (Swansea)—30, 132, 164
St Helier (Jersey)—30, 164
St Ives (Cornwall)—30, 132, 164, 175.
St Ives (Hunts) 30 132, 221
St. Johns (Worcest)– 132 (*Tu & F.*),
St John's Chapel– 30, 153 (*Tu & F.*).
St Just 30, 132
St Keverne 30 (*Tu*), 132 (*Tu.*).
St Leonards–30, 132, 164, 221
St Margarets at-Cliffe 132, 175, 221.
St Martin's (Shropshire) 164 (*F*)
St Mary Church–132, 164, 175.
St Mary Cray 153 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
St Mawes– 30 (*M & Th.*), 132 (*M.& Th.*),
St Neots 30, 132, 164, 221
St Peter in the Wood (Guernsey), 164 (*W*), 175 (*W*), 221
St Peter Port (Guernsey)—30, 164
St Peters (Broad Stairs) 132 (*M*, *W*, & *F*)
St Philips—132
St Sampson's (Guernsey) 164, 175, 221,
St Saviells 175
St Stephen in Brannell– 30 (*Tu*), 132 (*M. & Th*)
St Thomas, Exeter 132, 175
Salcombe 132, 164
Sale (Cheshire) 82 132, 152(1, 153, 210, 221, 223
Salehurst—221 (*F*).
Salford– 82, 152, 164, 168, 175, 210, 221, 223
Salisbury– 30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Saltaire 132, 164, 210
Saltash– 30, 132, 164
Saltburn– 164, 175
Saltersforth 152 164 (*F*).
Saltley– 30, 164 175.
Sampford Peverell 164 (*F.*).
Sandbach 30 82, 221, 223
Sandey Lead 164
Sandgate, Shorncliffe (Camp)– 132, 164,
Sandiacre 221
Sandiway 82 (*W & S*)
Sandon 82 (*W*) 175 (*W*)
Sandown– 30, 132, 164, 175
Sandwich 30, 132, 175, 221.
Sandy 30 132, 164
Sandycroft 164 (*F & F*)
Sark– 164 (*April to Sept weekly, out, to March monthly*), 175
Saron 30 (*Th*), 164 (*F*), 175 (*Th*)
Saundersfoot 30 (*F*), 161, 175 (*M*)
Sawbridgeworth 30, 221.
Sawston 132 (*F*), 175 (*F*)
Saxmundham 30, 132, 164
Scarboro' 30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Scarisbrick 82 (*W*, *F*, & *S*)
Scilly Islands 30, 132
Scissett 164 (*W & F*)
Scunthorpe 30 132 164, 175, 221, 227.
Seacombe 153 164, 221
Seacroft 0 (*M.*, *W* & *S*), 132 (*M*, *W*, & *S*).
Seaford 30, 132, 175
Seaforth– 164, 221
Seaham Harbour 30, 154, 164
Sea Houses 153
Seal –175 (*Th*).
Seamer, Scarborough 164 (*M.*), 175(*M.*).
Seascale 82 (*W.*, *Th & S*) 164 (*M & Th.*) 221.
Seaton (Cumberland) 164 (*F.*),
Seaton (Devon) –132, 164.
Seaton Delaval– 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sea View 132
Sedbergh– 82, 153, 164
Sedgefield– 132 (*Tu. & F*), 153
Sedgley 30,
Sedgley Park –82
Sefton Park– 174, 153, 164
Selby –30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Selly Oak– 30, 132, 164
Selsey– 30 (*F*; *Tu & F. July Sept.*), 221 (*Tu & F July-Sept.*).
Selston– 175 (*M & Th*).
Senghenydd—30 (*Tu., Th., F. & S*), 132 (*M*)
Sennybridge—30 (*W*), 132(*W.*), 164(*W.*), 175 (*W.*).
Settle—153, 164.
Seven Kings 221
Sevenoaks—30, 132, 164, 175, 221,
Seven Sisters (Neath)– 30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu. & F*)
Seymour Grove—82.

Shaftesbury—x32, x64, x75.
Shaldon—x32 (*Tu & F*), x75 (*Tu & F*).
Shalesmoor—x75.
Shalford—x32 (*Th*).
Shanklin—30, x32, x64, x75.
Sharp—x53 (*F*), x64 (*M & F*), 221 (*M & F*).
Sharlestone—30 (*M & F*)
Shaw pness Docks—x32
Shaw—82, x52i, x53, x64, 210 223
Shawford—x32 (*Tu & F*)
Sheerness—30, 221
Sheffield—30, 73, x32, x53, x64, x75 (*Ho*), 221, 223, 227
Shefford—30 (*M & Th*)
Shephe dwell—x32 (*W*), x75 (*F*)
Shepley—x64 (*Th*)
Shepperton—30
Shepshed—x64 (*daily ex S*), 221
Shepton Mallet—x32, x64 221
Sherborne—30, x32, x64, x75, 221
Sherburn Hill—x32 (*M*)
Sherburn in Elmet—x64 (*W & F*), 221 (*Th*)
Shere—x32
Sheringham—30, x32
Sherston—x32 (*F*)
Sherwood—x64, x75, 221
Shifnal—30, x32
Shildon—30, x64
Shiney Row—x53 (*M, W & F*)
Shipley—30 x32, x53, x64, x75, 227
Shipston on-Stour—x32, x64
Shipton under Wychwood—x64
Shirebrook—x64 (*M*), x75, 221 (*M, W & F*)
Shirehampton—x32 (*daily ex S*), x75 (*daily ex S*)
Shirley—x32, x64
Shirley (Warwick)—x32
Shoeburyness—30 (*M, Tu, Th & S*), 227 (*M, W, F & S*)
Sholeham—30, x32, x53 (*Th*), x64, 221
Shorncliffe—x32, x64, 221
Shortlands—30.
Shotley Bridge—x32, x53
Shottenhall—x32.
Shotton (Flint)—82 x32 x64 x75
Shotton Colliery—x64 (*W & F*)
Shrewsbury—30, x32 x64 x75 221
Shrivenham—x32 (*M. & F.*),
Shudehill—x53
Sible Hedingham—30 (*Tu & F*), 221
Sidcup—30, x32, x53, 221,
Sidmouth—30, x32, x75
Silby—30 (*Tu & F*), x64 (*daily except S*), 221 (*daily ex. S*)
Silecroft—82 (*Th*), x53 (*W*)
Silkswith—30 (*Tu & Th.*)
Silloth—82, x64
Silsden—x53, x75, 227 (*Tu. & F*)
Silverdale (Lancs)—82 (*M, W & F.*)
Silverdale (Staff)—82 (*Tu & F*)
Silverhill—x32, 221
Simon's Cross—210, 221 (*daily ex S*)
Sittingbourne—30, x53, x64, 221.
Skegness—30, x32, x64, x75
Skelmanthorpe—x53 (*M, W & F*), x64 (*M & F*)
Skelmersdale—x64, 221, 223.
Skelton—x75 (*S*)
Sketty—x32, x64
Skewen—30, x32, x64, x75
Skipton—x64 (*W*)
Slaithwaite—30, x53, x64 x75, 227
Sleetheads—x32, x64
Slenaid—30, x32 x64 x75
Slough—30, x32, x64, x75, 221
Slough Trading Estate—x32.
Smallbridge—x53
Small Heath—x32, x64, x75.
Smallthwaite—30 (*W*), 82 (*W*).
Smethwick—30, x32, x64, x75
Snaunton—30 (*F.*)
Snaith—30 (*Th*), x64 (*Th*)
Snenton—30, x64, x75 221
Snettisham—30 (*M & F*)
Snodland—x75 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu & F.*),
Soham—30, x32
Solihull—30, x32, x75
Solna—x32 (*W*)
Somercotes—x64 (*M & Th*), 221 (*M & F.*)
Somersham—30 (*F*), x32 (*F*)
Somerton—x32, 221
South Bank—30, x32, x64, 227. (*F*)
South Brent—30 (*W*), x32, x64 (*M, W & F*)
South Cave—x64
South Cliff—x64
South Elmsall—30, x64, 223
South Hetton—30 (*M & Th*)
South Kirkby—x64 (*M, W & F*).
South Milford—x64 (*F*)
South Molton—30, x32 x64 x75
South Moor—x32 (*M & F*), x53
South Normanton—30 (*M, Tu & F*), 221 (*M, Tu & F*)
South Ockendon—30 (*Tu. & Th*)
South Petherton—221
South Shields—30, x32, x53, x64, x75
South Shore (Blackpool)—82, x52i, x53 x64, 210 223, 227
South Wigston—x64, x75
South Zeal—x75 (*Tu & F*), x32 (*Tu & F*)
Southall—30, x32, x64, x75
Southam—x32, x64
Southampton—5, 30, 73 x32, x53, x64, x75, 221.
Southampton (Above Bar)—30 x32
Southampton Docks—30, x32, x64, x75, 221
Southborough—x32, x75, 221
Southend—30, x32, x64, x75, 221
Southminster—x64
Southport—82, x32 x52i, x53 x64, x75, 210, 221, 223
Southsea—30, x32, x64, x75, 221
South Teddington—30
Southwell—x75, 221
Southwick-on-Wear—x53, x64 (*M, W & F*)
Southwold (Sussex—30
Southwold—30, x32
Sowerby Bridge—x32 x53 x64, 227
Spalding—30 x32, x64, x75
Spaldington—30 (*M & Tu*), x32 (*W, Th & F*), 221 (*M, Th & S*)
Spen Moor—x32, x64
Spennymoor—x32 x53, x75
Spilsby—30, x32, x64
Spittal—30 (*M, F & S*), x53 (*daily except S*)
Splott—30, x32, x75.
Spofforth—x64 (*F*)
Spreyton—x32 (*mkt days*
Stackstolds—x52i, x53
Stagsden—30, 82, x32, x64, x75
Stainforth—30 (*Tu & F*)
Stainton—30 (*Th*), x53
Staines—30, x32, x75, 221
Stamford—x64 (*M*)
Standish—x64 (*M, W & F*)
Stanford-le Hope—30
Stanhope—30, x64
Stanley—30, x32, x53
Stannore—30, x32, 221
Stanningley—30, x64
Stanton Hill—30 (*Tu & F.*),
Stansted—30
Stansted Abbots—30, 221 (*F*)
Stapleford—30, x64 221
Staplehurst—221 (*Th*)
Staple Hill—x32, x64
Starbeck—30, 221
Stevenage—x32 (*M, W & F*), x75 (*M, W & F*)
Staveley—x64 (*M, W & F*), 221 (*Tu. & S*)
Staveley (Westmoreland)—82 (*M, W & F*), x53 (*M, W & F*)
Steeton—x53 (*Th & S.*), x64 (*M. & Th*)
Stevenage—30, x32, 221
Stevenage—30, x32
Stirchley—x32
Stockbridge—x32 (*Tu & F*), 221 (*Th*)
Stockingford—x64 (*W & S.*)
Stockport—82, x52i, x53, x64, x75, 210, 221, 223
Stockbridge—x64, x75
Stockyield—x53 (*W. & F*)
Stockton-on Tees—30 x32, x53, x64, x75, 227
Stockton Heath—82, 221
Stogumber—221 (*Th*)
Stoke—x32
Stoke Bishop—x32
Stoke cum cum—x32 (*Th*)
Stoke Ferry—30 (*M & F*)
Stoke sub Hamdon—x32 (*F*), 221 (*F*)
Stoke upon Trent—30, 82, x32, x64, x75
Stokes Croft—x32, x75, 221
Stokesley—x53, x64 x75
Stone (Staffs)—30, 82, x32 x64, x75
Stonedough—210
Stonehouse (Devon)—30, x32
Stonehouse (Glos)—x32 (*M W & F*) x75 (*F*)
Stoney Middleton—221 (*Th*), 223 (*F*)
Stony Stratford—x32, 221
Stoo renton—x32, 221
Stotfold—30 (*Th*)
Stoughton—x32 (*M*)
Stourbridge—30 x32 x64, x75.
Stourport—x32, x64
Stowmarket—30 x32 x75
Stow on the Wold—30, x32
Shaftesbury—30 (*F*)
Shuttington upon Arden—30, x32, x64, x75
Shutton—30 (*Tu*), x32 (*Tu*), x75 (*Tu & F*)
Sibert—x32, x64, 221
Silverhill Camp—x64 (*F*)
Sicelton—82, x64 223
Sidmouth—30, x32, 221
Sigmal—30 x32, x64, x75
Silsden—x64 (*daily ex S*)
Silverstone—x32, x75
Simonstone—x32 (*W*) x64 (*W*)
Sinal—210 (*M, W & F*)
Sudbury (Middlesex—30 (*Tu & F*)
Sudbury (Suffolk)—30, x32, x64 221
Sully—x64 (*Th*)
Summerfield—x32, x75
Summit—210 (*M, W. & F*)
Sunbury Common—30, x75
Sunbury on-Thames—30
Sunderland—30, 73, x32, x53, x64, x75
Sunningdale—30, 221
Sunninghill—30
Surbiton—30, x32, x64 x75 221
Surbiton Hill—30
Sutton (Cambs)—30 (*Tu & F*), x32 (*Tu & F*)
Sutton (Lancs)—221 (*Tu, Th & S*)
Sutton (Surrey)—30, x32, x64 x75 221
Sutton (Yorks)—227 (*M & F*), 223
Sutton-in-Ashfield—30, x64 x75 221
Sutton on Sea—30 (*M, W & F*) 132, x64 (*M, W & F*)
Sutton Bridge (Lincoln)—30, x32 (*M. & Th*), x75 (*Tu, Th & S*)
Sutton Coldfield—30, x32, x64, x75.
Sutton St James—x32 (*W*)
Sutton Scotney—x75 (*F.*),
Sutton Veny—x32
Swadlincote—30, x32, x64
Swaffham—30, x75
Swanley—x64 (*Tu*), x75 (*Tu*)
Swallownest—223 (*M & F*)
Swalwell—x32 (*Tu & F*)
Swanage—30, x32, x75, 221
Swanley—x57, 221
Swansea—30, x32, x64, 108, x75, 221.
Swansea Docks—30, x32, x64, 108.
Swanwick—30 (*Tu & F.*), x32 (*daily except S*)
Sway—x32 (*Tu & Th*)
Swindon—30, x32 x64, x75
Swinton (Lancs)—x52i, x53, x63 (*Tu & F*), 223
Swinton (Yorks)—x75, 227 (*W, Tu., Th & S*)
Syston—30, x64, x75
Tadcaster—30, x64, 221
Tadworth—30 (*M., W., Tu & S*), x32, 221 (*Tu & F*)
Taff's Well—x75.

Talgarth—30 132, 164, 175.
Talke 30—(*M*)
Talwrn—164 (*W & Four days*)
Talybont—30 (*Tu*), 164, 175 (*Tu*)
Talybont on Usk—30 (*M*), 132 (*alt M*), 164 (*Alt days*), 175 (*M, & Four Days*)
Talysarn—164
Tamworth—132, 164, 175
Tantobie—132 (*W*), 153
Tarleton 82 (*Tu & F*), 223 (*M & Th*)
Tarporley—82, 164, 175
Tarrant—221
Tarvin—132 (*M, W & F*)
Tattenhall—132 (*Tu & F*), 175 (*Tu & F*)
Taunton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Tavistock—30, 132, 164, 175
Teign—82 (*Tu & Th*)
Tehay—153 (*W*), 164 (*W*)
Teddington—30, 132, 221
Teignmouth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Tenby—132
Tenby Wells—30
Tenby—30, 132, 175
Tenterden—132, 221
Tetbury—132 164
Tewkesbury—132 164, 175
Thame—30 132, 221
Thames Ditton—30, 164
Thatcham—132 (*Tu & F*) 221 (*Tu & F.*)
Thaxted—30 (*M, W & F.*).
Theale—30 (*F*)
Thetford—175 (*1st W in month*).
Thetford—30, 132
Theydon Bois—30 (*F*)
Thirsk—30, 132, 164, 175, 227 (*M, Th & S*)
Thomastown—30 (*Tu & F*), 175 (*M & F*)
Thornaby on Tees—30, 132, 164, 175, 227
Thornbury—175, 221
Thorne—30 (*F*) 164, 221, 227
Thornes—175 (*M & F*)
Thorney—30 (*F*)
Thornhill Lees—164 (*M, W. & F*)
Thornley—30 (*Tu & S*), 153 (*Tu & F*)
Thornton Bradford—30
Thornton Dale—30 (*Tu June to Sept also F*) 221 (*W. & F*)
Thornton Heath—30, 164, 221
Thornton le Fylde—152A (*M, W. & F*), 164 (*M, W & F*)
Thorpe Bay—30, 132, 175
Thorverton—132 (*Th*), 175 (*Th*)
Threapston—30, 164, 175
Threekeld—153
Thurcroft—164 (*M & F*), 223 (*M & F.*)
Thurlstone—164 (*Th & S*)
Thurnscoe—164 (*M & F*), 175 (*M & F*)
Thurnscoe, East—164 (*M, W. & F*)
Tibshelf—221 (*Tu & F*).
Tickhurst—132 (*Tu & F*), 221 (*Tu & F*)
Tickhill—164 (*F*), 221 (*F*).
Tideswell—152A
Tidworth—132, 221
Tidworth Barracks—221
Tilbury Docks—30, 221 (*M, W. & F.*)
Tilehurst—164 (*Tu & F*)
Timperley—152A
Tingewick—164
Tinsley—164 (*daily ex S*), 175 (*daily except Sat*)
Tintagel—30 (*W only*), 132 (*F 1st March, Tu & F. April Sept*)
Tintern—30 (*Th*), 164 (*Th*), 175 (*M*),
Tipton—30, 132, 164
Tiptree—30 (*W & F*), 132 (*W & F*)
Tisbury—132 (*M & Th*), 175 (*M & Th*)
Titchfield—30 (*Tu & F*), 132 (*Tu. & F*), 175 (*Tu & F*)
Tiverton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Toddington—30 (*Th*)
Todmorden—82, 132, 153, 164, 210, 227
Tollesbury—30 (*W & Th*).
Tolworth—175
Tonbridge—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Tondu—164 (*Tu*)
Tonypandy—30, 132, 164, 175
Tonyrefail—30, 132.
Topsham—132, 175
Torpoint—30 132
Torquay—30, 132, 164, 175, 221,
Torre—132
Torrington—30, 132, 164, 175.
Totland—175
Totland Bay—132.
Totnes—30, 132, 164, 175
Tottedown—132, 221
Tottington—153 (*M, W & F*)
Totton—132
Towcester—164, 175
Towlaw—30, 153
Town Green—223 (*Tu*)
Tonyn—30 164, 175
Trafford Park—8—, 152A, 164, 210, 221 223
Tranmere—153, 164, 168, 175
Trawden—153
Trawsfynydd—30 164 175
Treastle—30 (*F*), 164 (*F*)
Tredegar—30, 132, 164
Trefriw—30 (*W*), 164 (*F*), 175 (*M*)
Tregaron—30, 132, 164 (*1st Tu*), 175
Tregarvan—164 (*F*)
Trehafod—30, 132, 164
Trehebert—30, 132 (*daily ex Th*), 164, 175 (*Tu & S*)
Treherbert Bettws—132 (*W*), 164 (*Th*)
Treorchy—30, 132, 164, 175 (*F*)
The Thames—30 (*Tu & F*), 175 (*M & Fourne*—132 (*M*), 164 (*F*)
Trewen—30 (*Tu*) 164 (*M. & F*), 175 (*F*)
Trimdon—30 (*M*)
Trimdon Grange—164 (*W*)
Trimsaran—132 (*W*), 164 (*Th*)
Tring—30, 164, 175
Trowbridge—30 (*M & F*), 132 (*M & F*)
Trowbeck—82 (*Th*) *Penrith*, 153 (*Auction Days*)
Trowbridge—30, 132, 164, 175.
Truro—30, 132, 164, 175
Tumble—132, 164
Tunbridge Wells—30, 132, 164, 175, 22
Tunstall—30, 132, 164, 175
Turton—223. (*F*)
Tuthury—30 (*Tu & F*), 132 (*M, W & F*)
Twyford—164 (*M &*), 221 (*M.*)
Twickenham—30, 164, 221
Twyford—30 (*Tu & F*), 175 (*Tu & F*)
Twyford (*Hants*) 175 (*Tu & F*), 164 (*Tu & F*),
Tycroes—30 (*M*), 132 (*W.*), 175 (*F*)
Tydweiliog—164 (*Tu*)
Tyldesley—152A, 210, 221
Tylorstown—30 (*Tu, Th & S*), 132 (*Tu, Th & S*), 164 (*Tu., Th & S*)
Tyne Dock 132, 153
Tynemouth—132
Tynewydd—30 (*Tu. & S*), 175 (*Tu & S*)
Tyseley—132, 164
Uckfield—30, 132, 221
Ulverston—132 (*W & S*), 221 (*F*)
Ulverley—164 (*F*), 175 (*F*)
Ulverston—82, 153, 164
Upholland—82 (*F*), 221 (*W*)
Upminster—30, 221
Upper Bangor—164, 175,
Upper Brighton (*Cheshire*)—221
Uppermill—82, 152A, 210
Upper Parkstone 132, 164, 221
Uppingham—30, 164
Upton—82 (*M, Th & S*), 153, 164.
Upton on Severn—132 164
Upwell—30 (*F ; Tu & F. July & Aug.*), 132 (*F*).
Urmston—153, 223
Usbaw Moor—132 (*Tu & F*).
Usk—30, 132, 164, 175
Ulloxeter—30, 132, 221, 223
Uxbridge—30, 132, 164, 221.
Ventnor—132, 164, 175
Verwood—132 (*M. & W*), 175 (*Tu*),
Vickerstown—82 (*M, W & S*), 153 (*Tu, Th & S*)
Vronwysgille—164 (*F*), 175 (*W.*).
Waddon (*Surrey*)—30.
Wadebridge—30, 132, 164
Wadhurst—132, 221.
Wainfleet—30, 132
Wainhouse Corner—30, (*F, M. & F before last Tu.*), 132 (*F*)
Wakefield—30, 132, 153 (*W.*), 164, 208 (*W.*), 175, 227
Walkden—82, 152A, 210 223,
Walker—153
Walker on Tyne 132
Walkley—164, 227
Wallasey—30, 82, 153, 164, 221.
Wallingford—30, 132, 221
Wallington—30, 132, 221
Wallington, Stafford Rd—30
Wallsend—30, 132, 153, 164
Walton)—132, 175, 221
Walsall—30, 132, 164, 175
Walsall Wood 164 (*M & Th*)
Walton—82 (*W & F*)
Waltham le Wolds—30 (*F*), 132 (*Tu & S.*)
Waltham—30 (*Tu*) (*M & S.*)
Waltham Abbey—132 (*Tu & F*), 164
Waltham Cross—30, 164, 221
Walton (*Liverpool*)—30, 153, 164, 221
Walton Village, Liverpool—30
Walton le Dale—82 (*Tu, Th & S*)
Walton on Thames—30, 132, 221
Walton on the Hill—132 (*Tu, F & S.*)
Walton on the Naze—30, 221
Wanstead—221
Wantage—30, 132, 221
Warboys—30 (*Th*), 132 (*F*)
Wardle—164 (*Th*)
Ware—30 221
Wareham—132, 175
Warren—30 (*Tu & F*), 175 (*W & S*)
Warrington—82, 153 (*W*), 153 (*W*)
Warsash—153
Warley—30 (*Tu & F*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*)
Warlingham—175
Warminster—30, 132, 164, 175
Warrington—82, 153, 164, 175, 210, 221
Warsop—175, 221
Warwick—30, 132 164 175.
Washford—221 (*F*).
Washington Station—132 (*M, Th & S*)
Watchet—132, 221
Watchgate—132 (*F*)
Waterfoot—153, 153, 210
Watergrasshill—30
Watermeadow—132
Watermouth—132
Waterhouses (*Liverpool*)—82, 153, 164, 221.
Watchouse—132, 164, 175.
Watford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Watford Junction—30, 221
Watlington Downe—164, 175, 227 (*M. W., F & S*)
Watlington—132
Watton (*Norfolk*)—30, 132, 175 (*W.*).
Watton at Stone—221 (*F*)
Watterille—164 (*M & Th*)
Waverlee—153, 221
Waddstone—30, 132
Wavenhead—30, 132.
Waste—152A, 210, 221.
Wavenhame—82 (*M. & Th.*), 210 (*M & Th.*), 221 (*M. & Th*)
Wednesbury—132, 164,
Wednesday—132 (*M, W & F*), 221 (*M., W & F*).
Weedon—132 (*Th*), 175 (*S*)
Week St Mary—30 (*Tu.*), 132, 175 (*3rd Tu.*).
Weeton—82 (*F*), 152A (*F*)
Welling—30, 153.
Wellesbourne—30 (*Tu. & F*), 132 (*Tu. & F*), 164 (*Tu & F*).
Wellington—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Wellington (*Salop*)—30, 132, 164, 175.
Wellington (*Somerset*)—132 (*H.O*), 164, 175, 221
Wells (*Norfolk*)—30.
Wells (*Somerset*)—132, 164, 221.
Wellswood—132
Welshpool—30, 132, 164, 175
Welwyn Garden City—30, 164.
Wem—30, 175.
Wembley—30, 132, 164
Wendover—175.
Wenlock—132, 153
Wenvelh—132, 164.
Wesham—132, 164.
West Auckland—164 (*Tu & S.*).
West Bognor—30
West Bowling—132
West Bromwich—30, 153, 164, 221.
West Battenwick—164 (*Tu.*).
West Calverth—153
West Dulsbury—132, 153, 223.

West Drayton—30
West Gorton—22x
West Hagley—x32, x64 (M) [227
West Hartlepool—30, x32, x53, x64, x75,
West Hartpree—22x (W & S)
West Kirby—x32, x53, x64, x75, 22x
West Lexington—x32 (F)
West Malling—x75, 22x (Tu, F & *)
West Melton—x64 (Tu & S)
West Meon—x75 (M, W & F)
West Mersea—30 (Tu, F & S)
West Monkseaton —x32
West Moors—x32, x75 (M & Th)
West Pelton—x32 (M & Th)
West Southbourne—30, x32, x64, x75, 22x
West Tarring—x32
West Thurrock—30 (M, W & F), x32 (M, W & F)
West Wickham—22x (Th)
West Worthing—30, x32, x64 x75, 22x
Westbourne—30, x32, x64, x75, 22x
Westbury (Wilts)—30, x32
Westbury on Trym—x32, x75, 22x
Westcliff on Sea—30, x32, x64, x75, 22x
Westcott—x32 (F)
Westerham—22x
Westgate on-Sea—x32, 22x
Westham, Pevensey—30
Westhoughton—x52, 210, 22x
Weston Point—22x
Weston Rhyn—x64 (Tu.)
Weston-super-Mare—30, x32, x64, x75,
Westonzoyland—x32 [22x
Wetheral—82 (M & F), x64 (M, W & F)
Wetherby—x64, x75
Weybridge—30, x32, 22x
Weymouth—30, x32, x64, x75, 22x.
Whaley Bridge—82, x52, 223
Whalley—x52, x53
Whalley Range—x53
Wheathampstead—30 (Th)
Wheatley—30 (M. & F)
Wheatley Hill—30 (Tu & F)
Whetstone—30, 22x
Whickham—x32 (Tu & F)
Whitby—30 x64, x75, 227
Whitchurch (Bucks)—30, x32, x75
Whitchurch (Hants)—x32 (W, H & F), 22x (M, W & F), x64 (M, W & F)
Whitchurch (Salop)—30, 82, x32, x64, x75
Whitefield—x52, x53 [22x
Whiteharven—20, 60, 82, x32, x64, x75,
Whitewell Bottom—x52 (M, W, & F), x53 (M, W & F)
Whitland—30, x32, x64, x75
Whitley Bay—0, x32, x53, x64, x75
Whitmore Reans—x32
Whitstable—30, x32, 22x
Whittington Barracks—x64 (F)
Whittington Moor—22x (Th)
Whittington (Notts)—x64 (Th)
Whittlesea—30, x75
Whittle le Woods—82 (W & S), 223 (Tu & F)
Whitton (Middx)—x64 (M, W, & F)
Whitwell—x75 (M & F)
Whitwick—x64 (daily ex. S), 22x (daily ex. S)
Whitworth—82, 210
Whyteleafe—x32
Wibsey—x75
Wicker—x64
Wickersley—x64 (Tu, Th & S), x75 (Tu, Th & S)
Wickford—30 (M, W & F), x64 (M. & Th), x75 (M. & F)
Wickham (Hants)—30 (Tu. & F), x32 (Tu & F)
Wickham Market—30 (W), x32 (W)
Wickhambrook—x32 (F)
Widnes—x53, x64, x75, 210, 22x
Wigan—82, x52a, x53, x64, 210, 22x 223
Wigston Magna—30, x64
Wigston, South—x64
Wigton—82, x52, x53, x64
Willaston—30 (F), x64 (W)
Willenhall—x32, x64
Willingham 30 (F), x32 (F, also Tu [June-Oct)
Willington—x53, x64
Willington Quay—x32, x64
Willston—x32 (daily ex S), 22x
Wilmslow—82, x64, 210, 223
Wilpshire—x52
Wilsden—30 (M, W & F)
Wilton—x32, x64
Winnow—x32, x64, x75
Wincanton—x32, 22x
Winchcomb—x32
Winchelsea—x32 (F), 22x (Th)
Winchester—30, x32, x64, x75, 22x
Windsor—227 (M, W, F & S)
Winlaton—x32, x64, x75, 22x
Winscombe—30, x32, x64, x75, 22x
Winsford (Somerset)—x75 (x5f Tu Winter months Tu Mar Sept)
Winsford (Cheshire)—210, 22x
Winslow—x32
Winster—223 (W & S)
Winteringham—x64 (Tu)
Winterton—x64 (W & S)
Winton—30, x32, x64, x75, 22x
Winksworth—x32, 22x
Wisbech—30, x32, x64, x75
Witham—30, x32, x64
Witham Hall—x64, x75
Witheridge—x32 (M, W & F), x75 (3rd M in month & Fair Days)
Withernsea—x64
Withington—82, x52a, 210, 223
Withy Grove—0z, x53
Witley—x32 (M & Th), 22x (F)
Witney (Oxon)—30, x32, x64
Witton—x64
Wivelscombe—x32, x75, 22x
Wiveliscombe—30 (W & F), 22x (W)
Woburn—30 (M & F), 22x (M & F)
Woburn Sands—30 (M, W & F), 22x (M, W & F).
Woking—30, x32, x64, x75, 22x
Woking Village—x32 (M. & Th)
Wokingham—30, x64, 22x
Wollaston—x32 (S), x64 (F), x75 (F)
Wolsingham—30, x53, x64
Wolstanton—30, 82, x32
Wolverhampton—30, 73, x32, x64, x75
Wolverton—30 (daily ex S), x32
Wombwell—30, x64, x75, 227 (M., Tu & S)
Woodbridge—30, x32, x75
Woodbury—x32 (Th), x53 (Th).
Woodford—30 x64, 22x
Woodford Halse—30 (Tu. & F)
Woodford Station—x64
Woodhall Spa—30 (M., Tu, Th & F), x32, x64
Woodhouse—x64
Woodhouse Eave.—x64 (W & F), 22x (W & F),
Woodley—210 (M, W & F)
Woodnesby—x64
Woolsey—x32 (and Th. in month)
Woolsthorpe (Sleaford)—30
Woolstone—30 x75
Woolwich—x32 (F) x64 (F)
Woolwich Dockyard—30
Woolwich Common—30
Woore—40, x52
Wootton—x32, x64
Wootton—x53, x64
Wootton—30 x32 x64 x75, 22x.
Worcester—82 (F) 22x (F)
Wootton Bassett—30, x32, x64 x75.
Worcester—30, x32 x64, x75
Worcester Park—x32.
Wordsley—x64
Workington—60, 82, x32 x53, x64, x75,
Worksop—30, x64, x75, 22x 227 [22x
World—x32 (Tu & F), 22x (Tu & F).
Worthing—30, x32, x64, x75, 22x
Wotton under Edge—x32, x75
Wragby—x64 (F)
Wrea Green—82 (Tu & F)
Wrekenton—x53 (M & F)
Wrenbury (Cheshire)—30 (alt Tu & S), 82 (Tu & S)
Wrentham—30 (Tu & F)
Wrexham—30, 82, x32, x53, x64, x75, 22x,
Wrington—x32 (Tu & F), 22x (Tu & F)
Wrotham—22x (Tu & F) [F)
Wroughton—x32 (F) x64 (M & F).
Wroxham—30 (M, W & F),
Wyke—x53
Wylam—30
Wymondham—30 x32 (M & Th), x64
Wyre—x32 [223
Wyre Dock (Fleetwood—82, x52a, x64,
Wyresdale—30 (W & F), 22x (W)
Yaxlam—x75 (M, F & *)
Yarmouth (Norfolk)—30, x32, x64, x75,
Yarmouth (I. of W)—x32, [22x
Yate—x75 (Tu)
Yatton—x32 (M, Tu, Th & F), 22x (M, Tu, Th & F)
Yeadon—30, 22x
Yealmpton—x32 (4th M monthly)
Yeldham—30 (M)
Yelverton—30 (M, W & F) x32 (M, W & F) x64 (M, W & F)
Yeovil—x75(*)
Yeovil—30 x32, x64 x75 22x
Ynysddu—30 (Th)
Ynyshir—30 (M, Tu., F & S), x32 (M & F) x64 (M, Tu, F & S)
Ynysybwl—30 (W & S)
York—30, 73, x32, x53, x64, x75, 22x, 227
York Town (Surrey)—30
Youlgreave (or Bakewell)—223
Yoxford—30 (Tu & F), x32 (M & F.)
Ysgutty Ifan—x64 (Th)
Ystalyfera—30, x32, x64
Ystrad (Cardiganshire)—30 (alt Th.), x32 (alt Th), x64 (odd days), x75 (alt Th)
Ystradfelfach—x64 (Market days).
Ystradgynlais—30, x32, x64
Ystrad-Mynach—30, x32, x75

Scottish Banks.

Aberchalder—x76
Aberdeen—26, 40, 60, 68, x73, x76 (H O), x93, 21x
Aberdour—68, x73.
Aberfeldy—26, 60, 68, 21x
Aberfoyle—26
Aberlour—x76, 21x.
Ablington—68.
Aboyne—x76
Airdrie—26, 40, 60, 68, x73, x93.
Alexandria. 26, 40, 60, 68.
Alford—x76
Alloa—40, 60, 68, x73, x93, 21x
Alness—68
Alva—60, 68, 21x
Alyth—x76, x93
Annan—26, 40, 68, x93.
Anstruther—60, 68, x73, x76
Arbroath—26, 40, 60, 68, x73, x76, x93.
Ardgay—26
Ardrishaig—60, 21x
Ardrossan—26, 60, x93, 21x
Armadale (Lanarkshire)—68, x93.
Auchinblae—x76
Auchinleck—60, x93
Auchterarder—26, 21x.
Auchtermuchty—26 21x
Auemore—26.
Auchterarder—26
Ayr—26, 40, 60, 68, x73, x76, x93, 21x
Ayton—68, x93
Ballieston—60.
Ballater—40
Ballachulish—x93 (W & F)
Ballantrae—68.
Balluter—x76, 21x
Banchory—x76, 21x
Banff—68, x73, x76, 21x
Bannockburn—x73.

Birkhall—20 76, 273 xxx
Birrhill—xxx
Bothwell—68, 3 193 xxx
Bourtreehill—26
Brandon—26, 68
Bridge of Allan—26, 68
Bridge of Earn—26 (*M & W*), 40 (*Tu & Th*)
Bridge of Weir—60, xxx
Broadford—20
Brodick—26, 193
Broxburn—179
Brunstane Farm—68 176, 193.
Buchlyvie—20 60
Buckhaven—68, 193
Buckie—26, 60, 68, 176, 193, xxx
Burghead—20
Burnbank—60
Burntisland—68, 273
Callander—26, 63, 193
Cambuslang—60, 69, 273
Cameron—25, 60
Campbeltown—2 , 60, 68, 193, xxx.
Campsie—193
Cardenden—193
Carluke—40, 273
Carnoustie—26, 273, 276
Carr Bridge—26 (*M & Th in summer, M in winter*), 193 (*Tu*)
Carnwath—63
Carrutherstown—60 (*M. & S*)
Castleton—62
Castle Douglas—26, 40, 60, 68, 273, 193, xxx
Castletown—68, 276
Cathcart—20, 193
Cathcrine—193
Catterlyke—273.
Chirnside—68
Clarkston—40
Clelland—68.
Clydebank—40 60, 68 273, 193, xxx
Coatbridge—26, 40, 60, 68, 273, 276, 193, [xxx
Cockenzie—193
Coldingham—68 (*Tu*), 193 (*Tu*).
Coldstream—26, 40
Colmonsell—68
Colinton—61
Colmonell—63 (*M & Th*), xxx (*W. & F.*).
Comrie—68, 276
Corstorphine—26
Cowgate, Aonos—26, 273, xxx
Cowdenbeath—60, 68, 273, 193.
Crail—60, 68
Crieff—26, 40, 60 66, 276, xxx.
Cromarty—26, 68
Croston Bay—276
Cullen—276, xxx
Culls—276
Cumbernauld—193
Cumnock—276
Cupar—26, 40, 60 68, 273, 193, xxx.
Dalbeattie—60, 68, xxx
Dalkeith—60, 68, 273, 193.
Dalmally—68 (*Tu*).
Dalmellington—193
Dalmuir—40, 193
Dalry (Ayrshire)—40, 60, 273
Dalry (Kirkcudbright)—xxx
Darvel—60, xxx
Davidson's Mains—68
Denny—26, 60, 68
Dennyloanhead—26, 68, 273, 276, 193
Dollar—60
Donne—68
Dornoch—26, 276
Douglas (Lanark)—68
Doune—68, xxx
Drybrun—40, 60
Drummore—60
Drymen—193
Dufftown—68, 276
Dumbarton—5, 40 60 68 xxx
Dumfries—26, 40, 60, 68 273, 276, 193, xxx
Dunbar—26, 40, 68
Dunbeath—68 (*Tu*)
Dunblane—26, 68 xxx
Dundee—5, 40 60, 68, 273, 276, 193, xxx
Dundonald—5, 40, 60, 68, 273, 276.
Dunkeld—26, xxx [193, xxx
Dunlop—60.
Dunoon—xxx
Duns—26, 40, 68, 273, 193
Dunvegan—273
Durness (Edinburgh)—276
Dyce—26
Easdale—60 (*Tu & Th*)
East Kilbride—60
East Linton—273
Edinburgh—68 (*W & S*)
Eccleefechan—193
Kent—276
Edinburgh—5, 26 (*H O*), 30, 40 (*H O*), 60, 68 (*H O*), 70, 273 (*H O*), 276, 193 (*H O*), xxx (*H O*)
Edzell—273, xxx
Elderslie—40 (*M , W. & F*)
Elgin—26, 40, 60, 68, 273, 276, 193, xxx
Elie—60, 273
Ellon—276, xxx.
Errol—xxx
Eskbank—26
Inemouth—68, 193
Evanton—193 (*Tu & F*)
Falkirk—26, 40, 60, 68, 273, 276, 193, xxx
Falkland—40
Fauldhouse—273
Fettercairn—276
Fife Keith—276
Finnieston—276
Fochabers—276, xxx
Forfar—26, 40, 60, 68, 273, 276, 193, xxx
Forres—26, 40, 273, 276, 193
Fortrose—26
Fort Augustus—26
Fort William—26, 40, 273 193
Fraserburgh—26, 60, 68, 276, xxx
Frenchie—40 (*W*)
Fraserburgh—276.
Fyne—276
Gairloch—26
Galashiels—26, 40, 60, 68, 273, 193
Galston—40, xxx
Gardenstown—68, 276.
Gartcosh—60
Gatehouse—26, xxx
Giffnock—60, 68
Girvan—40, 68, 273, 193, xxx
Glamis—193
Glasgow—5, 26, 40, 60 (*H O*), 68, 73 (*H O*), 273, 276, 193, xxx (*H O*)
Glenagnock—60, 273.
Glenlivet—276.
Glenluce—273.
Glen Urquhart—26.
Golspie—40, 276
Gorebridge—26.
Gourock—40, 60, 277 xxx
Govan—26, 40, 60, 68 273, 193, xxx
Grahamston—26, 68
Grangemouth—26, 40, 60, 68, 193, xxx
Grantou—193
Grantown-on-Spey—26, 273, 193
Grants' House—68 (*W*), 193 (*Tu*)
Greenlaw—193. [xxx
Greenock—26, 40, 60, 68, 273, 276, 193,
Greenock, West End—26, 68, 273, 193
Gretna Green—60, 68 (*Tu & Th.*)
Gullane—26
Haddington—26, 40, 68, 193
Dalbeck—26
Hamilton—30, 40, 60, 68, 273, 276, 193, xxx
Hawthill—68
Hawick—26, 40, 68, 273, 276, 193
Helensburgh—26, 60, 64, 273, 193, xxx
Helmsdale—40
Holytown—60
Hopeman—26
Howmains (Mearns)—276
Huntly—40, 68, 276, 193, xxx.
Innellan—60
Inverbervie—26, 40
Inverk—68 276
Invergarry—273, xxx
Invergordon—276 (*M & Th*)
Invergordon—60, 68 276
Inverkeithing—60, 273
Invermoriston—26 (*2nd F in month*)
Inverness—26, 40, 60, 63, 273, 276, 193, xxx
Inverurie—68, 276, xx
Irvine—40, 60, 61, 193, xxx
Jedburgh—26, 30, 68, 273, 193
Johnstone—40 60 273, 193, xxx.
Juniper Green—68
Keith—68 276, 193, xxx
Kelso—26, 40, 68, 273, 193
Kelty—68, 193
Kemnay—276
Kenmoray—68
Kilbarchan—60
Kilburnie—60, 273
Kildrummy—276
Killearn—40 (*Tu & F*)
Killin—26 xxx
Kilmacolm—68, 193
Kilmarnock—26, 40, 60, 68, 273, 276, 193, xxx
Kilmarnock (Riccarton)—63, xxx
Kilsyth—273, 193
Kilwinning—60, 68, 193
Kinneddar—xxx
Kinghorn—40
Kingussie—xxx (*Tu*).
Kingussie—26, 40
Kinlochleven—26, 193
Kinloch Rannoch—26
Kinross—40, 60, 193
Kintore—276
Kippen—26.
Kirkcaldy—26, 40, 60, 68, 273, 276, 193, xxx
Kirkconnel—40
Kirkcudbright—26, 63, 273
Kirkintilloch—68 273, 193
Kirkmichael—20
Kirkliston—68 (*Tu & F*), 193 (*M , W & F*)
Kirkwall—26, 63, 277, 276, 193 xxx.
Kyle—40 (*Tu & F*), 60 (*Tu & F*)
Kyrenium—26, 40 273, 193, xxx
Kyle—26, 68
Kyleakin (Skye)—68 (*Once a month*).
Ladybank—68, xxx
Largo (Lower)—26 (*W.*).
Larne—26
Lamlash—26
Lanark—40, 60, 68, 193
Langholm—40, 273.
Larbert—60, 68
Largs—273
Largoward—68 (*W*)
Largs—40, 193 xxx.
Larkhall—68, 193, xxx
Lasswade—26
Lauder—20
Laurencekirk—68, 276.
Leith—26, 40, 60, 68, 273 276 193, xxx
Leith Walk—26, 40, 60, 273, 193, xxx.
Lenzie—68, 273
Lerwick—68, 276, xxx
Leslie—xxx
Lesmahagow—40, 193
Lewes—40, 68, 273, 193.
Lanarkhouse—40, 68, xxx
Lauchland—40, 68.
Lochboisdale—68
Lochearnhead—26

Lochee—178, 193
Lochend—68
Lochgelly—68 211
Lochgilphead—60, 211
Lochmaben—63
Lochmaddy—26
Lochmaben—173
Lochmaben—178
Lochwinnoch—173
Lockerbie—26, 60, 68, 193
Longside—176
Lonmay—176
Lossiemouth—26 63, 176
Lumphanan—176
Lybster—68 176
Macduff—26 176, 211
Mallaig—26, 173 (*Th.*)
Markinch—68 193
Marshall—40 193, 211
Maxwelltown—60
Maybole—68, 193, 211
Meadowside—211 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Melrose—40, 68, 193
Methil—40 68, 173, 193.
Methlick—176
Methven—26 (*W*)
Milnathort—60
Milnbank—60
Milnport—211
Milnathort—40 (*M* & Special Sale Days) 60, 68
Milngavie—26, 193
Minnigaff—176
Moffat—26, 40, 211.
Monifieth—211
Monkton—193
Montrose—26, 40, 68, 173, 176, 193
Motherwell—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Mull of Oa—26, 68
Muirkirk—60
Musselburgh—193
Nairn—26, 40, 173, 176, 193
Neilston—60
Nethybridge—40
New Aberdour—211 (*Fr* & *F*)
Newburgh (*Aberdeen*)—176
Newburgh (*Fife*)—68, 176
Newcastleton—40
New Cumnock—26, 68
New Deer—176
New Galloway—60
Newhaven (*Edin.*)—193
Newmains 60
Newmill—176
Newmills—68 (*M*, *alt F* & *S*)
Newmilns—60, 68 193
New Pitsligo—68, 211
Newport—60, 211
Newtonmore—26 (*June-Oct.*), 40 (*F*) (also *Tu*, *June-Oct*)
New Stevenston—60
Newtongrange—68
Newton Stewart—40, 60, 68, 173, 193
Newtown St. Boswells—40, 68 (*alt M* & *special sale days*), 193
Norrieve—193 (*M* & *F*)
North Berwick—40, 60, 68
Oban—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193
Old Deer—176
Old Kilpatrick—60
Old Meldrum—176
Paisley—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211
Partick—26, 40 60, 68, 173, 193, 211
Pathhead—68, 173
Peebles—211 43 63
Penicuik—60, 68
Perth—26 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211
Peterhead—60, 63 173, 176, 211
Pitlochry—26, 63, 211
Pittenweem—60, 173
Polloksbaws—40, 60, 68, 193
Polmont—40
Port Ellen—193
Port Glasgow—26, 60, 193, 211
Portobello—176
Port William—40
Portknockie—176, 211
Portobello—60, 68, 173, 193
Portpatrick—40 (*Th.*), 193 (*W*)
Portree—20, 173, 176
Portsoy—176, 211
Prestonpans—68, 193
Prestwick—26, 60, 193, 211
Renfrew—40, 68, 193, 211
Renton—60 (or *S*)
Rhynie—68, 176
Rosehearty—211
Roseneath—68 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Roslin—40 (*M*, *W* & *F*)
Rosyth—60
Rothes—20, 176
Rothesay—26, 40, 60, 193 (*& S*)
Rothienorman—176
Rothesholm—60 68, 173, 193
St Abbs—68 (*Th.*), 193 (*Tu*)
St Andrews—26, 40, 60, 68, 193 (*& S*)
St Boswells—40, 173, 193 (*Tu*, *Th*
St Margaret's Hope—211
St Monance—60, 173
Saltcoats—26, 173, 193
Sandbank—60 (*F*)
Sanquhar—40, 211
Sauchie—176
Scarborough—63 (*Tu* & *F*), 211 (*Tu* & *F*)
Selkirk—26
Selkirk—40, 68, 173, 193
Shettleston—60, 211
Shotts—68, 173
Skelmorlie—60
Slamannan—26
South Queensferry—60
Stenhousemuir—60, 68
Stevenston—26, 40, 60 193
Stewarton—40 60 193, 211
Stirling—26, 40, 60, 68 173, 176, 193, 211
Stonehaven—20, 68 176
Stonehouse—211
Stonehaven—68 (*M* & *F*), 173.
Stornoway—26 40, 173
Strachan—211 (*Th.*)
Stranraer—40, 60 68, 173, 193, 211
Strathaven—20, 63, 193, 211
Strathdon—176
Strathmiglo—26
Stratheyre—26 63 (*daily June Sept M* & *F Oct Wed*)
Strathven—63, 176
Stromness—68 173, 211
Stronie—60 (*W*)
Stronsay—68 (*June-Aug.*), 211 (*during Season*)
Tain—26, 40, 63, 173 176
Tarbert (*Loch Fyne*)—60, 211
Tarbert (*Harris*)—26
Tarland—176, 211
Tarves—176
Tayport—176
Thornhill—40, 211
Thornhill (*Perth*)—26 (*M*).
Thornton—211 (*W*), 68
Thurso—20, 40 63, 173, 176, 193
Tobermory—193
Tillicoultry—40 60 211
Tobermory—60, 176
Tollcross—60, 173 211.
Tomintoul—63, 176
Torphins—176
Tranent—68, 193
Troon—40, 60, 68, 211
Turriff—40, 68 176, 211
Uddingston—26, 40
Udny—176
Ury—25 (*one a month*).
Ullapool—173
Uphall—40, 68
West Calder—68
West Kilbride—60 68, 193
West Linton—26
Whaffet—60
Whithorn—68
Whitemuir—40, 60
Whitburn—60, 193
Whiting Bay—26, 193
Wick—26, 40, 68, 176, 211
Widnes—40, 60, 173
Wishaw—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Yoker—68

Banks in Northern Ireland.

The Numbers represent the names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 403-410.
(H O.) signifies the Head Office, an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Ahoghill—178 (*F*)
Antrim—32, 178, 206
Ardglass—32 (*M* *), 178 (*W* & *F*), 206 (*F*)
Armagh—211, 32, 115, 178, 183, 206
Ballycastle—178 (*F*), 206 (*Tu* *)
Ballymena—32, 178, 206
Ballymoney—32, 178, 206
Banbridge—32 (*F* *), 178 (*Tu* *), 183 (*M*)
Belfast—211, 32 (*H O*), 73, 165, 168 178 (*H O*), 183, 206 (*H O*)
Bessbrook—32 (*W* *), 168 (*M* *), 178 (*W* *)
Belleek—168 (*Th.*), 178 (*Th* *), 183 (*Th* & *)
Bessbrook—178
Boardmills—32 (*2nd* & *4th S*)
Brookeborough—178 (*F*), 206 (*Tu*)
Bushmills—32
Caledon—32
Carlingford—32 (*Tu F* & *)*, 178 (*Th*)
Carnmoney—32 (*F*)
Carrickfergus—32 (*Tu* *), 178
Carrickmore—165 (*F*) 178 (*F*), 206 (*2nd* & *last F*)
Castlederg—32 (*W* & *1st M*), 178 (*W* & *1st M*)
Castlederg—115, 206
Castlerock—178 (*W*)
Castlewellan—165 (*M F* &*), 178, 183, 206
Claudy—178
Clogher—206
Cloughey—32 (*Th*)
Cloughmills—211 (*W*), 32 (*W* *).
Coagh—32 (*Tu*), 206 (*W*).
Coalisland—32, 183, 206 (*F*)
Coleraine—211, 32, 173, 183, 206
Comber—178, 206 (*Tu* & *F*)
Cookstown—211, 32, 115, 206
Crossmaglen—32, 178 (*M* *), 206 (*W*)
Crossmaglen—32, 115
Cromlin—206
Cushendall—173
Cushendun—178 (*)
Derrygonelly—32 (*W* *)
Derrylin—165 (*2nd* & *4th S*), 206 (*1st* & *3rd W*)
Dervock—32 (*Tu* *), 178 (*), 206 (*Tu*)
Donagh—178 (*W*)
Donaghadee—178 (*Tu*) 206
Donaghmore—178 (*F*)
Donemana—178 (*F*), 206 (*F* *)
Downpatrick—32, 165, 178, 206
Draperstown—168 (*W* & *F*), 178 (*W.* *), 200
Dromara—178 (*Tu* *), 206 (*Tu* *)
Dromore (*Co Down*)—178, 206 206
Dromore (*Co Tyrone*)—165, 178 (*M* *)

Irvinegana—265 (*Th* *), 178 (*M & Th*), 283 (*Th* *)
Dungannon—32, 165, 178, 183, 206
Downpatrick—168 (*Tu & S*), 178
Dradoy—32 (*M*)
Dunmurry—205 (*M*)
Edenmore—178
Enniskillen—214, 32, 183, 165, 205
Feeny—178 (*)
Fintona—215, 178, 206 (*F*)
Forkenstown—178, 205 (*F*)
Garvagh—178 (*Tu & F*), 206
Gilford—32 (*W*), 178 (*F*)
Glenarm—32
Greenny—178 (*Th*)
Gortin—206
Hall's Mouth—178
Hillsboro—32 (*and Tu*), 215, (*Tu*)
Irvinestown—178, 206
Kenady—215, 178
Kesh—32, 178
Kilkeel—32, 165, 183
Killeter—215 (*), 206, (*)
Killinchy—32
Killough—178 (*W*)
Killubea—214 (*), 183 (*)
Killulagh—178, (*) 206.
Kilrea—32, 168 (*W & Th*), 178
Kirkcubbin—32, 200
Lack—178 (*F*)
Larne—32, 178, 205
Limavady—32, 168, 178, 206
Lisbellaw—206 (*W*)
Lisburn—32, 178, 206
Lisnaskea—214, 206

Londonderry—214, 32, 215, 165, 168, 178, 183, 206
Loughgall—178 (*Th*)
Lowtherhall—178 (*Tu* *)
Lurgan—214, 32, 178, 206
Maghera—178, 206
Magherafelt—214 (*M & Th*), 32, 168, 178, 206
Magheramorne—178 (*F*)
Markethill—32, 206 (*F*)
Matlock—206 (*Tu*)
Mourne—178 (*F*), 206 (*F* *)
Moneymore—?
Monsoll—178 (*F* *)
Moy—214 (*), 32 (*not F in month*), 206
Mullaghbawn—178 (*Th*)
Newcastle (Co. Down)—178, 183 (*Tu. & F*), 206 (*Tu & F*)
Newry—214, 32, 165, 178, 183, 206
Newtownards—214, 32, 178, 206
Newtownbutler—178 (*M & F & **)
Newtownhamilton—206
Newtown Stewart—214 (*M*), 178
Omagh—214, 32, 165, 178, 183, 206
Park—178 (*)
Plumbridge—205 (*Th*)
Pomeroy—165 (*Tu & *), 178 (*Tu*), 205 (*Tu & W*)
Portadown—214, 32, 178, 183, 206
Portaferry—32, 178
Portarlington—32 (*F*), 178 (*S*), 206 (*M*)
Portglenone—178
Portrush—32, 178,
Portstewart—32 (*June & Sept., M, W. & F, July & Aug., daily except S, Oct. May, Tu & F*), 178 (*Tu & F*).
Pomtzpass—32 (*W & *), 205, 178 (*W & **)
Randalstown—178, 206 (*W*)
Rathfriland—32, 215, 206.
Rock—215 (*)
Rosslea—178 (*W **)
Rostrevor—206 (*W* *)
Sandhead—32, 178 (*M, W & F*)
Saintfield—32, 178 (*M, W & F*)
Stewartstown—32, 215, 165, 178, 183, 206
Strabane—32, 215, 165, 178, 183, 206
Strand—178 (*Th*)
Stranraer—32 (*W*), 178 (*M & Tu*)
Stranmore—178 (*F* *), 206 (*W*)
Swatragh—178 (*M, Tu and*)
Tandragee—32, 183
Templepatrick—178 (*W*)
Tempo—165 (*M, Wednesdays & *), 178 (*W*), 206 (*W* *)
Tobermore—178 (*W* *)
Toome Bridge—168 (*Tu*), 178 (*Tu & F during summer*)
Trillick—206 (*Th*)
Tullamaddy—206 (*)
Warrenpoint—?, 165 (*Tu, F, & **), 178 (*Tu & **), 28,
Whitehead—32, 178.

Banks in the Irish Free State.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 403 410 (H.O.) signifies Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Abbeyfeale—165, 168, 183
Abbeyleix—215, 165
Ardara—215 (*)
Athboy—214, 215 (*M. & Tu.**), 165, *Tu. & Th.**), 206
Athenry—214 (*F* *), 165, 206.
Athlone—214, 168, 183
Athy—215, 168, 183
Aughrim—165 (*Th* *)
Ayrcot—165 (*)
Bagenalstown—214, 168, 183
Baltinglass—215, 178, 206 (*M*).
Ballybrittas—165, 178
Ballina—168
Ballinasloe—165 (*Tu*), 168 (*F*).
Ballinrobe—214, 165, 168, 183 206
Ballinrobe—214, 165, 168, 183 206
Ballinrobe—215 (*Tu.**), 206 (*Tu*)
Ballinskelligs—215 (*M*), 165 (*Tu.**)
Ballintubber—206 (*W* *)
Ballinamore—165, 168, (*Tu, W & F*), 178, 206
Ballinasloe—214, 215 (*Tu, W & F*), 165, 168, 183 (*)
Ballinslee—168 (*)
Ballintra—214 (*Th* *), 165 (*Th* *).
Ballinrobe—214 (*W*), 183 (*W*)
Ballinlough—168 (*F* *), 206 (*F* *).
Ballinrobe—214, 165, 206.
Ballintogher—183 (*)
Ballitore—168 (*)
Ballybay—214, 178, 191, 206 (*S*)
Ballyboley—215, 178
Ballycanew—214 (*)
Ballycastle (co. Mayo)—183 (*), 206 (*), 168.

Ballyconnell—214 (*Tu, F. & *), 168 (*Tu, F & *), 206
Ballydehob—183 (*)
Ballyfarnon—168 (*Tu **), 178 (*Tu **)
Ballygar—214 (*M & Th **), 168
Ballyhaunis—165 (*F **), 178 (*F*) 206 (*F, also Tu.*)
Ballymahon—168, 206
Ballymena—168, 178 (*Tu **) 206
Ballynahinch—214, 178 (*Th **), 165 (*Th **)
Ballylongford—214 (*Th.*), 168 (*till Th*)
Ballymacarrett—178
Ballymahon—214, 168.
Ballymena—168 (**)
Ballymore Eustace—165 (*Th **).
Ballynure—215, 165, 206
Ballynacourty—168 (*W **), 206 (*and 4th W **)
Ballyporeen—165 (*Tu **), 183 (*)
Ballyragget—215 (*Tu **).
Ballyshannon—168, 183, 191.
Ballytore—215 (*M.**)
Ballyvary—214 (*).
Ballywalter—165 (*)
Balmoral—178 (*during Show*)
Baltimore—165 (*S*).
Baltinglass—168
Banagher—214
Banbridge—178, 183, 206.
Bandon—214, 165, 183
Bangor Erris—206 (*)
Bansha—168 (*Tu **)
Bantry—168 (*), 183 (*).
Bantry—165, 183
Bawnboy—206 (*M*)
Belmullet—168, 206
Belturbet—214, 168, 206
Birr—215, 168, 183
Blackiton—165 (*S **), 168 (*W. & S **), 178 (*S*), 206 (*S **)
Blackrock—168, 206
Blackwater—168 (*), 183 (*)
Blessington—191, 206
Bonnahon—206 (*Tu, except last*).
Borris—214 (*F **), 165 (*Tu **), 168 (*F*)
Borrisokane—165, 168
Borrisoleigh—165 (*W & F alt*), 167 (*alt Tu & W.**)
Boyle—214, 168, 206
Bray—215, 178, 191
Bridgetown (Co. Clare)—183 (*)
Bridgetown (Co. Wexford)—183 (*).

Portstewart—32 (*June & Sept., M, W. & F, July & Aug., daily except S, Oct. May, Tu & F*), 178 (*Tu & F*).
Pomtzpass—32 (*W & *), 205, 178 (*W & **)
Randalstown—178, 206 (*W*)
Rathfriland—32, 215, 206.
Rock—215 (*)
Rosslea—178 (*W **)
Rostrevor—206 (*W* *)
Sandhead—32, 178 (*M, W & F*)
Saintfield—32, 178 (*M, W & F*)
Stewartstown—32, 215, 165, 178, 183, 206
Strabane—32, 215, 165, 178, 183, 206
Strand—178 (*Th*)
Stranraer—32 (*W*), 178 (*M & Tu*)
Stranmore—178 (*F* *), 206 (*W*)
Swatragh—178 (*M, Tu and*)
Tandragee—32, 183
Templepatrick—178 (*W*)
Tempo—165 (*M, Wednesdays & *), 178 (*W*), 206 (*W* *)
Tobermore—178 (*W* *)
Toome Bridge—168 (*Tu*), 178 (*Tu & F during summer*)
Trillick—206 (*Th*)
Tullamaddy—206 (*)
Warrenpoint—?, 165 (*Tu, F, & **), 178 (*Tu & **), 28,
Whitehead—32, 178.

Broadway—178
Broome—168 (*and W and **)
Bruff—165, 168
Bruree—165, W **), 168 (*W*)
Buncrana—215 (*M, Tu W & F*), 191
Bundoran—168 (*Tu, F & Fair days*), 183, 191
Butlerstown—165, 168 (*W & F **).
Cahir—165, 168
Cahirciveen—165, 168, 183
Callan—214, 165,
Cappamore—165 (*Th **)
Cappoquin—165 (*F **)
Carrigaline—165 (*M & Th.**), 168 (*M. & Th*)
Carlingford—165 (*Th **),
Carlow—214, 165, 168, 183,
Carndonagh—168, 178,
Carney—206 (*)
Carraroe—214 (*Tu **)
Carrick—168 (*and W.*), 206 (*)
Carrickmacross—165, 168, 178, 191, 206
Carrick on Shannon—165, 178, 183
Carrick on Suir—165, 168, 183,
Carrowdore—215 (*M, W, F, & **), 206
Carrygerry—178 (*W*)
Cashel—165, 168
Castlebar—214, 165, 168
Castleblayney—206 (*F*)
Castlecomer—214, 165, 191.
Castlederg—168 (*), 183 (*),
Castlegregory—165 (*), 168 (*),
Castle Island—168, 183,
Castlepollard—215, 178 (*W.**), 206.
Castlerea—214, 168, 206
Castletown Bere—165, 183
Castletownroche—165 (*Tu **)
Carson—214, 215, 165, 183, 206
Celbridge—191
Charlestown—215
Charleville—214, 165, 168.
Clare—215, 206 (*M.**)
Clarecastle—214 (*), 206 (*Tu.**),
Cloghreen—183.
Clonakilty—214, 165, 168.
Clonakilty—206 (*M.**),

Clonbur -165 (2nd *F*), 206 (*).
Clondalkin 115 (*F*)
Clones- 214, 165, 178 206
Clonmany- 168 (*Tu*) 178 (*Tu*)
Clonmel - 214, 165 168 183
Clonmellon 178 (*Tu*), 206 (*Tu* *).
*Clonsilla*dan - 165.
Clone 165 (*Th* *)
Colloustown 114 ( ) 206 ( )
Collooney - 214 (*F*), 168 (*), 183, 206 (*)
Conway 178 (*F*)
Coolhall - 115 183, 206
Cork 214 115 165 (*H O*), 168, 183, 206
Crecps 168 ( )
Crookan 178 (*), 183 (-)
Crossa 165
Crossdoney 206 (*)
Crossmolina 214 (*Th & *), 168
Cubtail 178 (*)
Curragh Camps 168 (*Th*)
Dalkey 191
Delvin 115, 178 (*F*), 206
Derrybeg 178 (*)
Dingle 165, 168, 183
Donegal 168 191, 206
Donoraile 168
Doon 165
Downings 178 (H)
Dower 178
Drumdeague 214 (*Tu* *), 165 (*Tu* *)
Drumlish 214 115, 165, 183, 191.
Drumshaw 206 (*)
Drumsollagh 165
Drumsheerin 168 (H *), 178 (*W* *), 206 (*W* *)
Drumsleh 214 (H), 165 (H *), 206 (*W* *)
Dun Laoghaire 191
Dunbeg 165, 206
Dundee 115 (*F* & *), 191.
Dunmanway 214, 165
Dunmore 168
Dunshaughlin 115 (*Tu*)
Durrow 115 (*F* & *Parr Bays*)
Dysky 168 (*all W*), 206 (*all W*)
Edenderry 115, 191, 206
Edenvey 178.
Edgeworthstown 168, 206.
Ednan 214, 178
Ennis 164 (*Th* *) 168 (*Th on* *).
Enniskil 215 (*F* *), 206 (*W* *)
Ennis 214, 165, 168, 183
Enniscorthy 214, 165, 168, 183, 206 (*)
Enniscrone 183 (*Tu*).
Enniskerry 178 (*W*)
Enniskillen 165, 168
Eyrecourt 214 (*F* *), 166 (*W. & *).
Fermoharrop 115, 168 (*).
Feybus 206.
Fermoy 214, 165, 168, 183
Ferns 168
Fethard 165, 183
Fethard *14 (*)
Fingal 165 (*F*), 183 (*F*).
Frankford 206 (*)
Freemount 165 (H)
Freemarket 165 (*Tu* *), 178 (*Th* *), 206 (*Th* *).
Freshford 214 (*Th* *), 206 (*F* *).
Gallatly 165 (*)
Galway 214, 165, 168, 183
Geeatha 206 (*)
Glenarath 168 (H)
Glengarriff 178 (*Tu*).
Glenmanahy 168, 206.
Glentes 168, 206
Glin 165 (*H & Th*)
Gonbalstons 168 (*F*)
Gorebridge 214 (*)
Gorey 214, 168
Gort 165, 168
Gowna 206 (*Th* *).
Graigue na Managh—165 (*Tu.**), 168
Granard—214, 206
Grange -115 (*), 168 (*), 206 (*).
Greystones - 115 (*Tu* & *F* *), 178 (*M*, *W* & *F*), 191
Gurteen -215 (*)
Hacketstown -165 (*W* *), 168 (*W* *)
Harold's Cross—206
Headford—168
Holywood—178
Hospital -214 (*Th* *) 165
Howth 214 (*W*)
Inchicore 214 115 165 183 191 206
Inishannon 165 (*F* *), 168 (*F*), 191
Johnstownbridge 206 (*)
Kantark 168 183
Kenlis 178 (*and & 4th Tu* *)
Kells 115, 168, 178
Kenmare 165, 168 183
Kerlmkel- 178 (*1st & 3rd M & 8th each month*)
Kilbeggan- 214, 115 (*N* *)
Kilcar 168, 206 (*and W & *).
Kilcock 165, 206
Kilcommon 165 (*Tu fortnightly*).
Kilcormac 214 (*), 115 (*)
Kilcullen 115
Kildare 115, 168
Kildorrery 168 (H)
Kildysart 165
Kilfinane 168 (*)
Kilfinane 165
Kilkee 168, 183
Kilkelly 115 (*M *)
Kilkenny 214, 115, 165, 168, 183 206
Killarney 206 (*)
Kilkishen 168 (*1st & 3rd W* *)
Killala 168 (*alt S & *), 206 (*S fort nightly*)
Killaloe 183
Killarney 73, 165, 168, 183
Killenaule - 168 (*)
Killough 183 (*)
Killucnaule 165
Kilmacabe 206
Kilmacow 115 (H & *), 168 (*W* *)
Kilmaglin 160, 168,
Kilmeen 115 (*Tu*) 206 (*Tu* *)
Kilmeheny 168, 206
Kilmeny 115 (*F* & *), 191.
Kilmichael 214 (*Tu*, *F* *), 165, 168 (*), 183
Kilmihill 183(*),
Kilmuck (*the* *) 168 (*)
Kilmullock 178 (*Th* *), 206.
Kilrush 168, 183
Kiltimagh 115, 183 (*Th* & *).
Kilthelaghe 206 (*)
Kingscourt 115, 178
Kinnitama 168, 183, 191, 206
Kinlough 168 (*), 183 (*)
Kinnegad- 115 (*F.**), 191
Kinnity 168 (*)
Kinvale 165, 183
Kinvara 168 (*).
Knockcroghery 168 (*)
Knocklong 165 (*Th*), 183 (*Th* *)
Knockmayree 165 (*), 168 (*)
Lansdowne 178, 206 (*M.*).
Leap 183 (*and 3rd W*)
Leitrim 178 (*), 183 (*)
Letterkenny 115, 165, 191, 206
Limerick 214, 165, 168, 183, 206.
Lisnaskea 165 (*M & *)
Londonderry 168 (*Th, July, Aug, Sept*)
Lismore 165, 168
Listowel 214, 168, 183
Longford 214, 165, 168, 206
Longwood 214 (*), 191, 206 (*F, & *)
Loughglynn 168 (*)
Loughrea 115, 168.
Lowtherstown 214 (*M.*), 206 (*M *).
Lucan 191
Lusk 178 (*W*)
Macroom 165, 168
Mahaide - 178 (*W*)
Mallow 214, 165, 168, 183
Manorhamilton 168, 168, 206.
Marybrough 214, 165
Maynooth 165 (*Tu*, *F* *)
Midleton -214, 165, 168

Milford—191, 206 (*M *).
Millstreet- 165, 168
Miltown—214 (*)
Miltown Malbay —168
Mitchelstown—214, 165, 168
Monte—115 (*Th* *), 168, 206
Mohill 115, 178
Monaghan- 115, 165, 183, 191, 206
Monasterevan 115
Monygall—165 (*F*)
Monkstown- 191 (*M*, *W* & *S*)
Mountbellew- 214 168 (*Tu*, *F* & *)
Mountcharles- 168 (*1st Th*) (*), 191 (*), 206 (*2nd Th*) (*)
Mountmellick—214, 168
Mountmagnet - 178 (*Th* *)
Mountrath - 214, 165
Moville -168, 191
Mountmak 214 (*), (*F & Parr Bays**).
Midleath 115 (*F*), 168 (*), 178 (*F*)
Midleathmore 115 (*M* *)
Midleamon 214, 115, 165, 191
Midleathbeg 165, 191
Midleton 115, 168 (*Th* *)
Midleath 165 168
Midhanmore 168, 191
Midhmalpon 206 (*)
Midhmore 165 (*Tu*), 168 (*Tu*)
Midhmullen 115 (*M* *), 178 (*Tu*) 191
Midhowen 168 (*Tu*)
Midhwell 165 (*Tu* *)
Midooth 206 (*)
Moat Cross 165 (*Tu*, *fortnightly*).
Moatstown 115 (*), 206 (*)
Mockfort Bridge 115 (*)
Mocsommon - 214, 165, 168
Mocsport 214, 165, 168
Mocsmith 191
Mosscabery -214 (*W.**), 165 (*W* *), 168 (*W* *)
Mountdrood 191
Mush- 165 (*W*), 178 (*W* & *F*).
St Johnston - 178 (*F.*)
Sarsfield 168
Schull 183
Shannon Bridge 206 (*1st F*)
Shannagolden 165, (*F*), 183 (*F.*).
Shercock 115, 178
Shillelagh 168 (*Th* *)
Shrone 165 (*Th*)
Skibbereen 168 (*).
Slee Mile Bridge 206 (*F*).
Skerries -165, 178.
Skibbereen 214, 165, 183
Slane -183 (*), 191.
Sligo 214, 115, 168, 183, 191, 206.
Smallbally - 214 (*F*), 165 (*Tu*, *F* & *)
Stranorlar 115 (*), 178 (*), 191.
Strete 206 (*F.*)

Strokestown—2x1 (*F*), 165 (*F* *), x68, 178.
Stumerhill—x2x (*), 206 (*)
Swinbanker—2x1 (*W*), 165 (*W*, & *), 206 (*W*, & *)
Swinford—x15, 183
Swords—178 (*H* *).
Taghmon—168, 183 (*), 206 (*)
Tallon—165
Tarbert—165
Templemore—168, 183
Tetcastle—192
Thomastown—115
Thurles—2x1, 165, 167
Timoleague—165 (*Th* *), 168 (*)
Tinahely—168
Tipperary—2x1, 165, 168 183
Tralee—2x1, 165, 168, 183
Tramore—183
Trim—2x1, x15, 206.
Tuam—2x1, 165, 168, 206
Tubbercurry—115, 165, 192
Tulla—168
Tullamore—2x1, 215, 165, 206
TurPore—165, 168
Tuskar—178 (*Th* & *)
Urlingford—165, 168.
Valencia Island—183 (*Th* & *).
Pearstown—165 (*Th* & *).
Vinegar—115, 168, 178
Waterford—2x1, 165, 168, 183, 206
Watercastle—165 (*Th*), 168 (*Th* *)
Wellington Bridge—168 (*)
Westport—2x1, 165, 206
Wexford—2x1, 164, 168, 183, 206
Wicklow—115, 168, 192
Williamstown—168, 206 (*)
Woodford—115 (*W* & *Par. Dept.*, 168 (*Gonfrey*)
Youghal—2x1, 165, 183

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Bank of England* and the *Exchequer*, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day (and in 1927 the 27th day of December, also. The *Stock Exchange* is closed every Saturday and on Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays, and on May 1 and November 1.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day, there are also Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

SCOTLAND has special *Term (Quarter) Days*.—Candlemas, Feb. 2, Whitsunday, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1 and Martinmas, Nov. 11, the *Removal Terms* are May 28 and Nov. 28

THE BANK RATE.

AVERAGE Minimum Rate per Cent

Month	1924	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	%	%	%	%	%	%
January	4·35	4	4	5	5	4½
February	3	4	4	5	5	4½
March	3	4	4 87	5	5	4½
April	3	4	5	5	4·87	4½
May	3	4	5	5	4½	4½
June	3	4	5	5	4½	4½
July	3·19	4	5	5	4½	4½
August	5·87	4	4 58	5	4½	4½
September	5	4	4	5	4½	4½
October	5	4	4	5	4½	4½
November	5	4	4	5	4½	
December	5	4	4·9	5	4½	
Year	4·03	4 00	4·56	5	4·06	

L'ACADÉMIE FRANÇAISE.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY is composed of 40 members, elected for life, and is the highest of the five Academies constituting *l'Institut de France* (*Secretary of the Institute*, M. Robert Reguier). The Academy was founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635 and reorganized in 1816. The special object of the Academy is the composition of a Historical Dictionary of the French Language, and its members, "The Forty Immortals" are as follows:—

Elected	Name	Born
1894	Paul Bourget	1852
1897	Gabriel Hanotaux	1853
1898	Henri Emile Lavedan	1859
1903	René Bazin	1853
1907	Maurice Donnay	1859
1909	Raymond Poincaré	1860
1909	Eugene Brieux	1858
1909	René Doumic	1860
1909	Marcel Prévost	1862
1911	Henri de Regnier	1864
1912	Maréchal Lyautey	1854
1914	Pierre de la Gorce	1846
1914	Henri Bergson	1859
1918	Maréchal Joffre	1852
1918	Louis Barthou	1862
1918	Alfred Baudrillart	1859
1918	Maréchal Foch	1851
1918	Jules Cambon	1845
1918	Georges Clemenceau	1841
1919	Henri Bordeaux	1870
1920	Joseph Bedier	1864
1920	Louis Chevrillon	1864
1922	Pierre de Nolhac	1859
1922	Georges Goyau	1869
1923	Henri Bremond	1865
1923	Georges de Porto Riche	1849
1923	Edouard Estaunié	1862
1923	Henri Robert	1863
1924	Camille Julian	1869
1924	Georges Lecomte	1867
1924	Emile Picard	1856
1924	Albert Besnard	1849
1925	A. de Caumont (Duc de la Force)	1878
1925	Louis Bertrand	1856
1925	Paul Valery	1871
1927	Abel Hermant	1862
1927	Emile Male	1862
1927	Louis Madelin	1871
1928	Maurice Paleologue	1859
	(and one vacancy).	

The four other Academies are:—

ACADÉMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES-LETTRES, founded 1663, 40 members.

ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES, founded 1666, divided into 11 sections, each of which comprises 6 members.

ACADÉMIE DES BEAUX-ARTS, 5 sections, comprising 40 members, as follows—painting, 14 members; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES MORALES ET POLITIQUES (for the study of questions of social and political economy), founded in 1832, 40 members, 5 sections.

All the Academies, with the exception of the Académie Française, elect a certain number of honorary members and of foreign correspondents.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of eight Colonial companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country

CLASS OF BUSINESS. The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P) Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked O in this column In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letters I.

FIGURES These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December, 1927

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets

PREMIUM INCOME - The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassurance parts of the risks.

EXPENSES. The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown The average percentage of British offices is about 12½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a sum to the policy holder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is without deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N) net

VALUATIONS The last columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables, $H^m(5)$ and $O^m(5)$ which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and $O^m(5)$ tables in combination are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Most large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:-

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 2s.

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2s. 6d.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies The "comprehensive" policies previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

Estab.	Class	Name of Office	Annual Accounts Published in 1928			Rate of Interest earned		Valuation	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Premiums			Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s	d.		£ s d
1883	PIO	Australian & General	2,396,986	282,039	21 08	5 9	3		
1904	P	American Life	3,530,773	684,389	33 99	5 16	0	Om	3 0 0
1824	PO	Alliance	21 107,933	1 434,750	9 91	5 1	0	Om(3)	4 0 0
1808	PO	Atlas	5,782,272	718,733	12 79	6 0	5	Om	3 0 0
1819	M	Australian Mutual (C)	60,522,566	5,047,044	12 83	5 12	11	Om(3)	3 & 3½
1866	PIO	Britannic (Ordinary)	5 659,969	864 353	14 63	5 12	6	{Hm&Carlisle & Gov 1884}	3 0 0
1854	PO	British Equitable	1,620,971	156,052	18 70	4 15	6	Om	3 0 0
1904	PO	British General	586.596	97,238	10 03	5 9	10	Om	3 0 0
1902	PI	British Widows (Ord.)	107,181	21,097	20 49	4 19	1(N)	Om	3 10 0
1805	PO	Caledonian	6 001,658	607,800	13 27	6 1	8	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	27 785,416	4,745,446	25 92	6 0	6	Om(3)	3 & 3½
1902	P	Caledonian Mutual & Gen	9,316,028	716,927	15 83	5 10	2	Om(3)	2 10 0
1873	MO	Colonial Mutual (C)	8,300,694	1,068,828	25 79	5 9	10(N)	Om	3 10 0
1861	PO	Commercial Union	15 313,092	1,478,173				Om	
1871	P	Confederation (C)	11,496,179	2,305,488	26 71	5 13	6	Om(3)	3 & 3½
1867	PO	Co-operative (Ord.)	3,632,630	1,182.773	12 19	4 16	3(N)	Hm Om	3 10 0
1807	PO	Eagle Star & B Dom	15 124 438	993 822	14 91	5 9	3	Om	3 & 3½
1887	PO	Ecclesiastical	146,779	15.253	4 53	5 8	0	Om	3 0 0
1901	PO	Economic	46,296	3 876	6 97	4 17	11	Om	3 0 0
1762	M	Equitable (C)	6,341,636	408 621	7 18	5 8	6	Om	2 10 0
1844	P	Equity & Law	7 269.359	653,399	14 08	5 5	10*	Om & Om(5)	3 0 0
1832	M	Friends Provident & Century	5,346,613	495,172	18 90	5 14	3	Om & Om(3)	3 0 0
1837	P	General	1,949,830	286 679	28·46		..	{Om Hm & Os}	3 0 0
1848	P	Gresham	7,101,065	818.408	24 19	4 12	8	Hm	3 10 0
1821	PO	Guardian	5,707 047	509,794	13 65	5 14	0	{Om (Tail A(m) & A(f)}	3 0 0
1903	PIO	Hearts of Oak (Ord.)	58,190	14,601	31 24	5 13	7	Om	4 0 0
1806	PO	Law Union & Rock	10.452 209	757 373	16 36	5 10	6	Om	3 0 0
1836	PO	Legal & General	17,687,575	1.782,681	20 58	4 11	11	Om	3 0 0
1838	P	Life Assoc of Scotland	6,603,713	495,292	18 01	5 6	1	Om	3 0 0
1836	PO	Lpool & Lond & Globe	8,140,976	732,300	10 63	4 18	5	Om & Om(3)	2 15 0
1862	PO	London & Scottish	4.803,888	437,950	19 38	4 10	8(N)	Om	3 10 0
1869	PI	London & Manch (Ord.)	3,372,369	660,467	15 06	5 6	7(N)	Om	3 0 0
1720	PO	London Assurance	5,078,056	542,935	15 39	5 9	8	Om	3 0 0
1906	PO	London General (Ord.)	196,943	31,951	46 41	4 15	1	Hm	4 10 0
1806	M	London Life (e)	11,816,073	1.213,190	5 48	5 7	2	Om(5)	3 & 2½*
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	15,080,498	3,443,175	27 45	6 4	7	{Hm, American, &c.}	3½ & 3
1852	M	Marine & General	3,147,891	274,065	17·79	5 19	9	Om	3 0 0
1906	PO	Motor Union	236,412	37,554	15 74	4 10	1(N)	Om	3 0 0
1886	P	Munic & Citizens' (C)	13,447,876	1,088,859	12·72	5 15	0(N)	{Hm & a (f) & (m) 1900–20}	3 0 0
1830	M	National Mutual	5,078,691	379,909	15·28	5 9	11	Om	3 0 0
1869	M	Nat'l Mut of Austral (C)*	26,706,153	2 907,069	13 85	5 13	0(N)	Hm	3 10 0
1835	M	National Provident	9,925,342	727.101	12 79	5 12	8	Om	3 0 0
1823	PO	Nth Brit & Mercantile	26 031,868	2,388.651	17 70	5 7	0	Om	3 0 0
1836	PO	Northern	6 315 764	429,665	11 77	5 9	4	Om	2 10 0
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	29,702,524	3,434 304	16 23	5 0	9(N)	Om	2 10 0
1864	PIO	Pearl (Ordinary)	23,944 509	4,133 851	11 61	5 5	1	Hm	3 0 0
1782	PO	Phœnix*	14,575 585	1 107,462	13 87	5 11	6	Om	3 0 0
1891	P	Pioneer Life (Ord.)*	308,387	40 018	14 31	4 13	3(N)	Hm	3 10 0
1877	PI	Prov Assoc of London	2,027,770	210,277	13 03	5 5	1	Om	2 10 0
1840	M	Provident Mutual	6.341,085	771,266	13 95	5 9	4	Om	3 0 0
1848	PIO	Prudential (Ord.)	84,040,489	11,160,399	11 53	4 15	3(N)	Om	3 0 0
1864	PI	Refuge (Ordinary)	25,784,256	3,445,010	16 37	4 15	10(N)	Om	3 0 0
1845	PO	Royal	19,012.584	1.750,966	13 11	5 3	9	Om & Om(5)	3 0 0

For Notes see next page

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued.*

Established	Class	Name of Office	Annual Accounts Published in 1928			Rate of Interest Earned	Valuation	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Premiums		Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s d		£ s d
1720	P O	Royal Exchange	7,947,023	756,367	16 76	5 16 4	O^	3 0 0
1861	P I	Royal London (Ord)	4,485,187	904,715	20 27	5 7 1	O^(1)	3 10 0
1867	P I	Salvation Army	1,522,933	226,559	15 05	4 7½ 0(N)	H^	3 0 0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	9,598,445	752,653	13 73	5 8 3	O^(5)	3 0 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	8,644,050	733,459	13 66	5 7 3	O^(5) with O^(5) net prems	3 0 0
1877	P O	Scottish Insurance	877,327	84,638	17 92	5 3 8	O^(5) & Carlisle	3 0 0
1881	P O	Scottish Life	5,149,632	554,666	14 95	5 13 10	O^	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	19,718,454	1,124,191	16 25	5 3 1	O^	3 0 0
1883	P	Scottish Temperance	5,654,186	570,065	13 50	5 12 5	O^	3 0 0
1824	P O	Scottish Union & Nat*	9,957,972	694,669	14 46	5 3 7	O^	3 0 0
1815	M*	Scottish Widows	26,834,908	1,715,356	11 93	5 5 3	O^(5)*	3 0 0
1891	P	Southern Life Associatn	4,212,424	495,954	20 85	5 10 6	O^(5)	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	16,094,034	1,152,274	20 06	5 0 0(N)	O^(5) with O^(5) net prems	2 10 0
1810	P	Sun Life	26,408,787	6,967,037	12 66	5 2 3	O^	3 0 0
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C)	79,242,304	13,551,961	28 27	6 9 5(N)		3 & 3½
1915	P O	United British	70,861	8 291	15 24	4 9 2	O^	3 0 0
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov	16,286,742	1,360,468	13 38	5 1 2	O^(5)	3 10 0
1825	P	University Life	1,252,679	93,695	8 42	5 3 6	O^(5)	3 0 0
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen (Ord)	3,797 408	5:6 812	17 50	5 2 5	O^	3† & 3‡
1824	P O	Yorkshire	5 753,469	5'3 771	13 68	5 9 2	O^ & O^(5)	2½† & 3‡
		INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES						
1866	P	Britannic	8,733,545	2,697,652	37 61	5 11 1	Eng No 6	3 0 0
1843	M	Liverpool Net Friendly	17,750,802	4.235 073	(42 84(I) (23 91(O)	4 19 6	Eng No 8	3 0 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	4,191,441	1,444 164	42 57	5 8 8(N)	Eng No 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	21,692,883	5,965,052	35 55	5 3 2	Eng No 6	3 0 0
1848	P	Prudential	108,216,335	16,593 454	25 47	5 9 0(N)	Eng No 8	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	11,721,088	4,381,409	37 62	5 3 0(N)	Eng No 8	3 & 3½
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly	11,378,448	2,831,481	38 49	5 2 2	Eng. No. 6) O^m & O^m(5) Hm.	3½ & 3
1861	P	Royal London	12,702,727	3,472,943	42 86	5 5 6	E L No. 8	3 0 0
1867	P	Salvation Army	2,540,667	675,179	37 52	4 7 1(N)	Eng No 6	3 0 0
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	4.110,064	1,157,898	40 86	5 3 1	E L No 6	3 10 0

C = Colonial Office. (C) = Does not pay Commission.
* Abstainers and General. Industrial now merged in Ordinary.
* Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses.
* Commercial Union. Including figures of acquired businesses.
* Equity and Law. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions and unproductive assets.
* Life Assoc. of Scotland. Year ending April 5, 1928.
* Liverpool Victoria Friendly. These figures include ordinary and industrial business.
* London and Scottish. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.
* London Life. 2½ per cent on Reversionary Bonus Policies.
* National Mut of Australia. Year ending Sept 30, 1927.
* Norwich Union Life. Excludes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.
* Phœnix. Percentage of expenses do not include Annuity expenses.
* Pioneer Life. Year ending March 31, 1928.
* Royal. Om and Om(5) in conjunction with Om select net premiums.
* Scottish Amicable. Combined with Om net premiums.
* Scottish Life and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.
* Scottish Widows. Om(5) in conjunction with O^ net premiums.
* Standard. Year ending Nov 25, 1927.
* Sun Life. Interest assumed for Bonuses £4 per cent.
* Wesleyan and General. † With profit business, ‡ Without profit business.
* York Life. † With profit business, ‡ Without profit business.

INCOME TAX ALLOWANCES ON PREMIUMS PAID

Where an allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax on the "Taxable Income" (*i.e.*, that part of the income on which the tax is actually charged—the first £225 of the taxable income being charged at half the standard rate of tax, the remainder at the standard rate of tax). The allowance is made on the premiums paid, and is calculated at the following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916 (limited to premiums not exceeding one-sixth of total income, and to a rate of premium not greater than 7 per cent of the sum assured), and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000. The *Repayments* of Income Tax on account of Life Insurance Premiums are shown for a series of years on page 433

BONUSES.

The following table gives examples of Bonus declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60.

Office	Last Year of Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years' premiums 20 years' premiums	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
Assurance Co.	1926	£2 14 0 compound	premiums received during 12 mo. 31.12.1926	£1 16 0
Atlas Life	1924	£2 10 0 compound £2 10 0 compound	£1 10 0	Not stated
Alliance	1923	£1 14 0 £1 19 5	Same as Whole Life	3½ % compound for 1924-6, 3½ % for 1927-8
Atlas	1926	£2 10 0 £2 7 6	Same as Whole Life	£2 2 0 compound
Australian Mutual	1927	£3 4 0 £4 4 0	£2 14 0 15 yrs in force £4 0 0 25 yrs in force	Proportion of year's bonus granted
Britannic	1927	£2 2 0	£2 2 0	Three-quarters of that last declared
British Empire	1924*	Ordinary £1 12 0 Ind. £1 17 0	Same as Whole Life	£1 15 0 for 1928
British General	1926	£2 0 0 compound	£2 0 0 compound	£1 10 0 by death £2 0 0 by maturity
Caledonian	1927	£2 8 0	£2 8 0	Granted but not stated
Canada Life	1927	£2 2 2 £2 5 5	£1 13 4 15 yrs in force £1 18 2 20 " "	According to age, plan and duration of policy
Clerical Medical and General	1926	£2 0 2 £2 2 6	£2 4 8 £2 3 2 20 yrs in force	Policies effected from July 1, 1921, 2½ per cent. of premiums paid during quinquennium
Colonial Mutual	1927	£2 7 0 £2 17 0	Same as Whole Life	Same as Bonus last declared
Commercial Union	1927	£1 18 2 £1 18 9	£2 8 2 15 yrs in force £2 11 0 20 " "	For 1928, full 1927 reversionary rate, less £1/0/0 per cent.
Confederation	1927	£1 14 10 £2 4 5		According to age, plan and duration of policy
Co-operative	1927	£2 2/0	£2 2/0	£2 2 0
Eagle Star and Brit. Dominions	1926	£1 15 0	£1 15 0	£1 15/0
Economic Mutual	1924*	£1 15 0 compound	£1 18 0 compound	£1/15/0
Equitable	1925	£1 15 0 compound	£1 15 0 compound	£1 10 0 compound
	1925	£1 10 0 £3 0 0	£1 10 0 on Sum Assured and Existing Bonuses, also extra Bonus of 25 % per annum on survivance	At death—From 30/- to £5 10 0 p.a. On Survival—£1/10/0 compound plus 25/- simple p.a.
Equity & Law	1924	£2 0 0 £2 6 0	£2/2/0 to £2/0/0	At Cash Bonus rate with minimum of 35/- p.a.
Friends Prov. and Century	1924	£1 16 0 £2 6 7	Same as Whole Life	£1 16/0 compound for 1925-6 and £2 0/0 compound thereafter
General	1925*	£1 5 0 compound	£1 5/0 compound	£1 5/0 compound
Gresham	1921	£1 5 0 £1 10 0	£1/5/0 to £2/1/10	One fifth of last Bonus rate for each year
Guardian	1924	£1 10 0 £2 2 5	£1/8 10 to £3/4/10	At rate last declared
Law Union & Rock	1924	£2 5 0 £2 12 7	Same as Whole Life	£1/15/0 simple
Legal & General	1926	£1 18 0 £2 9 10	Same as Whole Life	Death, 36/-, Maturity, 38/- compound.
Life Association of Scotland	1927*	£2 2 0	£2 2/0	£2/2/0
Liverpool, London & Globe	1923	£1 15 0	£1 15/0	After June 30, 1927, policies of 5 years' duration—£2 0/0
London and Manchester	1927*	£2 2 0	£2/2/0	£2/2/0 by maturity. Nil—by death
London & Scottish	1927	£1 10 0	£1 10/0	£1/0 0
London Assurance	1925	£2 0 0 £2, 3/0 (25 yrs in force)	Same as Whole Life	Same as rate last declared
London Life	1927*	£1 18/0 compound for	year from July 1, 1928	Nil on claims between policy anniversaries
Maritime General	1924	£2 0 0	£2 0/0	£2/0/0
Motor Union	1927	Ordinary Branch £1 17/6	Abstainer's Branch £2 0/0	£2/0/0
Mutual Life	1924*	£2 10 0 £3 10 0	£2/6 0 to £2/11 0	As Bonus last declared
National Mutual Australia	1925	£2 18 0 £3 18 0	£2 2 0 to £3/10 0	Same rate as last declared
National Mutual	1927	£2 15 0 £3/6/0	£2 5 0 to £3 7/0	£2 5/0 compound
National Provident	1927-	£2 10 0 until expectation of Life attained, then gradually reduced to £5 0/0	On death—£2 8 0 On survival—£2 13/0	Full rate last declared
North British and Mercantile	1925*	£1 18 6 £2/2/4	Same as Whole Life	Full rate last declared
Northern	1925*	£2/15/0 for	1921-25*	£2 0, 0 from 1925

Office	Last Valuation	Bonuses declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force	Bonuses declared on Whole Life Assurances 20 years in force	Bonuses declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
Norwich Union	1925	£2 7/9	£2 10/7	£2/3/0	Whole Life, £2 11/0 to £2/14/0 (20 years in force) Endowment, £2 5 0
Pearl	1927 A	£2/2 0		£2,2 0	Nil by Death Claims
Phœnix	1925	£2,5,0		£2'5,0	By death, £2 0 0, by survival, £2 5/0, subject to variation
Provident Association of London	1927 A	£2 6 0		£2/6/0	£1/15 0
Provident Mutual	1927	£2 5 0		£2/0/0	As full rate last declared
Prudential	1927 A	£2 4'0		£2/1'0	Nil by Death
Refuge	1927 A	£2,4,0		£2/1'0	£2'4 0
Royal Exchange	1925	£1'15,'0	£2'0'0	Same as Whole Life	35 0 for 1926 37/6 for 1927, £2 0 0 for 1928
Royal	1924	£1 10 0		£1'10/0	£2 0 0
Royal London	1925	£1 15,0		£1'15/0	£1 15 0
Salvation Army	1927 A	£2,2'0		£2/2 0	
Scottish Amicable	1925	£2/0 0	£2'10'9	Same as Whole Life	£1'15 0 compound for 1926 27 £2'0 0 compound for 1928-30
Scottish Equitable	1927	£1, 18 0 compound		£1/18'0 compound	£1/18 0 compound
Scottish Insurance	1926	£1'6"	£1'0 0	£2/0/0	£1 15'0
Scottish Life	1925	£2'3,0	£2 7 0'	Same as Whole Life	£2 3 0 except Endowment Assurances effected before 1920 which on survivance at rate of £2, 7/0
Scottish Provident	1923	£1'8,0 Policies not previously shared £1'10 0 Policies previously shared		£1'18/0 compound	Whole Life, £1/10'0, Endowment, £1'18/0 compound
Scottish Temperance	1927	£2 4,0	£2/12 3	£2,4/0	Whole Life £2'4 0 compound, Endowment £2 4'0 simple
Scottish Union	1927	£2/3/0		£2/3/0	£2'8,0 for each year's premium paid subsequent to Dec 31, 1927
Scottish Widows	1923	£2/0/0	£2/7/1	Same as Whole Life	£2'0,0 compound
Southern Life	1926	£1'15,'0 compound		£1'15,'0 compound	£1'15,0 compound
Standard	1927 B	£2/2'0 compound		£2'2,0 compound	£2 2 0 compound
Sun Life	1926	£1 14, 10	£1/16/5	Same as Whole Life	Same rate as last declared
Sun Life of Canada	1924	£1, 19/7	£3/5'7		
United British	1927	Ordinary Branch, £1 17'6 Abstainers ,, £2/0 0		Ordinary Branch, £1/17,6 Abstainers ,, £2,0 0	£2,0,0
United Kingdom	1926	Temp Sect £2 compd Gen'l ,, £1/17 ,,		Temp Sect £1'19 compd Gen'l ,, £1/17 ,,	Full rates
University Life	1925	£2/10,0		£2/10/0	
Wesleyan & General	1927 A	£2,8/0		£2/2/0	At death, £1'10/0 By Maturity £2/0/0
Yorkshire	1923	£1'12,'10	£1/17,2	£1'12/0 to £2/1/7	Nil, by Death Claims Full rates

* NOTE.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked

A — Annual Valuation

Abstainers and General — Three years ended December 31, 1926

Atlas —One year ending December 31, 1926

British Equitable — Five years ending January 31, 1924

British General.—Three years ending December 31, 1926

Clerical, Medical and General — Five years ending June 30, 1926

Confederation —Anticipated Specimen Annual Bonuses payable in 1933.

Ecclesiastical —Five years ending February 29, 1924

General —Three years ending December 31, 1925

Life Association of Scotland —Three years ending April 5, 1927

London and Manchester —One year ending March 24, 1928

National Mutual of Australasia —Three years ending September 30, 1925 Bonuses as allotted at distribution as at September 30, 1927.

National Provident —Five years ending Nov 20, 1927

North British and Mercantile — Three years ending December 31, 1925

Northern — Two years ended December 31, 1925 These were special Bonuses and must not be regarded as normal

Scottish Equitable —Five years ending March 1, 1928

Scottish Insurance —Three years ending Dec 31, 1926

Scottish Life —This rate declared exceptionally on this occasion only, in view of transition in method of Bonus distribution

Southern Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1926

Standard —One year ending November 15, 1927

United Kingdom —Three years ending Dec 31, 1926

University Life —Five years ending April 30, 1925

Yorkshire —Three years ending December 31, 1923

REPAYMENTS OF INCOME TAX ON PREMIUMS (*See also* p 431)

The amounts repaid by the Income Tax Commissioners on account of Life Insurance Premiums during the years 1914-15 to 1925-26 are shown below. These amounts *repaid* are additional to the *allowances* made on assessment (*see* p. 431)

Year	Number	Amount	Year	Number	Amount.
1914-15	24,942	£144,185	1920-21	—	£679,337
1915-16	25,005	179,678	1921-22	83,981	784,433
1916-17	32,902	343,189	1922-23	83,886	610,464
1917-18	37,929	537,761	1923-24	—	633,997
1918-19	37,920	551,073	1924-25	—	536,196
1919-20	38,787	585,637	1925-26	—	513,172

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium, or surrendered for cash An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset This is called the 'Discounted Bonus" or 'Cost Price' system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry	With Profits			Without Profits			Discounted Bonus			Age at Entry	With Profits			Without Profits			Discounted Bonus		
	£	s.	d	£	s.	d	£	s.	d		£	s.	d	£	s.	d	£	s.	d
21	1	19	4	1	11	2	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
22	2	0	1	1	11	10	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	1	4	2	1	2
23	2	1	1	1	12	7	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	2	7	2	2	4
24	2	2	1	1	13	5	1	14	0	34	2	14	2	2	3	11	2	3	6
25	2	3	1	1	14	3	1	14	9	35	2	15	9	2	5	5	2	4	10
26	2	4	1	1	15	2	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	6	11	2	6	2
27	2	5	2	1	16	1	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	8	6	2	7	6
28	2	6	4	1	17	1	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	10	1	2	9	0
29	2	7	6	1	18	1	1	18	2	39	3	2	8	2	11	9	2	10	7
30	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	19	1	40	3	4	8	2	13	6	2	12	3
41	3	6	11	2	15	4	2	13	11	51	4	16	0	3	8	10	3	7	2
42	3	8	10	2	17	3	2	15	9	52	5	1	8	3	10	8	3	9	0
43	3	11	1	2	18	4	2	17	9	53	5	3	6	3	12	7	3	10	11
44	3	13	6	3	0	7	2	19	9	54	5	5	5	3	14	7	3	12	10
45	3	16	0	3	4	0	3	1	11	55	5	7	5	3	16	8	3	14	10
46	3	18	8	3	6	7	3	4	3	56	5	9	6	3	18	10	3	16	11
47	4	1	6	3	9	3	3	6	10	57	5	11	8	4	0	11	3	19	1
48	4	4	6	3	12	1	3	9	3	58	5	14	0	4	3	0	4	1	2
49	4	7	7	3	15	0	3	12	0	59	5	16	4	4	5	2	4	3	6
50	4	11	0	3	17	10	3	15	0	60	6	19	8	6	1	10	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21			Age 25			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40			Age 45			Age 50			Age 55			Age 60		
	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d	£	s.	d	£	s	d	£	s.	d	£	s.	d	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.
*†Abstainers' Gen.	1	13	9	1	16	2	2	0	11	2	7	3	2	15	10	3	7	4	4	2	3	5	2	11	6	11	4
*†African Life	1	18	4	2	2	7	2	9	0	2	17	1	3	7	3	4	0	2	4	16	7	5	17	10	7	5	10
†Alliance	2	0	4	2	3	5	2	9	1	2	16	2	3	5	1	3	16	5	4	10	10	5	9	5	6	16	1
Atlas	1	18	7	2	2	5	2	8	1	2	15	1	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	4	5	5	11	6	11	11
Australian Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	15	4	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	5	12	2	7	1	4
Britannic	1	18	3	2	2	1	2	7	9	2	15	0	3	4	0	3	15	7	4	11	1	5	11	11	6	19	1
†British Equitable	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	8	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	16	7	4	11	9	5	12	0	6	19	4
†British General	2	0	4	2	3	11	2	9	5	2	16	2	3	4	10	3	15	8	4	10	7	5	10	4	6	18	0
†Caledonian	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	6	15	9
†Canada Life	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
Clerical, Medical & General	1	18	8	2	2	1	2	7	6	2	15	3	3	5	2	3	18	1	4	14	10	5	16	11	7	5	11
Colonial Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	16	0	3	5	1	3	15	11	4	9	10	5	11	11	7	1	1
Commercial Union	1	17	2	2	0	8	2	6	3	2	13	9	4	3	3	3	16	4	4	13	2	5	15	6	7	8	1
†Confederation	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
†Co-operative Ins.	1	18	1	2	1	8	2	7	4	2	14	4	3	3	1	3	14	9	4	10	1	5	10	7	6	18	7
†Eagle, Star & B.Do.	1	18	5	2	2	4	2	8	1	2	15	1	3	3	10	3	15	0	4	9	5	5	7	10	6	12	0
Ecclesiastical	1	18	3	2	1	7	2	6	10	2	13	4	3	1	7	3	12	0	4	5	9	5	3	6	6	6	8
†Economic	1	19	2	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	9	3	4	9	3	16	1	4	10	9	5	10	2	6	16	1
†Equitable	2	4	0	2	8	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	18	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	6	4	10
Equity and Law	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5
Friends' Provident & Century	1	19	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	3	3	15	2	4	9	9	5	9	4	6	16	0
General Life	2	0	2	2	3	8	2	9	2	2	16	1	3	4	11	3	16	5	4	11	3	5	10	7	6	16	1

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 21			Age 25			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55			Age 60		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
†Gresham	1	18	9	2	2	2	2	7	6	2	14	3	3	2	10	3	14	0	4	8	6	5	7	5	6	12	3
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	6	14	6
†Law Union & Rock	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	0
†Legal & Genera .	2	1	0	2	4	8	2	11	0	2	18	4	3	7	4	3	19	0	4	11	0	5	13	0	6	17	4
†Life Assoc of Scot	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	10	9	6	16	10
†L'pool & Lond. & Gl	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
†London& Manch'ter	1	19	3	2	3	4	2	9	2	2	16	3	3	5	5	3	16	9	4	11	11	5	14	0	7	6	5
†London & Scottish	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	11	1	6	17	8
†London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	8	5	6	14	11
London General .	1	13	8	1	16	0	2	0	7	2	6	11	2	15	3	3	6	4	4	0	10	5	0	6	6	7	5
*†London Life . .	1	18	6	2	1	10	2	7	0	2	13	6	3	1	8	3	12	0	4	5	4	5	2	7	6	5	0
†Manufacturers	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	5	11	1	6	16	8
Motor Union ..	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6		—	
Mutual and Citizens'	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
National Mutual . .	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	14	11	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	5	9	4	6	16	2
NationalMut of Aust	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
†National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	6	11	10
†Nth Brit & Mercan	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
†Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union.. .	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	3	0
Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
†Phœnix	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	15	2	4	9	1	5	7	10	6	11	3
†Prov Assoc.of Lond	1	19	5	2	3	1	2	8	8	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	3	4	10	11	5	9	10	6	18	0
†Provident Mutual	1	19	0	2	3	0	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	8	3	16	0	4	10	4	5	9	0	6	13	4
*†Prudential	1	17	8	2	1	2	2	7	0	2	11	11	3	4	6	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	12	1	7	1	4
†Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
Royal	2	0	4	2	3	8	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	8	3	16	0	4	10	0	5	8	0	6	11	8
†Royal Exchange .	1	18	5	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
†Royal London . .	1	16	7	2	0	7	2	6	8	2	14	2	3	3	9	3	15	10	4	11	7	5	12	4	7	0	4
Salvation Army .. .	1	17	11	2	1	9	2	7	7	2	15	0	3	4	4	3	16	3	4	11	9	5	11	9	6	18	1
Scottish Amicable	2	3	0	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	10	1	5	11	0	7	0	0
Scottish Equitable	2	1	0	2	5	0	2	10	6	2	18	0	3	5	6	3	16	6	4	10	6	5	10	0	6	16	6
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
†Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
*†Scottish Provident	1	8	7	1	11	8	1	16	7	2	2	11	2	11	0	3	1	7	3	15	3	4	13	3	5	16	11
†Scot Temperance .	1	19	7	2	3	0	2	8	6	2	15	3	3	3	9	3	15	0	4	9	10	5	9	8	6	16	10
†Scot Union & Nat	2	0	8	2	4	8	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	8	3	17	0	4	12	0	5	11	0	6	15	8
Scottish Widows .	2	3	1	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	5	12	4	6	18	6
†Southern Life	1	16	6	2	1	6	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
†Standard	1	18	10	2	2	8	2	8	5	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	15	10	4	10	1	5	8	11	6	17	8
*†Sun Life . .	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	8	9	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	14	10	7	0	10
*†Sun Life of Canada	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
United British	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6		—	
†United King. Temp.	2	0	10	2	4	6	2	10	3	2	17	4	3	6	7	3	18	1	4	12	7	5	11	4	6	17	0
*University Life ..	2	2	7	2	6	6	2	12	4	2	19	8	3	8	9	4	0	2	4	14	10	5	13	7	6	17	11
*†Wesleyan & General	1	19	3	2	3	1	2	9	0	2	16	5	3	5	7	3	17	1	4	11	9	5	10	7	6	15	0
†Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	5	12	0	6	19	11
Post Office (without profits)	1	13	0	1	17	6	2	3	0	2	9	6	2	18	0	3	9	6	4	4	0	5	4	0	6	10	6

† Offices thus marked have a plan for accepting Assurances without medical examination, but in the majority of cases there is a limit to the amount that can be assured under this arrangement

* Abstainers' rates * African Life—These rates are for the first 20 years and are then reduced and carry a guaran-
* Eagle Star & British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers Section." teed Bonus.
" Legal & General—With guaranteed Bonus of 30/- per cent. per annum Ordinary with profit Policies are not now issued.

° London Life—Allowance is made for quarter-years in ages at entry.
* Natl. Mut. of Aust—Rates are for age nearest birthday
* Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £5,000 or over, up to £5,000, and a further reduction for over £5,000 ** Scottish Provident—Non-medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases.
* Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers
* University Life—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30/- per cent per annum for first 10 years and 35/- per cent. per annum thereafter.

Endowment Assurances.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—*see* first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100 WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 with profits at the age of 55 or 60, or at death, if previous

Name of Office	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Previous Death										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Previous Death									
	Age 25		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 45		Age 25		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 45	
	£ s d		£ s d		£ s d		£ s d		£ s d		£ s d		£ s d		£ s d		£ s d	
*Abstainers & Genl. Life	3 2 1	3 16	6 4 18	0 6 14	9							3 4	2 3 19	2 5 1	0 6 18	4				
*African Life	3 7 11	4 2	5 5 4	5 7 1	3 10 13	3	2 19	7 3 10	2 4 5	1 5 7	8 7 5	3								
Alliance	3 6 6	4 1	2 5 3	2 6 19	6		2 17	9 3 8	6 4 3	7 5 6	0 7 2	10								
Atlas	3 5 11	4 0	8 5 2	5 6 18	6		2 16	11 3 7	11 4 3	0 5 5	3 7 1	8								
Australian Mutual	3 3	4 3 · 1	7 9 4 1	8 11 6	1 4 3	10 3	9	2 15	10 3 6	4 4 1	2 5 3	1 6	18 10							
Britannic	3 5	9 4 0	7 5 4	3 7 1	6	10 14	6	2 16	9 3 7	9 4 3	1 5 7	2 7	4 11							
British Equitable	3 4	4 3 19	3 5 1	6 6 18	5	10 11	9	2 16	0 3 7	0 4 2	3 5 5	0 7	2 7							
British General	3 5	8 3 19	6 5 0	3 6 15	1	10 6	4	2 17	3 3 7	7 4 1	9 5 3	2 6	18 9							
Caledonian	3 3	1 3 17	10 4 19	8 6 15	7	.		2 14	7 3 5	6 4 0	6 5 2	9 6	19 10							
Canada Life	3 3	10 3 19	0 5 1	11 7 0	4	10 16	6	.	3 6	4 4 2	0 5 5	9 7	5 0							
Clerical, Med. & Gen.	3 7	3 4 4	1 5 9	11 7 13	10	12 3	5	2 17	4 3 9	4 4 6	9 5	13	3 7	17 8						
Colonial Mutual	3 3	3 3 17	7 4 18	9 6 15	7	10 9	8	2 15	8 3 6	3 4 1	0 5	2 11	6 18 8							
Commercial Union	3 4	5 4 1	1 5 5	6 10 7	11 4	.			.. 3	6 10	4 4	1 5	10 3	7 5	6 2	7 3	8			
Confederation	3 4	5 3 19	11 5 1	1 6 19	4	10 16	2		.. 3	7 0	4 2	10 5	4 6	7 3	8					
Co-operative	3 4	2 3 18	9 5 2	10 7 1	8	10 17	1	2 15	10 3	6 6	4 1	6 5	6 1	7 6	0					
*Eagle, Star & B'd'm.	3 6	11 4 1	9 5 3	8 6 19	6				.. 3	8 7	4 3	10 5	6 2	7 2	5					
Ecclesiastical	3 2	7 3 17	0 4 18	5 6 13	3	10 2	4	2 14	5 3 4	6 3 19	4 5	1 2	6 16	5						
Economic	3 4	7 3 19	1 5 1	3 6 18	9	.			.. 3	6 9	4 1	7 5	4 3	7 2	7					
Equitable	3 6	0 4 0	0 5 2	0 6 18	0	10 4	0	2 16	0 3 6	0 4 1	0 5	4 0	7 2	0						
Equity and Law	3 5	3 4 0	4 5 3	1 7 0	10			2 16	8 3 7	9 4 3	2 5	6 4	7 5	2						
Friends' Prov. & Cent.	3 6	2 4 0	7 5 2	0 6 17	3	10 6	8	2 17	7 3 8	2 4 2	11 5	4 10	7 0	6						
General Life	3 4	5 3 19	0 5 1	3 6 18	9	..		2 16	0 3 6	6 4 1	6 5	4 3	7 2	3						
Gresham	3 4	2 4 3 16	6 4 18	3 6 14	9	.		2 14	2 3 4	3 4 3	19 0	5 1	2 6	18 3						
Guardian	3 4	5 3 17	10 5 1	7 7 1	0	.		2 17	0 3 6	9 4 0	10 5	1 5	0 7	5 6						
Law Union & Rock	3 5	0 4 0	0 5 2	8 6 19	1	...		2 16	6 3 7	6 4 3	0 5	5 6	7 3	6						
Life Assoc of Scotland	3 4	9 3 19	5 5 1	6 6 17	10	10 9	11	2 16	0 3 7	4 4 2	2 5	4 8	7 1	6						
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	3 7	1 4 1	9 5 3	7 7 0	7	10 14	10	2 18	5 3 9	2 4 4	2 5	7 0	7 4	11						
London & Manchester	3 5	2 4 1	3 5 5	4 7 5	7	...		2 16	1 3 7	10 4 4	7 5	9 0	7 10	1						
London & Scottish	3 6	3 4 1	1 5 3	2 6 19	9	10 12	1	2 17	3 3 8	4 4 3	6 5	6 2	7 3	2						
London Assurance	3 3	4 11 3	19 6 5	1 2 6 19	1	10 11	6	2 16	1 3 7	2 4 2	2 5	4 5	7 2	2						
‡London Life	3 2	6 3 17	2 4 18	8 6 13	6	10 1	8	2 14	6 3 4	5 3 19	6 5	1 5	6 16	8						
Manufacturers	3 4	5 3 19	11 5 1	1 6 19	4	10 16	2		3 7	0 4	2 10	5 4	6 7	3	8					
Marine and General	3 5	4 3 19	11 5 2	1 7 0	2	10 17	1	2 16	9 3 7	5 4	2 4	5 5	0 7	3	7					
Motor Union	3 5	9 3 19	9 5 0	10 6 18	8	...		2 17	4 3 7	8 4	2 0	5 4	6 7	2	10					
Mutual & Citizens	3 1	11 3 16	8 4 18	9 6 15	9	10 9	11	2 13	8 3 4	4 3 19	3 5	1 6	6 18	8						
National Mutual	3 6	2 4 0	8 5 2	8 6 18	10	10 10	0	2 17	5 3 8	1 4 3	1 5	5 6	7 2	1						
Nat. Mutual of Aust.	3 0	10 3 15	11 4 18	3 6 15	0	10 5	8	2 12	6 3 3	6 3 18	9 5	1 4	6 18	4						
National Provident	3 6	8 4 1	7 5 3	9 6 19	10	.			.. 3	10 3	4 5	9 5	8 5	7 5	0					
North Brit & Mercan.	3 6	2 4 1	1 5 3	0 6 18	10	..		2 17	6 3 8	8 4 3	9 5	6 1	7 7	11						
Northern	3 5	8 3 19	8 5 1	1 6 16	11	10 9	8	2 17	2 3 7	4 4 1	11 5	4 1	7 0	8						
Norwich Union	3 4	4 3 17	5 4 19	4 6 15	6	10 6	6	2 16	7 3 6	7 4 1	3 5	3 0	7 0	6						
Pearl	3 6	1 4 1	9 5 5	5 7 5	0	10 17	10	2 17	4 3 8	10 4 5	1 5	9 5	7 9	9						
Phœnix	3 5	10 4 0	4 5 1	10 6 17	1	10 10	8	2 17	9 3 7	9 4 2	6 5	4 5	7 0	1						
Prov. Assoc. of Lon.	3 5	6 4 0	3 5 2	6 6 19	5	...		2 16	10 3 7	7 4 2	10 5	5 6	7 2	11						
Provident Mutual	3 5	8 4 0	4 5 2	0 6 18	4	10 10	0	2 17	0 3 7	8 4 2	8 5	5 0	7 1	8						
*Prudential	3 4	5 3 19	11 5 4	4 7 2	10	10 12	7		... 3	6 10	4 2	9 5	7 4	7	6	3				
Reliance	3 4	3 4 0	8 5 5	2 7 6	2	..		2 14	10 3	6 9	4 4	0 5	8 6	7 10	4					
Royal	3 6	4 4 1	4 5 3	4 6 19	0	...			... 3	8 0	4 3	8 5	5 8	7 2	0					
Royal Exchange	3 5	10 4 0	5 5 2	4 7 0	5	10 14	8	2 17	3 3 7	11 4	2 10	5 5	2 7	3	10					
Royal London	3 3	2 3 18	7 5 1	8 7 0	0	...			... 3	5 8	4 1	6 5	5 1	7	3	11				

Name of Office	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Previous Death										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Previous Death									
	Age 25			Age 30			Age 35.			Age 40			Age 45			Age 25			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40			Age 45.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Salvation Army	3	5	2	4	1	0	5	4	1	7	3	5	10	14	5	...			3	7	3	4	3	8	5	7	2	7	6	11
Scottish Amicable	I 3	6	10	4	2	1	5	3	4	7	0	8	10	14	5	2	18	3	3	9	6	4	4	7	5	6	3	7	3	10
Scottish Equitable	I 3	6	0	4	0	0	5	1	6	6	17	6	.			2	17	6	3	8	0	4	2	6	5	4	0	7	0	6
Scottish Insurance	I 3	3	10	3	18	8	5	1	2	6	18	7	10	13	6	2	14	11	3	5	9	4	1	1	5	4	0	7	2	0
Scottish Life....	I 3	7	3	4	1	10	5	3	2	7	1	2	.			2	18	4	3	9	2	4	4	1	5	5	10	7	4	2
Scottish Provident. .	I 3	9	0	4	3	2	5	4	5	6	19	8	10	19	0	3	0	5	3	10	11	4	5	5	5	7	2	7	2	11
Scottish Temp . ...B	3	4	11	3	19	7	5	1	10	6	19	4	10	17	0	2	16	7	3	7	3	4	2	3	5	4	11	7	3	6
Scottish Un. & Nat B	3	6	6	4	1	0	5	3	2	6	19	8	..			2	17	8	3	8	6	4	3	6	5	6	0	7	3	2
Scottish Widows' . I	3	6	6	4	1	1	5	2	10	7	0	0				2	17	7	3	8	5	4	3	8	5	5	8	7	3	1
Southern Life	3	0	10	3	15	11	4	18	3	6	15	0	10	5	8	2	12	6	3	3	6	3	18	9	5	1	4	6	18	4
Standard . ..I	3	5	8	4	0	6	5	2	3	6	18	3				2	16	11	3	7	9	4	2	10	5	5	3	7	1	7
*Sun Life I	3	4	9	3	19	9	5	2	1	6	19	2	10	11	8	2	16	4	3	7	6	4	3	0	5	6	4	7	3	11
*Sun of Canada I	3	5	10	4	0	5	5	2	0	7	0	8	10	19	7	2	16	10	3	8	2	4	3	3	5	5	6	7	5	0
United British . .	3	5	9	3	19	9	5	0	10	6	18	8	..			2	17	4	3	7	8	4	2	0	5	4	6	7	2	10
United King Temp I	3	7	10	4	2	5	5	4	3	7	0	1				2	18	9	3	9	11	4	4	11	5	7	2	7	3	6
*University Life ..	3	9	10	4	4	8	5	6	8	7	3	0	10	14	9	3	1	0	3	11	11	4	7	1	5	9	7	7	6	4
Wesleyan & Gen I	3	6	8	4	1	6	5	3	8	7	0	1	.			...			3	8	9	4	4	0	5	6	7	7	3	6
Yorkshire . . .B	3	5	6	4	0	2	5	2	7	7	0	1	10	15	8	2	16	8	3	7	3	4	2	5	5	5	6	7	3	10
Post Office (without profits).	2	17	6	3	11	0	4	10	6	6	2	6	9	3	6	2	9	6	2	19	6	3	13	6	4	13	6	6	6	6

B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.
* Abstainers' Rates. b African Life—These rates carry a guaranteed B mus.
* Eagle, Star and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers Section."
* London Life—Allowance is made for quarter years in ages at entry.
* National Mut. of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday.
* Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over up to £5,000 and further reduction for over £5,000.
* Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.
* Sun Life of Canada—rates quoted are for nearest birthday.
* University Life—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30s per cent per annum for first ten years, and 35s per cent per annum thereafter.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table —

	Ordinary Life Companies		Industrial Life Companies	
	1920	1925	1920	1925
Premium ...	£41,246,118	£62,523,986	£25,349,822	£36,615,413
Consideration for Annuities	2,262,073	3,275,196	.	.
Other Income	17,695,718	26,618,028	3,730,966	7,929,006
Total Income ..	61,203,909	92,417,210	29,080,788	44,544,419
Claims ...	30,730,140	35,723,574	9,828,359	12,143,046
Other Outgo	15,717,212	20,057,014	12,655,778	17,036,563
Increase in Funds ..	14,756,557	36,636,622	6,596,651	15,364,419
Total . .	61,203,909	92,417,210	29,080,788	44,544,419
Life Assurance Funds	425,932,087	570,056,580	80,519,449	151,784,732

	Ordinary Life Assurances		Industrial Life Assurances.	
	No. of Policies.	Amount	No. of Policies.	Amount
		£		£
Assurances in Force as shown by the Dec., 1925, Returns published by the Board of Trade	4,690,812	1,290,626,284	52,138,662	750,716,467

Notes for page 438 —
* Australian Mutual and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.
† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to *day of death*. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty See note as to rates on introductory page. [For Notes see page 437]

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same, in others it is a little less Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE	MALES										FEMALES									
	Age 55			Age 60			Age 65			Age 70	Age 50			Age 55			Age 60			Age 65			Age 70		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£ s d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
African Life	7	8	6	8	4	2	9	7	2	11 2 0	6	17	4	7	8	6	8	4	2	9	7	2	11	2	0
Alliance	7	11	5	8	13	1	10	2	4	12 2 7	6	2	9	6	14	4	7	10	9	8	15	0	10	10	4
Atlas	7	16	6	8	18	8	10	9	0	12 12 0	6	7	6	6	19	4	7	15	10	8	19	8	10	15	0
*Australian Mutual	7	9	8	8	13	4	10	5	5	12 9 8	5	19	10	6	12	9	7	11	1	8	17	10	10	16	11
Britannic	7	17	6	8	18	10	10	8	0	12 9 4	6	9	10	7	1	0	7	16	10	8	19	8	10	13	6
British Equitable	7	16	6	8	18	8	10	9	0	12 12 2	6	7	8	6	19	4	7	15	10	8	19	8	10	15	0
British General	7	16	7	8	18	9	10	9	1	12 12 0	6	7	7	6	19	4	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Caledonian	8	1	0	9	4	6	10	14	10	12 18 5	6	11	4	7	3	9	8	1	6	9	5	6	11	7	2
Canada Life	8	4	1	9	6	0	10	15	6	12 17 5	6	15	1	7	6	11	8	3	5	9	6	9	11	1	3
Clerical, Med & Gen	7	10	6	8	11	4	10	0	8	12 1 10	6	3	2	6	14	4	7	10	0	8	13	2	10	7	4
Colonial Mutual	7	18	4	9	2	6	10	15	8	13 1 2	6	11	0	7	4	4	8	3	4	9	11	0	11	12	8
Commercial Union	7	15	1	8	16	8	10	5	9	12 6 9	6	6	10	6	18	4	7	14	5	8	17	7	10	11	5
Confederation	8	4	1	9	6	0	10	15	6	12 17 7	6	15	0	7	6	11	8	3	5	9	6	9	11	1	3
Co-operative Ins	7	10	2	8	10	4	9	19	6	12 1 8	6	2	6	6	13	6	7	9	0	8	12	4	10	6	2
Eagle, Star & Bt Dom	7	17	2	8	19	0	10	8	8	12 10 10	6	8	10	7	0	6	7	16	6	8	19	10	10	14	6
Edinburgh	7	16	7	8	18	9	10	9	1	12 12 0	6	7	7	6	19	4	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Equitable	8	0	0	9	2	0	10	12	0	12 14 0	6	10	0	7	2	0	7	18	0	9	2	0	10	18	0
Equity & Law	7	17	6	8	19	8	10	9	11	12 12 11	6	8	6	7	0	3	7	16	10	9	0	8	10	15	10
Friends Prov & Cent.	8	0	0	9	1	8	10	11	2	12 13 4	6	11	8	7	3	2	7	19	2	9	2	4	10	16	10
General	7	14	0	8	16	2	10	5	6	12 7 0	6	6	2	6	18	4	7	14	0	8	17	0	10	11	0
Gresham	7	16	7	8	18	9	10	9	1	12 12 0	6	7	8	6	19	5	7	15	11	8	19	10	10	15	0
Guardian	7	14	2	8	16	0	10	5	10	12 8 2	6	5	8	6	17	4	7	13	8	8	17	0	10	11	10
Law Union and Rock	7	15	0	8	17	0	10	7	0	12 9 6	6	6	4	6	18	0	7	14	4	8	18	0	10	12	10
Legal and General	7	14	4	8	16	4	10	6	0	12 8 8	6	6	6	0	17	4	7	13	8	8	17	0	10	11	8
Life Assoc of Scotland	7	16	8	8	18	8	10	9	0	12 12 0	6	5	2	6	19	4	7	16	0	8	19	10	10	15	0
Liverpool&Lond &Globe	7	12	8	8	14	2	10	3	10	12 5 8	6	4	4	6	15	10	7	12	0	8	15	2	10	9	6
London Assurance	7	16	8	8	18	10	10	9	0	12 12 0		...		6	19	4	7	16	0	8	19	10	10	15	0
London & M'nchester	8	3	0	9	7	4	11	0	0	13 4 6	6	15	4	7	9	0	8	8	2	9	16	2	11	16	6
London and Scottish	7	18	4	9	0	2	10	9	10	12 11 8	6	6	5	6	17	10	7	14	0	8	17	4	10	11	11
†London Life	7	19	4	9	0	11	10	10	4	12 12 2	6	11	2	7	2	6	7	18	6	9	1	8	10	15	11
Manufacturers	8	4	0	9	6	0	10	15	6	12 17 4	6	15	0	7	7	0	8	3	4	9	6	3	11	1	2
Marine and General	7	13	6	8	15	4	10	5	0	12 7 2	6	5	2	6	16	8	7	13	0	8	16	4	10	10	10
Motor Union	7	17	0	9	0	8	10	12	8	12 7 2	6	9	6	7	2	0	7	19	8	9	5	8	11	4	2
*Mutual and Citizens'	7	10	4	8	14	4	10	6	4	12 11 0	6	3	4	6	16	8	7	15	8	9	3	0	11	3	4
National Mutual	7	11	0	8	15	2	10	8	2	12 13 0	6	3	8	6	17	2	7	16	4	9	4	4	11	5	2
Nat Mut of Aust	7	19	10	9	4	4	10	17	8	13 3 8	6	12	2	7	5	10	8	5	0	9	13	4	11	14	10
National Provident	7	15	2	8	16	8	10	5	10	12 6 10	6	6	10	6	18	4	7	14	6	8	17	8	10	11	6
N. Brit & Mercantile	8	0	6	9	2	8	10	13	0	12 16 0	6	11	6	7	3	4	7	19	10	9	3	8	10	19	0
Northern	7	18	4	9	0	2	10	9	10	12 11 8	6	6	5	6	17	10	7	14	0	8	17	4	10	11	11
Norwich Union Life	7	16	7	8	18	9	10	9	1	12 12 0	6	5	8	6	19	4	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Pearl	7	13	2	8	14	8	10	4	2	12 5 10	6	5	2	6	16	4	7	12	4	8	15	6	10	9	8
Phœnix	7	16	6	8	18	8	10	9	0	12 12 0	6	7	8	6	19	4	7	15	10	8	19	8	10	15	0
Prov. Assoc of Lond	8	10	0	9	14	4	11	7	6	13 13 8	7	2	6	7	15	10	8	14	10	10	3	0	12	4	6
Provident Mutual	7	7	9	8	9	2	9	18	4	11 19 3	5	19	5	6	11	0	7	7	3	8	10	4	10	4	3
Prudential	7	11	6	8	12	6	10	1	2	12 1 10	6	4	2	6	15	2	7	10	10	8	13	4	10	6	8
Refuge	7	5	5	8	8	2	9	18	11	12 1 0	5	19	6	6	12	4	7	10	4	8	16	8	10	14	11
Royal	7	15	0	8	16	8	10	5	8	12 5 0	6	7	0	6	18	4	7	14	4	8	17	8	10	11	4
Royal Exchange	7	16	7	8	18	9	10	9	0	12 12 0	6	7	7	6	19	4	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Royal London	7	19	0	9	0	0	10	8	0	12 8 0	6	13	0	7	4	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	13	0
Salvation Army	7	16	8	9	0	8	10	13	2	12 16 8	6	7	4	7	2	4	8	3	2	9	12	8	11	15	8
Scottish Equitable	7	16	8	8	18	10	10	9	0	12 12 0	6	7	8	6	19	4	7	16	0	8	19	10	10	15	0
Scottish Insurance	7	16	6	8	18	8	10	9	0	12 12 0	6	7	8	6	19	4	7	15	10	8	19	8	10	15	0
Scottish Life	7	17	4	8	19	8	10	10	2	12 13 4	6	8	4	7	0	2	7	16	8	9	0	2	10	16	2
Scottish Provident	8	4	2	9	6	4	10	16	8	12 19 9	6	15	3	7	6	10	8	3	4	9	7	2	11	2	5
Scottish Temperance	7	16	7	8	18	9	10	9	1	12 12 0	6	7	8	6	19	4	7	15	11	8	19	9	10	15	0
Scottish Union & Nat.	7	16	2	9	0	8	10	13	10	12 19 8	6	4	8	6	19	4	7	19	4	9	7	2	11	6	2
Scottish Widows'	7	16	8	8	18	10	10	9	0	12 12 0	6	6	7	8	6	19	4	7	16	0	8	19	10	10	15	0
Southern Life Assoc.	8	9	10	9	14	6	11	8	6	13 15 6	7	1	8	7	15	4	8	14	10	10	3	6	12	5	10
Standard	8	4	8	9	6	10	10	17	2	13 0 2	6	15	9	7	7	4	8	3	10	9	7	7	11	2	11
Sun Life	7	10	0	8	10	6	9	18	4	11 17 6	6	5	2	6	16	8	7	12	10	8	16	2	10	11	0
Sun Life of Canada	8	4	1	9	6	0	10	15	6	12 17 5	6	15	1	7	6	11	8	3	5	9	6	9	11	1	3
United British	7	17	0	9	0	8	10	12	8	12 17 2	6	9	6	7	2	0	7	19	8	9	5	8	11	4	2
United Kingdom	7	12	0	8	13	6	10	2	10	12 4 8	6	3	10	6	15	4	7	11	4	8	14	6	10	8	8
Wesleyan & General	7	16	0	8	17	0	10	6	0	12 6 10	6	8	6	6	19	6	7	15	0	8	17	8	10	11	6
Yorkshire	7	19	4	9	0	10	10	10	2	12 12 0	6	11	2	7	2	6	7	18	6	9	1	8	10	15	10

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers' Liability (Workmen's Compensation Claims); Av=Aviation; Bo=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee, H=Hailstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery, M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; Mc=Motor Car; P=Plate Glass; Pu=Public Liability; Re=Reinsurances; V=Various classes.
NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Est'd	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices
1883	I., F, Bu, P, Mc, A, Pu	Absta ners and General ..	142, Edmund-street, *Birmingham*; 113 Kingsway, W C 2
1904	L	African Life	*Johannesburg*, 11 & 12, Pall-mall, S.W 1
1824	All classes	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E C 2.
1904	All cl. ex. L	Army, Navy, and General	Trafalgar Ho, Waterloo Pl, Pall Mall, S.W 1
1918	All classes	Atlantic	36-37 Old Jewry, E C 2.
1808	F,L,A,Bu,G, M, Mc, P,Pu	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident	*Sydney*; 73–76, King William-street, E.C 4.
1919	All cl ex. L	Autocar, Fire and Accident	83–84, Queen-street, E C 4
1905	F, Bu	Baptist	4, Southampton-row, W C 1
1839	L	Blackburn Philanthropic . .	Coopers-buildings, Church-street, *Liverpool.*
1866	L, F, A, Bu, Mc, &c.	Britannic	Broad St Corner, *Birmingham*; 44-46, Kingsway, W.C 2
1863	M	British and Foreign Marine	5, Castle St, *Liverpool*, 3-4 & 5-6, Lime-st, E C 3
1898	A	British Employers' Mutual ..	St Thomas-street, *Sunderland*
1878	Bo, &c.	British Engine, &c	24, Fennel-st *Manchester*, 56, Kingsway, W.C.2
1854	L, F, A, Bu, Mc, P	British Equitable	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street-place, E C 4
1904	L, F, A, G, V, M	British General	66, Cheapside, E C. 2
1888	F, A, Bu, G, Mc, Bo, &c	British Law	31 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E C. 2.
1896	L	British Life	7, West George-street, *Glasgow*,
1908	All cl. ex. L	British Oak.	63 & 64, Gracechurch-street E C 3
1907	M, F & V	British Standard Fire and Gen	52-54, Leadenhall-street, E C 3
1902	L	British Widows	1, Old-street, E.C 1
1881	A	Builders' Accident . . .	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W C. 2.
1805	F, L, Bu, A, Mc, M	Caledonian	19, George-st., *Edin* 5, Lothbury, E C 2.
1847	L	Canada Life	*Toronto*, 2, St James's-square, S.W 1.
1903	A, Ma, Bu, Mc, F, V	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S W. 1.
1899 1906	F	Central	1, Cornhill, E C 3
1885	A, F, G, V, M	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., *Edin*; 7, Leadenhall-street, E.C 3.
1909	F, A, Re	City Fire Office	St. Swithin's-house, St. Swithin's lane, E C. 4.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	53, Tufton Street, S.W. 1.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen	15, St. James's-square, S W 1
1873	L, A	Colonial Mutual	*Melbourne* 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E C. 4.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	*Temp. Address* Adelaide Ho, London Bridge, E.C. 4
1871	L	Confederation	*Toronto*, Bush-house, Aldwych, W.C. 2
1891	F, Bu, A, Bo, &c.	Congregational	21, Apsley-crescent, *Bradford*
1867	F, L, A, V	Co-operative	Corporation-street, *Manchester*: Clare House, Kingsway, W.C 2.
1905	A, F, Mc, P, Pu, Re, V	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1807 1906	F, A, Bu, Mc, &c	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W 1.
1908	F, Bu, A, P, Pu, Mc, G	Dominion	*Edinburgh*: 108A, Cannon-street, E C. 4.
1909	A, F, P, V, Bu, Pu, Mc	Drapers' and General	104 and 105, Newgate-street, E C 1.
1807	All classes	Eagle, Star and British Dom .	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C 2; 30-32, Moorgate, E C. 2.
1887	F, Bu, P, A, L	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C 2.
1901	M, F, L, A, Pu, Bu, Mc	Economic	105, Fenchurch-street, E C 3
1823	All classes	Edinburgh	26, George-st., *Edin.*; 3, Birchin-lane, E C 3.
1880	All classes	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.
1898	Pu, A, G, F	Employers' Mutual	12, Charlotte square, *Edinburgh*; Regent-house, 89, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1762	L	Equitable.	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C 2.
1802	F, A	Essex and Suffolk...	*Colchester*, 7 & 8, King-street, E.C. 2.

Est'd	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1894	All cl. ex L	Excess	50-51, Lime-Street, E C 3
1900	F, A, H, &c	Farmers' Fire and Accident	County Insurance-buildings, *York.*
1896	F	Federated British	10, St James-street, S.W 1.
1904	A. V	Federated Employers' .	8, King-street, *Manchester*, and 15-16, George, street, E.C 4.
1890	A, V ex L	Fine Art and General	89 and 90, Cheapside, E C 2.
1832	L Annuity	Friends' Prov and Century	17, Leadenhall-street, E.C 3; 18, Charlotte-square, *Edin.*
1885	A, L, F G, V	General Accident .	(*Perth*, General-buildings, Aldwych, Strand, W C 2
1837	L	General Life .. .	General-buildings, Aldwych, W C. 2.
1818	L	Gresham Life.. ..	188-190, Fleet-street, E C 4
1910	A, Bo, Bu, F G, Ma, P, Mc & Pu, V	Gresham Fire and Accident	188-190, Fleet-street, E C 4.
1840	F, A, Bu, G V	Guarantee Society .	19, Birchin-lane, E C 3.
1821	F, A, L Bu, M, G, P	Guardian . .	68 King William-street, E C 4.
1903	L Bu. F, A, V	Hearts of Oak .	40-44, Holborn-viaduct, E C 1.
1908	F A, G, Mc	Hibernian . .	48 & 49, Dame-st, *Dublin*
1878	Ca, A & F	Imperial Live Stock & Gen	Imperial House, 27, Cavendish-square, W 1.
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual .	Lloyd's Buildings, E C 3
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers' . .	82, Victoria-street, S W. 1
1892 1907	A. G, Bu, V	Law Accident	5, Chancery-lane, W C. 2
1845 1907	F A, V	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W C 2.
1806	F, A, L V	Law Union and Rock . .	7, Chancery-lane, W C 2
1907	All classes except Life	Legal	Legal Ins -building, 231, Strand, W C. 2
1836	All classes exc Marine	Legal and General .. .	10, Fleet-street, E C 4.
1890	All classes except Life	Licences and General .	24-28, Moorgate, E C.
1838	L	Life Assoc of Scotland . .	82. Princes-st, *Edinb.*; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C 2
1836	F, L, A M, Bo, Bu, Ca, G. Ma, P, V	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, *Liverpool*, 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1866	P	L'pool & London Plate Glass	14, Dale-street, *Liverpool.*
1918	M, F, A, Bu Mc, &c	Liverpool Marine and General	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3
1843	Indus. L	Liverpool Victoria	Victoria House, Southampton-row, W C. 1.
1890	A, Bo, Bu, Ca, F, G, Mc, &c	Local Government Guarantee	83, Pall-mall, S W 1.
1862	F, A, M, V	London & Lancashire	(7, Chancery-lane, W.C 2 (Chief Administration), 155, Leadenhall-street, E C. 3
1862	L, F, A, Bo, Bu, G, Li, Mc, V, M.	London and Scottish	66 & 67, Cornhill, E C 3.
1869	All cl ex L	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1885	P	London & Manch Plate Glass	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E C. 2
1860	M, F, A	London and Provincial Marine	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. 3.
1720	F, M, L, A, V	London Assurance	51, King William-street, E.C 4, 157, Leadenhall-street, E C 3 (Marine)
1906	L, F, Mc	London General	London House, 27-28, Newgate-street, E C. 1.
1869	All classes except Life	London Guarantee and Accident	20-22, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C. 4
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	9, Mount-street, *Manchester*
1887	L	Manufacturers'	*Toronto*; British Columbia House, 1, Regent-street, S W 1
1836	M	Marine..	159, Leadenhall-street, E C. 3.
1852	L, M	Marine and General...	48, Fenchurch-street, E C. 3.
1864	M	Maritime	*Liverpool*, Lloyd's Buildings, E C. 3.
1884	A, L	Med, Sickness, Ann. and Life	300, High Holborn, W.C 1.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	3 & 4, 5 & 6, Lime-street, E C 3
1898	A	Midland Employers' Mutual .	Winchester House, Victoria-square, Birmingham.
1896	P	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	200, Wolverhampton-street, *Dudley.*
1906	Mc, F, L A, M	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1.
1903	F, V	Municipal Mutual	26, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.

Est'd	Nature of Business	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Office.
1886	L, A	Mutual Life and Citizens' ..	*Sydney*; 1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C 2.
1899	A, F, P, &c.	Mutual Property	16–20, Charing Cross, S W 1
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	*Manchester*; Empire House, St Martin's-le-Grand, E C. 1
1014	A, F, &c	National Employers' Mutual	10, St Mary Axe, E.C 3.
1910	A, Bo, Bu, F Cu, Mc	National Farmers Union . .	Church-street, Stratford-on-Avon
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow*, 81, Cannon-street, E C 4
1863	G	National Guaran & Suretyship	*Edinburgh*, 5, Moorgate E C 2
1830	L	National Mutual .. .	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C 2
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral	5, Cheapside, E C 2
1835	L	National Provident .	48, Gracechurch-street, E C 3.
1854	P	National Provincial . .	66, Ludgate-hill, E C 4
1921	Mer M Officers Cts &c	Navigators & General.	Finsbury-court, Finsbury-pavement, E.C 2.
1909	All classes except L & A	North and South ...	Orleans House, Edmund-street, *Liverpool.*
1809	F, L, A, M	North British and Mercantile	64, Princes-street, *Edinburgh*, 61, Threadneedle-street, E C 2
1836	F, L, A, M	Northern	1, Union-ter, *Aberdeen*, 1, Moorgate, E C. 2.
1797	F, A, M, V	Norwich Union Fire . .	*Norwich*, 50, Fleet-street, E C 4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life .	*Norwich*; 49, Fleet-street, E C. 4
1871	A, G, Bu, F, Mc, Bo, &c	Ocean Accident . .	36-44, Moorgate, E C 2
1859	M	Ocean Marine	48, Lime-street, E C 3
1886	F, A, Bu, Mc, P, Bo, &c.	Palatine	1 & 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C 3
1864	L, F, Bu, A, Mc, P, Pu	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W.C 1.
1782	F, L, A, M	Phœnix	Phœnix House, King William-street, E C. 4.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, *Liverpool*
1909	M, F, A, Mc, &c	Port of Manchester ...	4, Albert-square, Manchester
1865	L	Post Office Savings . .	Blythe-road, West Kensington, W 14
1919	Mc	Premier Motor Policies	Glebe Houses, Sherborne-lane, E C 4
1866	F, A	Primitive Methodist . .	*York*
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life .	25–31, Moorgate, E C. 2.
1865	A Bu, Ca, Mc Pu, F, G P. V	Provident Accident and White Cross	Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S W. 1.
1877	L	Provident Assocn of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	*Kendal*, 32, Old Jewry, E C. 2.
1848	All classes	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E C 1.
1886	F, M, A, &c.	Queensland	*Sydney*; 22, Birchin-lane, E C. 3.
1849	A, Bu, Ca, G, Mc, P, Pu, V	Railway Passengers . .	64, Cornhill, E C 3.
—	Mc, A, P	Red Star Association ...	50–52, Lime-street, E C 3
1864	L	Refuge	Oxford St., *Manchester*; 133, Strand, W C. 2.
1906	F, A, Bu	Reliance Fire and Accident...	1, Walworth-road, Elephant and Castle, S.E 17.
1881	M, F	Reliance Marine	*Liverpool*, 3-4, Lime-street, E C. 3
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society	19, Coleman-street, E C. 2.
1918	All classes except Life & Marine	Road Transport and General	20, Victoria-street, S W. 1.
1845	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	*Liverpool*; 24-28, Lombard-street, E C 3.
1720	F, L, M, A, V, P	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C 3.
1850	L	Royal Liver	*Liverpool*
1861	L. F, &c.	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)...	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W C 2.
1867	L	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4
1909	All cl. ex. L, E L	Salvation Army Fire	132, Queen Victoria-street, E.C 4.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable .. .	*Glasgow*, 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E C. 2.
1919	All cl. ex. L	Scottish Automobile and Gen	*Glasgow*; 101, Leadenhall-street, E C 3.
1882	Bo	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*; 128A, Queen Victoria-street E.C. 4.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 13, Cornhill, E.C 3.
1877	A, L, F, V, Mc	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st, *Edinb*; 110, Cannon-st, E.C.4.
1852	L (Ind.)	Scottish Legal	Wilson-street, *Glasgow*; Room 22, Adelphi-ter. House, W C 2
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	19, St Andrew-sq, *Edinb.*; 9, King-st., E.C 2.
1876	A, F, V, Mc, M	Scottish Metropolitan	17, Charlotte-sq, *Edinburgh*, 67, Cornhill, E C 3.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq, *Edinb.*, 3, Lombard-st., E C 3.
1878	Reversions, &c	Scottish Reversionary	33, Charlotte Square, *Edinburgh.*
1883	L	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st, *Glasg*, 3, Cheapside, E.C. 2.

Est'd	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1824	F, L, A, V, M	Scottish Union and National	35, St Andrew-sq, *Edinb.*, 5, Walbrook, E.C.4
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq *Edinb*, 28, Cornhill, E C 3.
1875	M, F, A, V	Sea	*Liverpool*, 31, Cornhill, E C 3 (Marine), 25, Abchurch-lane, E C 4 (Fire, etc)
1872	F, M, A	South British	*New Zealand*, 2, Cowper's-crt, Cornhill, E C 3
1891	L	Southern Life	*Cape Town*; Bush House, Aldwych, W C 2
1825	L	Standard	3, George-st, *Edinb*, 110, Cannon-st, E C 4
1857	M	Standard Marine	B2 and C9 Exchange-buildings, *Liverpool*
1891	F, A, M	State	*Liverpool*; 112, Cannon-street, E C 4
1710	F, A, Bu, Ca, G, M, Mc P, Pu	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E C 2.
1810	L	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street E C 2
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*; Sun of Canada House, Victoria Embankment W C. 2
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	*Liverpool*, Lloyd's, Leadenhall-street, E C 3
1887	Trustees & Executors	Trustees Corpn, Ltd	Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E C 2.
1867	M	Ulster Marine	Ann-street, *Belfast*
1714 1907	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E C 3
1863	M	Union Marine	11, Dale-st, *Liverpool*; 1, Fenchurch av, E C 3
1915	All classes	United British	10, St James-street, S.W 1
1902	A, G, Bu, V, Bo Ca, G, Ma, P	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W C 2
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov	196, Strand, W.C 2
1908	All cl. ex L	Universal Automobile	11 & 13, Elizabeth-street, S W 1.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S W 1
1919	Re	Victory Insurance Co., Ltd.	73-76, King William street, E C 4
1859	Bo, V	Vulcan	*Manchester*, 78, Queen Victoria-street, E.C 4
1868	Ca, V	Warden	21, Ironmonger-lane, E C 2
1911	L, F, A, Bu, V	Welsh Insurance Corpn	*Cardiff*, 66 & 67, Cornhill, E C 3
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.
1798	Pensions, &c.	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70A, Basinghall-street, E.C 2.
1851	F, M	Western	*Toronto*, 14, Cornhill, E C. 3.
1912	F, L, M, A Bu	Western Australian	*Perth*; 36 & 37, Old Jewry, E C 2
1832	A, L	Western Mutual	234 St. Vincent-street, *Glasgow*
1717 1906	All classes except L & M	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W C. 2
1919	F, A, M	World Auxily. Ins Corpn., Ltd.	30, Cornhill, E C 3.
1894	M, F	World Marine	30, Cornhill, E C 3
1824	F, A L, V, M	Yorkshire	St Helen's-square, *York*, Bank-bldgs., E C 2.
1872	A, Pu, Mc	Zurich General Acc and Liab.	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood-pl, High Holborn, W C 1.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved.

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed with in the case of new proposals, but policies in these instances are sometimes subject to certain restrictive conditions of a temporary character.

In view of the fact that life assurance premiums are governed by age, it is advisable to produce a birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of this, when effecting a Policy. It is not always asked for then but is required by the offices before the policy monies are paid.

INQUIRIES.—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5s.) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Warwick-lane E.C 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the age at and date of next birthday. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required.—

(*a*) *Whole Life*—With and without profits.
(*b*) „ „ —With limited number of payments.
(*c*) „ „ —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
(*d*) *Endowment*—With and without profits.
(*e*) „ —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
(*f*) *Children's Insurances*—Educational, &c.
(*g*) "*Non-Medical*" Insurances

Building Societies.

THE two-fold function of a modern Building Society is to enable its members to purchase houses in which to dwell, also to foster thrift by providing safe and profitable investments The pioneer Societies of the 18th century were formed for specific objects, ceasing operations when their purposes were attained Greater security was afforded by the Societies being brought under the Friendly Societies Act of 1834, and by extended powers, duties and privileges granted to them in the Act of 1836 In 1846 the Office of Registrar of Friendly Societies was constituted and, during that year, an important new feature was introduced, by the application of the permanent principle to Building Societies, which were previously organised on a terminating basis. The adoption of this system had a remarkable effect upon the expansion of the work and brought into the movement a new class of subscriber, *i.e.* the small investor. Although investments in Building Societies are not recognised as Trustee securities, they, ordinarily, must appreciate in value, as the margin of cover becomes greater year by year, and frequently, by a further payment, a leasehold is converted into a freehold. The strong tendency to build up adequate reserves is also a substantial benefit. The deliberations of a Royal Commission in 1872 led to the passing of the Act of 1874, by which all the existing Societies were brought under the jurisdiction of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and were required to furnish Annual Returns duly attested, new Societies becoming, on formation, incorporated bodies The Building Societies Act of 1894 provided that all incorporated bodies should furnish Annual Returns, on a prescribed form, under heavy penalties for default, and the figures in the following tables are taken from the latest published Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

BUILDING SOCIETIES—SUMMARIES (3 YEARS)

Year	Societies	Members.	Advanced on Mortgage during the Year	Share Capital	Mortgage Assets.	Other Assets.
			£	£	£	£
1925	1,088	1,129,455	49,822.473	127 827,111	145,857,119	23.339.539
1926	1 066	1,257,400	52,150,581	147,739,010	171,220 815	22,635,219
1927	1,046	1,416,456	55,886,903	172,818,111	197,748,150	25.597.932

DIRECTORY OF SOME OF THE LEADING ENGLISH BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Established.	Name of Society (abbreviated) Address	Members	Advanced on Mortgage during Year 1926	Balance—Profit & Loss Account & Reserve.
			£	£
1874	Abbey Road Perm , Upper Baker St , N W. 1 ...	28,997	1,424,224	172,756
1870	Argyle Benefit, 105, Seven Sisters' Road, N 7	1.255	20,933	4,609
1853	Barnsley Perm , 11, Regent St , Barnsley	10,423	255,438	95,728
1870	Bath Liberal Perm , 3, Paragon, Bath	1,847	55,755	12,930
1866	,, British Workman & Genl , 5, Queen Square, Bath .	967	31,860	8,186
1851	Bingley, Morton Perm , &c , 4, Park Road, Bingley .. .	8,437	502,145	68,474
1847	(U)Birmingham & Mid. Counties, 42 & 43, Waterloo St , B'ham .	770	11,475	71,875
1849	,, Incorporated, 43, Waterloo St , Birmingham ..	8,693	344,549	237,711
1860	,, Friendly Benefit, 43, Waterloo St , Birmingham	2,854	111,270	48,688
1872	Bishop Auckland Rock, 23, Victoria St., Bishop Auckland	1,033	31,580	10,326
1851	Bradford 2nd Equit., 45 & 47, Bank St , Bradford	13,796	1,127,169	105,492
1885	,, 3rd Equit , 48, Market St., Bradford	27,171	1,367,511	265,208
1885	,, Perm., 24, Sunbridge Rd , Bradford	2,251	64,604	14,879
1849	Brierley Hill & Stourbridge, 82, High St., Stourbridge . ..	1,218	30,835	7,226
1865	Brighton & Southern Counties, 4, Pavilion Bldgs , Brighton ...	1,907	74,782	10,941
1905	,, Hove & Preston, 54 & 55, Ship St , Brighton	711	35,556	3,586
1905	,, Citizens Perm., 29, Queen's Rd , Brighton	991	40,500	3,261
1853	Bristol Perm Econ , 40, Broad St , Bristol	1,582	37,368	16,276
1850	,, W of Eng & S. Wales, 9, St Stephen St , Bristol .	4,511	165,780	81,256
1850	Burnley, 12, Grimshawe St., Burnley	25,025	1,216,534	282,766
1875	Camberwell & S. London, 24, Camberwell Green, S.E 5	1,110	57,712	10,694
1850	(U)Cambridgeshire Perm., 6, Post Office Terrace, Cambridge .	2,723	43,198	11,581
1898	Chatham & Dist Reliance, 2, Military Road, Chatham	1,339	84,887	10,443
1878	Chelsea, Boro' of, 81, King's Road, S.W. 3	493	33,825	6,637
1850	Cheltenham & Gloucester, 18, Clarence St., Cheltenham ..	13,304	591,111	170,504
1870	Cheshire Perm., 91, Mill St , Macclesfield	2,658	118,740	22,947
1861	Cheshunt Perm , 126, Crossbrook St , Cheshunt	1,770	115,775	28,853
1882	Church of Eng. Temp. & Gen , 26, King William St , E.C 4 .	2,601	193,623	37,521
1869	Colchester Equit., High St., Colchester.	1,100	53 600	11,313
1856	(U)Colchester Perm., 11, Sir Isaac's Walk, Colchester	808	19,735	6,933
1866	Colne Perm , 61, Market St , Colne	2,801	77,839	16,032
1884	Co-operative Perm., 22, Red Lion Sq., W C 1	17,520	1,070,471	87,061

Established.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Address	Members	Advanced on Mortgage during Year 1926	Balance—Profit & Loss Account & Reserve
				£	£
1884		Coventry Perm Econ , 19 & 20, High St , Coventry	8,203	219,175	35,821
1870		,, Provident Perm , 26, Trinity Churchyard, Coventry	2,176	88,763	13,427
1850		Cumberland Co-operative, 38, Fisher St., Carlisle	5,527	79,187	75,223
1856		Darlington Equit , Market Place, Darlington	6,676	249,405	32,496
1859		Derbyshire Perm., 26, Victoria St , Derby	9,773	278,725	41,388
1853	(F)	N. Devon Perm. & Term , Bridge Bldgs , Bideford	925	24,410	2,237
1866		Dewsbury & W Riding Perm , Church St , Dewsbury	8,900	129,209	39,533
1858		Dudley & Dist. Benefit, 224, Market Place, Dudley	4,697	111,360	18,919
1891		Durham & Yorkshire, 85, Northgate, Darlington	3,504	75,406	19,914
1877		Eastbourne Mut., 45, Terminus Rd., Eastbourne	801	40,310	5,387
1855	(U)	Eastern Counties Perm. 40, Museum St , Ipswich	5,802	341,803	51,750
1879		Equity Perm , 195, Blackfriars Rd., S.E. 1	1,446	41,992	11,195
1857		Exeter Benefit, Upper Paul St , Exeter	872	30,190	8,400
1849		,, Provident Perm , 14, Bedford Circus, Exeter	1,132	85,254	6,954
1863		Finsbury Boro' of Perm , 398 City Rd., E C 1	1,167	46,750	14,279
1862		Fourth City, 34, London Wall, E C 2	2,841	172,264	49,027
1896		Fourth P O Mut , 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C 4	1,801	55,755	5,543
1865		Furness & S Cumberland Perm , 36, Cornwallis St , Barrow-in-Furness	4,068	69,964	21,082
1876		Goldhawk Mut. Benefit, 17, High Rd., Chiswick, W. 4	3,091	85,825	14,304
1880		Gray's Co-op. Mut. Perm , 22, New Rd., Grays	2,692	94,868	9,765
1848		Gt. Grimsby & N Lincs Perm , Osborn Street, Grimsby	640	29,267	19,441
		Grimsby & Cleethorpes Perm , 37, Bethlehem St., Grimsby	1,255	37,938	13,442
1871		Halifax Equit Bt , 1 & 3, Central St , Halifax (Now united as	37,888	4,491,152	245,871
1853		,, Perm. Bt , Commercial St , Halifax (Halifax)	113,848	7,721,814	501,832
1882		Harrow—Cunningham Perm., Bessboro' Rd , Harrow	1,814	94,920	25,128
1849		Hastings Perm , 17, Havelock Rd , Hastings	5,573	288,745	57,568
1875		Hearts of Oak Perm , 49 Oxford St , W 1	6,460	266,697	74,052
1853		Hinckley & County Perm., 9, Castle St , Hinckley	3,754	67,910	10,973
1870		,, & S. Leicestershire Perm , 17, The Borough, Hinckley	3,500	83,370	7,722
1865		,, Perm , 32, Castle St , Hinckley	3,608	69,596	6,030
1864		Huddersfield, St Peters St , Huddersfield	26,809	1,621,382	226,574
1852		Industrial Perm., 18, Nelson St., S E 10	1,026	34,510	24,485
1876		Ipswich & Dist. Perm , 8, Northgate St , Ipswich	1,472	57,155	5,638
1849	(F)	,, & Suffolk, 44, Upper Brook St , Ipswich	11,321	559,311	9 976
1850		Isle of Thanet, 46, Queen St , Ramsgate	4,839	202,836	21,261
1870		Jarrow Perm 8, Grange Rd West, Jarrow	847	24,229	6 800
1863		,, Bede Perm , 5 Grange Rd. West, Jarrow	1,098	34,293	7,626
1851		Keighley & Craven Perm Cooke St , Keighley	8.930	662,924	80,068
		Kingston Perm. Mut , Hawks Rd , Norbiton	1,637	44,079	8,309
1852		Lambeth, Boro' of, Perm., 112, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1	1,158	63,300	17,942
1853	(U)	Leamington Warwick, &c., Perm , 23A, Regent St., W , Leam'n	1,093	21,330	2,396
1875		Leeds and Holbeck Perm , 96, Albion St , Leeds	5,420	259 681	44,763
1848		,, Permanent, 18, Park Lane, Leeds	34.367	2,102,320	275,739
1849		,, Provincial, 26, Albion St , Leeds	10,626	481,898	49,321
1856		Leek & Moorlands, 15, Stockwell St , Leek	12.363	393,859	122,481
1863		,, United & Midlands, 50, St Edward St , Leek	7,775	279,356	65,031
1853		Leicester Perm. 14, Friar Lane, Leicester	30,750	1,235,825	166,339
1875		,, Temp. & Gen. Perm., 13, Belvoir St., Leicester	10,437	204,598	23,694
1870		Lewes Co operative, 11, High St , Lewes	3,381	137,909	21,271
		Liverpool—			
1877		Investment, 67, Lord St , Liverpool	1,617	87,934	51,677
1862		Chatham Perm , 6, Lord St , Liverpool	944	40,035	32,970
		Clarence St Perm., 19, South John St , Liverpool	452	10,085	33,389
		King Edward, 19, Castle St , Liverpool	488	33,899	12,058
1866		Planet Perpetual, 36, South John St , Liverpool	718	28,541	36,574
1861		Sun Perm., 36, South John St , Liverpool	1,322	39,690	25,743
1848		London Perm., 11, Haymarket, S W. 1	290	45,190	8,842
1867		Loughborough Perm., 45, Baxter Gate, Loughboro'	2,168	28,705	2,453
1868		Magnet, 81 & 83, Harrow Rd., W. 2	3,055	172,614	54,297
1870		Market Harborough, Northampton Rd., Market Harboro'	1,120	72,675	12,593
1869		Monmouthshire & S Wales, Dock St., Newport	1,896	80,027	15,810
1849		National Freehold Land, 39, Moorgate, E C. 2	23,969	1,020,727	156,690
1860		Nelson (Lancs) Marsden, 2, Russell St., Nelson	3,780	109,921	33,080
		Newbury Perm , 6a, Northbrook St., Newbury	1,124	57,940	12,696
		Newcastle-on-Tyne—			
1858		Globe Perm., 32, Grainger St., W., Newcastle	702	41,884	8,696
1862		Permanent, 18, Grainger St , W , Newcastle	8,513	323,756	102,158

Established	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Address.	Members	Advanced on Mortgage during Year 1926	Balance—Profit & Loss Account & Reserve
	Newcastle-on-Tyne (*Continued*)—			£	£
1883	City of Newcastle	40, Westgate Rd., Newcastle	615	24,588	2,657
1851	Crown	52, Westgate Rd, Newcastle	1,670	56,662	29,047
1863	Grainger Perm	16, Market St, Newcastle	2,409	107,390	33,776
1874	Northern Home Perm	27, Mosley St, Newcastle	676	26 736	6,555
1865	Percy	6, Market St., Newcastle	1,460	76,162	5,106
1881	Rock Perm.	14, Market St, Newcastle	10,326	390,195	57,010
1870	Royal Arcade Perm	27, Grey St., Newcastle	1,158	56,048	18,367
	St Andrews Perm.	3, Elison Place, Newcastle	682	30,925	20,260
1863	Universal Perm.	7, Grey St., Newcastle	2,367	143 360	41 768
1880	Nineteenth Century	50, Cannon St, E.C. 4	866	26,753	372
1888	Northampton Conservative	51, Gold St., Northampton	1,041	33 426	8,950
1848	,, Town & County	85, Abington St, Northampton	13,675	692,516	101 459
1850	Northern Counties Perm	2, Market St, Newcastle-on-Tyne	7,012	246,970	70.288
1895	North Shields Mercantile Perm	52, Camden St, N. Shields	1,105	41,855	7,642
1875	,, ,, Perm	75, Howard St., N. Shields	2,444	104 644	17,096
1875	,, ,, Standard	1, Howard St N. Shields	2,274	79,349	17 503
1883	North West District Perm.	119, Marylebone Rd N W. 1	2,533	118,379	21,179
1850	Nottingham Perm.	29, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham	9,116	273 181	71.371
1880	Orient Perm	225, East India Dock Rd, E. 14	388	28,355	7,779
1848	Otley & Wharfedale Perm Invest.	40, Boroughgate, Otley	1,350	69,321	7 237
1877	Padiham	18, Sowerby St, Padiham	3,313	79,461	34.734
1847	Peoples Co-op. Perm.	177, Greenwich Rd, S E 10	1 380	42,022	27,474
1860	Peterborough Provincial	49, Priestgate, Peterboro'	1,135	27,675	6,311
1848	Planet	7, Finsbury Sq, E C 2	1,824	81,375	25,174
1881	Portman	14, Orchard St, W 1	6,400	256,622	66,601
1896	Portsmouth, City of	54, Hyde Park Rd., Southsea	934	55 980	9.129
1850	Ramsgate, Cinque Ports, &c	1, York St., Ramsgate	795	30,705	2 587
1859	Redditch Benefit, Church Green West, Redditch		4,180	96.394	36 668
1855	(U)Reigate Holmesdale Benefit	13 Church St Reigate	1,109	29,536	14 253
1862	Reliance	25 and 26 Percy St., W 1	815	31,075	8,633
1888	Rowley Reg. & Dis. Benefit	Halesowen Rd., Old Hill	1.794	52,700	6,022
	Rugby Benefit	12, Henry St., Rugby	3.533	60 595	31 998
1846	Scarborough	5, York Place, Scarboro'	2,254	104,403	8,653
1857	Sheerness & Gillingham Broadway	Sheerness	6,225	126,615	13,111
1853	Skipton & Dist. Perm. Benefit	7, Newmarket St., Skipton	4,938	241,970	24,484
1875	South Shields Commercial	Barrington St., South Shields	481	69,790	13,441
1877	,, ,, Nelson	25, King St., South Shields	497	24,957	5,335
1905	,, ,, Royal Perm.	20, Fowler St., South Shields	346	35,438	3,515
1866	,, ,, Corporation Perm.	6, Saville Street, South Shields	1,167	32,930	6,970
1874	,, ,, Eligible Perm	63, King St, South Shields	535	48,667	30,873
1864	,, ,, United Perm	71, King St., South Shields	494	31,518	10,934
1864	Staffordshire North. Perm Econ	1, King St., Newcastle-u.-Lyme	2,169	73,953	15,694
1902	Staffordshire South Perm.	34, Princess St, Wolverhampton	2 680	107,440	6,278
1854	,, Potteries Econ. Perm.	1, Albion Sq., Hanley	1,680	38,582	8,776
1864	Stepney & Suburban	519, Commercial Road East, E. 1	631	31,950	3,134
1850	Stroud Provt. Bt.	6, Rowcroft, Stroud	1,386	25,055	10,956
1854	Sunderland—Industrial and Provt	23, John St, Sunderland	2,223	61,932	33.318
1879	,, Working Men's Perm.	Fawcett St., Sunderland	3,296	87,281	19,974
1868	Swindon Perm	1, Commercial Rd, Swindon	1,624	82,645	14,075
1867	Taunton—Equit. Bt.	12, Hammet St, Taunton	624	42,035	13,107
1854	Temperance Perm.	4, Ludgate Hill, E C. 4	13,521	685,294	283,111
1866	Tyldesley Perm.	Chapel St Tyldesley	1,243	40,589	4 344
1877	Tyne Commercial Perm	10, Grange Rd West, Jarrow	2,229	62,260	16,640
1855	Tynemouth Perm	15, Camden St, N. Shields	1,492	37,019	7,658
1887	,, Victoria Jub Perm.	1, Northumberl Pl, N Shields	1,262	54,959	10,472
1846	Wakefield & W Riding Perm	57, Westgate, Wakefield	6,426	251,383	36,058
1863	Walsall Mut Bt.	45, Bridge St., Walsall	1,147	24 737	7,080
1847	Waltham Abbey Perm.	5, Church St., Waltham Abbey	1,668	79,470	13,011
1854	Warwick & Warwickshire Perm.	24, Jury St., Warwick	1,993	52,063	11,979
1885	Westbourne Park Perm	134 & 136, Westbourne Terrace, W. 2	18,240	1,074,256	150,874
1849	(U)West Bromwich Perm.	301, High St., W. Bromwich	7,019	144,745	16,001
1862	Western Counties Equit.	7, Grenville St., Bideford	1,517	53,390	6 646
1849	Wolverhampton Freeholders	32, Lichfield St, Wolverhampton	2,831	145,200	5,125
1877	,, & District Perm	41, Lichfield St., Wolverh'ton.	3,681	122,569	12,174
1847	Woolwich Equit.	113, Powis St., S.E. 18	18,963	1,227,550	348,674
1859	Worcester Perm	5, Foregate St., Worcester	4,755	115,151	9,683

NOTE.—(U) signifies "Unincorporated," i.e. formed prior to 1874 and working under the Act of 1836

Monetary Units of the World.

GT. BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Denomination	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight	Remedy of Weight
GOLD COINS:	Grains.	Grains	Grains.
*Five Pound £5	616 37239	612 500	1 00
*Two Pound £2	246 54895	245 000	0 40
Sovereign £1	123·27447	122 500	0 20
Half-sovereign 10s	61 63723	61 125	0 15
SILVER COINS			
§Crown 5s	436 36363	—	2 000
§Double Florin 4s	349·09090	—	1 678
Half-Crown 2s 6d	218·18181	—	1 264
Florin 2s	174 54545	—	0 997
Shilling 1s	87 27272	—	0 578
Sixpence 6d	43 63636	—	0 346
*Groat or 4d.	29 09090	—	0 262
Threepence 3d	21 81818	—	0 212
*Twopence 2d	14 54545	—	0 144
*Penny 1d	7 27272	—	0 087
BRONZE COINS			
Penny 1d	145 83333	—	2 916
Halfpenny ½d	87·50000	—	1·750
Farthing ¼d	43 75000	—	0 875

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint

Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy, fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats; 240 troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 17s 10½d, and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d. During 1927, the average market price of gold was a fraction below these figures

Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy, fineness, 925 Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo V. ch 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy, or in millesimal fineness, 500. 12 troy ounces of 500 fineness are coined into 66 shillings † [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz 10 dwt (958 33), is practically obsolete It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate]

The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—1918, 47$\frac{9}{16}$d.; 1919, 57$\frac{1}{16}$d., 1920, 61$\frac{7}{16}$d; 1921, 36$\frac{7}{8}$d.; 1922, 34$\frac{7}{16}$d.; 1923, 31$\frac{15}{16}$d; 1924, 34d.; 1925, 32$\frac{1}{16}$d; 1926. 28$\frac{11}{16}$d, 1927, 26d. On Oct. 13, 1928, the price of silver was 26$\frac{7}{8}$d. per oz

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2 192, to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0·4562.

‡Bronze is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts

* Issued on special occasions.

† By law a shilling weighs one sixty-sixth of 12oz Troy, 12oz of pure silver would be used in coining 72 shillings of 925 fineness and 132 of 500 fineness

‡ The legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one fifth, and of the farthing one tenth of an ounce avoirdupois, the halfpenny is one *inch* in diameter

§ Discontinued.

Tokens.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20

Melting of Coins.—The melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited

Light Gold.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight, but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50, also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000

Treasury Notes are of the value of £1 and 10s. These notes are being replaced by Bank of England notes as from November 22, 1928

Bank Post Bills can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London, or at any of the branches

Legal Tender of Money.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England) No one can be compelled to give change Gold, if above the least current weight, and Treasury notes are legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

British Coinage Statistics.—During 1926 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 183,954,872, of which 79,043,480 were Imperial, 98,777,023 Colonial, and 6,134,369 Foreign

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Imperial Sterling Coins are the *sole legal metallic currency* in —

NEW ZEALAND. FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FIJI GIBRALTAR. ST HELENA.
WEST INDIES. *See also* JAMAICA, *below*

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in —

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and halfpence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs, while the silver coins are of 925 fineness.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA —Silver and bronze coins, bearing special designs, and corresponding to Imperial coins in denominations weights and composition, except that the fineness of the silver is 800.

BRITISH GUIANA —A special groat or fourpence.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.—Silver and also "alloy metal," 2s, 1s, 6d., and 3d, One penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

GUERNSEY —Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double

JAMAICA —Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY. —Special pence, halfpence, and farthings

MALTA —One-third of a farthing (bronze).

Dominion.	Monetary Unit (Standard Coin)	Value in British Currency. s. d.	Pieces to the Pound Sterling	Gold Coins	Silver and Other Subsidiary Coins.
Aden	(*see* India)				
Australia	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British	*Silver*—2*s*, 1*s*, 6*d*, 3*d*. *Bronze*, 1*d*, ½*d*
British Honduras	Gold Dollar.	4 1⅓	4·867	British and United States	*Silver*—50, 25, & 10 cents *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents
British North Borneo	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8 57	..	*Nickel*—5, 2½, & 1 cent *Bronze*—1 cent.; ¼ and ½ cent rare.
§Canada	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4 867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars, also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 25 10 and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
Ceylon	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 6	13⅓	British	*Silver*—50, 25, & 10 cents *Nickel*—5 cents *Copper*—1, ½, & ¼ cent
Cyprus	Piastre	0 1½	180	British.	*Silver*—18, 9, 4½, and 3 piastres. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ piastre [cents.
East Africa.	(*see* Kenya &c.)				
Hong Kong (and Labuan)	Dollar, Mexican or British	2 0·6	9 76	..	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 *Bronze*—1 cent
§India	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice = 192 pies	1 6	13 33	British and 15-rupee piece	*Silver*—½ Rs (8 annas *Cupro-Nickel* (round)—¼Rs (4 annas) now obsolescent, (scolloped) ¼ Rs (4 annas) *Nickel* (square) rounded corners, ⅛ Rs (2 annas), (scolloped) 1/16 Rs (1 anna) *Bronze*—1 pice (1/12 anna); ½ pice or 1½ pies (1/8 anna), 1 pie (1/16 anna or 1/3 pice) *Copper*—2 pice (1/6 anna) being withdrawn
Iraq	(*see* India).	Currency being replaced by Gold Dinar equivalent to 10*s*.			
Irish Free State	British Sovereign	20 0	1	...	*Silver*—2*s* 6*d*, 2*s*, 1*s*. *Nickel*—6*d*, 3*d*. *Bronze*—1*d*, ½*d*., ¼*d*.
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda	Shilling	1 0	20	...	*Silver*—1*s*, 50 cents, 100 cents = 1*s*. *Nickel and Bronze* (perforated)—10, 5, 2, and 1 cent.
§Malaya	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	British.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents *Bronze*—1, ½, & ¼ cent.
Mauritius (and Seychelles)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 6	13⅓	...	*Silver*—20 and 10 cents. *Bronze*—5, 2, and 1 cent.
Newfoundland	Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4·867	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and *Bronze*—cents. [5 cents.
New Zealand	British Sovereign	20 0	...	British	*Silver*—2*s*., 1*s*, 6*d*., 3*d*. *Bronze*—1*d*, ½*d*.
Palestine	Pound Sterling divided into 1,000 Milliemes	20 0	...	...	*Silver*—100, 50 mils. *Bronze*—2, 1 mils.
†Sudan	Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	20 6¼	·975	£Ex; 50 *Piastres* British.	*Silver*—2, 5, 10, 20 piastres
West Africa	British Sovereign	20 0	1		*Silver and Mixed Metal or "Alloy"*—2*s*, 1*s*, 6*d*., 3*d*. *Nickel* (perforated)—1*d*., ½*d*, ¼*d*.

* Variable with the price of silver—(Oct. 13, 1928), 26⅞*d*. per standard ounce. † The only gold coin in general use in Egypt and the Sudan is the British sovereign, which is current at 97½ piastres

§ The Exchange value of the following units in 1928 (Jan. 1 to Oct. 13) was:—Canadian, *Dollar*, max. $4·894 to £, min. $4 846 to £; Egyptian *Pound*, max 97 9/16 piastres to £, min. 97 1/16 piastres to £, Indian *Rupee*, max 13·42 rupees to £, min. 13·24 rupees to £; Malaya, *Dollar*, max. $3·879 to £, min. $3·543 to £.

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

* Not normally quoted on daily Foreign Exchange Market. Quotations are marked on special application to a bank or broker.
§ Variable with the price of silver.

Country and Monetary Unit	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency	Rate of Exchange on London.		
				Method of Quoting	At Par	January to October 31, 1928
						Maximum / Minimum
			£ s d			
Abyssinia—Silver *Talari*	...	1, ½, ¼ & ⅛ *Talari*	0 2 0	*	*	* / *
Albania—(*No metallic currency*)	...	...	...	*	*	* / *
Argentina—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 and 50 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	Pence to $	47 58*d*	47 86*d.* / 47·30*d.*
Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	...	...	0 1 8½			
Austria—*Schilling* of 100 *Groschen*	...	½ and 1 *Schilling*	0 0 6 93⅓	*Schilling* to £	34·58½	34 73 *sch* / 34·41 *sch*
Belgium—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	20 *Francs*	½, 1, 2 and 5 *Francs*	0 0 9 516	*Belga* to £	35 00	35 03 *belgas* / 34 90 *belgas*
Belga of 5 *Francs*	...	...	0 0 6 88			
Congo—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	...	50 *Centimes*	0 0 9 516			
Bolivia—*Nominal*, Gold *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	1, 2½ and 5 *Bolivianos*	1 *Bol*, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*	0 4 0	Pence to *Boliviano*	19 2*d*	18*d.* / 17½*d.*
Actual, Silver *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	...	50 and 20 *Centavos*	0 1 7½			
Brazil—*Nominal*, Gold *Milreis*	10 & 20 *Milreis*	1, 2 *Milreis*	0 2 3	Pence to *Milreis*	16*d*	5 94*d.* / 5 87*d.*
Actual, Paper *Milreis*	...	500 *Reis*	0 1 3½			
Bulgaria—*Lev* of 100 *Stotinki*	10, 20, 100 *Leva*	1, 2, 5 *Leva*, 50 *Stotinki*	0 0 9 516	*Leva* to £	25 22½	676·0 *lev.* / 670·5 *lev.*
Chile—Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	20, 50, 100 *Pesos*	5, 2, 1 *Peso*	0 0 6	(*Pesos*) $ to £	40	39·73 $ / 39·34 $
China—*Tael* (dollar) of 100 *Cents*	...	1 *Yuan*, 10, 25, 50 *Cents*	0 2 8	Sterling to *Tael*	§	34·4*d.* / 30·9*d.*
Colombia—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	½ and 1 *Peso*, 1 *Peseta*, ½ *Peseta*	0 4 0	*Pesos* to £20	100	100 00 *pes.* / 99·74 *pes.*
Costa Rica—Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centesimos*	2, 5, 10, 20 *Colones*	5, 10, 25, 50 *Centesimos*	0 1 10 9	*Colones* to £	10·45	... / ...
Cuba—Gold *Marti* (= $20 U S)	¼, ½, 1 *Marti*	1 *Peso*; 40, 20, 10 *Cents*	4 1 8 64	*	*	* / *
Silver *Peso* = 5 *Pesetas* = 100 *Centavos*	...	Nickel 5, 2, 1 *Cents*	0 4 1 32			
Czechoslovakia—*Krone*	...	...	0 0 10	*Kronen* to £	24 02	164 8 *kr* / 163·6 *kr.*
Danzig—*Danzig gulden*	...	...	0 0 9 6	*D Gulden* to £	25	25 *D g*
Denmark—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	10 & 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10 & 25 *Ore*	0 1 1½	*Kronen* to £	18 159	18·22 *kr* / 18 18 *kr.*
Ecuador—Gold *Sucré* of 100 *Centavos*	25 & 50 *Sucres*	2, 1, ½ *Sucré*	0 0 9 9	*Sucres* to £	24 33	24 40 *sucres* / 24·35 *sucrés*
Egypt—Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	Egyptian *Pound* 50 *Piastres*	2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*	0 1 0 6¼	*Piastres* to £	97½	97 16 *pstrs.* / 97 16 *pstrs.*
Estonia—*Kroon* of 100 *Sents*	...	...	0 1 1¼	*Kroon* to £	18 159	18 22 *kroon* / 18 19 *kroon*
Finland—Gold *Markka* of 100 *Penni* stabilised at 193·23 to £ sterling	100,200 *Markkaa*	Nickel-bronze 1 *Markka*; 25, 50 *Penni*	0 0 1·24	*F Marks* to £	193 23	194·0 *F mks.* / 192·5 *F. mks*
France—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	10 & 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 20 and 50 *Centimes*	0 0 1·932	*Francs* to £	124 21	124·28 *fr* / 124 00 *fr*
Algeria—Same as France	...	...	...	*	*	* / *
Indo-China—*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	...	1 *Piastre*	0 3 4½			
Madagascar—Same as France	...	...	...			
Tunis—Same as France	...	...	...			

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS—*continued.*

Country and Monetary Unit	Gold Coins	Silver Coins.	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency. £ s. d.	Rate of Exchange on London: Method of Quoting	At Par.	January to October 31, 1928: Maximum	Minimum.
German States—*Reichsmark* of 100 *Pfennige*	10 and 20 *Mark*	1, 2, 3, 5 *Mark*; 50 *Pfennige*	0 0 11·7483	*Marks* to £	20·43	20·48 *mks.*	20·34 *mks.*
Greece—*Nominal, Drachma* of 100 *Lepta* ...	5, 10, 20 *Drachmae*	1, 2, 5 *Drachmae*; 20, 50 *Lepta*	0 0 9·516	*Drachma* to £	375	375·0 *dr.ch.*	366·5 *drch.*
Actual, Paper *Drachma*	...	..	0 0 0·6				
Guatemala—*Nominal,* Gold *Quetzal*	5, 10, 20 *Quetzals*	¼, ½, 1 *Quetzal*	0 4 1·32	*Pesos* to £	90·23	..	...
Actual, Paper *Quetzal* (60 *Pesos*)	...	...	0 0 3				
Haiti—*Nominal,* Gold *Gourde* of 100 *Centavos*	1, 2, 5, 10 *Gourdes*	1 *Gourde*; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	*	*	*	*
Actual, Paper *Gourde*	...	...	0 0 8½				
Honduras—Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 25, 50 *Centavos*	0 4 0	*	*	*	*
Hungary—*Pengo* of 100 *Garas*	...	10 and 50 *Garas*, 1 *Pengo*	0 0 8 62	*Pengo* to £	27·92	28·00 *pen.*	27·80 *pen.*
Italy—*Nominal Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*	10, 20, 50, 100 *Lire*	1, 2, 5 *Lire*; 50 *Centesimi*	0 0 9·516	*Lire* to £	92·46	92·86 *lire*	92 00 *lire*
Actual, Paper *Lira*	...	...	0 0 2·6				
Tripoli—Same as Italy	...	..	...	*	*	*	*
Japan—Gold *Yen* of 100 *Sen*	5, 10, 20 *Yen*	10, 20, 50 *Sen*	0 2 0½	Pence to *Yen*	24·58*d.*	23·6*d.*	22·2*d.*
Korea—Gold *Won* of 100 *Chon*	5. 10, 20 *Won*	10, 20, 50 *Chon*	0 2 0½	*	*	*	*
Latvia—Gold *Lat* of 100 *graschi*.....	100,50,20,10 *Lats*	5, 2, 1 *Lats*; 50 *graschi*	0 0 9·516	*Lats* to £	25·22½	25·22 *lats*	25·15 *lats*
Liberia—U.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	..	10, 25, 50 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	*	*	*	*
Lithuania—Gold *Litas*	...	..	0 0 4·932	*Litas* to £	48·66	49·00	*litas*
Luxemburg—*Franc* = 80 *Pfennige*	..	...	0 0 9·516	*	*	*	*
Mexico—*Nominal,* Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Centavos*	2, 2·5, 5, 10, 20 *Dollars*	2, 1 *Dollar*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*	0 2 0½	Pence to $	24 58*d.*	24·25*d.*	23·25*d.*
Actual, Silver *Dollar*	...	...	0 3 5½				
Monaco—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	20 & 100 *Francs*	...	0 0 9·516	*	*	*	*
Morocco—French Zone—*see* France. Spanish Zone—*see* Spain.							
Netherlands—Gold *Florin* or *Gulden* of 100 *Cents*	5, 10 *Florins*	½, 1, 2½ *Florins*; 10, 25 *Cents*	0 1 7·824	*Florins* to £	12 107	12·12 *fl.*	12·07 *fl.*
Java—Gold *Guilder*	5, 10 *Guilder*	¼, ½, 1 *Guilder*	...	*	*	*	*
Curaçao—Same as Netherlands.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua—Gold *Cordoba* of 100 *Centavos* ...	...	5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*	0 4 1·32	*Cordobas* to £	4·8665	4·92 *cord.*	4·90 *cord.*
Norway—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	5, 10, 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10, 25, 50 *Ore*	0 1 1½	*Kroner* to £	18·159	18·35 *kr.*	18·18 *kr.*
Omân—*Muhamddi* of 20 *Gaj*.....	..	Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees	1 0 1½	*	*	*	*
Panama—Gold *Balboa* of 2 *Pesos*.....	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Balboas*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents*	0 4 2	*	*	*	*

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS—*continued.*

Country and Monetary Unit.	Gold Coins	Silver Coins.	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency	Rate of Exchange on London. Method of Quoting,	At Par.	January to October 31, 1928 Maximum	Minimum.
			£ s. d.				
Paraguay—*Nominal, Peso* of 100 *Centavos* ...	...	2, 1 *Peso*; 50 *Centavos*	0 2 0	*	*	*	*
Paper *Peso*	...	...	0 0 1				
Persia—Silver *Kran* of 20 *Shahis*, 1 *Toman* = 10 *Krans*	½, 1 *Toman* (10 *Kran*); 2 *Kran*	¼, ½, 1, 2 *Kran*	0 0 4	*	*	*	*
Peru—*Libra* of 10 *Soles* (= 100 *Dineros* = 1,000 *Centavos*)	½, ½, 1 *Libra*	½, ½, 1 *Sol*, ½, 1 *Dinero*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*	1 0 0	£ to *Libra* (£Px)	par	24½% *pm.*	19½% *pm*
Poland—Gold *Zloty* of 100 *Grosz*	100, 50, 20, 10 *Zloty*	5, 2, 1, ½ *Zloty*	0 0 5·5	*Zloty* to £	43·48	43·50 *zloty*	43 25 *zloty*
Portugal — *Nominal*, Gold *Escudo* of 100 *Centavos*	1, 2, 5, 10 *Escudo*	1 *Escudo*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*	0 4 5¼	*Escudo* to £	4 50	118·15 *esc*	98 46 *esc.*
Actual, Paper *escudo*	...	..	..				
Portuguese India—Indian *Rupee* = 400 *Reis*	...	1 *Rupee*	0 1 6	*	*	*	*
Rumania—Gold *Leu* of 100 *Bani*	10, 20 *Lei*	1, 2, 5 *Lei*, 50 *Bani*	0 0 9·516	*Lei* to £	25·22½	806 5 *lei*	772·5 *lei*
Russia—*Nominal*, Gold *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*	...	1 *Rouble*; 50 *Kopecks* or half rouble=*poltinnik*	0 2 1⅓	*Tchervonetz* to £1,000	946	949 *tchz.*	942 *tchz*
Currency = *Tchernovetz*	...	...	...				
Salvador—Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centavos* ...	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Colon*	5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*	0 2 0·6	*Colons* to £	9·73	9·90 *col.*	9·75 *col.*
Paper *Peso*	...	...	0 1 3½				
Siam—Gold *Tical* of 100 *Satangs*...	*Dos* of 10 *Ticals*	¼, ½, 1 *Tical*	0 1 10	*	*	*	*
Spain—*Nominal*, Silver *Peseta*...	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 *Pesetas*	1, 2, 5 *Pesetas*, 20, 50 *Centimos*	0 0 9·516	*Peseta* to £	25·22½	30·16 *pes.*	28·25 *pes.*
Actual, Paper *Peseta*...	...	...	0 0 8				
Sweden—Gold *Krona* of 100 *Öre*	5, 10, 20 *Kronor*	1, 2 *Kronor*; 10, 25, 50 *Öre*	0 1 1½	*Kronor* to £	18·159	18·19 *kr.*	18·11 *kr*
Switzerland—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	10, 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 50 *Centimes*	0 0 9·516	*Francs* to £	25·22½	25 34 *fr*	25·19 *fr.*
Turkey—Turkish *Lira* of 100 *Piastres* ...	25, 50, 100, 250, 500 *Piastres*	½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*	0 18 0	*Piastres* to £	110	972·5 *pstr.*	925·0 *pstr.*
Gold *Piastre* of 40 *Paras*...	...	...	0 0 2·165				
United States—Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents* ...	1, 2½ 5, 10, 20 *Dollars*	¼, ½, 1 *Dollar*; 1 *Dime*	0 4 1·32	*Dollars* to £	4·866	4 884$	4 848$
Philippines—*Filipino* = 50 U.S. *Cents*... ...	...	...	0 2 0·66	*	*	*	*
Uruguay—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centesimos*	...	1 *Peso*; 10, 20, 50 *Centesimos*	0 4 3	Pence to $	51*d.*	51*d.*	50*d.*
Actual, Silver *Peso*	...	...	0 4 2				
Venezuela—Gold *Bolivar* of 100 *Centavos*.	5, 10, 20, 50 *Bolivares*	1, 2, 5 *Bolivares*; 20, 50 *Centavos*	0 0 9½	*Bolivares* to £	25 25	25·52 *bol*	25·25 *bol.*
Yugoslavia—*Dinar* of 100 *Paras*...	10, 20 *Dinars*	1, 2, 5 *Dinar*; 50 *Paras*	0 0 9·516	*Dinars* to £	25·22½	277 5 *din.*	476·0 *din.*

HALL MARKS ON PLATE.*

Assay Office Marks.—The official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices are distinguished as under:—

Assay Office ...	*Distinguishing Mark*
London (Goldsmiths' Hall)	Leopard's Head (crowned, until 1823).
Birmingham	Anchor (square frame for gold; pointed shield for silver).
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield	Crown.
Edinburgh	Castle.
Glasgow	Tree, Fish & Bell.
Dublin	Harp crowned.

In addition to the above, there have been Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York, all of which have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker

Date Mark.—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "j" is omitted from the alphabet; at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle

The Sovereign's Mark.—The "lion passant" introduced in the reign of Edward I (1300) for *silver* articles only.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1889–90 The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On *gold* articles only, in lieu of the "lion passant" on silver.

Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697–1720; since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz 2 dwt of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.

Sterling Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The *relative* values of the various standards is shown below:—

	£	s.	d.
Pure gold, 24 carats	4	4	11½
Standard, 22 carats	3	17	10½
2nd ditto, 18 carats	3	3	8½
3rd ditto, 15 carats	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats	2	2	5¾
5th ditto, 9 carats	1	11	10½

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks *From* 1438 *to* 1936.

Lombardic, simple	1438–9 to 1457–8
Lombardic, external cusps	1458–9 ,, 1477–8
Lombardic, double cusps	1478–9 ,, 1497–8
Black letter, small	1498–9 ,, 1517–8
Lombardic	1518–9 ,, 1537–8
Roman and other capitals	1538–9 ,, 1557–8
Black letter, small	1558–9 ,, 1577–8
Roman letter, capitals	1578–9 ,, 1597–8
Lombardic, external cusps	1598–9 ,, 1617–8
Italic letter, small	1618–9 ,, 1637–8
Court hand	1638–9 ,, 1657–8
Black letter, capitals	1658–9 ,, 1677–8
Black letter, small	1678–9 ,, 1696–7
Court hand	1697 ,, 1715–6 (From March 1697 only.)
Roman letter, capitals	1716–7 to 1735–6
Roman letter, small	1736–7 ,, 1755–6

	Old English, capitals	1756–7 to 1775–6
	Roman letter, small ..	1776–7 ,, 1795–6
	Roman letter, capitals	1796–7 ,, 1815–6
	Roman letter, small ..	1816–7 ,, 1835–6
	Old English, capitals	1836–7 ,, 1855–6
	Old English, small ..	1856–7 ,, 1875–6
	Roman letter, capitals	1876–7 ,, 1895–6
	Roman letter, small...	1896–7 ,, 1915–6
	Old English, small ..	1916–7 ,, 1935–6

The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be sufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, *e.g.*

An article marked with the letter F 1721–2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801–2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant, the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case, the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881–2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801–2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St Andrew's Cross, *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boujet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture.

	Date.		*Style.*
I.	Before B C 55		Ancient British.
II.	B.C. 55 to A.D. 420		Roman Period.
III.	A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)		Anglo-Saxon.
IV.	1066–1189 (*i.e.* to end 12th cent.)		Norman.
V.	1189–1307 (*i.e* 13th cent)		Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI.	1307—1377 (*i.e.* 14th cent.)		Decorated (or Curvilineal).
VII.	1377–1485 (*i.e.* 15th cent)		Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII.	1485–1558 (*i.e.* first half 16th cent.)		Tudor
IX.	A.D. 1558–1625.	Early Renaissance	{Elizabethan (A.D. 1558–1603). Jacobean (A.D. 1603–1625).
X.	A.D. 1625–1830.	Late Renaissance	{Stuart (A D. 1625–1702) Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D 1702–1830).
Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals)	19th cent. to present time		{William IV. (A.D. 1830–1837). Victoria (A.D. 1837–1901). Edward VII. (A D. 1901–1910). George V. (A.D. 1910–).

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I–VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 319, Parts IX, and X on p. 701; and "Modern" on p. 764, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (18th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher, F S.A., F.R I.B.A. (Batsford.)

Weights and Measures.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple (℈1) (= 1·296 *Grammes*).
3 scruples = 1 drachm (℥1) (= 3·888 *Grammes*).
8 drachms = 1 ounce (= ℥1 1035 *Grammes*).

Measures of Capacity

60 minims (*mn.*) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3·552 *Millilitres*).
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 2 84123 *Centilitres*).
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0·568 *Litre*)
8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4 545963I *Litres*).

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram*, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437 5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54 6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drams*.

Approximate Equivalents :—
1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ¼ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅓ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

7000 grains (*gr.*) = 1 pound (*lb.*).
16 drams (*dr.*) = 1 ounce (*oz.*) (= 28 350 *Grammes*).
16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0·45359243 *Kilogram*).
14 pounds = 1 stone* (= 6·350 *Kilograms*).
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a *cwt*) (= 12·70 *Kilograms*)
100 pounds = 1 cental (= 45·359243 *Kilograms*)
4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (*cwt.*) (= 50 802 *Kilograms*).
20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton (= 1·0160 *Tonnes* or 1016·0 *Kilograms*).

Troy Weight.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (*dwt.*) (= 1 5552 *Grammes*).
20 dwt. = 1 ounce (= 31·1035 *Grammes*).

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31 1035 *Grammes*) in weight There is *no* Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 *milligrammes* is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

* The *Smithfield stone* (for dead meat) is 8 lb only.

Measures of Capacity.

4 gills = 1 pint (= 0 568 *Litre*).
2 pints = 1 quart (= 1·136 *Litres*).
4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4·545963I *Litres*).
2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9 0919 *Litres*).
8 gallons = 1 bushel (= (3·637 *Dekalitres*).
8 bushels = 1 quarter (= 2·909 *Hectolitres*)
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length.

12 inches (*in*) = 1 foot (*ft*) (= 0·30480 *Metre*).
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd*) (= 0·914399 *Metre*).
6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1 8288 *Metres*)
5½ yards = 1 pole (=5 0292 *Metres*).
22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links (=20·1168 *Metres*).
10 chains = 1 furlong (= 201·168 *Metres*).
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards (= 1·6093 3 miles = 1 league (obsolete). [*Kilometres*).

A *Cricket Pitch* is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps

A *Lawn Tennis Court* is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A *Croquet Lawn* is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

A *Badminton Court* is 44×20 ft, with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft high at centre

A *Polo Ground* is 300 × 160 yds

A *Football Ground* (*Association*) is 120 × 80 yds. (full size), (*Rugby*) 110 × 75 yds. (full size).

Birmingham Gauge.

The equivalent of an inch is 15/0 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/0 B.G., which = 0 3964 inch, and from 1 B G. (·353 inch) by units to 52 B G. (·00095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot (= 9 2903 *Sq. Decimetres*).
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard (= 0·836126 *Sq. Metre*).
30¼ sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole (= 25·293 *Sq. Metres*).
40 perches = 1 rood (= 10·117 *Ares*).
4 roods = 1 acre (= 0·40468 *Hectare*)
10 square chains = 1 acre. [*metres*).
640 acres = 1 square mile (= 2 58995 *Sq. Kilo-*

Dimensions of an Acre.—The Anglo-Saxon acre's-length is the furlong, and the acre's-breadth the chain, an acre being 4,840 sq yards, or 220 × 22 yards The length of a side of a *square* acre is 69·57 yards; an area 110 × 22 yards (or 220 × 11 yards) would be *half an acre*; an area 55 × 22 yards (or 110 × 11 yards) would be *one quarter of an acre*, and so on.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0·028317 *Cubic metre*).
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0·764553 *Cubic metre*).

Angular or Circular Measure.

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign.
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3·1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × ·7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3·1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere
One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.
Diameter of cylinder × 3·1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × ·7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

Apples (Bushel) = 37 to 43 lb (average 40 lb.)
Ballast (Pig) = 56 lb.
Beef (Barrel) = 200 lb.
Biscuits (Bag) = 102 lb.
Blacklead (Cask) = 11½ cwt.
Butter (Barrel) =4 firkins = 224 lb.
Camphor (Box) = 1 cwt.
Cloves (Matt) = 80 lb.
" (Chest) = 200 lb.
Coal (Sack) = 224 lb.
" (Bushel) = 80 lb.
" (Chaldron) = 85 bushels.
" (Ton) = 20 sacks.
Cocoa (Bag) = 112 lb.
" (Cask) = 1 cwt. 28 lb.
Coffee (Bag) = 140 to 168 lb.
" (Bale of Mocha) = 224 to 280 lb.
" (Barrel) = 112 to 168 lb.
" (Tierce) = 5 to 7 cwt.
Cotton (U.S. Bale) = 450 to 550 lb.
" (Egyptian Bale) = 700 to 740 lb
" (Indian Bale) = 400 lb.
" (Tinivelly) 500 lb.
Currants (Caroteel) = 5 to 9 cwt.
Flour (Peck) = 14 lb.
" (Bag) = 140 lb.
Glass (Seam) = 24 stone of 5 lb. = 120 lb
Gunpowder (Barrel) = 100 lb.
Hides (Last) = 12 dozen
Honey (Gallon) = 12 lb.
Hops (Bag) = 280 lb.
" (Pocket) = 1½ to 2 cwt.
Lead (Fodder):—
London and Hull = 19½ cwt.
Derby and Newcastle = 22½ cwt.
Meat (Stone) = 8 lb.
Nuts (Barcelona, Bag) = 126 lb.
Oats (Barrel)= 14 stone.
Pepper (Bag of black) = 326 lb.
" (Bag of white) = 168 lb.
Pork (Barrel) = 224 lb.
Potatoes (Sack) = 112 lb. (since 1923).
Raisins (Barrel) = 112 lb.
Rice (Bag) = 168 lb.
Sago (Bag) = 112 lb.
Saltpetre (Bag) = 168 lb.
Soft Soap (Barrel or Pack) = 256 lb.
" (Firkin) = 64 lb.
Steel (Faggot) = 120 lb.
Sugar (Bag) = 112–196 lb.
" (Hogshead) = 13 to 16 cwt.
" (Tierce) = 7 to 9 cwt.
Tar (Barrel) = 26¼ gallons.
Tea (Chest) = 84 lb.
Tobacco (Hogshead) = 12 to 18 cwt.
Turpentine (Barrel) = 224 to 280 lb.
Wood (Cord) = 128 cubic feet.
Wool (Sack) = 364 lb.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Under the *Corn Sales Act* of 1921 the Corn Returns Act of 1882 is amended, and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds.

100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.
100 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.
A quartern loaf = 4 lb.
A last of grain = 80 bushels.

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 bushels. A quarter of English wheat is reckoned as 504 lb. weight. On the Winnipeg Grain Exchange the standard *bushel* of oats is reckoned as 34 lb.; in U.S.A. at 32 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.
Ton of hay = 36 trusses.
An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay.

Sizes of Barrels and Bottles.

	Gals.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel.	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (1½ barrels)	54 = 9 × 6
Puncheon (2 barrels)	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels).	108 = 9 × 12

An *Anker* = 10 gallons; a *Tierce* = 42 gallons; a *Pipe* of Port or Masdew = 115 gals.; Teneriffe = 100 gals.; Marsala = 93 gals.; Madeira and Cape = 92 gals.; Sherry and Tent = 108 gals.; *Butt* of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 gals.; *Aum* of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals; *Hogshead* of Brandy, 60 gals., Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons; *Puncheon* of Brandy or Rum = 120 gals.

Bottles.—The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used:—
Corbyn... . ..... =40 fluid oz (quart).
Winchester quart =80 " (½ gallon).

Water.

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Metre of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, very nearly. At present, the following relations hold good:—

Cubic inch .... = 252·458 grains
Gallon (277·274 cub. in.) = 10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot .... = 62·321 lb.
35·943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8½ in.
" Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in.
" U S A = 4 ft. 8½ in.
The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and European Turkey.
" Australia:—
N.S.W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 8½ in
Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft 3 in
Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft. 6 in.
" New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.
" India = 2 ft. 6 in.; 3 ft 3½ in. and 5 ft. 6 in.
" South Africa = 3 ft. 6 in.
" Egypt = 4 ft. 8½ and 3 ft. 6 in.
" Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in.
" Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.
" Russia = 5 ft. 0 in.
" Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.
" Asia Minor = 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 5½ in.

A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge requires 12 ft. of roadway; a double track requires 23 ft. of roadway.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement The principal units are as follow —

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C G.S. system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14 4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106 3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampère*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0 001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $\frac{1000}{1434}$ of the E.M F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C, and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampère in one second

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3,600 joules.

As the unit of power, the *Watt*, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B O.T.U) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or 1⅓ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks ...	8¾ inches	× 4¼	× 2¾
Welch fire-bricks	9 ,,	× 4½	× 2¾
Paving bricks...	9 ,,	× 4½	× 1¾
Square tiles	9¾ ,,	× 9¾	× 1
,, ...	6 ,,	× 6	× 1
Dutch clinker bricks ...	6¼ ,,	× 3	× 1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres 1½ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A *Piece* of *machine* printed *Wall Paper* is 11½ yd. long and 21 in. wide; of *hand* printed 12 yd long × 21 in wide. French wall papers are usually 9 yd. × 18 in.

Timber and Wood.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
42 do. timber = 1 shipping ton.
108 do do = 1 stack
128 do. do. = 1 cord

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces. The Petrograd standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces 1½ in. × 11 in. × 12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in. × 11 in × 6 ft

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide; a Deal not more than 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width

Sizes of Slates.

	in in		in in
Empress	26×16	Ladies.....	16×10
,, Small	26×14	,, Small...	16× 8
Princesses ..	24×14	,, Large	14×12
Duchesses	24×12	,, ,,	14× 8
Marchionesses	22×12	Plantation	13×11
,, Small	22×11	Doubled.. ..	13×10
Countesses	20×10	,, ...	13× 7
,, Wide	20×12	Smalls ..	12× 8
Viscountesses	18×10	Ditto	12× 6
,, Small	18× 9	Ditto ...	11×5½

Specific Gravities.

Weight of any volume of following substances compared with the weight of the same volume of water.

Alcohol	0·79	Mercury	13·60
Aluminium	2·67	Milk	1·03
Basalt	2 86	Olive Oil	0·92
Beer	1 02	Petroleum	0·88
Blood	1·06	Platinum	21·45
Brandy	0·84	Portland Stone..	2 00
Brass	8 00	Sand, river	1·90
Chalk	1 08	,, pit....	1·80
Cider	1·02	Shingle.....	1·60
Clay	1 90	Silver	10·51
Coal, Welch ..	1 60	Sodium	0·97
,, Newcastle	1·24	Steel	7·75
Copper.... ..	8·94	Thames ballast..	1·80
Cork	0·24	Tin	7·29
Earth	1·60	Turpentine.........	0·87
Glass	2·89	Urine	1·01
Glycerine	1·26	WATER	1·00
Gold	19·32	Wine, Bordeaux	0·99
Gravel, coarse ..	1·85	Wood:—	
Gunpowder	0·93	Ash	0·84
Honey	1·45	Beech	0 85
Ice..................	0·92	Cedar	0·61
Iridium	22·38	Cherry	0·72
Iron, cast	7·20	Ebony	1 33
,, wrought ...	7·79	Mahogany	1·06
Ivory	1·83	Oak	1·17
Lead	11·35	Poplar	0·38
Limestone	2·50	Walnut	0 67
Marble.......	2·70	Zinc	7·19
Marl.	1·90		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62·321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35·943 by the specific gravity.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9¾ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320, 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26¼ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of 13⅛ gallons Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland, &c.) is 100 lb.; a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb.: a "box of fish" is about 90 lb.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points:—

(1) Lat. 60° S., long 180°.
(2) " 51½° S., long 180°.
(3) " 45° S., long 172½° W.
(4) " 25° S., long 172½° W.
(5) " 5° S., long 180°.
(6) " 48° N., long 180°.
(7) " 52½° N., long 170° E.
(8) " 65° N., long 169° W.

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat. 70° N., long 180°.

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076·8 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference of the Equator is 24,899 miles.

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Reaumur, and Centigrade

$F = \frac{9C}{5} + 32$ $\quad R = \frac{4(F-32)}{9}$ $\quad F = \frac{9R}{4} + 32$ $\quad C = \frac{5(F-32)}{9}$

CONVERSION. Let F = Fahr. C = Cent. R = Réaum

NOTE.—The *normal* temperature of the *human body* is 98·4° F., or 37° (36·9°) C., or 29·5° R. *Freezing* point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R.; *Boiling* point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. "*Absolute Zero*," which is at 273° C. below 0° C., 459·4° below 0° F., and 218·4° below 0° R.

CENT.	FAH'T	RMR.	CENT.	FAH'T	RMR.
°	°	°	°	°	°
100B	212B	80B.	25	77	20 0
99	210·2	79 2	24	75·2	19·2
98	208 4	78·4	23	73·4	18 4
97	206·6	77·6	22	71·6	17 6
96	204·8	76 8	21	69 8	16 8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201·2	75 2	19	66 2	15 2
93	199 4	74 4	18	64 4	14·4
92	197 6	73 6	17	62 6	13·6
91	195·8	72 8	16	60 8	12·8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192 2	71 2	14	57·2	11·2
88	190·4	70 4	13	55 4	10·4
87	188 6	69 6	12	53 6	9 6
86	186 8	68 8	11	51 8	8 8
85	185	68	10	50	8·0
84	183·2	67 2	9	48·2	7 2
83	181 4	66 4	8	46 4	6 4
82	179 6	65 6	7	44 6	5 6
81	177 8	64 8	6	42 8	4 8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174 2	63	4	39·2	3·2
78	172 4	62·4	3	37·4	2·4
77	170·6	62 6	2	35 6	1·6
76	168 8	60·8	1	33 8	0 8
75	167	60	zero	32	zero
74	165·2	59 2	1	30·2	0 8
73	163 4	58 4	2	28 4	1 6
72	161·6	57 6	3	26 6	2·4
71	159 8	56·8	4	24 8	3 2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156·2	55 2	6	21·2	4 8
68	154 4	54·4	7	19 4	5·6
67	152 6	53 6	8	17·6	6 4
66	150 8	52 8	9	15 8	7 2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147 2	51·2	11	12·2	8·8
63	145 4	50 4	12	10 4	9 6
62	143 6	49 6	13	8·6	10 4
61	141 8	48·8	14	6 8	11 2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138 2	47 2	16	3 2	12 8
58	136 4	46 4	17	1·4	13 6
57	134·6	45·6	18	0 1	14 4
56	132·8	44 8	19	2 2	15·2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129 2	43·2	21	5 8	16 8
53	127 4	42 4	22	7 6	17 6
52	125·6	41·6	23	9 3	18 4
51	123·8	40 8	24	11·2	19 2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120·2	39 2	26	14 8	20·8
48	118·4	38·4	27	16 6	21·6
47	116 6	37·6	28	18 4	22·4
46	114·8	36·8	29	20 2	23·2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111 2	35·2	31	23·8	24 8
43	109 4	34·4	32	25 6	25·6
42	107 6	33·6	33	27·4	26·4
41	105 8	32 8	34	29 2	27·2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102·2	31·2	36	32 8	28·8
38	100 4	30·4	37	34·6	29·6
37	98 6	29 6	38	36·4	30 4
36	96·8	28·8	39	38 2	31 2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93·2	27·2	41	41 8	32·8
33	91·4	26·4	42	43·6	33·6
32	89·6	25 6	43	45·4	34·4
31	87·8	24·8	44	47 2	35·2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84·2	23·2	46	50·8	36·8
28	82·4	22·4	47	52·6	37·6
27	80·6	21·6	48	54 4	38·4
26	78·8	20·8	49	56 2	39·2

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
10 cables = 1 nautical mile.
60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (=182·87 *metres*), but it is strictly 606 97 feet (= 185 *metres*). The conventional Nautical Mile (the *Knot* in speed measurements) is 10 cables, assumed at 6,080 feet (strictly 6,069·7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude.

Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage *less* certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q v*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*), i.e., it is the *weight* of vessel and contents in tons.

Load-water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light" or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Bells and Watches on Board Ship.

Bells.—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour. Anyone who, in an effort to terminate his watch prematurely, strikes the bell early, is accused of "warming the bell," an expression which has grown to include the doing of anything before the appointed time.

Watches.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Watch.	*Bells* (in ½ hours).
Afternoon	noon to 4 p.m., 1 to 8.
First Dog	4 p.m. to 6 p.m., 1, 2, 3, 4.
*Last or †Second Dog	6 p.m. to 8 p.m., 1, 2, 3, 8.
First	8 p.m to midnight, 1 to 8.
Middle	midnight to 4 a.m., 1 to 8.
Morning	4 a m. to 8 a.m., 1 to 8.
Forenoon	8 a.m. to noon, 1 to 8.

*Last = Royal Navy; †Second in Mercantile Marine

This makes seven Watches, enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p m. into *two* Watches.

For TIME AT SEA *see* p. 78.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships. The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles per hour:—

Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles
1	1·1515	15	17·2727	29	33·3939
2	2·3030	16	18·4242	30	34·5454
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	31	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	32	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	33	38·0000
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	34	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	35	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	36	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	37	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	38	43·7575
11	12·6666	25	28·7878	39	44·9090
12	13·8180	26	29·9393	40	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0908	41	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	42	48·3636

Measures of Energy, &c.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dyne*, the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal*, which in one second gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13,825 5 *dynes*. In Meteorology the unit of atmospheric pressure is the *Bar*, equal to the pressure of 1,000,000 dynes (1 megadyne) per sq. centimetre. The Meteorological *Bar* is thus 1,000,000 Chemical *Bars*

Horse power is energy exerted at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second; an alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (102 kilogram-meters per second)= 737·59 foot pounds per second.

Thermal Unit.—The British Thermal Unit (B Th.U.) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. The *Gas Therm* = 100,000 B Th U. If *V* = cu. ft. consumed, *H*=declared heat value of the Company's gas (in B.Th.U. per cu. ft.), *P* = cost of therm in pence, *B*=total bill in pence—then $B = V \times H \times P \div 100{,}000$, whence equivalent cost (in pence) per 1,000 cu. ft. $= B \times 1{,}000 \div V = H \times P \div 100$.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—
Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea or Skein, *skn* = 120 yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.
Spindle, *spdl* = 18 Hanks.
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb or 10 lb.
Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.
Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.

24 sheets = 1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper.

516 sheets = 1 ream.
2 reams = 1 bundle.
5 bundles = 1 bale

Regular Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	=	17	× 13½	inches.
Double Foolscap	=	27	× 17	,,
Crown	=	20	× 15	,,
Double Crown	=	30	× 20	,,
Post	=	19¼	× 15½	,,
Double Post	=	31½	× 19½	,,
Double Large Post	=	33	× 21	,,
Sheet and ½ Post	=	23½	× 19½	,,
Demy	=	22½	× 17½	,,
Double Demy	=	35	× 22½	,,
Music Demy	=	20	× 15½	,,
Medium	=	23	× 18	,,
Royal	=	25	× 20	,,
Super Royal	=	27½	× 20½	,,
Elephant	=	28	× 23	,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22	,,

NOTE.—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, and a ream will provide 100 books, the odd 16 sheets being reckoned as waste. Newspapers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams) "Whitaker" is printed on a rotary press, 192 pages at a time, the paper being served to the press from a reel, and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded, at the opposite end of the press.

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	=	72	× 48	inches
Antiquarian	=	53	× 31	,,
Double Elephant	=	40	× 26¾	,,
Grand Eagle	=	42	× 28¾	,,
Atlas	=	34	× 26	,,
Colombier	=	34½	× 23½	,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22	,,
Elephant	=	28	× 23	,,
Cartridge	=	26	× 21	,,
Super Royal	=	27	× 19	,,
Royal	=	24	× 19	,,
Medium	=	22	× 17½	,,
Large Post	=	21	× 16½	,,
Copy or Draft	=	20	× 16	,,
Demy	=	20	× 15½	,,
Post	=	19	× 15¼	,,
Pinched Post	=	18½	× 14¾	,,
Foolscap	=	17	× 13½	,,
Sheet and ⅓ Foolscap	=	22	× 13½	,,
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	=	24½	× 13½	,,
Double Foolscap	=	26½	× 16½	,,
Double Post	=	30½	× 19	,,
Double Large Post	=	33	× 21	,,
Double Demy	=	31	× 20	,,
Brief	=	16½	× 13¼	,,
Pott	=	15	× 12½	,,

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	=	46	× 36	inches.
Double Imperial	=	45	× 29	,,
Elephant	=	34	× 24	,,
Double Four Pound	=	31	× 21	,,
Imperial Cap	=	29	× 22	,,
Haven Cap	=	26	× 21	,,
Bag Cap	=	24	× 19½	,,
Kent Cap	=	21	× 18	

Sizes of Bound Books.

Demy 16mo	=	5⅝	× 4⅜	inches.
Demy 18mo	=	5¾	× 3¾	,,
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	=	6¾	× 4¼	,,
Crown 8vo	=	7½	× 5	,,
Large Crown 8vo	=	8	× 5¼	,,
Demy 8vo	=	8¾	× 5⅝	,,
Medium 8vo	=	9½	× 6	,,
Royal 8vo	=	10	× 6¼	,,
Super Royal 8vo	=	10¼	× 6⅞	,,
Imperial 8vo	=	11	× 7½	,,
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	=	8½	× 6¾	,,
Crown 4to	=	10	× 7½	,,
Demy 4to	=	11¼	× 8¾	,,
Royal 4to	=	12½	× 10	,,
Imperial 4to	=	15	× 11	,,
Crown Folio	=	15	× 10	,,
Demy Folio	=	17½	× 11¼	,,
Royal Folio	=	20	× 12½	,,
Music	=	14	× 10¼	

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), which is 11/12 inch, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in "Whitaker" is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

The Point System.—The basic unit in American (and many British) type foundries is the "point" of 0·013837 inch (72 points to the inch), and the names of the various types in the point system are added in parentheses.

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures,

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby (5½ point), 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil (6 point), 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion (7 point), 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point), 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (11 point), 43 lines, 1 120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica (12 point), 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica (22 point), 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

See also "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres (*mm.*)	= 1 centimetre (*cm.*)	= 0·39370113 inch
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre (*dm.*)	= 3·9370113 inches.
10 decimetres	= 1 METRE (*m*)	= 1·0936143 yards.
10 metres	= 1 dekametre (*dam.*)	= 10·936143 yards.
10 dekametres	= 1 hectometre (*hm.*)	= 109·36143 yards.
10 hectometres	= 1 kilometre (*km.*)	= 0·62137 mile.

A kilometre is approximately *five eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams (*mg.*)	= 1 centigram (*cg.*)	= 0·15432 grains.
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram (*dg.*)	= 1·5432 ,,
10 decigrams	= 1 gramme (*grm.*)	= 15·4323 ,,
10 grammes	= 1 dekagram (*dag.*)	= 5·6438 drams.
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram (*hg.*)	= 3·5274 *oz.*
10 hectograms	= 1 KILOGRAM (*kg.*)	= 2·2046223 lb.
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram	= 22·046223 lb.
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal (*q.*)	= 1·9684 cwt.
10 quintals	= 1 tonne (*t.*)	= 0·9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres (*mil.*)	= 1 centilitre (*cl.*)	= 0·0704 gill.
10 centilitres	= 1 decilitre (*dl.*)	= 0·17598 pint.
10 decilitres	= 1 LITRE (*lit.*)	= 1·7598 pints
10 litres	= 1 dekalitre (*dal.*)	= 2·1997 gals.
10 dekalitres	= 1 hectolitre (*hl.*)	= 2·7497 bushels.

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres	= 1 are (*a.*)	= 0·0988 rood.
100 ares	= 1 hectare (*ha.*)	= 2·4711 acres.
100 hectares	= 1 sq. kilometre	= 0·3861 sq. mile.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre = 2·75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare = 1·11 bushels per acre.
1 quintal = 3·67 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare = 1·49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre = 3·6*d.* a bushel (par).
1 ,, a quintal = 4·3*d.* a cental (par). = 2*s.* 3*d.* a quarter (par).
7 francs ,, (duty) = 25*s.* 6*d.* a quarter (par).

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures of the U.S.A. are the same as those of Great Britain, with the following exceptions:—

Weight.—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the Cental of 100 lb takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are two tons, therefore, the long ton of 2,240 lb, the short ton of 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150·42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268·8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the British gallon and = 58,327·8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289·7 grains of water = 16·6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455·6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Australia and New Zealand.—*Same as* British.

Canada.—*Same as* British but with *short* ton of 2,000 lb., as in U.S.A.

Newfoundland.—*Same as* British.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain, the *cental* of 100 lb. being used as well as the *cwt.* of 112 lb. The *Old Island Measures* are as follows.—

	Jersey.	Guernsey.
Vergée (Normandy rood)	= 0·44 acre	0·4 acre.
Bushel	= 8·9 gallons	5·8 gallons.
Pound	= 7,561 grains	7,623 grains.
Cwt.	(104 lb.) = 112·3 lb.	(100 lb.) = 108·9 lb.

British India.

Ungul	= 0·75 inch.
Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.	
Koss	= 2,000 yards.
Bigha (Bengal) usually	= 0·625 acre,
Cawny (Madras)	= 1·33 ,,
Tola (rupee-weight)	= 180 grains.
Chittak	= 2·0572 oz.
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas	= 2·0572 lb.
Maund, 40 seers	= 82·284 lb.
,, (Bombay)	= 27·864 lb.
,, (Madras)	= 24·68 lb.
Seer (Liquid)	= 1·760 pints.
Candy ,,	= 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali	= 3 pints.
Pa'ah	= 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore)	= 1⅓ lb.
Pikul ,, 100 catties	= 133 lb.

Irish Free State.—*Same as* British.

Malta.

Piede	= 11·166 inches.
Canna	= 2·2283 yards.
Libbra	= 12 oncia = 4886 Troy gr.
Rotolo	= 1·745 lb.

Sudan.—*See* Egypt.

South Africa.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The *Metric System* is compulsory in the case of chemists, and is permissible (along with British standard of weights and measures) in other cases. In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure:* Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15¼ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity:* Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2·1165408 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except *Great Britain* and *Russia*) and is *permissive* in all countries.

China.

Tael weight	=	1·33 oz.
Catty ,,	=	1 33 lb.
Picul ,,	=	133·33 lb.
Ts'un . . .	=	1 41 inches.
Ch'ih	=	1·175 feet.
Chang . .	=	11 75 feet.
Li	=	2,115 feet.

Egypt.

The *Metric System* of *Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their British equivalents, are as follows :—

Length—

Dira Baladi (used for piece goods)= 29·83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects) ....= 29 53 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land)= 11·65 feet

Area—

1 Qirat ....=209·3 sq. yards
1 Feddân (=24 qiiats) ... ...= 1·038 acres

Capacity—

1 Kêla . ... = 0·454 bushel
1 Ardeb (=12 kêlas) . . .. = 5·444 bushels

Weight—

1 Rotl..... ... .= 0·99 lb.
1 Oke . ...= 2 75 lb.
1 Qantar (= 100 rotls) ....= 99·05 lb.

A *Qantar* of unginned cotton = 315 lb , of ginned cotton = 100 lb. ; an *Ardeb* of wheat = 150 *kilogrammes*, of barley = 120 *kilogrammes*, of beans = 155 *kilogrammes*, of maize = 140 *kilogrammes*, of whole lentils = 157 *kilogrammes*, of split lentils = 132 *kilogrammes*.

Greece.

1 occque	=	2·84 lb.	1 livre = 1·1 lb.
1 quintal	=	132·2 lb.	1 drachma = 0·11 oz.

Japan and Formosa.

The Metric System from July 1, 1924.

Old Japanese Measures.

Shaku (10 Sun).... .	=	11 931 inches.
Ken (6 Shaku).. ...	=	1·9884 yards.
Ri..... ..	=	2 4403 miles.
Square ri	=	5 9553 sq. miles.
Cho	=	5·423 chains.
Square cho	=	2·4507 acres.
Tsubo	=	3·9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku	=	39·7033 gallons.
Dry koku	=	4·9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity	=	0·1 ton.
Liquid sho	=	1·5881 quarts.
Dry sho	=	0·1985 pecks.
Kin (160 Momme)	=	1·3228 lb.
Kwan (1000 Mommo)=		8·2673 lb.

Russia.

The standard of length is the Sajen, which is equal to seven British feet; the standard of weight is the Funt = 0·90282 lb.

Length.

16 vershok	=	1 arshin.
3 arshin	=	1 sajen
500 sajen	=	1 verst.
1 verst	=	1166·66 yards (0·66288 mile).

Surface.

1 sq. vershok	=	3·0625 sq inches.
1 sq arshin	=	5·4444 sq. feet
1 sq. sajen	=	5·4444 sq. yards.
1 sq. verst	=	0·4394 sq. miles.

Weight.

1 zolotnik	=	65·8306 grains.
3 zolotnik	=	1 loth.
32 loth	=	1 funt
40 funt	=	1 pood (36·1128 lb).
10 poods	=	1 berkovatz.

Capacity.

1 tcharka	= 0·2164 pint.
1 shtoff (10 tcharkas)	= 1 0822 quarts.
1 vedro (10 shtoffs)	= 2·705 British gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks)	= 5 771 British bushels.

Siam.

Niu	=	0·83 inch.
Ru'p	=	10 inches.
Sen.	=	44·4 yards
Roeneng ...	=	2·525 miles.
Tael	=	936·25 Tr. gr.
Chang	=	2·675 lb.

Turkey.

Oke	= 400 drams	= 2 8264 lb.
Batman	= 6 okes	= 16·958 lb.
Cantar	= 44 okes	= 124·3616 lb
Cheki	= 2·95 okes	= 55r·148 lb.
Kileh		= 0·9220 bushel.
Muscal (Ess of Rose)		1·5 drams = 74·171 grains.
Arshin (cloth)		= 26·96 inches.
Endaze		= 25·555 inches.
Arshin (land)		= 29·830 inches.
Deunum		= 1098·765 sq. yards.
Djerib (hectare)		= 2·47 acres.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British and Irish Measures.

Hand (horses) ..... = 4 inches.

The following are obsolete :—

Cubit	=	18 inches.
English Ell	=	45 inches.
Scottish Ell	=	37·2 inches.
Scottish mile	=	1,984 yards.
Irish mile	=	2,240 yards.

Note : The mile in Northern Ireland and in the Irish Free State is 1,760 yards, as in Great Britain.

Scottish acre.	=	6,150·4 sq. yards.
Cunningham acre	=	6,250 sq. yards.
Irish acre	=	7,840 sq. yards.
Cheshire acre	=	10,240 sq. yards.
Hide	=	120 acres (average)
Yard of land.....	=	¼ of a hide.

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet ; Foot = 12·789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46·77 in.
League, 3,000 toises = 3·6 miles.
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23 44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches = 1·26 acres.
Pound = 7,554 grains. Setier = 34·327 gallons ; Boisseau ($\frac{1}{12}$) = 2·86 gallons. Pinte = 1·76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit = 21·924 in. ; Egyptian Cubit = 18·24 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel = 25·26 in. ; Reed = 151·6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel = ½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 20 gerah.
Bath (fluid), Epha (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log = 6 477 British gallons
Cor or Homer (10 ephas) = 8·351 bushels.

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*:—1 centimetre = 0·394 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·094 yards and 1 yard = 0·914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile and 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres.

Centimetres		Inches.	Metres		Yards	Kilometres		Miles.	Hectares		Acres.	Square Kilometres.		Square Miles.
2·540	1	0·394	0·914	1	1·094	1 609	1	0 621	0 404	1	2 471	2·590	1	0·386
5·080	2	0·787	1·829	2	2 187	3·219	2	1·243	0·809	2	4 942	5·180	2	0·772
7·620	3	1 181	2·743	3	3·281	4·828	3	1·864	1 214	3	7 413	7·770	3	1·158
10·160	4	1·575	3 658	4	4·374	6·437	4	2·485	1·619	4	9 884	10·360	4	1·544
12·700	5	1·969	4 572	5	5·468	8·047	5	3 107	2·023	5	12·355	12·950	5	1·932
15 240	6	2·362	5·486	6	6 562	9 656	6	3·728	2·428	6	14·826	15 540	6	2 317
17 780	7	2·756	6·401	7	7 655	11 266	7	4 350	2 833	7	17 298	18·130	7	2·703
20·320	8	3·150	7 315	8	8·749	12 875	8	4 97x	3 237	8	19·769	20·720	8	3·089
22 860	9	3·543	8·230	9	9 843	14·484	9	5·592	3·642	9	22·240	23·310	9	3·475
25·400	10	3·937	9·144	10	10·936	16·094	10	6·214	4·047	10	24·71x	25·900	10	3·861
50·800	20	7·874	18·288	20	21·872	32·187	20	12·427	8·094	20	49·422	51·800	20	7·72x
76·200	30	11·81x	27·432	30	32·808	48·281	30	18·641	12·140	30	74·13x	77·699	30	11·583
101·600	40	15·748	36·576	40	43·745	64·375	40	24·855	16·187	40	98·843	103·598	40	15·444
127·000	50	19·685	45·720	50	54·68x	80·468	50	31·068	20·234	50	123·554	129 498	50	19·306
152·400	60	23·62x	54 863	60	65 61x	96·56x	60	37·28x	24·28x	60	148·265	155 397	60	23·16x
177·800	70	27·559	64·007	70	76·553	112·655	70	43·495	28·328	70	172 976	181 297	70	27·028
203·200	80	31·496	73·15x	80	87·489	128·750	80	49·709	32·374	80	197·686	207 196	80	30·889
228·600	90	35·433	82·295	90	98·425	144·843	90	55·923	36·42x	90	222·397	233·096	90	34·750
254·000	100	39·370	91·439	100	109·36x	160·936	100	62·136	40 468	100	247·108	258 995	100	38 6xx

Cubic Metres		Cubic Yards	Kilograms.		Av. Pounds.	Short Tons		Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes		Long Tons	Metric Tonnes		Short Tons.
0·765	1	1·308	0·454	1	2·205	1·1x	1	0·89x	1·016	1	0 984	0·907	1	1·102
1·529	2	2·6x6	0·907	2	4·409	2·24	2	1·785	2 032	2	1·968	1·814	2	2·205
2·294	3	3 924	1·36x	3	6·614	3·36	3	2·677	3·048	3	2·953	2·722	3	3·307
3·058	4	5·232	1·81x	4	8·818	4·48	4	3 570	4·064	4	3·937	3·629	4	4·409
3·823	5	6·540	2·268	5	11·023	5·60	5	4 462	5·080	5	4·92x	4·536	5	5·51x
4·587	6	7·848	2·72x	6	13·228	6·72	6	5·354	6·096	6	5·905	5·443	6	6·614
5·352	7	9·156	3·175	7	15·432	7·84	7	6·247	7·11x	7	6·889	6·350	7	7·716
6·116	8	10·464	3·629	8	17·637	8·96	8	7·139	8·128	8	7·874	7·257	8	8·818
6·88x	9	11·772	4·08x	9	19·84x	10·08	9	8·03x	9·144	9	8·858	8·165	9	9·92x
7·646	10	13·080	4·536	10	22·046	11 20	10	8·924	10·16x	10	9·84x	9·07x	10	11·023
15·29x	20	26·159	9·07x	20	44·09x	22·40	20	17·848	20 32x	20	19 684	18·144	20	22·046
22·937	30	39·239	13·608	30	66·139	33·60	30	26·77x	30·48x	30	29 526	27·215	30	33·069
30·58x	40	52·318	18·144	40	88·185	44 80	40	35·696	40·64x	40	39 368	36 287	40	44·09x
38·22x	50	65·398	22·680	50	110·23x	56·00	50	44·620	50·803	50	49·2xx	45·359	50	55·1x6
45·873	60	78 477	27·21x	60	132·277	67·20	60	53·545	60·963	60	59·053	54·43x	60	66·139
53·529	70	91·557	31·75x	70	154·323	78·40	70	62·469	71·12x	70	68·894	63·503	70	77·16x
61·164	80	104·636	36·287	80	176·370	89·60	80	71·393	81·28x	80	78·737	72·574	80	88·18x
68·810	90	117·716	40·823	90	198·416	100·80	90	80·317	91·444	90	88·579	81·646	90	99·208
76·455	100	130·795	45 359	100	220·462	112·00	100	89·24x	101·605	100	98·42x	90·718	100	110·23x

Litres.		Pints	Litres.		Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).		English Gallons (Liquid).	U S Bushels.		English Bushels.	Hectolitres, per Hectare.		English Bushels, per Acre.
0·568	1	1·760	4·546	1	0·220	1·200	1	0·833	1·032	1	0 969	0·898	1	1·1x3
1·136	2	3·520	9·092	2	0·440	2·40x	2	1·666	2·063	2	1·939	1·796	2	2·2x6
1·705	3	5·279	13·638	3	0·660	3·60x	3	2·499	3·095	3	2·908	2·695	3	3·340
2·273	4	7·039	18·184	4	0·880	4·80x	4	3·33x	4·126	4	3·878	3·593	4	4·453
2·84x	5	8·799	22·730	5	1·100	6·00x	5	4·16x	5·158	5	4·847	4·49x	5	5·566
3·409	6	10·559	27·276	6	1·320	7·203	6	4 998	6·189	6	5·817	5·389	6	6·679
3·978	7	12·319	31·82x	7	1·540	8·403	7	5·83x	7·22x	7	6 786	6·287	7	7·793
4·546	8	14·078	36·368	8	1·76o	9·603	8	6·664	8·25x	8	7·756	7·186	8	8·906
5·11x	9	15·83x	40·91x	9	1 980	10·804	9	7·49x	9·284	9	8 725	8·084	9	10·019
5·68x	10	17 598	45·460	10	2·200	12 004	10	8·330	10·31x	10	9·694	8·98x	10	11·13x
11·365	20	35·196	90·919	20	4·399	24·009	20	16·66x	20·630	20	19·389	17 964	20	22·265
17·047	30	52·794	136·379	30	6·599	36·01x	30	24·99x	30·945	30	29·083	26·946	30	33·397
22·730	40	70·39x	181·83x	40	8·799	48·01x	40	33·32x	41·26o	40	38·778	35·92x	40	44·53o
28·41x	50	87·990	227·298	50	10·999	60·02x	50	41·65x	51·576	50	48·47x	44·910	50	55·66x
34·094	60	105·588	272·758	60	13·198	72·026	60	49·98x	61·89x	60	58·167	53·89x	60	66·794
39·777	70	123·186	318·217	70	15·398	84·030	70	58 31x	72·206	70	67·86x	62·874	70	77·927
45·459	80	140·784	363·677	80	17·598	96·034	80	66·64x	82·52x	80	77·556	71·856	80	89·059
51·14x	90	158·38x	409·136	90	19·797	108·039	90	74·973	92·836	90	87·250	80·838	90	100·19x
56·824	100	175·980	454·596	100	21·997	120·043	100	83·303	103·15x	100	96·944	89·820	100	111·324

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
56	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
58	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
63	1 3¾	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
66	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 6	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
69	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
78	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
80	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
100	[illegible]	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS.

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £57 10s. 0d. look in the column headed 2½ Pr. Ct. for 57½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £4 6s. 11d. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £105, will yield £5 14s. 3d. per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £105 yield £4 15s. 3d. per cent.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr. Ct.	2¾ Pr. Ct.	3 Pr. Ct.	3¼ Pr. Ct.	3½ Pr. Ct.	4 Pr. Ct.	4½ Pr. Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5½ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr. Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7½ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr. Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95¼	104¾	114 2/7	123 6/7	133⅓	152⅓	171 3/7	190½	209½	228½	266⅔	285¾	304⅔	342⅔	381
2 13 9	93	102⅓	111⅔	121	130⅓	149	167½	186	204⅔	223⅓	260⅔	279⅓	298	335	372
2 15 0	90⅞	100	109	118	127¼	145½	163⅔	181⅔	200	218	254½	272⅔	290⅔	327	363⅓
2 17 6	87	95⅝	104⅓	113	121⅔	139	156½	174	191¼	208⅔	243⅓	260⅔	278	313	347⅔
3 0 0	83⅓	91⅔	100	108⅓	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	82½	90¼	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	89⅜	97½	105¾	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292¾	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅝	94½	102¼	110¼	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85¼	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¼	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	81⅛	88½	95¾	103¼	118	132¾	147½	162¼	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	79¾	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	78⅜	85½	92¾	99¾	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	75⅝	82½	89⅜	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74¼	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119¼	132½	145¾	159	185½	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¾	70⅛	76½	82¾	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67⅜	73½	79⅝	85¾	98	110¼	122½	134¾	147	171½	183¾	196	220½	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	64⅝	70½	76⅜	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63¼	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73⅛	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¾	59⅛	64½	69⅞	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118¼	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¾	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	56⅜	61½	66⅝	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅝	58½	63⅜	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52¼	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	50⅞	55½	60⅛	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¾	111	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	48⅛	52½	56⅞	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46¾	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41⅔	45⅚	50	54⅙	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 5	40⅚	44⅞	49	53	57⅙	65⅓	73½	81⅔	89⅔	98	114⅓	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39⅙	43⅛	47	50¾	54⅚	62⅔	70½	78⅓	86⅙	94	109⅔	117½	125⅓	141	156⅔
6 10 5	38⅓	42⅙	46	49⅚	53⅔	61⅓	69	76⅔	84⅓	92	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36⅔	40⅓	44	47¾	51⅓	58⅔	66	73⅓	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117⅓	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35⅞	39⅜	43	46½	50⅙	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅞	86	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34⅙	37⅓	41	44⅙	47⅚	54⅚	61½	68⅓	75⅙	82	95⅔	102½	109⅓	123	136⅔
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35¾	39	42¼	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅞	38	41	44⅓	50⅔	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101⅓	114	126⅔
8 2 2	30⅚	33⅞	37	40	43⅙	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅚	74	86⅓	92½	98⅔	111	123⅓
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29⅙	32⅛	35	37¾	40⅚	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅙	70	81⅔	87½	93⅓	105	116⅔
8 16 6	28⅓	31⅙	34	36¾	39⅔	45⅓	51	56⅔	62⅓	68	79⅓	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¼	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29⅓	32	34⅔	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25⅞	28⅜	31	33⅝	36⅙	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56⅞	62	72⅓	77½	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 62	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39			In Perpetuity.			
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45						
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51		33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

Example 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent? Answer:—19 24 years' purchase, or £1,924.

Example 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? Answer.—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (q. v.), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrn. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1·000	0·868	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·131	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile	1·153	1·000	1 855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0 164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilometre	0·621	0·540	1·000	0 135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0 978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst.	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile.....	4·724	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure...	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile.....	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·698	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile.	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

THE following table (based upon the Census of 1911, and deaths for 1910-11-12) is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only.

AGE.	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).		AGE.	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	51 50	55 35	53	613,135	663,897	18 22	20·29
1	879,559	902,330	57·51	60 31	54	601,936	654,610	17·55	19·58
2	849,444	873,522	58·53	61.28	55	590,120	644,775	16·89	18·87
3	838,091	861,976	58·32	61·09	56	577,662	634,363	16 24	18·17
4	831,235	855,063	57·80	60·58	57	564,540	623,350	15·61	17·48
5	826,276	850,055	57·14	59 94	58	550,742	611,725	14·98	16·80
6	822,238	845,976	56 42	59 22	59	536,265	599,481	14 37	16·14
7	818,976	842,678	55 64	58 46	60	521,103	586,599	13 78	15·48
8	816,346	840,011	54 82	57·64	61	505,253	573,051	13 19	14·83
9	814,205	837,828	53·96	56·79	62	488,713	558,798	12 62	14·20
10	812,414	835,983	53·08	55·91	63	471,507	543,844	12·07	13·58
11	810,844	834,345	52·18	55·02	64	453,673	528,212	11 52	12·96
12	809,376	832,792	51·27	54·12	65	435,232	511,876	10 99	12·36
13	807,907	831,222	50·37	53·22	66	416,189	494,770	10·47	11·77
14	806,351	829,556	49 46	52 33	67	396,543	476,795	9 96	11·19
15	804,646	827,744	48 57	51·44	68	376,311	457,843	9·47	10·64
16	802,758	825,768	47·68	50·56	69	355,545	437,865	9 00	10·10
17	800,682	823,646	46·80	49·69	70	334,308	416,875	8 53	9·58
18	798,445	821,439	45·93	48·83	71	312,679	394,951	8·09	9·09
19	796,031	819,159	45 07	47·96	72	290,752	372,229	7·66	8·61
20	793,435	816,814	44·21	47·10	73	268,618	348,877	7·25	8·15
21	790,673	814,405	43·37	46·23	74	246,395	325,048	6·86	7·72
22	787,778	811,930	42·53	45·37	75	224,249	300,900	6·49	7·29
23	784,798	809,389	41·68	44·51	76	202,383	276,590	6·14	6·89
24	781,767	806,789	40·84	43·66	77	181,024	252,280	5 80	6·51
25	778,699	804,126	40·00	42·80	78	160,377	228,095	5·49	6·14
26	775,587	801,395	39·16	41·94	79	140,619	204,202	5·19	5·81
27	772,403	798,580	38·32	41·09	80	121,935	180,863	4·90	5·49
28	769,123	795,672	37·48	40·24	81	104,499	158,402	4·64	5·20
29	765,735	792,660	36·65	39·39	82	88,464	137,168	4·39	4·92
30	762,227	789,536	35·81	38·54	83	73,938	117,461	4·15	4·67
31	758,580	786,290	34·98	37·70	84	60,975	99,458	3·93	4·42
32	754,774	782,909	34·16	36·86	85	49,578	83,240	3·72	4·19
33	750,787	779,382	33·33	36·03	86	39,705	68,820	3·51	3·96
34	746,597	775,692	32·52	35·19	87	31,289	56,114	3·33	3·74
35	742,192	771,835	31·71	34·37	88	24,210	45,074	3·15	3·53
36	737,558	767,801	30·90	33·55	89	18,349	35,612	3·00	3·34
37	732,694	763,590	30·11	32·73	90	13,608	27,641	2·87	3·16
38	727,603	759,200	29·32	31·91	91	9,880	21,055	2·76	2·99
39	722,284	754,633	28·53	31·10	92	7,042	15,733	2·67	2·83
40	716,727	749,881	27·74	30·30	93	4,945	11,327	2·60	2·68
41	710,914	744,932	26·97	29·50	94	3,435	8,277	2·52	2·54
42	704,837	739,766	26·20	28·70	95	2,368	5,820	2·43	2·39
43	698,469	734,368	25·43	27·91	96	1,620	4,002	2·32	2·26
44	691,673	728,729	24·67	27·12	97	1,099	2,685	2·18	2·12
45	684,596	722,833	23·92	26·34	98	734	1,753	2·01	1·98
46	677,138	716,660	23·18	25·56	99	478	1,108	1·82	1·83
47	669,296	710,184	22·45	24·79	100	298	674	1·61	1·69
48	661,054	703,392	21·72	24·02	101	174	392	1·40	1·55
49	652,407	696,274	21·00	23·26	102	92	215	1·20	1·42
50	643,333	688,808	20·29	22·51	103	42	111	1·02	1·29
51	633,796	680,955	19·59	21·76	104	16	52	·87	1·16
52	623,745	672,667	18·90	21·02	105	5	22	·75	1·05

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

Sums needed annually for the liquidation of a debt (principal and interest) of £100, at the stated percentage, in 5 to 80 years. If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment must be multiplied by 10, and so on. Thus, a Municipal Loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent., repayable in 80 years, would cost the ratepayers £51,031 5*s.* annually for that period, and would then be extinguished.

Years.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct.	4½ per Ct.	5 per Ct.	5½ per Ct.	6 per Ct.	6½ per Ct.
	£ *s* *d*	£ *s* *d*	£ *s* *d*	£ *s* *d*	£ *s* *d*	£ *s* *d*	£ *s* *d*
5	22 2 11½	22 9 3	22 15 7	23 1 11½	23 8 4½	23 14 9½	24 1 3½
10	12 0 5¼	12 6 7	12 12 9	12 19 0	13 5 4	13 11 8¼	13 18 2½
15	8 13 7½	8 19 10½	9 6 2½	9 12 8¼	9 19 3	10 5 11	10 12 8½
20	7 0 8½	7 7 2	7 13 9	8 0 5¼	8 7 1½	8 13 9	8 20 4½
25	6 1 4¼	6 8 0¼	6 14 10½	7 1 10½	7 9 7¼	7 15 6½	8 1 3
30	5 8 9	5 15 8	6 2 9½	6 10 1¼	6 17 7¼	7 3 5½	7 13 1¼
35	5 0 0	5 7 1¾	5 14 6½	6 2 1¼	6 9 11½	6 17 10½	7 6 1½
40	4 13 7¾	5 1 0½	5 8 8¼	5 16 6½	6 4 7½	6 12 8½	7 1 1¼
45	4 8 11	4 16 6½	5 4 4¼	5 12 6½	6 0 10½	6 9 4¾	6 18 0¼
50	4 5 3¾	4 13 1¾	5 1 2½	5 9 6¾	5 18 1½	6 6 10½	6 15 10
55	4 2 5	4 10 5½	4 18 9¼	5 7 4	5 16 1½	6 5 1	6 14 2½
60	4 0 2¾	4 8 4½	4 16 11	5 5 8	5 14 7¾	6 3 9	6 13 0½
65	3 18 4½	4 6 9½	4 15 5½	5 4 4½	5 13 6	6 2 9¼	6 12 2½
70	3 16 11	4 5 5½	4 14 4	5 3 4½	5 12 7½	6 2 0½	6 11 7¼
75	3 15 8½	4 4 5½	4 13 5¼	5 2 7¾	5 12 0½	6 1 6½	6 11 2
80	3 14 9½	4 3 7½	4 12 9	5 2 0¼	5 11 6½	6 1 1¼	6 10 10¼

REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL BY ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

THE following are the rates charged by certain first-class Insurance Companies for "Redemption Policies," to secure the payment of £100 in return for so many annual premiums, *e. g.*, an Insurance Company will undertake to pay £100 on Midsummer Day, 1951, in return for the payment of £2 5*s.* 2*d.* on Midsummer Day, 1923, and each year afterwards until 1950, or 28 payments in all; for £1,000 the annual premium would be £22 11*s.* 8*d.*, and so on. This table is of particular interest to purchasers of *Leasehold* property, as it enables such purchasers to see, at a glance, the amount to be paid out of the income from the property for a redemption policy to provide the sum originally expended (with a margin for dilapidations, if necessary), by the time the leasehold interest has expired.

Yrs.	Pre'm	Yrs.	Pre'm	Yrs.	Pre'm.	Yrs.	Pre'm
	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s* *d*		*s* *d.*
10	8 9 4	25	2 13 3	40	1 5 9	55	14 3
11	7 11 7	26	2 10 4	41	1 4 8	56	13 9
12	6 16 9	27	2 7 8	42	1 3 8	57	13 3
13	6 4 3	28	2 5 2	43	1 2 8	58	12 9
14	5 13 7	29	2 2 11	44	1 1 9	59	12 4
15	5 4 4	30	2 0 9	45	1 0 11	60	11 11
16	4 16 4	31	1 18 10	46	1 0 1	61	11 5
17	4 9 2	32	1 16 11	47	0 19 4	62	11 1
18	4 2 11	33	1 15 3	48	0 18 7	63	10 8
19	3 17 3	34	1 13 7	49	0 17 10	64	10 4
20	3 12 3	35	1 12 1	50	0 17 2	65	9 11
21	3 7 8	36	1 10 8	51	0 16 6	66	9 7
22	3 3 7	37	1 9 4	52	0 15 11	67	9 3
23	2 19 10	38	1 8 0	53	0 15 4	68	9 0
24	2 16 4	39	1 6 10	54	0 14 9	69	8 8

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite,
For in driving your carriage along,
If you bear to the left you are sure to go right,
If you bear to the right you go wrong.

But in walking the streets 'tis a different case,
To the right it is right you should steer,
On the left should be left enough of clear space
For the people who wish to walk there.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

1. *Two steamships meeting.*

When both side-lights you see ahead,
Port your helm, and show your RED.

2 *Two steamships passing.*

GREEN to GREEN, or RED to RED,
Perfect safety—Go a-head!

3. *Two steamships crossing.*

If to your starboard RED appear,
It is your duty to keep clear;
To act as judgment says is proper;—
To Port—or Starboard—Back, or Stop her.

But when upon your port is seen
A Steamer's starboard light of GREEN,
There's not so much for you to do,
For GREEN to Port keeps clear of you.

Both in safety and in doubt,
Always keep a good look-out;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY.

Showing the simple interest on £100 in *pence* for 1 to 300 days at various rates *per annum*.

Days.	One Quarter Per Cent.	One Half Per Cent.	One Per Cent.	Two Per Cent.	Two and a Half Per Cent.	Three Per Cent.	Four Per Cent.	Five Per Cent.	Six Per Cent.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
1	0·164	0·329	0·658	1·315	1·644	1·973	2·630	3·288	3·945
2	0·329	0·658	1·315	2·630	3·288	3·945	5·260	6·575	7·890
3	0·493	0·986	1·973	3·945	4·932	5·918	7·890	9·863	11·835
4	0·658	1·315	2·630	5·260	6·575	7·890	10·521	13·151	15·781
5	0·822	1·644	3·288	6·575	8·219	9·863	13·151	16·438	19·726
6	0·986	1·973	3·945	7·890	9·863	11·836	15·781	19·726	23·671
7	1·151	2·301	4·603	9·205	11·507	13·808	18·411	23·014	27·616
8	1·315	2·630	5·260	10·521	13·151	15·781	21·041	26·301	31·562
9	1·479	2·959	5·918	11·836	14·795	17·753	23·671	29·589	35·507
10	1·644	3·288	6·575	13·151	16·438	19·726	26·301	32·877	39·452
20	3·288	6·575	13·151	26·301	32·877	39·452	52·603	65·753	78·904
30	4·932	9·863	19·726	39·452	49·315	59·178	78·904	98·630	118·356
40	6·575	13·151	26·301	52·603	65·753	78·904	105·205	131·507	157·808
50	8·219	16·438	32·877	65·753	82·192	98·630	131·507	164·384	197·260
60	9·863	19·726	39·452	78·904	98·630	118·356	157·808	197·260	236·712
70	11·507	23·014	46·027	92·055	115·068	138·082	184·110	230·137	276·164
80	13·151	26·301	52·603	105·205	131·507	157·808	210·411	263·014	315·616
90	14·795	29·589	59·178	118·356	147·945	177·534	236·712	295·890	355·068
100	16·438	32·877	65·753	131·507	164·384	197·260	263·013	328·767	394·521
200	32·877	65·753	131·507	263·014	328·767	394·521	526·027	657·534	789·041
300	49·315	98·630	197·260	394·521	493·151	591·781	789·041	986·301	1183·562

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES.

Per Year.		Per Month.		Per Week.		Per Day.	
£	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
0	10	0	10	0	2¼	0	0¼
1	0	1	8	0	4½	0	0¾
1	10	2	6	0	7	0	1
2	0	3	4	0	9	0	1¼
2	2	3	6	0	9½	0	1½
2	10	4	2	0	11½	0	1¾
3	0	5	0	1	1¾	0	2
3	3	5	3	1	2½	0	2
3	10	5	10	1	4¼	0	2¼
4	0	6	8	1	6½	0	2½
4	4	7	0	1	7½	0	2¾
4	10	7	6	1	8¾	0	3
5	0	8	4	1	11	0	3¼
5	5	8	9	2	0¼	0	3½
5	10	9	2	2	1½	0	3¾
6	0	10	0	2	3¾	0	4
6	6	10	6	2	5	0	4¼
6	10	10	10	2	6	0	4½
7	0	11	8	2	8¼	0	4½
7	7	12	3	2	10	0	4¾
7	10	12	6	2	10½	0	5

Per Year.		Per Month.			Per Week.		Per Day.	
£	s.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
8	0	0	13	4	3	1	0	5¼
8	8	0	14	0	3	2¼	0	5½
8	10	0	14	2	3	3¼	0	5½
9	0	0	15	0	3	5½	0	6
9	9	0	15	9	3	7½	0	6¼
10	0	0	16	8	3	10¼	0	6½
10	10	0	17	6	4	0½	0	7
11	0	0	18	4	4	2¾	0	7¼
11	11	0	19	3	4	5¼	0	7½
12	0	1	0	0	4	7½	0	8
12	12	1	1	0	4	10¼	0	8¼
13	0	1	1	8	5	0	0	8½
13	13	1	2	9	5	3	0	9
14	0	1	3	4	5	4½	0	9¼
14	14	1	4	6	5	7¾	0	9½
15	0	1	5	0	5	9¼	0	9¾
15	15	1	6	3	6	0¼	0	10¼
16	0	1	6	8	6	1¼	0	10½
16	16	1	8	0	6	5½	0	11
17	0	1	8	4	6	6½	0	11¼
17	17	1	9	9	6	10½	0	11¾

Per Year.		Per Month			Per Week			Per Day.		
£	s.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	0	1	10	0	0	6	11	0	0	11¾
18	18	1	11	6	0	7	3¼	0	1	0½
19	0	1	11	8	0	7	3¾	0	1	0½
20	0	1	13	4	0	7	8¼	0	1	1¼
30	0	2	10	0	0	11	6½	0	1	7¾
40	0	3	6	8	0	15	4¾	0	2	2¼
50	0	4	3	4	0	19	2¾	0	2	9
60	0	5	0	0	1	3	1	0	3	3½
70	0	5	16	8	1	6	11	0	3	10
80	0	6	13	4	1	10	9¼	0	4	4½
90	0	7	10	0	1	14	7½	0	4	11¼
100	0	8	6	8	1	18	5½	0	5	5¾
200	0	16	13	4	3	16	11	0	10	11½
300	0	25	0	0	5	15	4½	0	16	5¼
400	0	33	6	8	7	13	10¼	1	1	11
500	0	41	13	4	9	12	3¾	1	7	4¾
600	0	50	0	0	11	10	9¼	1	12	10½
700	0	58	6	8	13	9	2¼	1	18	4¼
800	0	66	13	4	15	7	8¼	2	3	10
900	0	75	0	0	17	6	1¼	2	9	3¾
1000	0	83	6	8	19	4	7¼	2	14	9½

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6·388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·662	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10·802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16·627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17·677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·825	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26·870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34·158	36·459	38·950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·931	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·335	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·550	95·026	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·827	112·847	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·820	118·925	135·232
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·850	159·700
46	84·554	96·501	110·484	126·871	146·098	168·685
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·673	178·119
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161·588	188·025
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0816	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1256	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1·4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4510	1·5395	1·6229	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·5216	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3·0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5·0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	5·2533
35	2·3732	2·8139	3·3336	3·9461	4·6673	5·5160
36	2·4325	2·8983	3·4503	4·1039	4·8774	5·7918
37	2·4933	2·9852	3·5710	4·2681	5·0969	6·0814
38	2·5557	3·0748	3·6960	4·4388	5·3262	6·3855
39	2·6196	3·1670	3·8254	4·6164	5·5659	6·7048
40	2·6851	3·2620	3·9593	4·8010	5·8164	7·0400
41	2·7522	3·3599	4·0978	4·9931	6·0781	7·3920
42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4005	6·6374	8·1497
44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9362	8·5572
45	3·0379	3·7816	4·7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0119	5·0373	6·3178	7·9153	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36 0s. 0d., and deduct £1=£35 0s. 0d.

MILLIONAIRES OF 1927–28

Earl of Iveagh	£11,000,000	James Deuchar	£1,207,726
Sir George Wills, Bt	10,000,000	Mrs. E. M. Marryat	1,197,505
Frederick N. H. Willis	5,053,360	John James Sainsbury	1,158,615
James Walker Oxley	2,774,541	George Herbert Strutt	1,021,940
Viscount Hambleden	2,700,998	Duke of Newcastle	1,000,000
Lord Dalziel	2,274,219	Marquess of Abergavenny	864,315
John Nairn	1,555,753	Edwin Tate	816,357
Edwin Pope	1,491,994	Frank Workman	778,103
Major F. B. Gretton	1,474,058	Earl of Wilton	701,687
Stephen Cliff	1,326,901	Laurence Maclaren	699,462
William Hodge Coats	1,295,190	Francis S. Holland	686,520
Max David Cohen	1,218,286	Thomas Cuthbertson	678,596

Ali, Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer, P.C., C.I.E., distinguished Moslem judge, aged 79.—*Aug.* 3.
Amundsen, Capt. Roald, the famous Norwegian explorer, aged 56.—(about) *June* 18
Ayscough, John (Mgr. Bickerstaffe-Drew), the novelist, aged 70. —*July* 3
Bayly, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred William Lambert, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., aged 72.—*June* 27.
Bell, John Keble, author known as "Keble Howard," aged 52.—*March* 29
Blanc, Camille, former manager of Monte Carlo Casino, aged 81.—*Dec.* 20, 1927.
Bratianu, M. Jonel, Prime Minister of Roumania, aged 63.—*Nov.* 24, 1927.
Brewer, Sir Alfred Herbert, organist of Gloucester Cathedral, aged 62. —*March* 1.
Callwell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Edward, K.C.B., soldier and writer, aged 69. *May* 16.
Carr, Sir William St. John, pioneer of South African Rand, aged 80. —*June* 23
Carton, Richard Claude, the dramatist, aged 75. —*April* 1.
Cartwright, Rt Hon. Sir Fairfax, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., aged 70. —*Jan.* 9.
Cave, George, 1st Viscount, P.C., G.C.M.G., Lord High Chancellor, aged 72. —*March* 29.
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell, K.C.B., aged 80. —*Dec.* 22, 1927.
Channell, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Moseley, for 17 years a Judge, aged 89. —*Oct.* 4.
Charles, Commodore Sir James Thomas Walter, K.B.E., C.B., R.D., R.N.R., Chief of Cunard Company's fleet, aged 62.—*July* 15.
Chavasse, Rt. Rev. Francis John, D.D., formerly Bishop of Liverpool, aged 81. *March* 11
Church, Sir William Selby, Bt., distinguished physician, aged 90. —*April* 27
Clowes, Samuel, Labour M.P. for Hanley division, aged 63.—*March* 25.
Compton, Miss Katherine, the noted actress.—*May* 16.
Cook, Sir Theodore Andrea, journalist, art critic and fencer, aged 61.—*Sept.* 16.
Cook, Rt. Rev. Thomas William, Suffragan Bishop of Lewes, aged 61.—*Oct.* 16.
Dalziel of Wooler, Davfil, Baron, pioneer of motor cabs in England, aged 75 *April* 18.
Darwin, Sir Horace, K.B.E., F.R.S., distinguished scientist and inventor, aged 77.—*Sept* 23.
Depew, Chauncey Mitchell, great American orator and former Senator, aged 93.—*April* 5.
de Robeck, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Michael, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., distinguished war commander, aged 65.—*Jan.* 20.
Diaz, Marshal Armando, Italy's former Commander-in-Chief, aged 67.—*Feb.* 29.
Dicksee, Sir Francis Bernard, K.C.V.O., President of the Royal Academy, aged 75 —*Oct.* 17.
Duckworth, Sir Dyce, Bt., M.D., the eminent consulting physician, aged 87.—*Jan.* 20.
Durham, Earl of, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., noted sportsman, aged 73.—*Sept.* 18.
Eadie, Dennis, the actor-manager, aged 53.—*June* 10.
Erroll, 21st Earl of, K.C.M.G., Rhineland High Commissioner, aged 51.—*Feb.* 20.
Eversley, 1st Baron, P.C., pioneer of sixpenny telegrams, aged 96.—*April* 19.
Ewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Peter, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., aged 89.—*April* 16.
Ewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, aged 63.—*May* 27.
Fairfax, Sir James, K.B.E., Australian newspaper owner, aged 65.—*July* 18.
Ferrier, Sir David, M.D., F.R.S., a pioneer in neurology, aged 85.—*March* 19.
Fisher, Rt. Hon. Andrew, three times Prime Minister of Australia, aged 66.—*Oct.* 22.
Frampton, Sir George, R.A., the famous sculptor, aged 68.—*May* 21.
Furneaux, Rev. Dr William Mordaunt, former Dean of Winchester, aged 79.—*April* 10.
Gardner, Rt Hon. Sir James Tyrte Agg-, P.C., M.P., oldest member of House of Commons, aged 81 —*Aug.* 9.
Gilfen, George, the Australian cricketer, aged 68. —*Nov* 29, 1927.
Giolitti, Signor Giovanni, five times Premier of Italy, aged 85.—*July* 17.
Goethals, Major-General George Washington, chief engineer of Panama Canal construction, aged 69.—*Jan.* 21.
Gosse, Sir Edmund William, C.B., LL.D., the eminent critic and poet, aged 78.—*May* 16.
Guyot, M. Yves, distinguished French economist, aged 84.—*Feb.* 21.
Haig, Field-Marshal Douglas, 1st Earl, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief of British Army during the war, aged 66. —*Jan.* 29.
Haldane, Richard Burdon, P.C., K.T., O.M., 1st Viscount, former Lord Chancellor and War Secretary, aged 72.—*Aug.* 19.
Hambleden, William Frederick Danvers Smith, 2nd Viscount, aged 59.—*June* 16.
Hardy, Thomas, O.M., D.Litt., LL.D, the famous novelist and poet, aged 87.—*Jan* 11.
Harrison, Austin, the journalist and author, aged 55. *July* 13.
Harvey, George, former United States Ambassador in London, aged 64.—*Aug* 20.
Hastings, Basil Macdonald, dramatist and critic, aged 46.—*Feb.* 21.
Hill, Sir George Rowland, former President and Honorary Secretary of the Rugby Union, aged 73.—*April* 25.
Hinchliffe, Capt W. G. R., the famous airman, aged 33.—*March* 13.
Hopwood, Avery, the American dramatist, aged 46.—*July* 1.
Howard, Sir Ebenezer, O.B.E, pioneer of garden cities, aged 78.—*May* 1.
Hudson, Sir Robert, C.B.E., former Liberal Party organiser, aged 63.—*Nov.* 25, 1927.
Ibañez, Señor Blasco, the Spanish novelist and republican, aged 60.—*Jan.* 28.
Keable, Robert, the novelist, aged 40.—*Dec.* 24, 1927.
Keating, Frederick William, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, aged 68.—*Feb.* 7.
Kempe, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B., private secretary to Disraeli, aged 82.—*April* 4.
Kidd, James, Conservative M.P. for Linlithgow, aged 55 —*March* 2.
Kinkead, Flight-Lieut. S. M., D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C., aged 31.—*March* 12, 1928.
Knowles, Sir Lees, Bt., C.V.O., O.B.E., former M.P., aged 71.—*Oct.* 7.
Lambert, Admiral Sir Cecil Foley, K.C.B., aged 63. —*Feb.* 29
Lansing, Robert, former United States Secretary of State, aged 64.—*Oct* 30.
Lawrence, Charles Napier, 2nd Baron, railway chairman, aged 72.—*Dec.* 17, 1927.
Lichnowsky, Prince, German Ambassador in London on outbreak of war, aged 67 *Feb.* 27.

Lincolnshire, 1st Marquess of, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., former Minister and Lord Great Chamberlain, aged 85.—*June* 13.
Loewenstein, Captain Alfred, the Belgian millionaire financier, aged 59—*July* 4
Lynch, John Gilbert Bohun, novelist and caricaturist, aged 44—*Oct.* 2
Madden, Rt Hon. Dodgson Hamilton, P.C., Shakespearian scholar and Irish Judge, aged 87.—*March* 6.
Marie, Dowager Empress of Russia, aged 80—*Oct.* 13
Masterman, Rt. Hon. Charles Frederick Gurney, P.C., former Liberal Minister and journalist, aged 54.—*Nov* 17, 1927.
Michell, Hon. Sir Lewis Lloyd, friend of Rhodes aged 86.—*Oct.* 29.
Mills, Henry, for forty years secretary of National Sunday League, aged 60—*March* 10
Montague, Charles Edward, the journalist and novelist, aged 61.—*May* 28
Muddeman, Sir Alexander Phillips, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., aged 53.—*June* 17.
Newcastle, Henry Pelham Pelham-Clinton, Duke of, aged 63.—*May* 30
O'Brien, William, the former Nationalist leader and M.P., aged 76.—*Feb* 25.
O'Connor, Rt. Hon Charles Andrew, the last Irish Master of the Rolls, aged 73.—*Oct.* 8.
O'Connor, John, K.C., former Fenian Organiser and Nationalist M.P., aged 78.—*Oct.* 27.
Odell, E. J., the old actor and "Bohemian," aged 93—*May* 26.
Oxford and Asquith, the Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, K.G., first Earl of, statesman and Prime Minister, aged 75.—*Feb.* 15.
Pain, Barry Eric Odell, novelist and humorist, aged 63.—*May* 5.
Pankhurst, Mrs. Emmeline, the Suffragist leader, aged 69—*June* 14.
Pease, Sir Arthur Francis, Bt., noted Durham coal-owner, aged 61.—*Nov.* 23, 1927.
Playfair, Dr. Hugh James Moore, gynæcologist and physician-accoucheur, aged 63.—*March* 25.
Poland, Sir Harry Bodkin, K.C., the great criminal lawyer, aged 98.—*March* 2.
Pontypridd, Alfred Thomas, first and last Baron, oldest Welsh peer, aged 87.—*Dec.* 14, 1927.
Poole, Henry, R.A., the sculptor, aged 55.—*Aug.* 15.
Porter, Sir Ludovic Charles, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Indian civil servant, aged 58.—*March* 9.
Porter, Major-General Sir Robert, K.C.B., C.M.G., aged 70—*Feb.* 27.
Pounds, Charles Courtice, the old Savoyard actor, aged 65.—*Dec* 21, 1927.
Pringle, William Mather Rutherford, the former Liberal M.P., aged 53.—*April* 1.
Relph, Harry, "Little Tich," the comedian, aged 59.—*Feb.* 10.
Richardson, Sir Alexander, engineer and former Conservative M.P., aged 64.—*March* 30.
Richmond and Gordon, Charles, K.G., G.C.V.O., 7th Duke of, owner of Goodwood Racecourse, aged 82.—*Jan.* 18.
Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, P.C., former Judge of King's Bench Division, aged 85.—*Oct.* 14.
Roberts, Rt. Hon. George Henry, P.C., former Minister of Labour and Food Controller, aged 58.—*April* 25.
Robinson, Edward Kay, writer on natural history, aged 72.—*Jan.* 20.
Ross, Frank Herbert, Labour M.P. for Aberdeen North, aged 72.—*July* 10.
Rotherham, 1st Baron, former M.P. and cotton spinner, aged 78.—*Dec.* 26, 1927.
Russell, Hon Sir Charles, Bt., K.C.V.O., the eminent solicitor, aged 64—*March* 27.
Schneider, Jacques, donor of Schneider trophy, aged 50—*April* 30.
Shakespeare, Rev Dr. John Howard, former Secretary of Baptist Union, aged 70.—*March* 12.
Sims, Charles, R.A., R.W.S., former Keeper of the Academy, aged 54—*April* 13.
Sinha, 1st Baron, P.C., K.C.S.I., K.C., the first Indian peer, aged 65.—*March* 6
Slade, Admiral Sir Edmond John Warre, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., aged 68.—*Jan.* 20.
Stead, Francis Herbert, late Warden of the Browning Settlement, aged 70.—*Jan.* 14
Stevenson, Sir Malcolm, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Seychelles, aged 49.—*Nov* 27, 1927.
Stock, Dr. Eugene, historian and former secretary of C.M.S., aged 92.—*Sept.* 7.
Storrs, Very Rev. John, D.D., Dean of Rochester, aged 81.—*Feb* 29.
Strathclyde, Rt. Hon. Alexander Ure, P.C., G.B.E., 1st Lord, aged 75.—*Oct.* 2.
Stuart, Leslie, composer of musical comedies and song, aged 62.—*March* 27.
Terry, Dame Ellen, G.B.E., the famous actress, aged 80.—*July* 21
Thomas, Admiral Sir Hugh Evan-, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., one of the leaders at Battle of Jutland, aged 65.—*Aug.* 30.
Thomson, Trevelyan, Liberal M.P. for West Middlesbrough, aged 52.—*Feb.* 8.
Thornycroft, Sir John Isaac, F.R.S., pioneer in naval architecture, aged 85.—*June* 28.
Trematon, Viscount, heir of Earl of Athlone and nephew of the Queen, aged 20.—*April* 15.
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto, O.M., Bt., the historian and statesman, aged 90.—*Aug.* 18.
Trevor, Maj. Leo, soldier and dramatist, aged 62.—*Nov.* 27, 1927.
Tussaud, Francis Curtius, former head of Madame Tussaud's, aged 89.—*Dec.* 19, 1927.
Venne, Lottie, the actress, aged 76.—*July* 16.
Wanamaker, Rodman, head of great American stores, aged 60.—*March* 9.
Ward, Col. Sir Edward Willis Duncan, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., former Secretary of War Office, aged 74.—*Sept.* 12.
Westcott, George Herbert, D.D., Bishop of Lucknow, aged 65.—*Jan.* 26.
Weyman, Stanley John, author of historical novels, aged 72—*April* 10.
Wheler, Sir Granville Charles Hastings, Bart., Conservative M.P. for Faversham Division, aged 55—*Dec.* 14, 1927.
Whiteing, Richard, author of "No. 5 John Street," aged 87.—*June* 29.
Wickham, Sir Henry Alexander, pioneer of rubber industry, aged 83.—*Sept.* 27.
Wimble, Sir John Bowring, K.B.E., prominent shipowner, aged 59.—*Nov.* 25, 1927.
Wise, Sir Fredric, M.P. for Ilford, aged 56.—*Jan.* 26.
Wood, Stanley Llewellyn, artist and illustrator, aged 62.—*March* 1.
Wrangel, General Peter Nikolaievich, the White Russians' leader, aged 50.—*April* 24.
Yeo, Sir Alfred William, former Liberal M.P. for Poplar, aged 64.—*April* 14.
Young, Sir Frederic, K.B.E., head of Naval Salvage Section, aged 69.—*Dec.* 20, 1927.
Yule, Sir David, Bt., great Indian merchant, aged 69.—*July* 3.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—(1927) **Nov. 2.** Prince of Wales, at Birmingham, opened new arterial road to Wolverhampton. Duke of York's "Court Circular" issued for the first time, recording visit to Woolwich. **4.** Prince of Wales, at Glasgow, opened Scottish Motor Show, visited factories, and attended meeting of City Council. **5.** Queen of Spain and two of her daughters arrived in London on a visit to Princess Beatrice. **11.** King, Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and Premier were among those who took part in Two Minutes' Silence at the Cenotaph. In evening, Prince of Wales attended meeting of ex-service men and women in Albert Hall, and marched with them to the Cenotaph. **16.** Duke and Duchess of York visited Exeter. **17.** Prince of Wales opened new bridge over River Trent at Gunthorpe. **Dec. 3.** Prince of Wales attended twelfth birthday celebrations of Toc H at the Albert Hall, and lit lamps of new branches. **5.** King of Iraq left England on conclusion of his visit. **15.** Prince of Wales presented prizes to boys of training ship *Mercury* near Southampton. **(1928) Jan. 1.** New Year's Honours included baronies for Sir Frederick Lugard, Col. George Gibbs, and Sir Gerald Strickland, two Privy Councillorships, and five baronetcies. **6.** Prince of Wales gave dinner, at Leicester, to farmers in Quorn Hunt country. **19.** Further volume of Queen Victoria's Letters published. **28.** Prince of Wales attended Birmingham Jewellers' Association dinner. **30.** Court Circular referred to King's sorrow at sudden death of Earl Haig. Duke and Duchess of York attended costers' ball at Finsbury. **31.** The Queen's engagements cancelled owing to a slight cold. **Feb. 3.** Prince of Wales and Duke of York took part in memorial service to Earl Haig at Westminster Abbey as preliminary to burial later at Bemersyde. **4.** King and Queen returned to Buckingham Palace from Sandringham. **7.** His Majesty opened new session of Parliament. **13.** Prince of Wales given title of Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets. **15.** Duke and Duchess of York attended Salvation Army music festival at Clapton. **20.** Duke and Duchess visited British Industries Fair at White City. **21.** Prince of Wales watched Ashbourne's Shrovetide football and visited Derby. King and Queen and Princess Mary attended Industries Fair. **23.** King and Queen visited Birmingham section of Fair. **27.** Prince Henry thrown while hunting with the Quorn, but not seriously injured. **28.** King held first Levée of the season. **Mar. 1.** Prince of Wales won Welsh Guards' race at point-to-point meeting near Tetbury. **2.** Prince and Mr. Baldwin spoke at Mansion House meeting to launch half-million Haig Memorial Fund to build homes for ex-service men. **6.** Queen visited women's hostels in Whitechapel and Lambeth. **8.** Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles left London for Egypt. **13.** King and Queen of Afghanistan arrived in London as guests of King George who gave State Banquet in their honour at Buckingham Palace. **15.** King and Queen of Afghanistan left Palace and entertained King George and Queen Mary at dinner at Afghan Legation. **19.** Afghan Monarchs saw the Fleet at Portsmouth, and King Amanullah had trip in submarine. **21.** King and Queen gave afternoon party at Buckingham Palace. Prince of Wales, as Master of the Merchant Navy, attended banquet at Mansion House of Company of Master Mariners. **24.** King opened Lloyd's new building in the City. **31.** On his 28th birthday, Prince Henry created Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster, and Baron Culloden. **April 1.** Viscount Trematon, son of Earl of Athlone, and nephew of the Queen, fatally injured in motor accident in France, dying 14 days later. **5.** King and Queen of Afghanistan left England for Paris. **18.** Earl of Athlone, Duke of Abercorn, and Lord Desborough appointed Knights of the Garter. **20.** Funeral of Viscount Trematon took place at St George's Chapel, Windsor. **21.** King and Queen attended Football Cup Final at Wembley. **24.** Duke of Gloucester took his seat in House of Lords. King visited Royal Tank Corps at Lulworth Camp. **May 4.** King saw his filly, Scuttle, win One Thousand Guineas at Newmarket. **6.** King and Queen paid private visit to Royal Academy. **8.** First Court of season took place. **10.** King and Queen attended installation of new Knights Grand Cross of the Bath at Westminster Abbey. **15.** King and Queen arrived at Royal Pavilion, Aldershot, for week's visit. **16.** Prince of Wales opened new Royal Tweed Bridge at Berwick. **23.** Opening extension of Avonmouth Docks, Prince of Wales wore uniform of Master of the Merchant Navy for the first time. **27.** Prince attended British Legion Conference at Scarborough, and afterwards flew to Sandringham. **June 3.** King's Birthday Honours included baronies for Sir Alfred Mond, Sir Rowland Blades, and Sir James Remnant, and Order of Merit for Sir George Greenson. **4.** King was present at the Trooping of the Colour. **6.** King and Queen, Prince of Wales, and Duke of Gloucester saw the Derby. **19.** King and Queen, Prince of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Mary, Duke of Gloucester, and Prince George, attended opening of Ascot meeting. **26.** Prince of Wales presented to Lord Lonsdale golden casket from sportsmen to celebrate his golden wedding. **28.** King and Queen attended Lawn Tennis Championship meeting at Wimbledon. **July 10.** King and Queen opened new buildings of Nottingham University College. **11.** Their Majesties visited Prince of Wales's farm at Lenton, and the Royal Show at Nottingham. **14.** Duke of Gloucester received freedom of Gloucester. **16.** King received at Buckingham Palace delegates to International Conference on Cancer. **17.** King inspected new Australian cruisers at Portsmouth, and the reconditioned *Victory*. **19.** Prince of Wales carried out number of engagements at Grimsby, flying there and back. **23.** Queen consulted oculist regarding eye strain. **25.** King received the Sultan of Muscat and Oman. **26.** Their Majesties gave garden party at Buckingham Palace. **31.** King attended Goodwood meeting. **Aug. 3.** His Majesty went on board royal yacht where he was joined by the Queen for Cowes week. **10.** Duke and Duchess of York received freedom of Stirling. **11.** Prince George left England to join his ship on American Station. Princess Mary attended Carlisle historical pageant. **13.** King and Queen returned to London. **15.** The King left for Balmoral. **28.** Prince of Wales laid foundation stone of new infirmary at Aberdeen. **Sept. 3.** After paying number of visits, the Queen arrived at Balmoral. **6.** Prince of Wales and Duke of Gloucester left England for West Africa. Stables at Golds-

borough Hall, Princess Mary's home, destroyed by fire **13.** King and Queen and Duke and Duchess of York attended Braemar Gathering. **19** Their Majesties saw a talking picture at Balmoral. **Oct. 8.** Queen of Norway arrived at Appleton House, Sandringham **10.** On their way from Balmoral to London, King and Queen stayed at Newcastle, where His Majesty opened new bridge across the Tyne. **11.** Lord Lonsdale created Knight of the Garter and Lord Strathmore Knight of the Thistle, **12.** Canadian Premier, at Buckingham Palace, presented the King with gold medal to celebrate 60th anniversary of Canadian Confederation. **23.** Duke of York unveiled memorial tablet to Earl Haig at St. Columba's Church, Pont Street, London. At the King's request, number of bodies were removed from royal burial place adjoining St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and taken to new vault in grounds of the castle. **26.** Viscount Lewisham appointed Lord Great Chamberlain.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament *see* pp. 171–4).

(1927) Nov. 1. Mr. A. M. Samuel, M.P., appointed Financial Secretary to Treasury. **3.** Speaking at Edinburgh, Mr. Baldwin said Government might not have reduced expenditure, but it had stemmed the increase. **8.** On resumption of Session, Premier announced constitution of Statutory Commission to inquire into system of Indian government and development of representative institutions, with Sir John Simon as Chairman. **9.** Speaking at Guildhall Banquet, Mr. Baldwin said trade outlook was more encouraging than it had been for some time and commended idea of co-operation in industry. **15.** Announced that Lady Houston had paid to Exchequer £1,500,000 as death duties on her husband's estate to help finances of the country **16.** Labour M.P.'s in House of Commons refused to hear Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister in answer to their censure motion on situation in coalfields, and demanded reply from Mr. Baldwin. Speaker adjourned the sitting. Mr. Bridgeman stated that as result of Geneva Conference, only one of the three cruisers provided for would be ordered in 1927. **19.** Countess of Iveagh elected M.P. for Southend in succession to her husband. **23.** Four Labour M.P.'s suspended in House of Commons for disorder. **Dec. 2.** Mr. Lloyd George issued full account of origin and management of his Fund, and denied that he had handled any of it. **7.** Labour Party's vote of censure on Government for their treatment of mining industry defeated in House of Commons by 347 to 142. **15.** Treasury paid £18,575,000 to United States in payment of British debt, **21.** Prime Minister stated that Ministries of Transport, Mines and Overseas Trade were to be retained for a time. **22.** Parliament prorogued, Royal Assent being given to 32 Bills **(1928) Jan. 6.** Three Commissioners appointed to deal with transfer of surplus workers in coalfields to new areas and industries. **9.** Labour gained seat at Northampton from Government. **13.** Commodore Douglas King appointed Minister of Mines, Mr. A. Duff Cooper, Financial Secretary to War Office, and Mr. H. G. Williams, Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade. **17.** Government decided to abandon the building of a third cruiser. **19.** Sir John Simon and other members of Indian Commission left England. **28.** Lord Bledisloe resigned office of Parliamentary Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture to take up commercial post. **Feb. 1.** Prime Minister appointed Board of Inquiry into statements affecting civil servants made in a law suit. **2.** Report of Liberal Industrial Inquiry issued. **5.** Earl of Stradbroke appointed to succeed Lord Bledisloe. **7.** Announced that anonymous donor had placed £500,000 with firm of bankers to accumulate and eventually be devoted to reducing National Debt. **8.** House of Commons decided to erect monument to Earl Haig. **9.** Mr R. P. Tomlinson won Lancaster division from Government in triangular contest. **12.** Mr. Amery arrived home after his Dominions tour. **15.** After three days' illness, Earl of Oxford and Asquith died from pharyngitis at Sutton Courtney. **20.** Lord Oxford buried in churchyard of Sutton Courtney with simple ceremony, Abbey burial having been declined. **24.** Estimates of Civil and Revenue Departments showed reduction of £8,497,979. **27.** Sir Austen Chamberlain accepted report of Board of Inquiry into allegations against civil servants, and announced steps taken against three officials concerned. **Mar. 1.** Army Estimates reduced by £515,000. Home Secretary announced Government did not intend to establish official film censorship. **2.** Mr. James Kidd, Conservative M.P., died suddenly after addressing meeting. **6.** Mrs. Walter Runciman gained St Ives for Liberals in triangular fight. **8.** Air Estimates totalled £16,250,000, increase of £700,000. **9.** Navy Estimates amounted to £57,300,000, decrease of £700,000 **12.** New Franchise Bill presented by Home Secretary. **19.** Commons debated Zinovieff letter disclosures made during civil servants inquiry, and Labour motion for further investigation was rejected by 326 to 132. **April 4.** Prime Minister announced that all restrictions on export of rubber from Malaya and Ceylon would be removed on Nov. 1. Labour won Linlithgow from Government in triangular contest. **17.** Mr. Bridgeman announced Admiralty's decision on *Royal Oak* affair, Rear-Admiral Collard being placed on retired list, and court martial sentences on Captain Dewar and Commander Daniel confirmed. **24.** Mr. Churchill introduced his Budget **30.** Sir Austen Chamberlain announced that Government welcomed United States' proposal to safeguard peace. **May 7.** Prince Carol of Rumania, while on visit to England, told by Government that his presence was not welcome. **16.** Prince Carol left England. **20.** Britain's reply to United States' proposal for treaty for renunciation of war, promised support provided Locarno treaties were not weakened. **June 2.** Mr. Whitley announced his resignation of the Speakership. **20.** Dr. Haden Guest, former Labour M.P., joined Conservative Party. Capt. Hon. E. A. FitzRoy elected Speaker. **25.** Announced that King had allowed Mr. Whitley to decline a peerage "for personal reasons." **28.** Parliamentary Committee passed Bills presented by railway companies seeking powers to use the roads for transport purposes, London being excluded. **July 2.** Home Secretary announced that Viscount Byng had been appointed Commissioner of Metropolitan Police on Sir William Horwood's resignation. Royal Assent given to bill enfranchising women on same terms as men. **3.** Mr. Churchill announced that Lord and Lady Inchcape and other members of the family had given in trust to the nation £500,000 in memory of Hon. Elsie Mackay, lost in attempt to fly across the Atlantic. **6.** International

Liberal Conference opened in London. **13.** Both majority and minority reports of the tribunal set up to investigate police interrogation of a woman at Scotland Yard urged change in the system. Labour candidate won the ex-Speaker's seat at Halifax in triangular fight. **18.** Britain's reply accepting the anti-war pact proposed by United States presented. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India all accepted. **23.** Industrial Transference Board published report declaring that 200,000 miners might not again find employment in coalfields. Prime Minister refused request by deputation for safeguarding duty on iron and steel. Royal Commission on transport problems appointed. **24.** Lord Balfour, on eve of his 80th birthday, opened new premises of British Academy. **25.** Mr. Baldwin on behalf of peers and M.P.'s presented Lord Balfour with motor car as birthday gift. **Aug. 1.** Preliminary agreement on naval disarmament reached between Great Britain and France. **4.** In letter to Chief Whip Mr. Baldwin said Government continued to be pledged not to introduce protection or food taxes, but safeguarding procedure might be simplified. **7.** Owing to illness of Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Cushendun appointed acting Foreign Secretary. **10.** Lord Hailsham appointed as Prime Minister's deputy during Mr. Baldwin's absence from Britain. **14.** Appointment announced of Royal Commission to inquire into police methods. **20.** Mr. Baldwin sent letter to 230,000 employers asking for co-operation in solving unemployment problem by giving work to miners. **30.** Sir Austen Chamberlain left England for long voyage in the Pacific to restore his health. **Sept. 18.** Dispute between farmers and dairymen regarding price of milk, settled by increase of payment to farmers. **27.** Conservative Conference at Yarmouth urged safeguarding of iron and steel. Prime Minister said no industry would be barred from stating its case, but there would be no taxes on food, and safeguarding would not be used to introduce a general tariff. **Oct. 12.** Addressing Liberal Conference at Yarmouth, Mr. Lloyd George said Liberals would remain an independent Party, equally opposed to Conservatives and Socialists, and would not enter into any understanding. **13.** Lord Birkenhead received Premier's approval of his wish to retire from the Cabinet at once. **18.** Viscount Peel appointed Secretary for India, and Lord Londonderry First Commissioner of Works. **29.** Labour candidate won Ashton-under-Lyne from Government in three-cornered fight.

MUNICIPAL.—**(1927) Nov. 1.** In municipal elections Labour won large number of seats on City and Borough Councils, their net gain being 96, while Conservatives lost 68 and Liberals 20. **2.** Mr. Neville Chamberlain emphasised need for agricultural belt of land to divide Greater London from future building expansions. **9.** Sir Charles Bathe started his term as Lord Mayor of London with the customary City pageant. **(1928) Jan. 8.** Lord Mayor of London opened fund for relief of victims of Thames floods, which reached total of £37,000. **16.** Conference of local authorities at Mansion House appointed committee to investigate London flood disaster and devise plans to prevent its repetition. **19.** City Corporation decided against Ludgate Bridge proposal. **Mar. 8.** New London County Council elected, consisting of 77 Municipal Reformers, 48 Labour and 5 Liberals. Only 38 per cent. of electorate polled. **14.** King and Queen of Afghanistan were entertained at Guildhall by Lord Mayor and Corporation of London. **April 18.** Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs paid civic visit to Belgium. **May 9.** Experts reported against Royal Commission's proposal for double-decker bridge at Charing Cross and suggested alternative scheme of new railway station on south side of river and vehicular bridge from Trafalgar Square passing over the Strand. **June 8.** Governor of Rome arrived in London on visit to Lord Mayor. **July 10.** Chief magistrates of Nottingham, Leicester, Stoke-on-Trent and Portsmouth given title of Lord Mayor. **31.** Prince of Wales attended meeting of London County Council and replied to speech of welcome. Council approved scheme for new Charing Cross Bridge, subject to limitation of liability. **Sept. 21.** Duke of Atholl, Sir John Gilmour and Lady Aberdeen received freedom of Edinburgh. **29** Sir Kynaston Studd elected Lord Mayor of London. **Oct. 12.** City Corporation rejected proposal for bridge across Thames (a variation of the "St. Paul's Bridge" authorized in 1921) with viaduct over Cannon Street to carry road-traffic further from the Cathedral. **15.** Sir James Barrie received freedom of Jedburgh. Mr. Baldwin became freeman of Kidderminster. **18** City Corporation reaffirmed its decision that a further north-to-south bridge across Thames is urgently required. **24.** Prime Minister received freedom of Aberystwyth. **27.** Committee of London County Council recommended handing over of tramway system to the London Traffic Combine for 42 years on payment of yearly interest on capital value.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—**(1927) Nov. 11.** Submarine *L 56* collided with and sank a drifter in Portland Harbour and was slightly damaged. **22.** Cromer lifeboat after 30 hours' fight rescued 25 men clinging to wreck of Dutch oil tanker driven on Haisborough Sands in terrific gale **Dec 23.** Yacht in collision with Isle of Wight paddle-boat *Prince of Wales* off Cowes; no one injured. **(1928) Feb. 11.** Crew of six of Widnes sand grabber drowned in gale. **17.** United States liner *Leviathan* ran ashore on sandbank at entrance to Southampton Water and refloated after two hours. **24.** Italian cargo steamer *Alcantara* sank in dense fog in Channel after collision with Russian training ship, all but one of crew of 22 being lost. **Mar. 3.** Floating bridge used as ferry on River Itchen collided with barge and sank after 200 passengers had been rescued. **18.** Hull trawler went ashore on The Orkneys, eight men being drowned. **24.** By explosion on aircraft carrier *Courageous* at Plymouth, one man was killed and two injured. **April 5.** Huge wave struck liner *Leviathan* during voyage to New York, causing considerable damage. Other liners delayed by storm which followed. **12.** London cargo steamer *Polzella* sunk after collision in fog off the Humber, crew being rescued. **May 4.** H.M.S. *Bacchus* damaged in collision with Greek steamer in the Channel, latter sinking. **June 20** Commonwealth liner *Jervis Bay* wirelessed that there was trouble on board with eight desperate stowaways. **21.** Help was sent to *Jervis Bay* but captain announced that stowaways were under control. **July 2.** British cruiser *Dauntless* ran on shoal outside Halifax, Nova Scotia, but afterwards refloated, entire crew being saved.

7. Liner *Carmarthenshire* caught fire in the Thames outward bound for China and was beached, passengers being landed. Chilean Army transport foundered off Coast of Chile with 80 passengers and crew of 215 **11** British liner *Demerara* rammed by cargo boat and badly damaged off Portuguese Coast **Aug 6.** Italian submarine sunk after collision with destroyer in the Adriatic, crew of 27 perishing. **11.** Orient liner *Otranto* on holiday cruise to Norway, seriously damaged by collision with Japanese steamer 40 miles off Spurn Head. **Oct 23.** British freighter *Cawtorr* wrecked off Gulf of St Lawrence **30.** As result of collision with another vessel, steamer *Horn* sank off the Lizard, five men being drowned.

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AVIATION.—**(1927) Nov. 3.** Captain Lancaster and Mrs. Keith Miller, attempting flight from London to Australia in light aeroplane, arrived at Baghdad. **4.** German aeroplane flew from Lisbon to the Azores in eight hours. **15.** Capt. R. H. McIntosh and Bert Hinkler left Upavon in Fokker monoplane on attempted non-stop flight to India. **17.** Sir Alan Cobham, with Lady Cobham and two others, left Rochester in flying-boat on three months' aerial survey of Africa, and arrived at Southampton. **18.** Capt. McIntosh and Hinkler crashed nine miles from Lemberg, Poland, pilots being uninjured. **20.** Cobham flew to Bordeaux. **24.** Cobham reached Malta. **Dec. 14.** Colonel Lindbergh arrived at Mexico City after non-stop flight from Washington. **16.** Air Ministry announced that Schneider Cup race was postponed until 1929. Mrs. Miller and Capt. Lancaster arrived at Allahabad. **23.** Mrs. Grayson, with three companions left New York for Harbour Grace to start Transatlantic flight in seaplane, and was lost. **(1928) Jan. 9.** Two New Zealand airmen left Richmond, near Sydney, on attempt to fly to New Zealand. They were

lost at sea. **10.** Mrs. Miller and Capt. Lancaster crashed at Muntok, Dutch East Indies, and both were slightly injured. **21.** Cobham delayed by damage to his flying-boat, resumed his journey and flew from Malta to Bengazi, Africa. **27.** The four R.A.F. flying-boats alighted on the Hooghli, 18 miles from Calcutta, having covered 9,000 miles of their flight from England without mishap. **Feb. 7.** Bert Hinkler left Croydon in Avro Avian light aeroplane for Australia and landed at Rome. **12.** Lady Heath left Cape Town to fly alone to England. **14.** Hinkler arrived at Karachi, fastest air journey between England and India. **22.** Hinkler arrived at Port Darwin, Australia, 16 days after leaving England. **27.** Hinkler flew to his native town, Bundaberg. **Mar. 2.** Three R.A.F. airmen killed through bombing plane crashing in Thames Estuary. **8.** Cobham arrived at Durban. **9.** Lady Bailey left Croydon alone to fly to South Africa. **11.** French air-liner crashed while crossing Channel on way to Croydon, pilot and mechanic being killed. **12.** In attempting to break speed record, near Southampton, Flight-Lieut. S. M. Kinkead in Supermarine Napier 8s monoplane made lightning dive into sea while flying at over 300 miles an hour and was killed. **13.** Lady Carbery and companion crashed while flying at Nairobi and were killed. Capt. W. G. R. Hinchliffe, accompanied by Hon. Elsie Mackay, left Cranwell on attempt to fly to America. After being sighted over Mizen Head machine was not seen again. **19.** Captain Lancaster and Mrs. Miller reached Port Darwin, Australia. **25.** Aeroplane in landing at Dukinfield, Cheshire, ran into crowd, killing a boy and injuring others. **26.** Captain Koehl and Baron von Huenefeld flew from Berlin to Baldonnel, Dublin, in German Junkers monoplane in readiness for Atlantic flight. **30.** Major Mario de Bernardi, on Italian monoplane, set up new world's record with average speed of 318·43 miles an hour. Two Americans, Haldeman and Stinson, landed in Florida after record endurance flight of 58 hours 37 mins. Cobham arrived at Capetown. **April 9.** Lady Bailey crashed in landing at Tabora, East Africa, but was not hurt. **12.** Captain Koehl and Baron von Huenefeld, and the Free State Air Force Chief, Commandant Fitzmaurice, left Baldonnel, Dublin, to fly across Atlantic. **13.** They landed on Greenly Island, in Straits of Belle Isle, north of Newfoundland, thus accomplishing first east to west crossing. **14.** French aviators, Capt. Dieudonne Costes and Lieut.-Commander Le Brix, arrived at Le Bourget after encircling the globe by aeroplane, with exception of Pacific Ocean, covering 35,225 miles in 338 flying hours. **15.** Italian dirigible airship *Italia* left Milan on attempt to reach North Pole. **16.** *Italia* landed in Pomerania. **21.** Captain George Hubert Wilkins, the Australian explorer, arrived at Spitsbergen after flying over North Pole during 21 hours flight from Alaska. **30.** Lady Bailey arrived at Capetown after solo flight from London. **May 2.** London's new air port at Croydon opened, Sir Samuel Hoare announced signature of agreement for regular weekly air service between London and India. **6.** General Nobile in airship *Italia* reached base at Spitsbergen. **15.** *Italia* left Spitsbergen. **17.** Lady Heath arrived at Croydon after her flight from Capetown. **24.** *Italia* flew over North Pole and dropped Italian flag and a Papal cross. **28.** Auto-giro plane crashed during display near Southampton, occupants being unhurt. **29.** Aeroplane crashed in sea at Weymouth, pilot being drowned. **31.** Sir Alan Cobham arrived at Plymouth after his survey flight round Africa. Capt. Kingsford Smith, an Australian, with three companions, left Oakland, San Francisco, for Australia. **June 1.** They reached Honolulu, 2,100 miles. **2.** Captain Ferrarin, Italy, set up new endurance record, remaining in the air 58 hours 43 mins. **5.** Kingsford Smith arrived at Suva, Fiji, from Honolulu, 3,230 miles, in 34¼ hours. **9** Arrived at Brisbane, 1,700 miles **10.** After being missing for several days *Italia* sent a wireless message of her position. Captain Barnard and Mr. Alliott, with Duchess of Bedford as passenger, left Lympne in attempt to fly to India and back in eight days. **11.** Announced that *Italia* had crashed and crew were in separate parties. **13.** Capt. Barnard's machine delayed at Bushire by engine trouble. **14.** During severe storm four of nine French military aeroplanes crashed **17.** Miss Amelia Earhart left Trepassey, Newfoundland, for Britain on aeroplane piloted by Mr. Wilmer Stultz. Captain Raold Amundsen left Bergen on French seaplane to search for *Italia's* crew. **18.** Miss Earhart's seaplane landed in Burry Estuary, South Wales, owing to lack of fuel, 22 hours after starting. **20.** General Nobile's camp discovered by Italian airman, who dropped food and drink No news of Amundsen. **24.** Nobile rescued by Swedish airman. **28.** Capt. Courtney flew from Lisbon to the Azores on first stage of flight to Nova Scotia. **29.** The four R.A.F. flying boats reached Melbourne. **July 4.** Captain Alfred Loewenstein, the Belgian millionaire, fell from aeroplane while flying across Channel to France, body being found some time later. **5.** Number of M.P.'s and air experts shown over new British airship R 100 at Howden. Two Italian airmen landed at Port Natal, Brazil, after non stop flight from Rome. **12.** Two of crew of *Italia* taken from iceberg, the third of party, Swedish professor Malmgren, having sacrificed himself when injured to save his companions. **13.** Four persons were killed and two injured by freight machine bursting into flames during test flight at Croydon. **22.** W. L. Hope, for second time in succession, won King's Cup, Miss Winifred Spooner being third. One of competitors, G. N. Warwick, was lost and was afterwards found dead on hill near Peebles, having apparently attempted a landing. **25.** Capt. G. de Havilland broke altitude record for two-seat light aeroplanes, reaching more than 21,000 feet accompanied by his wife. **29.** Flying-Officer P. E. Murdoch left Croydon in light aeroplane on attempt to fly to Capetown and back in 18 days **Aug. 1.** Capt. Courtney resumed flight to Newfoundland from the Azores. **2.** Capt Courtney made forced descent on the Atlantic and was rescued by liner. **13.** Air manœuvres began with determined "attack" upon London. **16.** During manœuvres aeroplane caught fire and crashed at Kew, pilot escaping by parachute. Bert Hassell, American airman, left Rockford, Illinois, on attempt to fly to Stockholm by way of Greenland and landed at Cochrane, Ontario. **17.** Capt. H. S. Broad completed non-stop flight of 24 hours, world's record for light planes. **18.** Hassell left Cochrane for Greenland. **22.** Capt. Barnard

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Cobham arrived at Capetown. **April 9.** Lady Bailey crashed in landing at Tabora, East Africa, but was not hurt. **12.** Captain Koehl and Baron von Huenefeld, and the Free State Air Force Chief, Commandant Fitzmaurice, left Baldonnel, Dublin, to fly across Atlantic. **13.** They landed on Greenly Island, in Straits of Belle Isle, north of Newfoundland, thus accomplishing first east to west crossing. **14.** French aviators, Capt Dieudonne Costes and Lieut -Commander Le Brix, arrived at Le Bourget after encircling the globe by aeroplane, with exception of Pacific Ocean, covering 35,225 miles in 338 flying hours. **15.** Italian dirigible airship *Italia* left Milan on attempt to reach North Pole **16.** *Italia* landed in Pomerania. **21.** Captain George Hubert Wilkins, the Australian explorer, arrived at Spitsbergen after flying over North Pole during 21 hours flight from Alaska **30.** Lady Bailey arrived at Capetown after solo flight from London. **May 2.** London's new air port at Croydon opened, Sir Samuel Hoare announced signature of agreement for regular weekly air service between London and India. **6.** General Nobile in airship *Italia* reached base at Spitsbergen. **15.** *Italia* left Spitsbergen. **17.** Lady Heath arrived at Croydon after her flight from Capetown. **24.** *Italia* flew over North Pole and dropped Italian flag and a Papal cross **28** Auto-giro plane crashed during display near Southampton, occupants being unhurt **29** Aeroplane crashed in sea at Weymouth, pilot being drowned. **31.** Sir Alan Cobham arrived at Plymouth after his survey flight round Africa Capt Kingsford Smith, an Australian, with three companions, left Oakland, San Francisco, for Australia. **June 1** They reached Honolulu, 2,100 miles **2.** Captain Ferrarin, Italy, set up new endurance record, remaining in the air 58 hours 43 mins **5.** Kingsford Smith arrived at Suva, Fiji, from Honolulu, 3,230 miles, in 34½ hours. **9.** Arrived at Brisbane, 1,700 miles **10** After being missing for several days *Italia* sent a wireless message of her position. Captain Barnard and Mr. Alliott, with Duchess of Bedford as passenger, left Lympne in attempt to fly to India and back in eight days **11.** Announced that *Italia* had crashed and crew were in separate parties. **13.** Capt Barnard's machine delayed at Bushire by engine trouble. **14** During severe storm four of nine French military aeroplanes crashed **17** Miss Amelia Earhart left Trepassey, Newfoundland, for Britain on aeroplane piloted by Mr. Wilmer Stultz Captain Raold Amundsen left Bergen on French seaplane to search for *Italia's* crew **18.** Miss Earhart's seaplane landed in Burry Estuary, South Wales, owing to lack of fuel, 22 hours after starting **20.** General Nobile's camp discovered by Italian airman, who dropped food and drink No news of Amundsen. **24.** Nobile rescued by Swedish airman **28.** Capt. Courtney flew from Lisbon to the Azores on first stage of flight to Nova Scotia **29.** The four R A F. flying boats reached Melbourne **July 4** Captain Alfred Loewenstein, the Belgian millionaire, fell from aeroplane while flying across Channel to France, body being found some time later. **5.** Number of M.P.'s and an experts shown over new British airship R 100 at Howden Two Italian airmen landed at Port Natal, Brazil, after non-stop flight from Rome **12.** Two of crew of *Italia* taken from iceberg, the third of party, Swedish professor Malmgren, having sacrificed himself when injured to save his companions. **13** Four persons were killed and two injured by freight machine bursting into flames during test flight at Croydon **22** W L. Hope, for second time in succession, won King's Cup, Miss Winifred Spooner being third. One of competitors, G. N Warwick, was lost and was afterwards found dead on hill near Peebles, having apparently attempted a landing **25.** Capt. G. de Havilland broke altitude record for two-seat light aeroplanes, reaching more than 21,000 feet accompanied by his wife. **29.** Flying-Officer P. E Murdoch left Croydon in light aeroplane on attempt to fly to Capetown and back in 18 days. **Aug. 1.** Capt. Courtney resumed flight to Newfoundland from the Azores. **2.** Capt Courtney made forced descent on the Atlantic and was rescued by liner. **13.** Air manœuvres began with determined "attack" upon London. **16.** During manœuvres aeroplane caught fire and crashed at Kew, pilot escaping by parachute. Bert Hassell, American airman, left Rockford, Illinois, on attempt to fly to Stockholm by way of Greenland and landed at Cochrane, Ontario. **17.** Capt. H. S. Broad completed non-stop flight of 24 hours, world's record for light planes. **18.** Hassell left Cochrane for Greenland. **22.** Capt. Barnard

and Duchess of Bedford resumed their flight from Bushire. **23.** Mails on French liner landed in France by plane catapulted from deck. **26** Plane left Victoria, British Columbia, for Seattle, and crashed, seven occupants including ex-M P and his wife, being lost **Sept 2.** M Bokanowski, French Air Minister, and four other persons killed through machine crashing and catching fire near Nancy. Capt Barnard and companion flew from Karachi to Bushire Float of Amundsen's seaplane found and party of six were regarded as lost M Finat at Le Bourget beat endurance flight for light aeroplane, remaining up 24 hrs. 36 mins. **3** News received that Hassell and his companion were safe in Greenland where they had been compelled to land **6.** Capt Barnard arrived at Croydon, having flown from Karachi in $4\frac{1}{2}$ days **10** Capt Kingsford Smith arrived at Wellington after flight from Sydney **13.** Aeroplane catapulted from liner off Irish Coast to land American mail in France failed to arrive and was later found damaged in sea near the Scilles **15** The four R A F flying boats arrived at Singapore after their wonderful Empire flight **18** Señor de la Cierva flew from Croydon to Paris in his autogiro windmill plane **20** Miss Wellby killed at Weybridge through her solo aeroplane crashing **Oct 2** New German airship in trial trip passed over part of England and returned safely to Friedrichshafen after $34\frac{1}{2}$ hours' flight **4.** Lady Heath reached record altitude of 23,000 feet above Croydon **11** Two airmen killed at Hendon during display before Sultan of Muscat. German airship left Friedrichshafen for United States with 57 persons on board **13** When near Bermuda a stabilising fin was damaged and her progress became slower. **14** Kingsford Smith flew back to Melbourne from New Zealand. **15** The airship reached Lakehurst, New Jersey, after passing over Washington, journey taking $111\frac{1}{2}$ hours **17** British airman, Lieut.-Comdr. H. C MacDonald, left Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, in small Moth, to fly Atlantic alone. He was not heard of after being sighted 600 miles out **29** Zeppelin left Lakehurst on return trip, carrying passengers and a stowaway. She landed at Friedrichshafen after 72 hours' trip

CRIMES AND TRIALS—**(1927) Nov. 1.** At Lincolnshire Assizes, Bertram Horace Kirby was sentenced to death for murder of his wife in bungalow at Louth **7.** Dr. Dorothy Logan fined £100 at Mansion House, London, for making statement in connection with her channel swim, prosecution emphasising there was no endeavour to obtain money by false pretences **9.** Robert Delaney, described as "the original cat burglar," sentenced at Derby Assizes to seven years' penal servitude for theft of motor car and safe. **11** At Bristol Assizes, Enoch Dix sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude for manslaughter of a gamekeeper whom he shot while poaching Landlady of a lonely inn at Little Hayfield, Derbyshire, found dead with severe head and throat injuries. George Frederick Hayward, who lived in same village, was arrested and found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. **14.** Oscar Slater convicted at Glasgow in 1909, released after long agitation. Government agreed to set up Scottish Court of Criminal Appeal to hear his case **Dec. 2** Three men were sentenced to death at Cardiff Assizes for murder of Rugby footballer in Cardiff street. Later, one of condemned men lost his reason, but remaining two were hanged. **5** At Surrey Assizes, at Guildford, Sidney Bernard Goulter was found guilty and sentenced to death for murder of Constance Oliver, a Battersea typist, in Richmond Park on Oct 2 Goulter appealed unsuccessfully, and was hanged on Jan 6. **9** Ex-constable James Joseph Power found guilty at Birmingham Assizes of murder of factory girl, whose body was found in canal. **(1928) Jan. 18** Wilfred McCartney and George Hansen were each sentenced at Old Bailey to ten years' penal servitude for espionage on behalf of Russia *The Murder of a Constable.* Police on Jan 20 made elaborate raid on Battersea garage, and arrested Frederick Guy Browne, who, three days later, was remanded on minor charge On Jan 26 another man, William Henry Kennedy, was arrested after struggle at Liverpool, and charged with being concerned with Browne in stealing a car On Feb 6 they were charged with murder of P C Gutteridge on road near Stapleford Abbots, Essex, early on morning of Sept 27. Kennedy, in a statement, declared that Browne shot the constable, a story to which he adhered They were found guilty of the murder, and sentenced to death at the Old Bailey on April 27, and, after unsuccessful appeal, were both executed on May 31. **Feb 9.** Mr. Alfred Webb, owner of London hotel, on entering his flat in Pembridge Square, W., found man within Latter escaped, fatally injuring Mr Webb with revolver shot Frederick Stewart, aged 28, bookmaker's clerk, was arrested at Southend on Feb 22 and charged with the crime. He was found guilty at Old Bailey on April 18, and after unsuccessful appeal, was hanged on June 16 Bank clerk at Ferryhill, Durham, fatally wounded by man who escaped with £200 in Treasury notes An asylum attendant, Norman Elliott, aged 23, was arrested, and at Durham Assizes, on June 27, was found guilty and sentenced to death He appealed unsuccessfully **19.** Old recluse found dead in his house at Marhamchurch, near Bude, with wounds on head Later, local rabbit trapper, William John Maynard, aged 36, was charged with the murder, and was sentenced to death at Bodmin Assizes on June 5 **June 19** Young Chinese woman found strangled near the Grange Bridges in Borrowdale, Lakeland Her husband, a Chinese law student, was arrested, and at Carlisle Assizes, on Oct 24, was found guilty and sentenced to death. **29** Lord Terrington sentenced to four years' penal servitude at Central Criminal Court for fraudulent conversion. **July 6** At Gloucester Assizes, Mrs. Beatrice Annie Pace was found not guilty on charge of murdering her husband by administering arsenic, and she was discharged amid remarkable demonstrations of enthusiasm. **13.** Three young men were sentenced to death at Sussex Assizes for murder of a Brighton man They appealed unsuccessfully, but were reprieved on eve of day fixed for execution, their sentences being commuted to penal servitude for life **Aug 25.** Indian mahout at the Zoo found dead in his flat at Regent's Park, and another elephant driver injured in road outside. Latter was charged with murder. **Sept. 14.** Two Metropolitan constables found guilty at Old Bailey of conspiring to prefer a false charge against a woman, and were sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in second division. **22.** Bodies of elderly couple found under hedge near Stockton, having apparently been murdered. **Oct. 23.** One man was killed and another fatally

wounded by man who fired revolver shots in billiard hall in Manchester, and who afterwards committed suicide when visited by police **26** Young married woman found dead in her home at Bath with skull broken.

ECCLESIASTICAL —**(1927) Nov 3** The Cathedrals Commission of Church Assembly recommended erection within grounds of Westminster Abbey, or close to it, of new shrine for memorials of great men and women. It urged also age limit of 70 for Deans and Residentiary Canons, and declared £500,000 was needed for English Cathedrals **Dec. 14.** After three days' debate, House of Lords approved New Prayer Book by 241 to 88. **15** House of Commons, after a notable one day debate, defeated New Prayer Book by 247 to 205, opposition being led by Home Secretary. **22.** Primate announced that Bishops had decided to re-submit Prayer Book with changes tending to remove misapprehensions. **(1928) Jan. 13.** After sitting three days, House of Bishops agreed on new Prayer Book Measure for introduction into National Assembly **19** Report on Malines Conversations on reunion issued. **Feb 6** Dr Davidson completed 25 years as Archbishop of Canterbury. He attended Church Assembly, which began consideration of amended Prayer Book Measure. **7.** House of Bishops approved Measure by 35 to 5 and Clergy by 247 to 35 **8.** House of Laity gave general approval by 478 to 120 **Mar 28.** Convocation of Canterbury and York considered amended Measure, both Upper Houses consenting, six Bishops voting against. **29** Lower Houses approved Measure, Canterbury by 226 to 48 and York by 50 to 19 **April 4.** Archdeacon William Stanton Jones appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man. **7** Freedom of Canterbury conferred on Archbishop of Canterbury. **8** Man ejected from St Paul's Cathedral for interrupting as Bishop of London began his sermon. **20** Methodist Union Committee carried scheme for union of Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and United Methodist Churches **27.** National Assembly gave final approval to Prayer Book Measure by 396 to 153 in the three Houses **May 8.** Bishop of Southwell, Dr Heywood, resigned. Minority of United Free Church, formerly opposed to union, agreed to a form of declaration. **16.** Parliamentary Ecclesiastical Committee approved Prayer Book **25.** Scottish Church Assemblies approved scheme for union **June 14.** House of Commons rejected Prayer Book Measure by 266 to 220 **15** Dr. Mosley, Suffragan Bishop of Stepney, appointed Bishop of Southwell. **July 11.** Upper House of Convocation placed on record its loss on approaching retirement of Archbishop of Canterbury. **23.** Wesleyan Conference voted in favour of women being admitted to the ministry. **25.** Commission specially appointed by the King received resignation of Archbishop of Canterbury, to take effect on *Nov* 12, his golden wedding day. **27.** Wesleyan Conference approved proposal for union of the three Methodist churches Archbishop of York appointed to succeed Dr. Davidson as Archbishop of Canterbury **31.** Dr. Temple, Bishop of Manchester, appointed Archbishop of York. **Aug. 1.** Dr. Warman, Bishop of Chelmsford, translated to Manchester. **5.** Dr. Eden, Bishop of Wakefield, resigned. **8** Rev. Henry Albert Wilson and Rev. James Seaton appointed Bishops of Chelmsford and Wakefield **Sept. 28.** Bishops, after conferring at Lambeth Palace, announced provisional sanction to such deviations from and additions to Authorised Prayer Book as were set forth in 1928 Book. **Oct. 2** Church Congress opened at Cheltenham **3** Archbishop of Canterbury bade farewell to clergy of diocese at Lambeth Palace. **5.** Home Secretary, replying to Bishops' declaration of "provisional sanction" of Prayer Book alterations, accused Bishops of disregarding the law. **22** Dr Davidson received freedom of London **24** Synod of Diocese of London voted against Dr. Ingram's suggestions regarding use of new Prayer Book

EDUCATIONAL —**(1928) Feb. 17** Viscount Rothermere and Mr Cecil Harmsworth gave £30,000 to Centenary Fund of University College, London, to found a Northcliffe Chair of Modern Literature and lectureship in Literature **24** High Court decided that Economy Sub-Committee of Abertillery Urban Council had the right to dismiss teachers on ground of economy. **Mar 23.** King of Afghanistan received honorary degree at Oxford University **May 11.** New girls' school, Westonbirt, Gloucestershire, opened by Duchess of Beaufort. **June 16.** Viscount Grey elected without opposition Chancellor of Oxford University. **29.** Lord Grey installed with traditional ceremony. **July 5.** Anonymous gift of £120,000 for Department of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy for University College of London announced **Sept. 22** New school rooms and other extensions at Lancing College opened by Lord Leconfield, Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex **Oct 1** Offer announced of £700,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation to assist Cambridge University Library **27** Mr Baldwin elected Rector of Glasgow University by majority of 66 over Mr Cunningham Graham, Scottish Nationalist, Liberal and Labour candidates being badly beaten.

IRELAND —**(1927) Nov. 2** Four Nationalist members of Ulster House of Commons took their seats for first time **5.** Free State Govt candidate won bye election in Kilkenny and Carlow caused by resignation of Mr. Cosgrave, who elected to sit for Cork **16.** Free State Govt. defeated in Dail by 66 to 64 on motion to set up commission to investigate ex-Servicemen's claims. **Dec 15** Mr. James McNeill appointed Governor-General of Free State on resignation of Mr. Healy. **(1928) Jan 7.** Mr Healy, entertained on his retirement by Executive, declared England had never interfered in any Irish matter during his term. **Feb. 1** Mr. McNeill installed at Dublin as Free State Governor-General. **11** Mr Cosgrave arrived in Dublin after his visit to America **20.** Mr. Churchill said Govt. had decided to pay £1,000,000 as compensation to Southern Irish loyalists who had suffered losses. **25.** Sudden death in London of Mr. William O'Brien. **April 25.** Free State Budget imposed tax on insurance companies with no headquarters in Dublin, and abolished entertainment tax on race courses. **May 19.** Foundation stone of Northern Ireland's new Parliament building laid by Government in Stormont Castle Park. **31.** By 72 votes to 59 the Dail defeated de Valera's motion to present petition calling for abolition of oath of allegiance **July 16.** Irish Free State accepted renunciation of war treaty. **Aug. 18.** Kaye Don won British Tourist Trophy

motor race over route near Belfast. **30** Mr. Kellogg warmly welcomed on arrival in Dublin, where he was made a freeman. **Sept. 3** Mr Kellogg left Dublin. **Oct. 4.** Servants' quarters of Portumna Castle Co Galway, set on fire on eve of visit of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles. **6.** Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles warmly welcomed at Portumna **11** They were greeted with enthusiasm at Portadown, Ulster.

LABOUR—**(1927) Nov. 9.** National Union of Seamen reaffirmed its policy of support for miners' non-political union. **Dec 20** General Council of Trades Union Congress accepted invitation from leading employers to conference to discuss industrial peace, and appointed committee to make arrangements **(1928) Jan 9.** Lancashire mill-owners presented to operatives scheme of lower wages and longer hours as means of placing cotton trade on sound footing. **12.** Preliminary conference held between leading employers and General Council of Trades Union Congress on question of co-operation. **17.** At Cotton Industry Conference at Manchester, men's leaders rejected employers' suggestion of lower wages and longer hours. **24** Trades Union Congress Council decided to continue discussions with employers' group **Feb. 3** Conference of cotton employers and operatives at Manchester failed to reach basis of discussion **9.** Miners' wages in Durham reduced by Conciliation Board chairman's award. **April. 3.** Labour Party decided to appeal for £100,000 to meet election expenditure. **May 4** Master cotton spinners decided to take ballot of employers on question of serving notices to reduce operatives' wages. **8** Nottinghamshire miners' ballot showed large majority for being represented by old union instead of non-political union. **15** Transport House, new headquarters of Labour Party and Trades Union Congress. opened by Mr McDonald. **22.** Master cotton spinners' ballot gave insufficient majority for lock-out to reduce wages. **23.** Amalgamated Engineering Union decided to recognise piecework system **29.** Cotton operatives locked out at Nelson following strike at one mill over a weaver's dismissal. **30** Co-operative Congress at West Hartlepool reaffirmed decision to secure closer working arrangement with Labour Party. **June 20.** Mr. Maxton, M.P., joined Mr. A. J. Cook in repudiating Labour policy, and particularly discussions on industrial peace. **25.** Mr. Wheatley joined Messrs Cook and Maxton. **26.** General Council of Trades Union Congress defeated motion by Mr. George Hicks and Mr. Cook to terminate industrial peace discussions. **July 4.** Joint committees of employers and labour recommended immediate formation of National Industrial Council, of equal representatives of employers and trade unions for consultation and conciliation boards to act in disputes. **12.** Cotton lock-out affecting 26,000 operatives at Nelson settled. **18** Joint conference of representatives of railwaymen's unions and managers to help the industry opened. **19.** Miners' Federation conference at Llandudno overwhelmingly condemned Communist movement. **20.** Miners' Federation decided to support industrial peace discussions. **24.** At resumed railway conference, locomotive men's leaders retired. **27.** Differences having been adjusted, railway conference concluded provisional agreement for deduction of 2½ per cent. in wages and salaries of all employees, directors agreeing to join scheme, which was subsequently confirmed by delegate conferences of the unions **Sept. 3** Trades Union Congress opened at Swansea and expelled National Union of Seamen for assisting miners' non-political movement **4.** Congress resolved to set up inquiry into proceedings and methods of disruptive elements in their ranks. **6** By large majority Congress endorsed General Council's policy in taking part in conference with employers on industrial peace. **Oct 1.** Labour Party Conference opened at Birmingham, chairman, Mr. George Lansbury, opposing any alliance with Liberals. **4** Mr Snowden outlined at the Conference main features of Party's financial policy Mr. Herbert Morrison elected chairman of the Party. **8.** About 500 girls at London clothing factory struck because firm refused to insist on a a girl joining the union. **26.** Miners' Executive decided to call delegate conference to consider charge against Mr. A. J. Cook regarding coal strike of 1926.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS—**(1927) Nov. 8.** Of 34 countries attending International Conference for abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions at Geneva, 18 signed a convention on subject **30** At first session of Disarmament Commission at Geneva, Mr. Litvinoff, on behalf of Russian Government, presented Soviet's proposals for universal disarmament, demanding complete destruction of all armaments by all nations on land, sea and air. **Dec. 5.** Sir Austen Chamberlain and Litvinoff had interview at Geneva but failed to reach any basis of agreement on relations between Britain and Russia **11.** Agreement reached between Poland and Lithuania after discussion at Geneva. **(1928) Mar. 5** Council's 49th Session opened at Geneva. **19** Preparatory Commission for Disarmament Conference at Geneva discussed Russian disarmament proposals. **22** Spain agreed to return to the League **23.** Russia withdrew plan for universal disarmament, and Lord Cushendun announced that negotiations were going on between the various Governments to remove difficulties in way of a draft Convention. **24.** Preparatory Commission session closed, Lord Cushendun presenting note on naval disarmament. **June 4.** Council began its 50th Session. **July 2.** Committee on Arbitration and Security discussed Germany's proposals for security. **Aug. 30.** Fifty-first session of Council opened. **Sept 3** Ninth assembly began, 50 States being represented. **10.** M. Briand at the Assembly said Germany could not be said to be disarming herself Spain, Persia and Venezuela elected to Council. Mr. C. E Hughes (United States) elected a Judge of Permanent Court of International Justice. **26.** Assembly closed after adoption of League Budget for 1929, amounting to about £1,080,000. **Oct. 26** King sent message of good wishes to tenth anniversary meeting of League of Nations Union.

LEGAL.—**(1927) Nov. 7.** First application in High Court under new Legitimacy Act heard by Lord Merrivale, who ruled that it could not be heard in private. **Dec. 21.** Mr. Justice Romer dismissed Petition of Right against the Crown to establish claims to fortune left by woman who died insane in 1798. **(1928) Jan. 16.** Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P., announced his retirement from practice at the Bar. **30.** Court of

Appeal held that a statutory tenant had the right to sublet parts of his house under Rent Restriction Acts **Feb 1** Judgment given for £38,938 in favour of Messrs Ironmonger & Co., bankers, against Mrs Dyne in payment of foreign exchange transactions, in case which raised question of speculations by civil servants **8** Mr. Justice Sankey appointed to Court of Appeal in succession to Lord Justice Atkin, appointed a Lord of Appeal **9** Mr J. A Hawke, K C, appointed King's Bench Judge **18** Sir Travers Humphreys, K C, and Mr Ernest Charles, K C appointed additional King's Bench Judges **Mar 17** Case of Oscar Slater remitted to Scottish Court of Criminal Appeal. **27** Lord Merrivale for first time instructed King's Proctor to intervene in divorce suit before decree nisi was granted. **28** Sir Douglas Hogg, afterwards Lord Hailsham, appointed Lord Chancellor on resignation of Viscount Cave, who, created an Earl, died within 24 hours of announcement Sir Thomas Inskip became Attorney-General and Mr. Boyd Merriman Solicitor-General. **April 15.** Lord Justice Sargant resigned, and was succeeded by Mr Justice Russell Mr. F. H. Maugham, K C appointed Chancery Judge. **19.** Mrs. Dyne's appeal against judgment in "trances case" dismissed by Court of Appeal. **May 11** Divisional Court held that it was illegal to use hall for playing of progressive whist or knock-out competitions. **June 19** Divorce Court jury awarded £10,000 damages to a petitioning husband against a wealthy co-respondent **July 5** Mr Justice Rowlatt ruled that banks must give information regarding customers required by Income Tax Commissioners **20** Conviction of Oscar Slater for murder of Marion Gilchrist at Glasgow in 1908 set aside by Scottish Court of Criminal Appeal on ground of misdirection Slater was later offered and accepted grant of £6,000 After 14 days' hearing petition of Lady Bonn for decree nisi against Sir Max Bonn was dismissed. **27.** Mr. Justice Maugham ruled that it was not lawful for Birkenhead Corporation to require any person, as a condition of employment, to be member of a trade union. **Oct. 23** Sir Max Bonn granted decree nisi, his petition not being defended.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1927) Nov. 3. Sydney Harbour ferry steamer *Greenlife* rammed and sunk by passenger steamer *Tahiti*, and over 80 passengers, including many children, were drowned **5.** Serious floods followed cyclone near Madras, 300 lives being lost. Earle Nelson, the "gorilla man," declared to have murdered 18 women in United States, sentenced to death at Winnipeg for murder of Mrs Patterson there. **15.** Sir George Fuller appointed Agent-General in London for New South Wales **21.** Mr. Amery arrived in New Zealand and was welcomed by Premier. **23** Englishman named Spratt acquitted at Bombay on charge of sedition. **Dec. 1.** Australian shipowners decided to stop men working because number of dock workers ignored Arbitration Court's awards regarding conditions. **2.** About 36,000 men idle, and shipping industry at standstill in Australia **7.** Australian waterside workers agreed to accept awards and resume work **14** King and Queen of Afghanistan arrived at Bombay Fire occurred in a children's home at Quebec, over 50 lives being lost. **26.** Bert Barry of London won world's sculling championship by beating Major Goodsell at Vancouver **27.** England beat South Africa by ten wickets in first test match at Johannesburg Indian National Congress unanimously decided that Statutory Commission must be boycotted **29** Maharajah of Bharatpur, threatened with ejection owing to condition of finances of his State, agreed to appointment of British Administrator **(1928) Jan. 1** Slaves numbering nearly 200,000 set free in Sierra Leone **4** England won second test match, beating South Africa by 87 runs **6** Col Hon A. G A. Hore-Ruthven, V C, D S O, appointed Governor of South Australia **16** Term of office of Earl of Athlone as Governor-General of South Africa extended for two years **25** Madras Legislative Council carried resolution to boycott Statutory Commission. Third test match drawn at Durban **30.** Train in which President Cosgrave was travelling to Ottawa accidentally derailed 23 miles from capital **Feb. 1** South Africa won fourth test match by four wickets **3** Sir John Simon and other members of Indian Statutory Commission arrived at Bombay, where business was suspended as protest while rioting occurred at Madras **7** Indian Party leaders rejected suggestion by Sir John Simon that Commission should hold joint sitting with representatives of Indian Legislatures. **8** South Africa won final test match by eight wickets **10** Explosion and fire in gold mine at Timmins, Ontario, killed 11 men. **18.** Indian Assembly at Delhi passed motion of no confidence in Statutory Commission **29** Indian Budget introduced, no changes in taxation being included **Mar. 5.** Death of Lord Sinha, first Indian raised to the peerage **16** Admiralty announced Court of Inquiry had been held at Malta concerning incident on *Royal Oak* at Gibraltar, and that as result Rear-Admiral Collard, Captain Dewar and Commander Daniel had been suspended from duty. **April 3** Court martial at Gibraltar found Commander Daniel guilty of four charges of acts subversive of naval discipline, and ordered him to be dismissed his ship and severely reprimanded Mr. J H. Thomas, M P, opened new Takoradi Harbour, Gold Coast **5.** Gibraltar court martial found Capt. Dewar guilty, and ordered him to be dismissed his ship and severely reprimanded. Miss Mercedes Gleitze swam Straits of Gibraltar. **24.** Australian Government sold Commonwealth Shipping Line to British group. **25** Sir William H Clark appointed High Commissioner in Canada. **27.** Train was derailed near Worcester, 120 miles from Capetown, eight persons being killed and 7 injured **May 1.** General Sir Arthur Currie awarded £100 damages for libel against a Canadian paper, and completely exonerated from charge of sacrificing lives at Mons **3.** Vote of £30,000 to refurnish Quebec residence of Governor-General criticised in Dominion House of Commons. **31.** South Africa's new flag officially hoisted throughout the Union; rioting occurred at Capetown. **June 22** Royal Commission inquiring into charges of corruption in connection with contract for plant at Sydney, issued its report. **25.** At Colombo the eight stowaways on *Jervis Bay* were convicted and sent to prison **July 20.** Boat mail train ran off rails 30 miles from Madras, owing apparently to rails having been tampered with. Rioting occurred at several places in India, owing to railway strike. **24.** Indian strike leaders arrested. **25.** Indian States Committee, in London, heard case for

group of India's ruling Princes for more satisfactory political relationships between their States and Indian Government **31.** Former official of Sydney Electricity Department sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and fined £500 on charge under Secret Commissions Act. **Aug. 2.** Bombay Legislature passed motion for appointment of a committee to co-operate with Simon Commission. **12** Mr. Ramsay MacDonald met Mr. MacKenzie King at Fort William **15.** Conference to end cotton mills strike in Bombay agreed to appoint board of inquiry into wages Bodies of three British explorers, missing since 1926, found in lonely cabin in Hudson's Bay region. **28** Australian seamen's leader, Jacob Johnson, imprisoned for attempting to intimidate seamen to leave a steamship during cooks' strike **Sept. 2.** Referendum in New South Wales gave large majority against prohibition. **10.** Australian waterside labourers rejected arbitration award and refused to work **13** Several of West Indies struck by hurricane, serious damage being caused **15** Australian dockers' federation instructed strikers to resume work under the award, but men refused. **16.** Indian Assembly referred Public Safety Bill to a Select Committee. **18** Indian Council of State agreed to elect three members to sit with Simon Commission. **21.** Mr Bruce, Australian Premier, stated waterside workers' strike was getting worse **22.** Bill passed to protect free labour on the water front. **24** By the President's casting vote, following a tie, Indian Assembly defeated motion to consider bill providing for expulsion from India of Communists or other dangerous agents **28.** Strikers in Melbourne threw bombs at homes of two workers Riots occurred at Adelaide and special constables were enrolled Prince of Wales and Duke of Gloucester arrived at Mombasa **Oct. 1** Princes were warmly greeted at Nairobi **2.** Conference of unions at Melbourne advised strikers not to take out licences under Government's scheme. **3.** Prince of Wales and Duke of Gloucester visited native camp representing all tribes in British East Africa. **4.** Australian Premier declined to alter Government's policy, and trade union leaders decided to adopt a fighting policy **6.** Air Vice-Marshal Sir William Salmond recommended drastic improvements in equipment of Australian Air Defences. **7.** Duke of Gloucester left Nairobi for long hunting expedition in the jungle Explosion on train from Allahabad to Bombay, caused by bomb, killed four passengers and injured eight **11** Australian Premier declared Government would take action unless seamen's union ensured manning of inter-State vessels Strikers later gave way. Sir John Simon and other members of Statutory Commission arrived at Bombay. **15** Prince of Wales arrived in Uganda, and was welcomed by warriors in war canoes. **30.** Simon Commission arrived at Lahore, where police had to charge hostile crowd.

UNITED STATES.

(1927.) Nov. 2. Trial of former Minister and a millionaire for conspiracy in connection with Teapot Dome oil leases declared a "mis-trial," owing to tampering with jury **4.** Dam of reservoir burst at Montpelier, causing serious floods and great loss of life. **5** Floods and landslides occurred in many other states with considerable damage; at least 135 persons being drowned **14** Largest gasometer in the world exploded at Pittsburg while workmen were repairing fault with blow-pipe flame, devastation being spread over wide area, and death-roll exceeding 20 **24.** Convicts at Folsom, California, broke loose, shot several warders, and barricaded themselves in part of prison before being forced to surrender by troops. **Dec. 6.** In his Message to Congress, Mr. Coolidge said prosperity of United States had never been exceeded. **7.** President, in Budget Message to Congress, stated Estimates would provide £9,600,000 for increased naval construction, total appropriations being £851,758,000. **14.** Mr Wilbur, Secretary for the Navy, sent his naval building programme to Congress. It was ultimately to cost £140,000,000, and to include 25 light cruisers and 32 submarines. 17. American submarine S4, rammed by destroyer, and sunk off Cape Cod. Despite continued efforts to save men still alive, all of crew, numbering over 40, were drowned. Daughter of banker, who had been kidnapped at Los Angeles, was returned on payment of ransom, but found to be dead **22.** Lad, named Hickman, arrested for murder of kidnapped girl after exciting chase. **(1928.) Jan 11.** Mr. Wilbur, outlining his naval programme to Naval Affairs Committee, emphasised need for more modern cruisers. **12.** Mrs. Ruth Snyder and Henry Judd Gray electrocuted at Sing Sing for murder of former's husband. **13.** Mr. Kellogg asked France to join United States in proposing a multi-lateral treaty against war to Britain, Italy, and Germany. **14.** Naval Affairs Committee urged that naval programme should be completed in eight years **16.** Mr Coolidge opened Pan-American Congress at Havanna. **24.** After visiting New York and Chicago, Mr. Cosgrave was received by Mr Coolidge at White House. **Feb. 2.** New York bank rate increased to 4 per cent. **3.** Serious fire occurred at Fall River, Massachusetts, damage amounting to £5,000,000 **4.** Mr. Kellogg stated Government would be willing to sign treaty with all the Powers prohibiting use of submarines. **9.** Hickman sentenced to death for murder of kidnapped girl. **13.** Mr Hoover announced that he would be candidate for Presidency, **19.** Captain Malcolm Campbell, at Daytona Beach, Florida, set up new world's motor speed record, covering mile at average speed of 206·956 miles an hour. **21.** Teapot Dome oil scandal case ended, six men being found guilty of contempt of court. **22.** Frank Lockhart seriously injured at Daytona Beach through his car skidding during attempt on speed record. **23** Naval Committee of House of Representatives decided to authorise construction of only 15 cruisers and one aircraft carrier. **29.** Another Note presented to France regarding proposed outlawry of war. **Mar 13.** Reservoir dam burst 30 miles from Los Angeles, causing great damage and loss of life. **30.** Senator Willis, possible Republican candidate for Presidency, collapsed while addressing his supporters, and died shortly afterwards. **Apr. 5.** Death of Mr Chauncey Depew, aged 94. **9.** State Department announced United States and France had agreed to submit to Britain, Germany, Italy, and Japan correspondence on a mutilateral treaty against war. **10.** Supporters of Mayor Thompson of Chicago beaten in primary elections. **13.** Note on question of renunciation of war handed to Governments of Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and

Japan. **22.** Day Keech set up new motoring record of 207 miles an hour at Daytona Beach, Florida. **25** Frank Lockhart killed at Daytona Beach while attempting to set up new speed record **30** Baron von Huenefeld, Capt Koehl, and Major Fitzmaurice given enthusiastic welcome on arriving at New York **May 26.** Senate, by 44 to 22, dismissed bill to build war ships at cost of £54,800,000 Mr Kellogg invited British Dominion Governments to become original parties to the treaty for renunciation of war **June 15.** Mr Hoover chosen as Republican Candidate for Presidency by 837 votes to 247, and Senator Charles Curtis for Vice-Presidency **24** New Note, containing revised draft treaty, sent by Government to the 14 nations concerned in negotiations for multilateral treaty to renounce war. Valuable contents taken from mail bags on *Leviathan* between New York and Southampton. **28** Governor "Al" Smith, of New York State, chosen Democratic candidate for Presidency at convention at Houston, and Senator J. T Robinson for Vice-Presidency **July 25.** Government decided to support the new Nationalist Government in China, and new Tariff Treaty was signed **26.** Gene Tunney beat Tom Heeney at New York, referee stopping the contest in eleventh round. **Aug. 7** Tropical storm struck Florida coast, causing widespread damage. **15.** President at Wausau, Wisconsin, said Mr. Kellogg's proposals held greater hope for peace than was ever given to the world **18** Mr. Kellogg left New York to attend signing of Peace Pact. **21.** Mr. W. F Whiting appointed Secretary for Commerce in succession to Mr Hoover. **24** Subway train in New York derailed, 17 passengers being killed and many injured **Sept. 13.** Hurricane swept over several States and West Indies, causing serious damage and considerable loss of life, especially in Porto Rico, where 2,000 dead were reported **28.** In Note replying to Anglo-French Agreement on naval disarmament, United States explained objections and demands. **Oct. 5** Lord Allenby presented with Gold Medal of New York City. **23** Mr. Hoover described Governor Smith as "a dangerous Socialist." **Nov. 6.** Mr. Hoover elected President.

FRANCE.

(1927) Nov. 14. Sugar Conference in Paris agreed to policy of restricting production to keep prices up. **Dec. 25.** After all-night sitting Budget was passed. **(1928) Jan. 4.** M Briand accepted United States proposals to outlaw war between the two countries "in principle," but asked for further information. **6.** French Note to United States suggested that proposals should be amended so as to condemn all aggressive wars as instruments to national policy and not all wars **12.** Two Communist deputies, sentenced for incitement to rebellion, were arrested after Chamber had nullified their Parliamentary immunity. **19.** Chamber adopted bill for providing for one year's military service instead of eighteen months. **25** King Amanullah, of Afghanistan, and Queen Souriya, warmly welcomed on reaching Paris. **Feb 19.** Sir W. G. Tyrrell appointed British Ambassador in Paris in succession to Lord Crewe. **Mar 2** Minister of Public Health announced that decrease in French birth-rate had been checked. **8.** £50,000 pearl necklace sent in registered packet from Paris to London lost in the post. **7.** Court at Douai ordered extradition to England of Lord Terrington. **April 11.** Two trains collided outside Paris terminus, 15 people being killed and 32 injured **14** Paris Post Office sorter arrested for theft of £50,000 necklace, which was recovered **20.** French Note embodying proposals to outlaw war alternative to those of United States communicated to Britain, Germany, Italy and Japan. **22** First ballot poll in general election took place, about 200 Deputies being elected **29** Second ballots took place, result being decisive victory for M. Poincaré. **May 19** Mrs F. A Wilson, Englishwoman, murdered in pine forest at Le Touquet. **31.** New French Chamber met. **June 24.** Chamber by 450 to 22 accepted Stabilisation Bill **30.** 48 miners killed in coalpit near Saint Etienne **July 7.** Statue of Maréchal Foch unveiled at Cassel. **11.** Cabinet expressed approval with the anti-war pact **16.** English trippers sent to prison at Boulogne for drunkenness and assault **22.** Memorial to the missing in the Soissons sector unveiled **Aug. 2.** Express derailed in Le Mans station, 6 persons being killed and 26 injured. **27.** In French Foreign Office fifteen nations, led by Germany, signed the Peace Pact to renounce war M Briand, who presided, subsequently entertained the delegates at banquet **28** Several women prevented by police from presenting petition to Peace Pact delegates asking for treaty of equal rights **Sept. 7.** During short stay in Marseilles Prince of Wales and Duke of Gloucester visited Queen Alexandra Memorial Hospital **14** Separate Air Ministry created and M Laurent-Lynac appointed **Oct 5.** Unauthorised summary of naval compromise between France and Great Britain published in French newspaper. **18** Apartment building under construction in Paris collapsed and many workmen were buried, several being killed **19.** Mr. Churchill spent eleven hours in Paris and discussed reparations question with M. Poincaré.

GERMANY.

(1927) Nov. 4. Memorandum published in which Mr Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, criticised German finance from standpoint of Dawes plan. **19** Ex-Kaiser's sister, Princess Victoria von Schaumburg-Lippe, aged 61, married at Bonn to Russian refugee, Alexander Zoubkoff, aged 21. **Dec. 16.** Mr. Parker Gilbert expressed satisfaction with German reply and optimism regarding future working of Dawes plan. **(1928) Jan. 20.** Chancellor announced Government had lost several million marks through unauthorised subsidies of "national" films. **22** Lieut.-Gen. Groener appointed to succeed Herr Gessler as Minister of Defence. **30** Herr Stresemann in Reichstag reaffirmed claim to evacuation of the Rhineland as logical consequence of Locarno. **Feb 22.** King of Afghanistan warmly welcomed on his arrival in Berlin. **Mar. 31.** Reichstag dissolved **April 12.** Driverless motor-car propelled by rockets attained speed of 430 miles an hour at Ruesselsheim. **30.** Government welcomed United States proposals for conclusion of an international pact against war. **May 20.** General election gave increased vote to Social Democrats and Communists at expense of Nationalists. Tank containing phosgene gas at Hamburg exploded and gas flooded portion of city, several deaths resulting. **June 10.** Twenty-two

persons killed and many injured through express train leaving rails near Nuremberg **12.** President accepted resignation of the Marx Cabinet. **24** Driverless rocket-propelled car ran for ten yards and exploded. **28** Herr Muller formed a "temporary' Cabinet **July 12.** Germany accepted Mr Kellogg's anti-war pact. **Aug 21** International gang of forgers arrested in Berlin and elsewhere after defrauding European banks of thousands of pounds. **20.** Hugo Stinnes, son of dead German millionaire, arrested in Berlin on charge of fraud in connection with War Bonds. **31.** Germany's payments under Dawes Plan during fourth year totalled £87,000,000. **Sept. 11** Conference took place at Geneva to discuss evacuation of the Rhineland **16.** After further meetings it was agreed that evacuation should be linked with reparations and committees were nominated to fix total of payments and means of increasing immediate payments to France.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1927) Nov. 5 Prince Amadeo, cousin of King of Italy, married at Naples to Princess Anne of France, daughter of Duke of Guise **12** British marines landed at Hankow to protect foreigners from looting Chinese troops **18.** Joffe, the Soviet diplomat, shot himself at Moscow. **24** M. Bratianu, Rumanian Premier, died suddenly at Bucharest. **26.** Russia sent Note to Poland describing latter's dispute with Lithuania over frontier as "threat to peace" **29.** Alekhine became chess champion of the world by beating Capablanca at Buenos Aires. **30.** Armed Chinese bandits attacked British steamer *Siangtan* on Yangtse River, took Capt Lalor prisoner and held him to ransom. British gunboats ordered to scene **Dec 11.** Communists seized control of Canton. **13** Canton Government partially regained control Capt Lalor was released **16.** Trouble in Canton over; Nationalist Government expelled all Communists, including Soviet representatives **18** Russian Communist Party at Moscow decided to expel all opposition leaders, including Trotsky and Zinovieff. **21.** Italy adopted gold exchange standard and lira was stabilised. **24.** Bomb explosions in two banks at Buenos Aires caused death of two people and injuries to 20. **(1928) Jan 5.** announced that punitive expedition would be sent against tribe which had raided Iraq frontier tribes. **10.** Trotsky and 50 other opposition leaders in Russia exiled for three years. **15.** Trotsky left Moscow for Wjerny, his place of exile. **Mar 1.** Egyptian Nationalists decided to reject treaty with Britain. **3.** Egyptian Cabinet resigned. Mussolini in Italian Chamber warned Austria regarding attacks on Italian administration in the Tyrol. **5.** In Note to Egypt, Britain declared she would not tolerate laws which would hamper Egyptian administration or hinder Britain in defending interests and security of foreigners. **10.** Landslide at Santos, Brazil, resulted in over 200 deaths. **17.** Mustapha Pasha Nahas formed new Egyptian Government. **31.** Egyptian Note to Britain objected to interference in internal affairs of Egypt **April 4.** British reply declined to accept Egyptian Note as correct exposition of relations and obligations, and declared position to be unchanged **10.** Japanese Government ordered dissolution of extremist Communist organisations. **12.** Bomb exploded in Milan just before King of Italy passed, 17 people being killed and 40 injured. **14.** Earthquake in Bulgaria killed 50 persons and ruined several towns **19** Northern Chinese Army defending Pekin cut in two with huge losses **22** Corinth, Greece, devastated by earthquake and thousands of persons made homeless **24** Further shock at Corinth increased the damage **26.** Other parts of the Balkans suffered from shocks. **29.** British ultimatum handed to Egyptian Government **30.** In reply Egypt postponed discussion of offending Public Assemblies Bill **May 1.** Egyptian Government's reply handed to British Commissioner. **2** Britain accepted Egyptian assurances **3** King of Afghanistan and Queen Souriya arrived at Moscow. Chinese soldiers at Tsinanfu attacked Japanese guarding foreign settlement **8** Fierce fighting between Chinese and Japanese after Japanese ultimatum. Reinforcements sent from Tokio. **9** Japanese took over Tsinanfu after bombardment and occupied other territory **23.** By bomb explosion at Italian Consulate at Buenos Aires 12 persons were killed. **June 2** Chang Tso-lin, Northern War Lord, left Pekin and his forces evacuated the city **5** Southerners entered Pekin **20** Two Deputies shot dead and three others wounded in Yugoslav Parliament after stormy discussion. **25** King Fuad dismissed Egyptian Premier and his Cabinet **28.** New Egyptian Cabinet formed by Mohamed Pasha Mahmud **July 7** M. Venizelos formed new Cabinet in Greece **17.** Signor Giolitti, five times Premier of Italy died. General Obregon, President-elect of Mexico, shot and killed at banquet in restaurant at San Angelo. **19.** Egyptian Parliament dissolved and elections suspended for three years by royal decree. **29.** The Olympic Games were inaugurated at Amsterdam. **31.** General Nobile and crew of airship *Italia* warmly welcomed on arrival at Rome **Aug. 8.** Prince of Wales saluted 13,000 British pilgrims outside the Cloth Hall at Ypres after a Service of Remembrance at the Menin Gate. Death of M Raditch, peasant leader, from wounds received in Yugoslav Parliament shooting affair. **9** Agreement between Britain and China for settlement of Nanking outrage signed at Nanking Conference at Jeddah to settle questions affecting Iraq broke down **16.** British submarine L 55, sunk by Russian destroyers in Kaposky Bay in 1919, raised by Russian trawlers. **20.** Greek elections resulted in victory for M. Venizelos **Sept. 1.** Albania proclaimed a Kingdom with Ahmed Zogu as King. **6.** Russia signed the Peace Pact **9.** During motor race near Milan a car overturned and crashed among spectators, 19 people killed and 36 injured. **11.** Prince of Wales and Duke of Gloucester reached Alexandria. **20** Italian Fascist Grand Council constituted itself the organ of Government, its President to be the Premier. **23.** Novedades Theatre at Madrid destroyed by fire, nearly 100 lives being lost. **26.** Chinese pirates disguised as passengers seized steamer Anking, two English officers being killed. **28.** Prince Chichibu, Japanese Emperor's heir, married at Tokio **Oct 2.** Huge avalanche began on Mount Arbino, near Bellinzona, Switzerland, large tracts being destroyed. **7.** Ras Tafari crowned King of Abyssinia. **13.** Chiang Kai-shek assumed office as President of China. **19.** Duke of York represented British Royal Family at funeral of ex-Empress Marie at Copenhagen. **26.** Simplon express collided with another train 90 miles from Bucharest, about 40 passengers being killed.

THE DERBY, 1885-1928

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1884 see 1921 edition.

The *Distance* of the Derby course at Epsom is now exactly 1 mile 4 furlongs, having been shortened 29 yards by the rounding off of Tattenham Corner. Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musgrid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting	Jockey	Trainer.	No. of R'n'rs
1885	Lord Hastings's Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson	12
1886	Duke of Westminster's *†Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	9
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	Gurry	11
1888	Duke of Portland's *Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	9
1889	Duke of Portland's †Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	13
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	8
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *†Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	13
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *†Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery's *Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's †Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	15
1896	Prince of Wales's †Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	11
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *†Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	11
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's *†Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales's *†Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	14
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	25
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	18
1903	Sir J. Miller's *†Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	7
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	9
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	22
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	9
1908	Chev. Ginistrelli's †Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII.'s *Minoru	7 to 2	H. Jones	R. Marsh	15
1910	Mr. "Fairie's" Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	15
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's *Sunstar	13 to 8	G. Stern	C. Morton	26
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's †Tagalie	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh	20
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	E. Piper	T. Lewis	15
1914	Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II.	20 to 1	M. MacGee	T. Murphy	30
1915	*Mr. S. Joel's *Pommern*	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck	17
1916	*Mr. E. Hulton's †Pilnelta*	11 to 2	J. Childs	R. Dawson	10
1917	*Mr. "Fairie's" *Gay Crusader*	7 to 4	S. Donoghue	Taylor	12
1918	*Lady J. Douglas's *Gainsborough*	8 to 13	J. Childs	Taylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade	33 to 1	F. Templeman	F. Darling	13
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop	100 to 6	F. O'Neill	P. P. Gilpin	19
1921	Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist	6 to 1	S. Donoghue	C. Morton	23
1922	Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle	10 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling	30
1923	Mr. B. Irish's Papyrus	100 to 15	S. Donoghue	B. Jarvis	19
1924	Lord Derby's Sansovino	9 to 2	T. Weston	G. Lambton	27
1925	Mr. H. E. Morriss's *Manna	9 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling	27
1926	Lord Woolavington's †Coronach	11 to 2	J. Childs	F. Darling	19
1927	Mr. F. Curzon's Call Boy	4 to 1	E. C. Elliott	J. Watts	23
1928	Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen's Felstead	33 to 1	H. Wragg	O. Bell	19

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; † the Oaks; § the One Thousand, and ‡ the St. Leger.

NOTES.—1913—Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Craganour (J. Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for boring. 1915 to 1928—Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (1½ miles) at Newmarket. Record time, 2 min. 34⅘ secs. by Spion Kop in 1920 on old course, new course, 2 min. 34⅘ secs. by Captain Cuttle in 1922; 2 min. 34⅘ by Call Boy in 1927.

	2,000 GUINS. 1 mile.	1,000 GUINS. 1 mile	OAKS. 1½ mile.	ECLIPSE STAKES 1¼ mile	ASCOT CUP 2½ miles.	ST. LEGER. 1 m. 6 fur. 132 yds.
1921	Craig an Eran	Bettina	Love in Idleness	Craig an Eran	Perseverance	Polemarch
1922	St. Louis	Silver Urn	Pogrom	Golden Myth	Golden Myth	Royal Lancer
1923	Ellangowan	Tranquil	Brownhylda	Saltash	Happy Man	Tranquil
1924	Diophon	Black	Strutlace	Polyphontes	Massine	Salmon Trout
1925	Manna	Saucy Sue	Saucy Sue	Polyphontes	Santorb	Solario
1926	Colorado	Pillion	Short Story	Coronach	Solario	Coronach
1927	Adam's Apple	Fiesta Run	Beam	Colorado	Foxlaw	Book Law
1928	Flamingo	Scuttle	Toboggan	Fairway	Inversnaid	Fairway

	LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 1 mile	GRAND NATIONAL 4 miles 856 yds	CITY & SUBURBAN. 1 miles 2 furlongs	KEMPTON JUBILEE. 1 mile 2 furlongs
1924	Sir Gallahad III 4y 8st 5lb	Master Robert 12y 10st 5lb	Ulula 7y 6st 5lb .. .	Parth 4y 9st
1925	Tapin 4y 8st 7lb . . .	Double Chance 9y 10st 9lb	Greek Bachelor 5y 6st 10lb	Amethystine 4y 6st 7lb
1926	King of Clubs 6y 6st 2lb	Jack Horner 9y 10st 3lb	Warden of Marches 4y 9st	No race—Strike
1927	Priory Park 5y 7st 7lb	Spring Joy 12st 4lb	Embargo 4y 8st 4lb	Abbot's Speed 4y 7st 6lb
1928	Dark Warrior 4y 8st 2lb	Tippperary Tim 10y 10st .	Priory Park 6y 8st 12lb .	Abbot's Speed 5y 8st 6lb

	N'MARKET STAKES. 1 mile 2 fur	NEW STAKES Ascot—5 furlongs	ASCOT STAKES. 2 miles	ROYAL HUNT CUP. 7 furlongs 166 yards
1924	Hurstwood 9st	Black Fiar 8st 10lb ..	Scullion 4y 7st 12lb . ..	Dinkie 4y 6st 10lb
1925	Cross Bow 9st	Buckler 8st 10lb . .	Mandelieu 4y 7st 8lb	Cockpit 4y 7st 6lb
1926	No race—Strike . ..	Damon 8st 10lb . .	Miss Sport 5y 6st 7lb .	Cross Bow 4y 9st
1927	Call Boy 9st	Hakim 8st 10lb .	Duke of Buckm 4y 7st 10lb	Asterius 4y 8st 13lb
1928	Fairway 9st	Mr Jinks 8st 10lb... ..	Brown Jack 4y 7st 13lb .	Priory Park 6y 8st 12lb

	GOLD VASE. ASCOT 2 miles	ALEXANDRA STKS. Ascot, 2 m 6 f 88 yds	PRINCE OF WALES'S Newmarket 1st July 1 mile 4 fur.	STEWARDS' CUP Goodwood—6 furlongs
1924	Audlem 3y 7st 12lb .	Rose Prince 5y 9st 6lb	Salmon Trout 3y 8st 7lb	Compiler 4y 7st 9lb
1925	Kentish Knock 3y 7st 12lb	Seclin 4y 9st 5lb .	Solario 3y 8st 8lb . .	Defiance 4y 7st 8lb
1926	High Art 3y 7st 5lb	Vermuth Pencil 4y 9st 5lb	Tournesol 4y 9st 3lb .	Perhaps So 5y 8st 2lb
1927	Adieu 3y 7st 12lb .. .	Finglas 4y 8st 13lb . .	Colorado 4y 9st 12lb	Priory Park 5y 9st
1928	Maid of Perth 4y 7st 13lb	Finglas 5y 9st 12lb ..	Tourist 3y 7st 7lb	Navigator 3y 7st 5lb

	GOODWOOD CUP. 2 miles 5 furlongs	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles 1 furlong	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs	CHAMPION ST Now 1 mile 2 fur
1924	Teresina 4y 9st ...	Santorb 3y 8st 4lb	M Mantacheff's Transvaal	Pharos 4y 9st
1925	Cloudbank 4y 9st 3 lb	St Germans 4y 9st 12lb	M J de Rothschild's Reine Lumiere	Pieroon 3y 8st 7lb
1926	Glommen 4y 9st 3lb	Bongrace 3y 7st 5lb	M J Hennessy's Take My Tip . .	Wrack of Mrchs. 4y 9st
1927	Dark Japan 4y 9st 3lb	Bythorne 3y 7st 5lb .	M. M. P Moulines' Fitziari . .	Asterus 4y 9st
1928	Kinchinjunga 4y 9st 3lb	Pons Asinorum 6y 9st 4lb	Mr Ogden Mills's Cri de Guerre .	Fairway 3y 8st 7lb

	CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur	MIDDLE PK. STKS 6 furlongs	DEWHURST STAKES Last 7 fur of R M	CAMBRIDGESHIRE Now last m & 220 yds A F
1924	Charley's Mt 3y 7st 10lb (34)	Pieroon 9st 3lb (8)	Zionist 8st 13lb (6)	Twel P'ter 4y 8st 12lb(27)
1925	Forseti 5y 8st 3lb (33) ..	Lex 9st 3lb (3)	Review Order 9st 2lb (6)	Masked Marvel 3y 7st 9lb(24)
1926	Myra Gray 6y 6st 2lb (24) .	Call Boy 9st (12)	Money Maker 9st 2lb (6)	Insight II 5y 7st 13lb (32)
1927	Eagle's Pride 4y 7st (30)	Pharamond 8st 10lb (8)	Toboggan 9st (7)	Medal 3y 7st 4lb and Niantic 4y 6st 3lb d h. (21) [126]
1928	Arctic Star 4y 8st 2lb (25) .	Costaki Pasha 9st 3lb(13	Brienz 9st 2lb (10)	Palais Royal II 3yr 7st 13lb

THE TURF IN 1928.

LORD DERBY'S Fairway, by Phalaris out of Scapa Flow, bred by his owner, proved himself to be the champion three-year-old colt of 1928 His easy victories in the Eclipse Stakes and St Leger were achieved in a style which stamped him as the best of his age He could not run in the Guineas but won the Newmarket Stakes His defeat in the Derby was due to nervousness, but his victory in the Eclipse was so easily won that it was no surprise that Lord Derby's horse took the St. Leger in convincing fashion and so set the seal on his three-year-old career

The classic races proved that the colts were, with the exception of Fairway, below the average in merit. The 2,000 guineas was won by Flamingo, the property of Mr. Lionel Phillips, and the 1,000 guineas by His Majesty's filly Scuttle. Flamingo in his turn was beaten in the Derby by Felstead, a son of Spion Kop (himself a Derby winner), but this colt afterwards developed splints and could not run in the St. Leger. He was a genuine stayer but beyond this one could not go. In the Oaks, Lord Derby's filly Toboggan by Hurry On out of Glasier, proved superior to Scuttle. Lord Derby has now won the St. Leger four times, viz , with Swynford, Keysoe, Tranquil and Fairway. Other good horses of the year were Priory Park, winner of the City and Suburban and Royal Hunt Cup, and Abbot's Pride, winner of the Jubilee Stakes at Kempton; but on the whole the quality was below the average.

There is quite a number of high-class two-year-olds, chief of which are the fillies Arabella and Tiffin, while Reflector, Mr. Jinks, Reedsmouth and Lord Dewar's The Black Abbot, and Merton Abbey show great promise. Perhaps the speediest is Arabella, a grandaughter of the famous Pretty Polly, bred by Colonel Loder, who, if she possesses the staying power of her grand-dam, will turn out one of the best three-year-olds Reedsmouth, too, is a candidate for classic honours These were first and second in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster.

A great change is imminent on the Turf this year by the legislation of the totalisator for betting The present system is unsatisfactory owing to the flagrant frauds on the Exchequer which will be got rid of to a great extent. A Racing Commission has been set up by the Government to deal with the totalisator and to lay down regulations for its use.

Prices of bloodstock showed no falling off Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen refused an offer of £100,000 for his Derby winner, Felstead. The record price for a racehorse is the £60,000 paid by Sir H Mallaby Deeley for Call Boy who won the Derby in 1927 A yearling colt by Whisk Broom was bought for £15,400 at the Saratoga sales. The record price in this country is 14,700 guineas, paid for Blue Ensign by Lord Glanely, and this horse is now a promising sire, though he was of no use as a racehorse.

The yearling sales at Doncaster in September produced a total of 398,865 guineas, 70,000 guineas more than the previous year.

Lord Derby topped the list of winning owners with over £50,000; next being Mr S. B Joel, Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen, Mr. J. B. Joel. the Aga Khan, and Lord Dewar Lord Derby was also at the head of breeders, Lord Dewar and Sir John Robinson coming next Frank Butters was first of winning trainers, with F. Darling second. G. Richards heads the winning jockeys with considerably over 100 winners, with F. Fox second. Phalaris was the chief of the sires, and Fairway the chief winning horse with £28,067.

CRICKET IN 1928.

Thanks to a fine summer the cricket matches in the County Championship pursued their normal course and Lancashire for the third time in succession were at the head of the competition with Kent second and Notts third This year the position of the competing counties will not be reckoned by percentages but on the simple League football method of home and away matches.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE, 1928.

County	Played	Won	Lost	Won on 1st Innings	Lost on 1st Innings	Possible Points	Points Obtained	Percentage.
Lancashire (1)	30	15	0	9	3	240	186	77 50
Kent (4)	30	15	5	8	1	240	167	69 58
Notts (2)	31	13	3	9	5	248	168	67 56
Yorkshire (3)	26	8	0	8	7	208	137	65 86
Gloucester (12)	28	9	6	9	0	224	133	59 37
Surrey (6)	25	5	3	10	0	200	112	56 00
Sussex (10)	30	12	8	4	6	240	134	55 83
Middlesex (9)	24	6	5	7	5	192	102	53 17
Leicester (7)	28	6	4	6	11	224	115	51 33
Derbyshire (5)	25	6	6	4	7	200	97	48 50
Warwick (11)	28	3	6	10	7	224	103	45 98
Hampshire (13)	28	5	7	5	11	224	98	43 75
Northants (16)	28	7	13	3	5	224	86	38 37
Somerset (14)	23	4	11	3	5	184	62	33 69
Glamorgan (15)	24	2	9	1	10	192	59	30 72
Essex (8)	28	2	13	5	6	224	67	29 91
Worcester (17)	30	0	19	2	8	240	38	15 83

The figures in parentheses indicate the positions of the counties at the close of the previous season.

No result (less than six hours' play) —Surrey v Glamorgan, Surrey v Essex, Derbyshire v Somerset, Yorkshire v. Sussex, Surrey v Sussex; Essex v Notts; Yorkshire v Glamorgan.

Berkshire won the Minor Counties Championship, defeating Lancashire II

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS.

Highest individual scores, A E Stoddart, 485, for Hampstead v Stoics, 1886, in first class cricket in England A C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire v Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1896; in Australia, W. H Ponsford, 437, for Victoria v Queensland in 1928

Highest totals —In England, Yorkshire, 887, v Warwickshire, 1896 In Australia, at Melbourne, Victoria, 1,107, v New South Wales, Dec. 28, 1926

Record win —Victoria beat New South Wales by innings and 656 runs, Dec. 29, 1926

Smallest totals —Oxford University (one man absent), 12, v M.C.C at Oxford, May, 1877, Northants, 12, v Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Highest Aggregate —1229 was scored by New South Wales v South Australia at Sydney, Jan. 16, 1926 Scores N S. Wales 642 and 593, S. Australia 475 and 219.

Most centuries in one season,—J B Hobbs, 16, next, T Hayward (1906), C. B. Fry (1901) and E. Hendren (1923), 13 centuries each.

Most runs made in 1 year —T Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 in 1900 T. Hayward exceeded 2,000 runs in 10 seasons

C Hallows, of Lancashire completed his 1,000 runs in May, following the example of Mr. W G. Grace, in 1885 and W. R. Hammond in 1927

Hendren, Mead, Woolley, Sutcliffe, and E Tyldesley completed 3,000 runs for the season, thus sharing that honour with K S Ranjitsinhji, R. Abel, C B Fry, and Tom Hayward. Freeman, of Kent, broke Tom Richardson's 33-year-old record of 290 wickets in a season, his figure being 304 wickets. Hobbs was again the batsman of the year, though in the early part of the season he was absent through illness He scored the 256th century of his career, and his average was second highest

During the season a West Indian team toured the country and played 30 first class matches including 3 tests Of these they won 5 lost 12 (including the 3 tests), and drew 13 Of the 6 minor matches they won 2, and drew the other 4. E L G Hoad headed the batting with an average of 36·42, with L N Constantine second, with an average of 34 52 Constantine was the top of the bowling averages with 107 wickets at an average of 22·95 per wicket.

This year a team selected by the M C C is visiting Australia on a tour in which five test matches will be played for the mythical "ashes"

HIGHEST BATTING AVERAGES, 1928.

Batsman	Number of Innings	Total Runs.	Highest Innings	Times Not Out	Average.
D R Jardine	17	1133	193	4	87 15
Hobbs	38	2542	200*	7	82·00
Tyldesley (E)	48	3024	242	10	79·57
Sutcliffe	44	3002	228	5	76·97
Mead	50	3027	180	10	75 67
Hendren	54	3311	209*	7	70 44
Hearne	19	988	223*	4	65 86
Hammond (W R)	48	2895	244	5	65 69
Hallows	46	2645	232	5	64 51
Russell	42	2243	182	7	64 08
Watson	46	2583	300*	4	61 50
Woolley (F E)	59	3352	198	4	61·03
Hardinge	46	2446	263*	5	59 65
Sandham	47	2532	282*	4	58 88
Holmes (Yorks)	43	2220	275	5	58 42
R E S Wyatt	52	2408	177	10	57 33
Ducat	33	1660	208	3	55 33
Dipper	49	2365	188	6	55 00
Leyland	37	1783	247	4	54·03
Whysall	51	2573	166	2	52 51
Iddon	35	1353	184*	9	52 03
Mitchell (Yorks)	31	1320	123	5	50 76
C A Fiddian Green	10	355	93	3	50 71

* Signifies not out

CHIEF BOWLING AVERAGES, 1928.

Bowler.	Overs	Maidens	Runs.	Wickets	Average.
Barnes, S F	97	29	205	20	10·25
Larwood	834 5	204	2003	138	14 51
Freeman (A P)	1976 1	423	5489	304	18 05
Tyldesley (R)	807 5	235	1983	104	19 06
Tate (M W)	1584 2	491	3184	165	19 29
Rhodes	1163 2	403	2258	115	19·63
J C White	1336 3	445	2720	138	19 72
McDonald	1254 1	266	3754	190	19·75
V W C Jupp	1023	192	3348	166	20·15
C S Marriott	418 3	103	1068	53	20·15
E. D Blundell	424 5	119	1154	54	21 33
Staples (S J)	1016	248	3394	110	22 76
Parker	1474 2	470	3002	162	22 23
Astill	1298 1	365	2904	130	22 33
Mercer	1012 4	249	2561	114	22 46
Hopwood	432 5	119	978	43	22 74
Robinson	1201 4	319	2580	113	22·83
Hammond (W R)	720 3	168	1941	84	23·10
Townsend	1269 3	360	2451	104	23 56
Durston	1190·2	330	2852	118	24·16
R P H Utley	515 2	76	1603	66	24 28
Mayer	649 4	164	1724	70	24·48
Voce	558 3	152	1373	56	24·52
Macaulay	1296·4	287	2968	120	24·73

Trotting —Fastest m in America, 2 min. 54½ secs, by Uhlan, 1913 Fastest pacing m, 2 min. 55 secs, Dan Patch, at St Paul, U S A, Sept. 8, 1906 At Lexington (Ky) in Oct., 1922, Peter Manning trotted a mile in 2 min. 56¾ secs, unpaced and without wind shields, which were used in Uhlan's case.

ATHLETICS IN 1928.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Event.	Winner.	Time (M. S.)
100 Yards	W. B. Legg	0 9 9/10
220 Yards	F. W. Wichmann	0 21 7/10
440 Yards	D. G. A. Lowe	0 50
880 Yards	D. G. A. Lowe	1 56 2/5
1 Mile	C. Ellis	4 20 2/5
4 Miles	W. Beavers	19 41 1/5
10 Miles	J. E. Webster	52 16 1/5
2 Miles Walk	A. H. G. Pope	14 4 2/5
7 Miles Walk	C. W. Hyde	55 46 1/5
120 Yards Hurdles	S. J. M. Atkinson	0 14 7/10
440 Yards Hurdles	Lord Burghley	0 54
2 Miles Steeplechase	J. E. Webster	10 44 1/5
440 Yards Relay	S. E. Frankfurt	0 43 1/5
1 Mile Relay	Achilles Club	3 24 1/5

Event	Winner	Dist. (Ft. in.)
High Jump	C. Menard	6 3
Long Jump	H. de Boer	24 2 1/2
Hop Step and Jump	W. Peeters	48 11
Pole Jump	F. J. Kelley	12 7
Weight	G. Brechenmacher	46 6 1/2
Hammer	W. Britton	152 11
Discus	E. Paulus	147 0
Javelin	S. A. Lay	222 9
Tug of War (100 st.)	London Fire Brigade	—
Tug of War (Catch Weight)	London Fire Brigade	—

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

(Official World's Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked *.)

RUNNING

Distance	Time (H. M. S.)	Name	Place	Year
Yards				
100*	0 0 9 3/5	D. J. Kelly	Spokane, U.S.A.	1906
		H. P. Drew	Berkeley, Cal.	1914
		C. W. Paddock	Pasadena, Cal.	1921
		C. Coaffee	Calgary, Canada	1922
		C. Bowman	Lincoln, U.S.A.	1927
100	0 0 9 4/5	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
120	0 0 11 3/5	R. E. Walker	Johannesburg	1908
		H. P. Drew	Rhode Island	1914
130	0 0 12 3/5	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
150	0 0 14 4/5	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19 3/5	W. R. Applegarth	Oval, London	1912
220*	0 0 20 3/5	R. Locke	Lincoln, U.S.A.	1927
220	0 0 21 1/5	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
300*	0 0 30 3/5	B. J. Wefers	New York	1896
300	0 0 30 1/5	G. M. Butler	Stamford Bridge	1926
440 (straight)	0 0 47	M. W. Long	Guttenberg, N.J.	1900
440*	0 0 47 2/5	J. E. Meredith	Cambridge, U.S.A.	1916
440	0 0 48 2/5	W. Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
500	0 0 57 4/5	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600*	0 1 10 2/5	D. G. A. Lowe	Stamford Bridge	1926
880*	0 1 51 3/5	O. Peltzer	Stamford Bridge	1926
1000*	0 2 12 4/5	L. Brown	Philadelphia	1921
		M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
1000	0 2 14 4/5	W. E. Lutyens	Stamford Bridge	1898
1320*	0 3 2 4/5	T. P. Conneff	New York	1895
1320	0 3 5 4/5	A. G. Hill	Manchester	1921
Miles				
1*	0 4 10 2/5	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1923
1	0 4 13 4/5	A. G. Hill	Stamford Bridge	1921
2*	0 9 1 4/5	E. Wide	Berlin	1926
3*	0 14 11 1/5	P. Nurmi	Finland	1923
4	0 19 8 7/10	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
5*	0 24 6 1/5	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
6	0 29 59 2/5	A. Shrubb	Glasgow	1904
10*	0 50 40 3/5	A. Shrubb	Glasgow	1904
15*	1 20 4 2/5	F. Appleby	Stamford Bridge	1902
20*	1 51 54	G. Crossland	Stamford Bridge	1894
25*	2 29 29 2/5	H. Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
30	3 17 36 1/5	J. A. Squires	Balham	1885
40	4 46 54	J. E. Dixon	Birmingham	1884
50	6 13 58	E. W. Lloyd	Stamford Bridge	1913

WALKING.

Distance	Time (H. M. S.)	Name	Place	Year
Miles				
1*	0 6 25 4/5	G. Goulding	Toronto	1910
1	0 6 26	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1904
2*	0 13 11 2/5	G. E. Larner	Manchester	1904
3*	0 20 25 4/5	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1905
4*	0 27 14	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1905
5*	0 36 11 2/5	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
6*	0 43 26 2/5	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
7*	0 50 40 4/5	G. Goulding	New Jersey	1915
7	0 50 50 4/5	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
10*	1 15 57 2/5	G. E. Larner	Stadium, London	1908
15	1 56 41 2/5	R. Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
20	2 49 26	J. Butler	Putney	1897
		H. V. L. Ross	Stamford Bridge	1913
25	3 37 6 1/5	S. C. A. Schofield	Herne Hill	1911
50	7 52 29	J. Butler	Putney	1905
75	11 49 23 2/5	E. C. Horton	Stamford Bridge	1914
100	18 4 10	T. E. Hammond	Stadium, London	1908

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS

Cambridge beat Oxford by 8 events to 3.

National Cross-Country Championship.—Birchfield Harriers—J. E. Webster (Birchfield Harriers) first man home.

International Cross-Country Race.—France, 45 pts., 1; England, 55 pts., 2; Scotland, 104 pts., 3; Wales, 130 pts., 4; Ireland, 179 pts., 5. H. Eckersley (England) first man home.

Marathon Races.—Polytechnic, S. Ferris, R.A.F. (2*h.* 41*m.* 2 3/5*s.*). A.A.A., H. W. Payne (2*h.* 34*m.* 34*s.*)

CROQUET IN 1928.

Championship Open.—Capt. K. H. Coxe.

Men's.—B. G. Klein.

Ladies'.—Mrs. R. J. C. Beaton.

Mixed Doubles.—D. L. G. Joseph and Miss Heap.

Open Doubles.—Miss D. D. Steel and Mrs. de la Mothe.

HOCKEY IN 1927-8.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

Ireland, 3 goals; England, 2.
England, 9 goals; Wales, 0.
England, 12 goals; France, 0.
England, 5 goals; Scotland, 1.
Scotland, 4 goals; Ireland, 2.
Scotland, 2 goals; Wales, 0.
Wales, 3 goals; Ireland, 2.

OTHER RESULTS

Cambridge, 5 goals; Oxford, 1.
R. Navy, 1 goal; Army, 0.
Army, 9 goals; R.A.F., 2.
R. Navy, 1 goal; R.A.F., 0.
Army Hockey Cup Final.—2nd Beds and Herts, 6 goals; 2nd East Lancashire, 0.

WRESTLING.

OLYMPIC TRIAL WINNERS, 1928

CATCH AS CATCH CAN.

Bantam.—H. E. Sansum.
Feather.—H. Angus.
Light.—G. Mackenzie.
Welter.—R. Cook.
Middle Weight.—S. Rabin.
Light Heavy.—B. Rowe.
Heavy.—F. A. Angell.

ETON AND HARROW.

Year	Winner
1920	Eton won by 9 wickets
1921	Eton won by 7 wickets.
1922	Match drawn.
1923	Match drawn
1924	Match drawn
1925	Match drawn
1926	Match drawn.
1927	Match drawn
1928	Eton won by 28 runs.

Totals: Eton 40, Harrow 35, drawn 24.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Official Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked *

RECORDS BY TIME

Event		Distance M	Yds	Name	Place	Year
hrs						
1	* Running	11	1442	J Bouin	Stockholm	1913
	* Walking	8	438	G E Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
2	* Running	20	952	H Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
	* Walking	15	501	R Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
3	* Walking	21	47½	H V L Ross	Stamford Bridge	1913
4	* Walking	26	1593	J Butler	Putney	1905
5	* Walking	33	75	J Butler	Putney	1905
6	* Walking	39	1514	J Butler	Putney	1905
12	* Walking	73	145	E C Horton	Stamford Bridge	1914
24	* Walking	131	580	T E. Hammond	Stadium	1908

*WORLD'S RECORDS—METRIC DISTANCES

Distance Metres	Time M	S	Name	Place	Year
100	0	10⅖	C. W. Paddock	California	1921
200	0	20⅗	R. Locke	Nebraska	1927
300	0	33⅕	C W Paddock	California	1921
400	0	47⅖	J. E Meredith	Harvard, U S A	1916
800	1	51⅗	O Peltzer	Stamford Bridge	1926
1,500	3	51	O Peltzer	Berlin	1926
2,000	5	23⅗	E Purge	Finland	1928
3,000	8	20⅘	P Nurmi	Finland	1926
5,000	14	28⅕	P Nurmi	Finland	1924
10,000	30	6⅕	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924

HURDLE RACING

Over 10 hurdles: height, 120 yds., 3 ft 6 in, 220 yds, 2 ft 6 in, 440 yds, 3 ft

Distance. Yards	Time	Name	Place	Year
120*	0 0 14⅖	E J Thomson	Philadelphia	1920
120	0 0 14 7/10	S J M Atkinson	London	1928
120 2(110m)*	0 0 14⅗	G C W Smith	Amsterdam	1928
220*	0 0 23	C Brookins	Ames Iowa	1924
440*	0 0 52⅗	J Gibson	Lincoln, U S A	1927
	0 0 54	Lord Burghley	London	1928

*RELAY RACING RECORDS

Distance	Time M	S	Name.	Place	Year
440 yards (4×110)	0	41	Newark A C	Lincoln U.S A	1927
880 yards (4×220)	1	27⅗	New York A.C	Pasadena (Cal)	1921
1 mile (4×440 yds)	3	16⅗	American Legion	Philadelphia	1921
2 miles (4×880 yds)	7	42	Georgetown Univ	Philadelphia	1925
4 miles (4×1 mile)	17	21⅘	Univ of Illinois	Chicago	1923

FIELD EVENTS

Event	Distance Ft	Ins	Name	Place	Year
High Jump	* 6	8¼	H M Osborne	Chicago	1924
	6	5	B H Baker	Huddersfield	1921
Long Jump	25	11⅛	E B Hamm	Cambridge, U.S.A	1928
	25	1	E B Hamm	London	1928
Pole Jump	14	0	S W Carr	America	1927
Hop, Step, and Jump	* 50	11¼	A W Winter	Paris	1924
	50	9	W Peters	London	1928
Hammer Throw	*189	6½	P Ryan	New York	1913
Discus Throw	158	4¾	A Taipale	Copenhagen	1913
	*158	1¾	C. Houser	California	1926
Javelin Throw	*229	3	E Pentilla	Viborg	1927
Weight Putting	* 51	9⅝	E Hirschfield	Dusseldorf	1928
	52	0	J Kuck	Amsterdam	1928

BADMINTON IN 1928.

England beat Scotland 8 matches to 1. England beat Ireland 9 matches to 0

CHAMPIONSHIPS

(*Men's Singles*), J F Devlin (*Men's Doubles*), Sir G A. Thomas and F. Hodge; (*Ladies' Singles*), Mrs Tragett; (*Ladies' Doubles*), Mrs Barrett and Miss Elton; (*Mixed Doubles*), A E. Harbot and Mrs Tragett.

FENCING CHAMPIONS IN 1928.

Epée B Childs
Sabres G L G Harry
Foils J Emrys Lloyd
Ladies' Foils Miss B M Butler
University Matches Foils, Oxford 5-4; Sabres, drawn, 2-2 (Match result, Oxford 7-6) Epee, Oxford 14-11

GOLF.

AMATEUR CHAMPION.

1908	E A. Lassen.
1909	R. Maxwell.
1910	J. Ball.
1911	H H Hilton
1912	J. Ball.
1913	H. H Hilton.
1914	J L C Jenkins
1915–19	No competition.
1920	C. J. H Tolley
1921	W I Hunter.
1922	W E Holderness
1923	R H Wethered
1924	E W. Holderness.
1925	Robert Harris.
1926	J. Sweetser (U S.A.).
1927	Dr W. Tweddell.
1928	T. P. Perkins.

OPEN CHAMPION.

1908	J. Braid
1909	J. H Taylor.
1910	J Braid
1911	H Vardon.
1912	E Ray.
1913	J. H. Taylor.
1914	H Vardon.
1915–19	No competition.
1920	George Duncan.
1921	J Hutchison (U.S A.).
1922	W Hagen (U.S.A.).
1923	A G Havers.
1924	W. Hagen (U.S A).
1925	J. Barnes (U.S.A.).
1926	R T. Jones (U.S.A)
1927	R. T Jones (U S A.).
1928	W. Hagen (U S.A.)

PROFESSIONAL WALKING.

Miles	Time H	M	S	Name	Year
1	0	6	22	G Cummings, Manch'ter	1913
2	0	13	14	J. W. Raby, London	1883
3	0	20	21¼	J W. Raby, London	1883
4	0	27	38	J. W. Raby, London	1883
5	0	35	10	J. W. Raby, London	1883
6	0	43	1	J. W. Raby, London	1883
7	0	51	4	J W. Raby, London	1883
10	1	14	45	J. W. Raby, London	1883
20	2	39	57	W. Perkins, London	1877
50	7	54	16	J. Hibberd, London	1888
100	18	8	15	W Howes, London	1880

PROFESSIONAL TIME RECORDS.

RUNNING.

Hours	Distance Mls	Yds	Name	Year.
1	11	1286	H Watkins, Rochdale	1899
2	21	1100	H Holmer, Edinburgh	1911
3	28	300	G. Mason, London	1881
6	50	1200	G. Cartwright, W'tm'ster	1887
12	89	1540	C. Rowell, New York	1882

WALKING

Hours	Distance Mls	Yds	Name	Year.
1	8	302	J. Meagher, New York	1882
2	15	824	W. Perkins, London	1877
3	22	456½	H Thatcher, London	1882
12	70	677	J. Hibberd, Sheffield	1882
24	127	1210	W. Howes, London	1878

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

	ENGLAND v SCOTLAND			COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
	g	t	g t	
1924	England	4	(2d 1—0	Cumberland
1925	Scotland	..	3 0—2 1	Leicestershire.
1926	Scotland	3	(2d 1)2—0 2	Yorkshire
1927	Scot'd	2	(2d 1)4—3 (2p 1	Kent
1928	England	.	2t—0	Yorkshire

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

	ENGLAND v SCOTLAND	
	g	g
Drawn	1	to 1
Scotland	2	to 0
Scotland	1	to 0
England	2	to 1
Scotland	5	to 1

ASSOCIATION CUP.

Newcastle *b* Aston V 2—0
Sheffield U *b* Cardiff C 1—0
Bolton W *b* Manchester C 1—0.
Cardiff *b* Arsenal 1—0
Blackburn R *b* Huddersfield 3—1.

The record attendance for a football match is 127,307, at the International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar 23, 1912 The largest "gate" receipts were £27,776 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, April 28, 1923, between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham, when 126,047 persons passed the turnstiles, besides many who broke in Accurate figures were not recorded, but probably the attendance was over 150,000

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN 1927-28.

Lancashire clubs won the chief honours of Association Football in 1927-28 Blackburn Rovers equalled the record of Aston Villa by winning the English Cup for the sixth time, Everton and Manchester City won the Championship of the First and Second Divisions of the Football League respectively Glasgow Rangers equalled the record of the Celtic by winning the Scottish Cup and and the Championship of the Scottish League.

THE INTERNATIONALS

Wales won the International Championship winning 2 out of 3 matches and drawing 1. Ireland was second with 2 wins and 1 loss, Scotland third with 1 win, 1 loss and 1 drawn, and England last with three losses Results —

Oct 22, 1927, at Belfast, Ireland beat England, 2-0
Feb. 5, 1928, at Glasgow, Ireland beat Scotland, 1-0
Nov. 28, 1927, at Barnsley, Wales beat England, 2-1
Oct. 29, 1927, at Wrexham, Scotland drew with Wales, 2-2.
Feb 4, 1928, at Belfast, Wales beat Ireland, 2-1
Mar 31, at Wembley, Scotland beat England 5-1

In addition England beat France by 5-1 at Paris, and England beat Belgium 3-1, at Antwerp.

In Amateur Internationals, England drew with Ireland at Blackpool, 1-1, England beat Wales at Cardiff, 2-1; and Scotland beat England at Glasgow, 3-2

INTER LEAGUE MATCHES

In Inter-League matches the Football League beat the Scottish League, 6-1, and the Irish League, 9-1 the Scottish League beat the Irish League, 2-1 the Free State League beat the Irish League, 3-1, and the Welch League beat Free State League, 5 1

PRINCIPAL CUP

ENGLISH —Blackburn Rovers beat Huddersfield Town 3-0 at the Imperial Stadium, April 21, 1928
AMATEUR —Leyton beat Cockfield 3-2 at Middlesbrough, April 14, 1928
SCOTTISH —Glasgow Rangers beat Rangers 4-0 at Glasgow, April 14 1928.
IRISH —Willowfield beat Larne 1-0 at Belfast, April 25, 1928
WELCH —Cardiff City beat Bangor City 2-0 at Bangor, May 2, 1928

LEAGUE COMPETITIONS

LEAGUE I —Everton, 53 pts
LEAGUE II —Manchester City, 59 pts
LEAGUE III —(Northern) Bradford, 63 pts , (Southern) Millwall, 65 pts
SCOTTISH —Rangers, 60 pts
IRISH —Belfast Celtic, 45 pts
WELCH —(Northern) Bangor City, 56 pts , (Southern) Newport County 43 pts.
CENTRAL —Stoke City, 55 pts
SOUTHERN —(Western) Bristol City, 43 pts ; (Eastern) Kettering Town, 52 pts.
SOUTHERN AMATEUR —Cambridge Town, 39 pts
LONDON COMBINATION —Arsenal, 62 pts
LONDON.—Epsom Town, 38 pts.
MIDLAND —Gainsborough Town, 65 pts.
ATHENIAN —Sutton United, 43 pts
ISTHMIAN —St. Albans City, 35 pts.
SPARTAN.—Botwell Mission, 46 pts
KENT COUNTY.—Sheppey United, 38 pts.

RUGBY UNION IN 1928.

England won the International Tournament, beating Ireland, Scotland, Wales and France. Ireland was second with 3 wins, whilst Scotland, Wales and France all lost 3 matches Results —

Jan. 2 Paris.—Scotland beat France by 15 pts to 6.
Jan. 21. Swansea.—England beat Wales by 10 pts to 8.
Jan 28. Belfast —Ireland beat France by 22 pts. to 8.
Feb. 4. Edinburgh.—Wales beat Scotland by 11 pts. to 0.
Feb. 11 Dublin —England beat Ireland by 7 pts. to 6
Feb. 25. Twickenham.—England beat France by 18 pts. to 8.
Feb 25. Edinburgh.—Ireland beat Scotland by 13 pts. to 5
Mar 10 Cardiff —Ireland beat Wales by 13 pts to 10
Mar. 17 Twickenham —England beat Scotland by 6 pts. to 0
Apr 9 Paris —France beat Wales by 8 pts to 3

During then tour in the United Kingdom and France in 1927-28, the New South Wales Rugby team (the Waratahs) played 31 matches, won 24, lost 5 and drew 2, scoring 432 pts to 207

In the County Championship, Yorkshire beat Cornwall in the final by 4 tries (22 pts) to 1 goal 1 try (8 pts)

At Twickenham in 1928 Cambridge beat Oxford University by 4 goals 2 tries to 1 goal 3 tries Oxford have won 22 matches, Cambridge 19, and 9 have been drawn

THE RUGBY LEAGUE IN 1927-28.

The touring team of the Rugby League won the two first test matches and retained the "ashes" lost by Australia during the 1922 tour

Swinton headed the League table with a percentage of 79 16, followed by Leeds, Featherstone and Hunslet. In the final Swinton beat Featherstone In the League Challenge Cup final, Swinton beat Warrington In the final of the Yorkshire County Cup, Dewsbury beat Hull by 8 pts. to 2 In the Lancashire County Cup Swinton beat Wigan by 5 pts to 2 Cumberland were at the head of the County Championship England beat Wales by 20 pts. to 12.

In this season Swinton created a cup record for the professional code by winning the Lancashire Challenge Cup, the Lancashire League Cup, the Rugby League Cup, the Northern Rugby League Cup and the Salford Hospital Challenge Cup

AVIATION IN 1928.

The King's Cup.

The King's Cup for 1928 was won for the second time by Capt W. L Hope, whose time during the two days was 20 hrs 24 mins 4 secs, with an average speed of 105·1 m p h Miss Spooner (3rd) was 5 mins 22 secs longer C F Unwin was second at 101 m.p.h., and Capt A H Broad fourth All these finished within 7½ minutes of each other.

The airship Italia, after flying across the North Pole, crashed, and many of the crew were lost, though the leader, General Nobile, and a number of the crew were subsequently saved.

Capt Hinkler, alone in an aeroplane, flew in 15½ days from London to Port Darwin, a total of 10,340 miles The machine was an Avro Avian with a Cirrus engine of 30/80 h p., and the running expenses were estimated at about £50 The previous record of the brothers Smith was 29 days with a 750 h p engine

A westward flight from Ireland to Greenland was made by two Germans and an Irishman, Capt H Kohl, Baron von Hunefeld and Commandant J Fitzmaurice. This is the first time the westward Atlantic flight has been accomplished direct

The Australian explorer, Capt George, and his pilot, Lieut Carl B Elson, crossed in an aeroplane from Alaska, the North Pole to Spitzbergen

An aeroplane flight across the Pacific, from America to Australia in three hops, 7,000 miles, was made by Kingsworth and Ulms.

Lady Heath flew from the Cape to Croydon single-handed in a Moth aeroplane. She was once shot down by a native, but was unhurt.

Sir A. Cobham, accompanied by Lady Cobham, made a survey of African ports and lakes as landing places for sea-planes.

The well known explorer Amundsen, was lost in the neighbourhood of the North Pole in an aeroplane while searching for the lost men of the *Italia*. Neither his remains nor his aeroplane were found.

POLO IN 1928.

Champion Cup.—Hurricanes beat El Gordo
Cicero Cup.—Osmaston beat Royal Horse Guards.
Roehampton Cup.—Hurricanes beat Pilgrims.
Ranelagh Cup.—El Gordo beat Hurricanes
Empire Cup.—England beat All Ireland
Inter-Regimental Cup.—XVII-XXI Lancers beat Queen's Bays.
County Cup.—Rugby beat Toulton
Hunt Cup.—Fernie beat Beaufort
Buenos Aires Cup.—Templeton beat Scopwick.
King's Coronation Cup.—El Gordo beat Hurricanes
Whitney Cup.—Harlequins w o
Verdun Cup.—British beat The Allies
Lords and Commons.—Commons beat Lords, 5—2
Inter Varsity.—Cambridge beat Oxford
Ranelagh Tournament.—El Paloma beat Scopwick
Social Clubs' Cup.—X Hussars beat XVI V Lancers.

BILLIARDS IN 1928.

Joseph Davis, of Chesterfield, won the Professional Billiards Championship of England by defeating the holder, Thomas Newman by 16,000 to 14,874 in the final of 1928 at Thurston's Davis also holds the title of Snooker's Pool Champion W Smith once again refrained from challenging, but now that the rules are again to be changed, he is expected to enter this year's competition

The changes outlined are, (1) the use of composition balls instead of ivory, (2) the holder to play right through the competition each year The Billiards Association and Control Councils have fixed the date for April 1, 1929, at Thurston's Hall, London. Entries close on Jan, 1, 1929 The Professional Snooker Championship will be played at Birmingham, commencing on March 18, 1929. The Amateur Championship in heats of 2,000 up (final, 3,000), will be played at Thurston's, beginning on Friday, Jan 11 The British Empire Championship will be played in Johannesburg, commencing on or about April 15, 1929

The new Amateur Billiards Champion is A Wardle, of Manchester, who beat in the final A W T Good, of London, by 3,000 to 2,189 He beat the previous record of L Steeples by making 5 breaks of over 100 in the final match

W Newman appears to hold the break record in England with a break of 1,231, made under the new rules, but the rules have been so often changed and amended that previous records are no longer of much use, and therefore it is proposed to start afresh Previous freak records will be found in issues of the "Almanack" for the last 20 years W. Lindrum holds the record in Australia with 1415

CHIEF GOLF WINNERS IN 1928.

British Open.—Walter Hagen (U S A.).
British Amateur.—T P, Perkins
British Women Open.—Mlle. Manette le Blanc.
English Lady Champion.—Miss Enid Wilson.
American Open.—J Farrell.
American Amateur.—R. T Jones
American Women.—Miss Glenna Collett
United States Professional.—Leo Diegel.
Irish Open.—E R. Whitcombe.
Irish Amateur.—George S Noon.
British Boys.—Stewart Scheftal (U S.A.),
British Girls.—Miss Diana Fishwick
French Open.—Cyril Tolley
French Women.—Mrs. Molly Gourlay.
Internationals.—(Walker Cup) U SA. beat Gt. Britain, 11 matches to 1

Tournaments.—At Verulam, Abe Mitchell tied with W. H. Davies at 287 "Yorkshire Evening News," £1,050, at Montrose, C. A. Whitcombe (Crews Hill) "News of the World," £1,040, at Stoke Poges, C A. Whitcombe (Crews Hill).

TENNIS IN 1928.

Amateur Championship.—L. Lees
Professional Championship.—P Etchebaster
University Matches.—Singles First Strings, Cambridge (L O Cambridge); Second Strings, Cambridge (C N M. Baker) Doubles· Cambridge (L O Cambridge and C N. M. Baker).
M C.C. Prizes—(*Gold*) E M. Baerlein; (*Silver*) Hon. C N. Bruce.

LAWN TENNIS IN 1928.

THE WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men's Singles.—R Lacoste beat H Cochet (holder) 6—1, 4—5, 6—4, 6—2
Women's Singles.—Miss Helen Wills (holder) beat Senorita de Alvarez 6—2, 6—3
Men's Doubles.—H Cochet and J Brugnon beat G L Patterson and J B Hawkes (Australia) 13—11, 6—4, 6—4
Women's Doubles.—Mrs Watson and Miss P Saunders beat Miss E Harvey and Miss E Bennett 6—2, 6—3.
Mixed Doubles.—P D B Spence (S A) and Miss E Ryan (U S A) beat J Crawford and Miss Akhurst (Australia) 7—5 6—4
All England Plate.—M Sleem (India) beat J B Gilbert (Gt B) 6—3, 6—3

Miss H Wills won Women's Singles of France England, and U S A

Davis Cup.—France beat America in the final

Wightman Cup.—Great Britain beat America 4 rubbers to 3

CYCLING.

N.C U., CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1928.

Mile	Winner.	H	M	S
¼	F H Wyld	0	0	32⅕
1	F H Wyld	0	2	46⅗
5	F H Wyld	0	11	30
25	F H Wyld	1	0	24
50 (paced)	H Grant	1	48	1½
1 (tandem)	J E Sibbit / E H Chambers	0	2	41
2 National Team Pursuit	Derby Racing C C	0	4	6⅗

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1928

1 Kilometre (Amateur) —Falk Hansen (Denmark)
1 Kilometre (Professional) —P Michard (France).
100 Kilometres (track) (Professional) —W Sawall (Germany)
192 Kilometres (Road) (Amateur) —A Grandi (Italy)
192 Kilometres (Road) (Professional) —G. Ronsse (Belgium).

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORDS

(Standing start, motor paced)

KIL.	M	YDS	M	S	
5	3	188	3	1⅕	L Vanderstuyft.
10	6	376	5	23⅘	L Vanderstuyft
20	12	752	10	11	L Vanderstuyft.
50	31	120	24	33⅖	L Vanderstuyft
100	62	240	49	0	L Vanderstuyft.

1 Hour—76 m 504 yds , L Vanderstuyft.
6 Hours—220 m 1410 yds., T Robb
12 Hours—349 m 1447 yds , A E Walters.
24 Hours—634 m 774 yds , A E Walters
Best Official time for 1 mile Flying start 61⅕ secs , W. T Hall

PLACE TO PLACE RECORDS.

London-Brighton and back (106 miles), 4 h 53 m 20 s , F W Southall, 1927

London-Bath and back (212 miles), 11 h 3 m 56 s , C Marshall 1927

London-York (188 miles), 9 h 40 m , J W Rossiter, 1926.

London-Edinburgh (392 miles), 23 h 43 m , R Shirley, 1906

London-Land's End (300 miles), 17 h. 28 m., C F Davey, 1923

Land's End-John o' Groats (900 miles), 2 days 19 h 50 m , H Green, 1908

100 miles Road (Out and Home), J Lauterwasser, 4h. 13m 34⅗s

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year	Winner
1920	E Barry *beat* A Felton (in Australia)
1921	D'A Hadfield *beat* R Arnst (in N Z.).
1922	J Paddon *beat* Hadfield (in N Z).
1923	J Paddon ,, Hadfield in Australia)
1924	J Paddon ,, A Felton (in Australia).
1924	J Paddon ,, Major Goodsell
1925	Major Goodsell *beat* J P. Hannan (N Z)
1925	M. Goodsell *beat* J Paddon (N Z).
1926	M Goodsell ,, Tom Saul
1927	M Goodsell ,, H A Barry (Vancouver)
1928	H. A Barry ,, Major Goodsell

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m	s	Won by
1909	Oxford	19	50	3½ lengths
1910	Oxford ..	20	14	3½ lengths *a*
1911	Oxford	18	29	2½ lengths *g*
1912	Oxford .. .	22	5	6 lengths *h*
1913	Oxford	20	53	¾ of a length.
1914	Cambridge ..	20	23	4½ lengths
1915-19	No race —War			
1920	Cambridge .	21	11	4 lengths
1921	Cambridge	19	45	1 length
1922	Cambridge	19	27	4½ lengths
1923	Oxford ..	20	54	¾ of a length.
1924	Cambridge	18	41	4½ lengths
1925	Cambridge	21	50	30 lengths *b*
1926	Cambridge	19	29	5 lengths
1927	Cambridge	20	14	3 lengths
1928	Cambridge	20	25	10 lengths

a Rowed on a Wednesday, *b* Oxford were waterlogged, *g* Best on record, *h* Race rowed twice owing to both boats sinking on first occasion—the second race was rowed on Monday In 1829 the crews rowed a match at Henley, which Oxford won easily in 14 min 30 secs but the race was not then an annual event

UNIVERSITY CONTESTS.

Boat Race—Oxford 40, Cambridge 39; dead heat in 1877
Cricket—Cambridge 43, Oxford 36, drawn 10
Rugby Football—Oxford 22, Cambridge 19, drawn 9
Association Football—Cambridge 21 Oxford 23, drawn 6
Sports—Cambridge 29, Oxford 25, ties 6

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

Men—Free Style	M.	S	Date
100 yards—J Weissmuller, U S A . .	0	51	Apr 5 1927
100 metres—J Weissmuller, U S A	0	57⅖	Feb 17, 1924
150 yards—J Weissmuller, U.S A ...	1	25⅖	Dec 7, 1925
200 metres—J Weissmuller, U S A.	2	8	Apl 4, 1927
220 yards—J Weissmuller, U S A . .	2	9	Apr. 4, 1927
300 yards—J Weissmuller, U S A . .	3	7⅘	Jun 17, 1927
300 metres—Arne Borg, Sweden . ..	3	33⅖	Oct 11, 1926
400 metres—Arne Borg, Sweden .	4	50⅗	Sept 11, 1925
440 yards—J Weissmuller, U S A ..	4	52	Aug 25, 1927
500 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden. . ..	5	23⅘	Jan 30, 1926
500 metres—Arne Borg Sweden	6	8⅘	Oct 10, 1925
880 yards—J Weissmuller U S A .	10	22⅘	July 25, 1927
1,000 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	12	16⅘	Sept 3, 1924
1,000 metres—Arne Borg, Sweden ...	13	4⅕	Aug 18, 1925
1,500 metres—Arne Borg, Sweden .	19	7⅕	Sept 2, 1927
1 mile—Arne Borg Sweden	21	41 3/10	Aug 12, 1925
Men—Back Stroke			
100 yards—J Weissmuller, U S A ..	1	4⅗	May 27, 1922
100 metres—G Kojac, U S A . . .	1	9	Jun 23 1928
150 yards—G Fissler, U S A .	1	42	Mar 2, 1927
200 metres—W Laufer U S A	2	38⅘	July 13, 1926
220 yards—C A Wyatt U S A.. . .	2	45⅘	July 29, 1926
400 metres—G Kojac, U S A	5	52⅕	July 30, 1927
Men—Breast Stroke			
100 metres—W Spence Canada ..	1	14	Oct 28, 1927
200 yards—W Spence, Canada .	2	31⅘	Mar 19, 1927
200 metres—E Rademacher, Germany	2	48	Mar 11, 1927
220 yards—W Spence, Canada . .	2	48⅘	Apr 10, 1926
400 metres—E Rademacher, Germany	5	50⅕	Mar 11, 1926
500 metres—E Rademacher, Germany	7	40⅖	Apr. 4, 1925
Women—Free Style.			
100 yards—Miss E Lackie, U S A. .. .	1	0 9/10	Mar 3, 1926
100 metres—Miss E Lackie, U S.A. ..	1	10	Jan 28, 1926
150 yards—Miss G Ederle, U S A .	1	45	Oct 7, 1922
220 yards—Miss M Norelius, U S A. .	2	40⅖	Feb. 28, 1926
300 yards—Miss G Ederle, U S A . .	3	58⅘	Sept. 4, 1922
300 metres—Miss H Wainwright U S A	4	19⅖	Feb 9, 1927
400 metres—Miss M Norelius, U S.A.	5	49⅖	Jun 30, 1928
440 yards—Miss M Norelius, U S A.	5	51⅖	Jan 23, 1927
500 yards—Miss M Norelius, U S A .	6	32	Feb 5, 1927
500 metres—Miss M Norelius, U S A .	7	19⅕	Nov 11, 1927
880 yards—Miss M Norelius, U.S.A..	12	17⅘	July 31, 1927
1,000 metres—Miss M Norelius, U S A	13	39⅗	July 28, 1927
1,500 metres—Miss M Norelius, U S A.	23	44⅖	July 28, 1927
1 mile—Miss J. McKim, U.S A... ...	24	49	July 28, 1927
Women—Breast Stroke.			
100 metres—Miss L Muhe, Germany .	1	26 8/10	Jun 9, 1928
200 yards—Miss E King, Gt. Britain .	3	2	Dec 13, 1927
200 metres—Miss L Muhe, Germany	3	12⅕	July 15, 1928
220 yards—Miss A Geraghty, U.S A.	3	16⅖	July 28, 1926
400 metres—Miss H Schrader, Germ	6	46⅖	May 8, 1928
Women—Back Stroke.			
100 yards—Miss S Bauer, U S.A. ...	1	12⅘	Jan 19, 1924
100 metres—Miss DenTurk, Holland.	1	22	July 10, 1927
150 yards—Miss S Bauer, U S A ..	1	58⅕	Apr. 3, 1924
200 metres—Miss S Bauer, U S A. ..	3	3⅘	Feb. 9, 1924
400 metres—Miss S. Bauer, U.S A. .	6	24⅘	Oct 10, 1922

SWIMMING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1928.

	H.	M.	S
100 yards—P C Samson	0	0	54⅘
150 yards, back—J. C Besford	0	1	48⅕
200 yards breast—R Flint	0	2	42⅘
220 yards—J Whiteside	0	2	27⅗
440 yards, Salt Water—P C Samson	0	5	30⅘
500 yards—L Vandeplancke . . .	0	6	18⅖
Half-mile—S W White	0	13	55
Mile—D P Lindsay	0	26	10⅖
Long Distance (5 m 60 yds)—J G Hatfield			
Diving—W G T Burns			
Plunging—E W Parrington			
Club Team— (In abeyance owing to protest.)			

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIPS

100 yards—Miss V Tanner	0	1	6⅕
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss E King . .	0	1	57⅖
200 yards Breast Stroke—Miss E King ..	0	3	10
220 yards—Miss M J Cooper	0	2	46⅗
440 yards—Miss E King . . .	0	6	8⅘
Long Distance—Miss M Hamblen	1	9	58

WATER POLO

England beat Ireland 7—0
County Championship, Final—Lancashire 2 goals, Essex 1
Club Championship—Plaistow 5 goals, Walsall 3

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS

Men	M	S
100 yards—P Samson, U S A	0	54⅘
150 yards—P Samson, U S A	1	29
220 yards—Norman Ross, U S A	2	21⅘
300 yards—Norman Ross, U S A	3	24⅘
440 yards—Arne Borg Sweden	5	18
500 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	6	1
880 yards—H Taylor, Chadderton	11	25⅘
1,000 yards—H E Annison, Hastings .	13	33⅕
Mile—T S Battersby, Southport	24	1⅘
150 yards, Back Stroke—A Rawlinson .	1	48⅖
200 yards, Breast Stroke—E Rademacher . ..	2	29⅘
Plunging—W Taylor, Bootle, 82 ft. 7 ins.		
Women		
100 yards—Miss C M. Jeans, Derby	1	5⅘
150 yards—Miss H M James, Garston . .	1	46⅘
220 yards—Miss M J Cooper, Weston S M ...	2	46⅗
300 yards—Miss M J. Cooper, Hoxton .	3	57⅕
440 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	6	1⅘
500 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston . .	6	57⅘
880 yards—Miss Ethel Mayne, Torquay	13	1⅕
1,000 yards—Miss Ethel Mayne, Torquay	14	47
Mile—Miss Ethel Mayne, Torquay ...	25	46
150 yards, Back Stroke—Miss E King, Southport	1	57⅕
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Miss I Gilbert	3	2⅕
Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand, Liverpool 67ft. 11 in		

CHANNEL SWIMS.

The undernoted records have been examined and confirmed by the Channel Swimming Association, and may be accepted as authentic:—

Date	Swimmer	H	M.
*Aug 24-5, 1875	Capt Matthew Webb	21	45
*Sept. 6 1911	T W Burgess	22	35
*Aug 6, 1923.	H Sullivan	27	5
†Aug. 12, 1923	S. Tiraboschi	16	33
†Sept. 9, 1923.	C. Toth	16	54
†Aug 6, 1926	Miss Gertrude Ederle	14	34
†Aug 28, 1926	Mrs. Corson	15	28
†Aug. 5, 1927.	E. H. Temme	14	29
†Aug 19, 1928.	Ivy Hawke	19	16
†Aug. 28, 1928	Hilda Sharpe	14	58
†Sept. 1, 1928	Helmy	23	40
[*Claims under Consideration*]			
†Aug 30, 1926	H Vierkotter	12	40
†Sept. 10, 1926	G. Michel	11	5
†Sept 17, 1926	N. L Derham	13	50

* England to France. † France to England.

Longest time under water, Georges Pouliquen, 6 mins 29⅘ secs Piscine de la Gare, Paris, Nov. 2 1912.

BOXING IN 1928.

World's Professional Champions (Nov. 1, 1928):—

Fly Weight (8 st)—(Vacant). *Bantam Weight* (8 st 6 lb)—Bud Taylor (U S A) *Feather Weight* (9 st.)—Benny Bass (U S A.). *Light Weight* (9 st. 7 lb.)—Samuel Mandell (U.S A) *Welter Weight* (10 st 7 lb)—Joe Dundee *Light Heavy Weight* (11 st)—T. Loughran *Heavy Weight* (any weight)—(Vacant).

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Recognised by the W A A A.

RUNNING.

Distance	Time M	Time S	Name	Place	Year
50 metres . . .	0	6⅖	Mejzlokovato	Paris .	1922
60 metres.	0	7⅗	{ Mejzlokovato	Paris .	1923
			} Radideau ...	Paris	1926
80 metres ..	0	10	{ Mejzlokovato	Paris .	1922
			{ Radideau	Prague . .	1926
100 yards .	0	11⅕	Radideau .	Paris	1926
100 metres .	0	12⅕	E Robinson .	Amsterdam	1928
220 yards ..	0	25⅘	E W Edwards	London .	1928
250 metres	0	34	E W Edwards	London	1924
440 yards	1	0⅗	{ E W Edwards	Brussels	1924
			{ F C Haynes	London .	1928
500 metres ..	1	29⅘	G Lenoir . ..	Paris .	1922
880 yards ...	2	16⅘	Radke ..	Amsterdam	1928
1,000 metres	3	8⅘	E Trickey ...	London	1924

WALKING

Distance	Time M	Time S	Name	Place	Year
880 yards .	3	54⅕	M F Hegarty	Reading	1927
1 mile	8	27⅖	L Howes . .	London	1928

HURDLES

Distance	Time M	Time S	Name	Place	Year
100 yards	0	13⅗	M Clark . .	London .	1928
120 yards . .	0	17⅘	E Alauze	Paris .. .	1924

FIELD EVENTS.

Event	Distance Ft	Distance Ins	Name.	Place	Year
High Jump ...	5	3	{ M Clark .	London	1928
			{ P Green .	London	1928
Long Jump ..	18	7¼	M A Gunn..	London .	1928
Shot (8 lbs) .	39	2¾	Heublein . ..	Germany .	1928
Javelin	122	10	Hargus . .	Germany	1928
Discus1Kg(2lb 6oz)	129	11⅝	Konopacka	Amsterdam	1928

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year	Nominator.	Winner
1922	Lord Tweedmouth	Guards Brigade
1923	Lord Lonsdale	Latto
1924	Mr Thomas Cook	Cushy Job
1925	Mr H. Pilkington	Pentonville
1926	Mr J Jarvis	Jovial Judge
1927	Mr A Gordon Smith	Golden Seal
1928	Mrs. Sofer Whitburn	White Collar

PROFESSIONAL RUNNING RECORDS.

Yds	Time H	Time M	Time S	Name.	Yr
100	0	0	9⅜	J. Donaldson, S Africa .	1910
120	0	0	11¼	J Donaldson, S. Africa . .	1909
130	0	0	12	J Donaldson, Australia ..	1911
150	0	0	14½	H. Hutchens, Australia .	1882
220	0	0	21⅘	L C McLachlan, N Z ...	1902
250	0	0	25½	H Hutchens, Australia .	1887
300	0	0	30	H Hutchens, Edinburgh	1884
440	0	0	47⅘	B R Day, Australia . ..	1907
880	0	1	53½	F S Hewitt, N Z . .	1871
1,320	0	3	7	W Richards, Manchester..	1866
Miles					
1	0	4	12¾	W G. George, London	1886
2	0	9	11½	W Lang, Manchester ..	1863
3	0	14	18½	G McCrae, Edinburgh	1918
4	0	19	25.	P Cannon, Glasgow. . . .	1888
5	0	24	40	J White, London. . . .	1863
10	0	50	55	G McCrae, Edinburgh ..	1918
20	1	49	29	H Holmer, Edinburgh ..	1911
25	2	22	20	W Kolehmainen, U S A. .	1912
50	5	55	4	G Cartwright, Westminster	1887
100	13	26	30	C Rowell, New York ..	1882

INTER-COUNTY ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS—1928.

440 Yards Relay—Middlesex, 1, Surrey, 2, Kent, 3 44s

480 Yards Hurdles Relay—Middlesex, 1; Surrey, 2, Cambridge, 3 1m 4⅗s

1 Mile Relay—Middlesex, 1, Surrey, 2, Kent, 3 3m. 29⅘s.

2 Miles Relay—Mddx 1, Kent, 2; Cambridge, 3 8m 14⅗s

4 Miles Relay—Middlesex, 1; Kent, 2; Surrey, 3 18m. 34s

3 Miles Team Race—Essex, 1; Middlesex, 2; Herts 3.

3 Miles Walking Team Race—Essex, 1; Middlesex, 2, Surrey, 3

High Jump (aggregate of two)—Middlesex, 1, Surrey, 2; Hants, 3 11ft 2in

Long Jump—Surrey, 1, Sussex 2; Kent, 3 41ft 5in

Pole Jump—Hants, 1; Middlesex, 2, Cambridge, 3. 21ft 4in.

Putting the Weight (aggregate of three)—Kent, 1; Middlesex, 2, Cambridge, 3 108ft. 0½in.

Throwing the Discus—Kent, 1, Bedford, 2; Surrey, 3. 296ft. 6in.

County Placings—Middlesex, 38 pts., 1; Kent and Surrey, 22 pts., tied for second place

HENLEY REGATTA, 1928.

Grand Challenge Cup—Thames R.C. beat First Trinity B.C, 6m. 56s

Ladies' Challenge Plate—Jesus College (Cambs.) beat Selwyn College (Cambs), 7m 6s

Thames Challenge Cup.—Thames R.C. beat Twickenham R.C., 7m 8s

Visitors' Challenge Cup—First Trinity B C. (Cambs) beat Jesus College (Cambs), 7m 54s.

Stewards' Challenge Cup.—Thames R C. beat London R.C, 7m 43s

Wyfold Challenge Cup.—Trinity Hall (Cambs.) beat Vesta R C, 7m 47s

Silver Goblets.—Thames R.C beat Quintin B C, 8m. 57s

Diamond Sculls—J. Wright, jun., Argonaut R C., Canada, beat R T. Lee (Worcester College, Oxford), 8m. 24s

YACHTING IN 1928.

The season of 1928 was most successful, the weather being on the whole suitable. The Clyde and Cowes regattas were carried out without interruption The principal yachts were Sir T Lipton's Shamrock and the King's cutter Britannia Shamrock had her most successful season with 13 first prizes, 7 seconds, and 1 third. Britannia came next with 9 firsts, 5 seconds, and 5 thirds Shamrock, now more than twenty years old, has taken more than 100 flags.

In the international 6 metre yacht race on the Clyde. Great Britain won the British-American Cup by 3 wins to 1. This year's race will be in American waters.

PUNTING IN 1928.

Singles.—J Rowse beat F C Hurst

Doubles—H. R Higginson and T L. Hewett beat J Rowse and F C Hurst

Women.—Miss Joan Arber punted over

Novices—J A. Urquhart beat L R. Booker.

Junior.—J. A. Urquhart beat K. Quick.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1928.

Wingfield Sculls—T D A Collet (Leander).

London Cup.—T. D A Collet (Leander)

Doggett's Coat and Badge—J L Phelps (Putney)

BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP, 1928.

Single Handed—J Wright, Southern Rly., Eastleigh, beat W. Barlow, Bellingham, by 21 to 14.

Pairs—Wellingborough (W. Pendrend and W. J. Mitchell) beat Downhills, Tottenham (W. Thomas and F Euscher), by 31 to 13.

Rink—Luton Town (S. J Tomlin, R Hawkins, W. Plowman and A. J. Tibbett) beat Alnwick (J Parr, J. Gray, J. Buglass and W. E Pitt) by 28 to 10

OLYMPIC GAMES, AMSTERDAM, 1928.

ATHLETICS.

Event	H	M	S
100 metres—P Williams, Canada	0	0	10⅘
200 metres—P Williams, Canada	0	0	21⅘
400 metres—R Barbuti, U S A.	0	0	47⅘
800 metres—D J A Lowe, Great Britain	0	1	51⅘
1,500 metres—H Larva, Finland	0	3	53⅕
5,000 metres—W Ritola, Finland	0	14	38
10,000 metres—P Nurmi, Finland	0	30	18⅘
3,000 metres Steeplechase—T Loukola, Finland	0	9	21⅘
110 metres hurdles—S J M Atkinson, S Africa	0	0	14⅘
400 metres hurdles—Lord Burghley, Gt Britain	0	0	53⅖
400 metres relay (4 × 100 metres)—United States	0	0	41⅕
1 600 metres relay (4 × 400 metres)—United States	0	3	14
Marathon—El Ouafi, France	2	32	57

Event	FT	IN
High Jump—R. W King, U S A.	6	4⅜
Long Jump—E B Hamm, U S A.	25	4¾
Hop, Step and Jump—M Oda, Japan	49	10⅞
Pole Vault—L Barnes, U.S A.	13	9¼
Discus Throw—C Houser, U S A.	155	3
Javelin Throw—E. Lundquist, Sweden	218	6
Hammer Throw—P O'Callaghan, Ireland	168	3¼
Shot Putt—J Kuck, U S A	52	0¾
Decathlon (10 events)—P Yrjola, Finland	8053	129 pts.

ATHLETICS (Women's)

Event	H	M	S
100 metres—E Robinson, U S A.	0	0	12⅕
800 metres—L Radke, Germany	0	2	16⅘
400 metres relay—Canada	0	0	48⅘

Event	FT	IN
High Jump—E Catherwood, Canada	5	2⅝
Discus Throw—H. Konopacka, Poland	129	11⅞

CYCLING.

Event	H	M	S
1,000 metres Scratch—R Beaufrand, France			
1,000 metres Time Trial—Falk Hansen, Denmark	0	1	14⅘
2,000 metres Tandem—Leene and Van Dijk, Holland			
4,000 metres Team Pursuit—Italy			
Road Race (165 kil)—Henri Hansen, Denmark.	4	47	16
Road Race Team Contest—Denmark.			

BOXING.

Fly Weight—A. Kocsis, Hungary.
Bantam—V. Tamagnani, Italy
Feather—L Van Klaveren, Holland.
Light—C Orlandi, Italy
Welter—E. Morgan, New Zealand.
Middle—P. Toscani, Italy
Light Heavy—V Avendano, Argentine
Heavy—A R. Jurado, Argentine.

FENCING

Foils, Individual—L Gaudin, France Team, Italy.
Epee, Individual—L Gaudin, France Team, Italy
Sabre, Individual—Terztyansky, Hungary. Team, Hungary
Ladies' Foils, Individual—Fr. Meyer, Germany.

FOOTBALL

Association, Final—Uruguay beat Argentine 2-1, after a draw

GYMNASTICS

Men's, Individual—G. Miez, Switzerland.
Men's Team—Switzerland.
Ladies' Team—Holland.

HOCKEY (Final).

India beat Holland 3-0.

MODERN PENTATHLON.

Thofelt—Sweden.

ROWING (2,000 metres).

Event	H	M	S
Single Sculls—H R Pearce, Australia	0	7	11
Double Sculls—P V Costello, C. McIlvaine, U.S A.	0	6	51
Pairs—Moeschler and Muller, Germany	0	7	6⅖
Pairs with Cox—Brothers Schoechlin, Switzerland	0	7	42⅘
Fours—First Trinity (Cambridge), Great Britain	0	6	36
Fours with Cox—Italy	0	6	47⅘
Eights—University of California, U S A.	0	6	3⅕

SWIMMING

Event	H	M	S
100 metres (Free style)—J. Weissmuller, U S A	0	0	58⅗
100 metres (Back Stroke)—G. Kojac, U S.A	0	1	8⅕
200 metres (Breast Stroke)—Tsuruta, Japan	0	2	48⅘
400 metres (Free Style)—Zorilla, Argentine	0	5	1⅗
1,500 metres (Free Style)—Arne Borg, Sweden	0	19	51⅘
800 metres relay—United States	0	9	36⅕
High Diving—P Desjardins, U S A			
Springboard Diving—P Desjardins, U S A.			

SWIMMING (Women's)

Event	H	M	S
100 metres (Free Style)—A Osipowitch U S A.	0	1	11
100 metres (Back Stroke)—M. Braun, Holland	0	1	22
200 metres (Breast Stroke)—H Schrader, Germany	0	3	12⅗
400 metres (Free Style)—M Norelius, U S A.	0	5	42⅘
400 metres relay—United States	0	4	47⅗
High Diving—M Pinkston, U S A			
Springboard Diving—H Meany, U S A.			

WATER POLO (Final)

Germany beat Hungary 5-3 after extra time

WEIGHT LIFTING

Feather Weight—Andrysek, Austria
Light—Haas, Austria
Middle—Francois, France
Light Heavy—Nossier, Egypt.
Heavy—Strassberger, Germany

WRESTLING (Catch as Catch Can)

Bantam—Makinen, Finland
Feather—Morrison, U S A
Light—Kapp Esthonia
Welter—Haavisto, Finland
Middle—Kyburz, Switzerland
Light Heavy—Sjoestedt, Sweden
Heavy—Richtoff, Sweden

WRESTLING (Græco-Roman).

Bantam Weight—Leucht, Germany.
Feather Weight—Wali, Esthonia
Light Weight—Keresztes, Hungary.
Middle Weight—Kokkinen, Finland
Light Heavy Weight—Mustapha Egypt.
Heavy Weight—Svensson, Sweden

YACHTING.

6 Metres Class—Norway
8 Metres Class—France
12 ft Dinghies—Sweden

HORSE RIDING

Equestrian Championship, Individual—P. de Mortanges, Holland Team, Holland
Schooling Championship, Individual—Von den Landen, Germany Team, Germany
Obstacle Jumping, Individual—Capt. F Ventura, Czecho-Slovakia. Team, Spain

OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES, ST. MORITZ, 1928.

Event	H	M	S
500 metres—C. Thunberg, Finland, and B. Evenson, Norway, tied	0	0	33⅘
1,500 metres—C. Thunberg, Finland	0	2	21⅕
5,000 metres—J. Ballangrud, Norway	0	8	50⅕
10,000 metres—Cancelled owing to thaw			
50 kilometres, Ski Race—P. E Hedlund, Sweden	4	52	37
18 kilometres, Ski Race—Grottumsbroten, Norway	1	37	1
Bobsleigh Race—United States	0	3	20⅕
Skeleton (Cresta Run)—Jennison Heaton, U.S A	0	18	1⅛

Combined Ski Jumping and Race—Grottumsbroten, Norway
Ski Jumping—Andersen, Norway.
Figure Skating (Men's)—G Grafstroem, Sweden
Figure Skating (Ladies')—Sonia Henie, Norway.
Figure Skating (Pairs)—Mlle. Joly and A. Brunet, France
Ice Hockey (Final)—Canada.

January.

1. Dog licences renewable—Manchester 'Chases (2 days) [days).
4 Lingfield and Haydock Park (2
7 Birmingham 'Chases (2 days)
11 Hurst Park 'Chases (2 days)
14 Derby 'Chases (2 days)
18 Windsor 'Chases (2 days) [ham
19 England v. Wales (R.) at Twickenham
21 Leicester 'Chases (2 days)
23 Kempton Park 'Chases (2 days)
25 Newbury 'Chases (2 days)
28 Nottingham 'Chases (2 days)
29 Third Test Match at Melbourne.
30 Sandown Park 'Chases (2 days)

February.

1. Manchester 'Chases (2 days)—Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends Fourth Test Match at Adelaide
2. Scotland v. Wales (R.) at Swansea
4 Warwick 'Chases (2 days).
6 Gatwick 'Chases (2 days)
8. Lingfield and Haydock (2 days)—Fifth Test Match at Melbourne
9. England v. Ireland (R.) at Twickenham
11. Birmingham 'Chases (2 days)
13 Hurst Park 'Chases (2 days).
15 Newbury 'Chases (2 days)
16 Navy v R.A.F. (R.) at Twickenham.
18. Derby 'Chases (2 days).
20 Windsor 'Chases (2 days).
22 Kempton Park 'Chases (2 days).
23 Wales v. France (R.) at Cardiff
25 Leicester 'Chases (2 days)
26 Plumpton 'Chases (1 day)
27 Lingfield Park 'Chases (2 days).

March.

1 Gatwick 'Chases (2 days)—Wild Bird shooting ends
2 Navy v. Army (R.) at Twickenham
4 Shirley 'Chases (1 day)
5 Cheltenham Hunt (3 days)
8 Hurst Park 'Chases (2 days)
11 Wolverhampton 'Chases (2 days)
14 Sandown Park 'Chases (1 day)
15 Grand Military (2 day)
16. Scotland v England (R) at Edinburgh [(2 days)
18 Lincoln (3 days)—Hawthorn Hill
20 Chelmsford 'Chases (2 day).
21 Liverpool Races (3 days)
22 The Grand National
23 The Boat Race—Army v R.A.F. (R.) at Twickenham — Oxford and Camb Sports
25 Nottingham (2 days)—Wye (1 day)
27 Leicester (2 days)
30 Plumpton and Southwell 'Chases.

April.

1. Kempton (1 day)—Birmingham (2 days)—Newcastle (2 days)—Manchester (2 days)—Wetherby (2 days)—Eridge Hunt (1 day)
3 Catterick Races (2 days)—R.A. Chase, Sandown Park (1 day)
5. Lungfield (2 days).
8 Warwick (2 days).
10 Pontefract (2 days—Monmouth (2 days)—Hawthorn Hill (2 days).
12. Newbury Races (2 days)
15 Edinburgh Races (2 days)—Uttoxeter 'Chases (2 days)—Chelmsford (1 day).
16. Newmarket (3 days)
17 Cheltenham (2 days)
19. Derby (2 days)—Bogside (2 days)
22 Epsom (3 days)—Ayr (2 days)—Quorn Hunt (1 day).
23 Bridgnorth (1 day)
25 Sandown Park Races (2 days)—Ludlow 'Chases (2 days)
26. Stockton Races (2 days)
27 F.A. Cup Final (Wembley)—Sandown Park 'Chases (1 day)
29. Alexandra Park (1 day)—Plumpton (1 day)—Shirley (1 day)
30. Newmarket Races (4 days)—Southwell (1 day)—Hambledon Hunt (1 day).

May.

1 United Hunts, Langfield (1 day)
2 Worcester 'Chases (2 days)
3 Thirsk Races (2 days)
4 Hurst Park and Stratford on Avon (1 day)
6 Market Rasen (1 day)—Pershore (2 days)
7 Chester Races (3 days)—United Border Hunt (2 days)
8 Folkestone (2 days)
10 Kempton and Ripon (2 days)
13 Wye (1 day)—Uttoxeter (2 days)
14 Newmarket Races (3 days)
17 Haydock Park and Ayr (2 days)
18 Southwell and Hexham (1 day)
20 Hurst Park, Redcar, Wolverhampton and Newport (2 days)
22. Manchester (4 days)—Yarmouth (2 days)
23 (to June 8) Royal Tournament, Olympia.
24 Langfield and Cardiff (2 days)
27 Hamilton Park (2 days)—Colwell Park (1 day)
28 York (3 days)—Bath (2 days).
30 Salisbury (2 days)
31. Doncaster (2 days).

June.

1 Windsor (1 day)
4. Epsom Meeting (4 days).
5 The Derby.
7 The Oaks
8 Kempton Park (1 day)
10. Birmingham and Lewes (2 days)
12 Alexandra Day — Newbury and Beverley (2 days)
14 Gatwick and Chepstow (2 days)
18 Ascot Meeting (4 days)
18-22. Aldershot Searchlight Tattoo
19 Royal Hunt Cup.
20 Ascot Gold Cup
20 (to June 29) International Horse Show, Olympia
22 Windsor (1 day)
24 (to July 6) Lawn Tennis Champion ships (Wimbledon)—Folkestone
25 Newcastle (3 days). [(2 days)
26 Brighton (2 days). [days)
28. Sandown and Haydock Park (2

July.

2 Newmarket (4 days)—Carlisle (3 days)
3-5 Aldershot Command and District Horse and Hound Show.
4 Worcester (2 days)
6. Alexandra Park (1 day)
8 Oxf and Camb Cricket Match, Lord's—Nottingham (2 days).
9 Bibury Club (3 days)
12 Eton and Harrow (Lord's)—Lingfield, Chepstow and Hamilton Park (2 days)
15 Ayr (2 days)
16 Newmarket (3 days)
17 Bath and Lanark (2 days)
19 Sandown Park (Eclipse) and Bogside (2 days).
22 Edinburgh and Leicester (2 days)
24 Liverpool (3 days)
26 Hurst Park (2 days) [days)
30 Goodwood (4 days)—Pontefract (3

August.

2. Catterick (2 days)
3 Alexandra Park (1 day)
5 Bank Holiday. Sandown Park (1 day)—Birmingham, Ripon and Newton Abbot (2 days)
6 Brighton (3 days) days)
9 Lewes, Chepstow and Thirsk (2
12. Nottingham & Folkestone (2 days) —Grouse Shooting begins
14 Kempton Park (2 days)
16 Windsor and Redcar (2 days).
19. Wolverhampton (2 days).
20 Stockton (2 days)
21 Bath and Isle of Wight (2 days)
23. Hurst Park and Haydock (2 days)
27 York (3 days)
28 Devon and Exeter (2 days).
30. Gatwick and Bogside (2 days).

September.

1 Partridge shooting begins.
2 Lewes (2 days)
3. Derby (3 days)
4 Plymouth 'Chases (2 days)
6. Manchester and Folkestone (2 days)
9 Folkestone and Shirley (1 day).
10 Doncaster (4 days)
11 Totnes (2 days)
14 Alexandra Park (1 day)
16 Warwick and Edinburgh (2 days).
18 Ayr (3 days)—Yarmouth (2 days).
19 Taunton (2 days).
20 Windsor (2 days)
21 Bogside (1 day)
23 Leicester and Pershore (2 days)
25 York, Gatwick and Monmouth (2 days)
27 Newbury and Lanark (2 days)
28 Market Rasen (1 day).
30. Hamilton Park and Birmingham (2 days)

October.

1 Pheasant shooting begins—Newmarket (4 days)
2 Pontefract (2 days).
4 Thirsk (2 days).
5 Alexandra Park (1 day)
7 Nottingham and Brighton (2 days).
8 United Border Hunts (2 days)
9 Chepstow, Doncaster and Fontwell Park (2 days)
11 Kempton and Haydock (2 days)
14 Uttoxeter (2 days)—Wye (1 day)
15 Newmarket (4 days)
16 Hexham Chases (2 days).
17 Ludlow 'Chases (2 days)
18 Catterick Bridge (2 days)
19 Lingfield Park (1 day)
21 Wolverhampton (2 days)—Chelmsford (1 day)
22 Newcastle (2 days)
23 Sandown Park, Cardiff and Wetherby (2 days)
25 Newbury (2 days).
26 Stockton (2 days)
28 Nottingham (2 days).
29 Newmarket (4 days).
30 Sedgefield (1 day).
31 Worcester (2 days)

November.

1. Fox Hunting begins—Manchester 'Chases (2 days)
2 Alexandra Park (1 day).
4 Lincoln (2 days)—Wolverhampton 'Chases (2 days).
6 Liverpool (4 days)
8 Windsor (2 days)
11 Leicester (2 days) — Chelmsford (2 day)
13. Derby (3 days)—Catterick Bridge (2 days)—Cheltenham (2 days).
15 Chepstow (2 days)
16 Hurst Park (1 day)
18 Warwick (3 days)
21 Manchester (3 days)—Hawthorn Hill (2 days)
23 Lingfield Park (1 day)
25 Birmingham 'Chases (2 days).
27 Newbury 'Chases (2 days)
29 Kempton and Haydock Park (2 days)

December.

2 Leicester 'Chases (2 days)
4 Gatwick 'Chases (2 days)
5 Carlisle 'Chases (1 day).
6 Sandown Park 'Chases (2 days).
9 Nottingham 'Chases (2 days).
10 Plumpton 'Chases (1 day).
11 Windsor 'Chases (2 days).
13 Hurst Park 'Chases (2 days).
16 Derby 'Chases (2 days).
20. Lingfield Park 'Chases (2 days).
26. Boxing Day Kempton Park, Wolverhampton and Sedgefield 'Chases (2 days).
28 Newbury 'Chases (1 day).
30. Newbury 'Chases (1 day).
31 Cheltenham 'Chases (1 day).

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles	Estimated Population.
In Europe	121,512	48,000,000
In Asia	1,824,550	333,000,000
In Africa	4,652,000	50,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	9,000,000
In Central America	8 600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Oceania	3,300,000	8,000,000
Total	13,909,782	450,094,000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Empire occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one half of the Dominions enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions.

ETHNOLOGY.—By far the greater portion of the Empire lies within the temperate zones and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West, East and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern and Central Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1921 was 60,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the British Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the central Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference*.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their nations at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in London in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1917 and 1918 the Conference, which was held concurrently with the sessions of the Imperial War Cabinet, was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Empire as a whole. The constitution of the Conference, which again met in 1923 and 1926, is as follows:—*President*. The Prime Minister of Great Britain, *Chairman* (*in the absence of the President*), The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, *Members*, The other Ministers of Great Britain, the Prime Ministers and other Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India. The Secretariat of the Conference is provided by the Governments represented.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—(1) *Great Britain*.—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King, the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament; and the Judicature.

(2) *The Indian Empire*.—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. The latter is responsible

to, and represents the authority of, Parliament Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor-General and his Executive Council, with a legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 60 members (of whom not more than 20 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 144 members (26 official and the remainder elected)

(3) *Imperial Dominions* —All British Dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a Dominion unless that Dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a Dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the Dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed, by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent Subject to such control the parliament of a self-governing Dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—

(*a*) *Those having Dominion Status.* Where "Dominion Status" is enjoyed the executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature of the Dominion. The Dominions thus governed are Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland Malta, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia have "responsible government," but certain powers are reserved.

(*b*) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, and Mauritius.

(*c*) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands. Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Nigeria, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Trinidad.

(*d*) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Labuan and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(*e*) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the Crown. The protectorates of the British Empire include Kenya, Nyasaland, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda.

(*f*) *Spheres of Influence* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia. In addition to the Spheres of Influence are

(*g*) *Mandatory Spheres*, where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF-SUPPORT —With but few exceptions the British Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure Occasional grants are made by the Central Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, *e g*, the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Central Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the British House of Commons, this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE —The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Central Government Questions affecting general strategical defence are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea, land and air forces. In the Great War of 1914-1918 the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved. The land and air forces of the Dominions are maintained at the expense of the Dominions concerned.

The contribution of the Dominions to *Naval Defence* takes the form of maintenance of their own naval forces and establishments by the governments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Union of South Africa, and of contributions to Imperial Defence by the governments of Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Ceylon and Mauritius. Hong Kong also provided the sum of £120,000 towards the cost of the Singapore base, the site of which was provided by the Straits Settlements The Naval Estimates 1925-26 of Canada provided the sum of $1,400,000; of Australia £3,921,145; of New Zealand £538,325; and of the Union of South Africa £139,893 The naval expenditure of the United Kingdom in 1925-26 was £60,500,000.

THE LEGISLATURE —The Parliament of Great Britain is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs. The Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies is a Cabinet Minister, his active participation in the government of the nations of the Empire decreasing with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (*see* p 241) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. Universities (*see* p 322) and University Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America, and the German Empire. The German scholarships were abolished by Act of Parliament in 1916, and re-allocated to various parts of the British Dominions, while the trustees have from time to time created other scholarships as the funds in their hands permitted. *Rhodes Scholarships* are awarded in each of the United States, in each State or Province of Canada, Australia and South Africa (where there are also scholarships for Rhodesia and for certain towns and schools in Cape Colony), in New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda and Malta. They are of the annual value of £400, and are tenable at any College in Oxford. The normal number of Rhodes scholars in residence together is about 196, of whom 100 come from the British Empire and 96 from America. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees*, P. H. Kerr, C.H. 17, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1. *Oxford Secretary*, F. J. Wylie, M.A., 9, South Parks Road, Oxford.

Statistics issued by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire show that the *total* number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the 1926–27 session was 4,596, of whom 1,054 are from Africa, 824 from America, 1,754 from Asia, 643 from Europe, and 321 from Australasia. The principal figures are: India, Burma, and Ceylon, 1,361; South Africa and Rhodesia, 624; United States, 449; Egypt, 338; Australia, 196; Canada and Newfoundland, 156; West Indies and Bermuda, 129; China, 112; Russia, 73; New Zealand, 123; France, 42; Japan, 86; Switzerland, 39; Rumania, 27; Greece, 20; Netherlands, 43; Denmark, 18; Norway, 19; Spain, 30; Poland, 39.

In 1923 the *Davison Scholarships* to enable 3 Undergraduates from Oxford and 3 from Cambridge to attend the Universities of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, U.S.A., were founded by Mrs. Henry P. Davison of New York, U.S.A. *Secretaries of the Selection Committee*, A. C. Jacobs, Oriel College, Oxford; A. L. Goodhart, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Under *The Commonwealth Fund* (1, East 57th Street, New York, U.S.A.), established in 1918 by Mrs. Stephen Harkness, 20 Fellowships, of the annual value of $3,000 each, are tenable for two years at certain American Universities by British graduate students of either sex, unmarried, and not over 30 years of age.

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. Until the close of the Great War the tariff of the United Kingdom was imposed without distinction on foreign and Imperial merchandise, but recent legislation foreshadows a general change of fiscal policy. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need. Advances so made in 1925–26 included £110,000 to *Nyasaland* in aid of expenses of administration; £19,604 and £380,276 to *Tanganyika* for capital expenditure on revenue-producing undertakings; £100,000 to *Northern Rhodesia* in aid of expenses of administration: in 1926–27 £120,000 to *Nyasaland* (administration), and £42,000 to provide additional capital for the phosphate industry in *Nauru* and *Ocean Islands*; and in 1927–28 £50,000 to *Nyasaland*, £20,000 to *Nauru* and *Ocean Island*, and £30,000 to *Somaliland*.

PRODUCTION.—Canada, India, Australia, and Great Britain are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities. Barley, oats, rice and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated, while more than half the world's output of cocoa was produced in British Dominions. Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in Great Britain exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A.; coal is also abundant in Australia, Canada, India and South Africa. Cotton is extensively grown in India, West Africa, East Africa Sudan, West Indies, and in the tropical parts of Australia, but of the 11,725,521 centals imported in 1921 only 500,000 centals came from British Dominions. In 1921 the imports of chemical and mechanical wood pulp for paper-making amounted to over 590,000 tons, but Canada produced half as much again, her product being largely sent to the United States, while Newfoundland sent 26,838 tons to Great Britain. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced, tin is produced mainly within the Commonwealth (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while 70 per cent. of the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada; it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. Precious stones are found in various parts of the Commonwealth, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India, Trinidad and Canada, and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf.

CAPITAL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—London (England). Population (1921), 4,483,249 (with suburbs, 7,476,168).

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population. 1911.	Population. 1921
England and Monmouthshire (London)	50,874	34,045,290	35,678,530
Wales	7,466	2,025,202	2 206.712
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,760,904	4,882,288
Northern Ireland (Belfast)	32,586	4,390,219	*1.256 322
Irish Free State (Dublin)			*2,972.802
Isle of Man (Douglas)	227	52,016	60,238
Channel Islands	75	96,899	89,614
Navy, Army and Seamen abroad	—	145,729	...
Total	121,633	45.516,259	47,146,506

* Census of 1926.

Births, Marriages and Deaths (Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland).

Year	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1924	865,329	19·3	336,258	15·0	563,891	12·6
1925	842,405	18·7	335,827	14 9	558,132	12·4
1926	825,174	18·2	318,341	14 1	536,411	11·9
1927	777.543	17·1	348,154	15·3	568,665	12·5

Fertility of Marriages.

The relative fertility of different occupations in England and Wales is shown by the following table, which gives the number of children per 1,000 married couples, when the age of the occupied husband is below 55 years These figures are based on the report on the Census of 1921 :—

Teachers	95	Policemen	153
Nonconformist ministers	96	Postmen	159
Church of England ministers	101	Carmen	207
Doctors	103	Dock labourers	231
Authors & Editors	104	Barmen	234
		Miners	258
		General labourers	438

Illegitimate Births.

Country.	Total Births	Illegitimate Births
Belgium (1922)	153,611	9,218
Chile (1921)	147,795	55,144
Denmark (1922)	73,866	7,681
England & Wales (1926)	694,563	29,591
Finland (1921)	82,165	7,803
France (1922)	759,846	65,568
Germany (1921)	1,611,420	173,169
Italy (1922)	1,124,512	49,841
Netherlands (1922)	181,186	3,652
Norway (1921)	64,857	5,018
Scotland (1926)	102,449	7,046
Sweden (1919)	115,193	15,063

Immigration and Emigration.

(1) *From and to Places out of Europe.*

Year	Total Inward.	Total Outward	Destinations of the (British and North Irish) Emigrants: To the British Empire: North America	Australia & N Z.	South Africa	Other Dominions	Total	To other Countries: U.S A	Elsewhere	Total
1923	372,618	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	132,815	77,014	17,814	94,828
1925	241,189	354,923	70,810	55,920	21,144	28,001	107,998	35,990	19,270	55,260
1926	237,379	402,438	42,733	18,151	19,134	25,010	105,028	37,021	18,631	55,652
1927	259,761	414,119	48,982	19,234	19,597	26,120	113,933	39,214	20,577	59,791

(2) *From and to the Continent of Europe.*

Year.	Inward: Channel Ports.	E Coast Ports	Other Ports	Air Stations.	Total	Outward: Channel Ports	E Coast Ports	Other Ports.	Air Stations	Total.
1925	1,027,635	193,712	36,163	11,295	1,268,805	1,010,630	182,464	36,491	9,426	1,239,021
1926	1,036,719	219,744	43,632	12,809	1,312,904	1,018,800	189,032	43,267	12,715	1,263,834
1927	1,044,937	283,751	43,197	15,025	1,386,910	1,001,509	250,815	41,933	13,739	1,307,996

Nationality of Emigrants.—In 1927 British Subjects emigrated from the following parts of the United Kingdom to countries out of Europe :—From *England and Wales*, males 53,525, females 44,583; from *Scotland*, males 22,634, females 20,864; from *Northern Ireland*, males 7,015, females 4,884.

CENSUS POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570 ..	4,160,221	1670 ..	5,773,646
1600 .	4,811,718	1700 .	.6,045,008
1630	5,600,517	1750	6,517,035

The first general *Census* of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801 .	..16,345,646	1871..	. 31,845,379
1811	.18,509,116	1881 . ..	35,241,482
1821. .	21,272,187	1891 .	38 104,975
1831 .	..24,392,485	1901 .	41,976,827
1841 .	.27,036,450	1911 .	45,370,530†
1851	27,724,056	1921 .	.42,767,530§§
1861	.. 29,321,288		

*** The population of Great Britain and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the Great War was officially estimated at 46,089,249 The number of persons to the square mile was in 1921: England and Wales, 649, Scotland, 164, Ireland (1911), 135 6

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND 1801-1921, IRELAND, 1831-1911, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1871-1921 †

	Population			Increase		Families		Inhabited Houses	
England and Wales	Males	Females	Total	Decennial.	Per Cent ‡	Number	Persons in each	Number.	Persons to each
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4 69	1,575,923	5 64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14 00	2,142,147	4 74	1,797,504	5 65
1821	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18 06	2,493,423	4 81	2,088,156	5'75
1831	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15 80	2,911,874	4'77	2,481,544	5 60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14 27	**	**	2,943,945	5'41
1851	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12 65	3,712,290	4 83	3,278,039	5 47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11 90	4,491,524	4 47	3,739,505	5 37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13 21	5,049,016	4 50	4,259,117	5 33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14 36	5,633,192	4 61	4,831,519	5 38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11 65	6,131,001	4'73	5,451,497	5'32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12 17	7,036,868	4 62	6,260,852	5 20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10 89	8,005,290	4'50	7,141,781	5 05
1921.	18,082,220	19,803,022	37,885,242	1,814,750	5 03	—	—	—	—
Scotland									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4 41	294,553	5'46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12 27	402,068	4 49	304,093	5 93
1821	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15'82	447,960	4 66	341,474	6 12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13'04	502,301	4'70	369,393	6 40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10 82	550,428	4 76	502,852	5 21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2 888,742	268,558	10 25	600,098	4'81	370,308	7'80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6'00	678,584	4 51	393,220	7 78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9 72	742,694	4 52	412,185	8'02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11 18	812,712	4 60	739,005	5 05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7 77	876,089	4 59	817,568	4'92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11 09	967,200	4 62	926,914	4 82
1911.	2,308,839	2 452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6 46	1,040,147	4 58	1,013,369	4'70
1921.	2,347,642	2,534,855	4,882,497	121,593	2'55	—	—	1,057,609	4 62
Ireland.									
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5 61	1,249,816	6'21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5 25	1,472,739	5 55	1,328,839	6 15
1851	3,190,030	3,361,755	6,552,385	§1,622,739	§19 85	1,204,319	5'44	1,046,223	6'28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	§753,418	§11 50	1,128,300	5 14	995,156	5'83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	§386,590	§6'67	1,071,494	5 04	961,380	5'63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5.174,836	§237,541	§4'39	995,074	5'20	914,108	5'66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	§470,086	§9'08	932,113	5 05	870,578	5 40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	§245,975	§5'23	910,256	4'90	858,158	5'20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	§68,556	§1 54	910,748	4'82	861,879	5'09
Islands.									
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	—	—	—	23,982	6'02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	§3,378	§2 34	—	—	24,197	5'84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4 66	—	—	25,824	5'72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1'77	—	—	27,770	5'41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	§1,455	§0 96	35,664	4'17	29,220	5'26
1921.	68,585	81,267	149,852	937	0'6	—	—	—	—

† Exclusive of the Navy, Army, and Merchant Seamen Abroad
‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.
** Incorrectly taken. § Decrease. §§ Figures for Great Britain only.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), which secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), securing the liberty of the person; the *Act of Settlement* (1701), providing for the Protestant succession to the throne; the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), the *Parliament Act* (1911), which enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the concurrence of the other chamber, the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920), and the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922.

The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign*.—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right will, however, enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

2. *The Legislature*.—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons.

(*a*) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(*b*) *The House of Commons*.—This body consists of 615 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Practically all persons over 21 years of age are qualified to vote at elections. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400 and travelling facilities over the railways to and from their constituencies.

3. *The Executive*.—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The *Cabinet*, under the presidency of the Prime Minister consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister; Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (*see* page 167). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure, they may be dismissed at any moment.

4. *The Judicature*.—(*a*) *England and Wales*.—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the county are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench at the Assizes. The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, *e.g.*, the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court, those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," *see* p. 246) for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(*b*) *Scotland*.—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (*see* p. 250) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(*c*) *Northern Ireland*.—The higher courts in Northern Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1919) The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia*, the poor law, the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police, the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen), for each City and Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, or Parish Councils with Chairmen.

POLICE

The strength of the Police force was 57,089 in England and Wales (1926), and 6,586 in Scotland (1926) The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police The *City Police* district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p 246). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 13,706 night residents The Force under the Commissioner comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 7 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 125 Sergeants, and 983 Constables, also 19 Constables on private service duty

The *Metropolitan Police* district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about seven and three quarter millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts (*see* p. 247). The Force on Sept 15, 1928, consisted of 35 Superintendents, 665 Inspectors, 2,956 Sergeants, and 16,382 Constables, making a total of 20,038, with 264 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept 15, 1928, was 22,891 The gross expenditure of the Metropolitan Police and Metropolitan Police Courts for the year 1927-28 was £8,100,878 On March 31, 1928, there were 12,949 Police pensioners, and 904 pensioned widows and 415 children.

CRIME.

(1) *Assizes and Quarter Sessions, England and Wales; High Court and Sheriff Courts, Scotland.*

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	For Trial	Convicted	For Trial.	Convicted
1913	12,511	10,165	1,358	1,056
1923	8,126	6,541	1,415	1,170
1924	7,845	6,379	1,188	981
1925	8,139	6,639	1,195	952
1926	7,924	6,350	1,197	995

(2) *Summary Courts.*

Year	England and Wales			Scotland		
	Apprehended	Convicted	Committed	Apprehended	Convicted	Committed
1913	69,265	27,120	12,557	24,726	17,618	287
1923	59,256	22,572	8,182	19,474	14,561	373
1924	59,746	21,495	7,943	19 422	14,695	255
1925	59,993	21,224	8,134	19,787	14,845	263
1926	79,591	33,314	7,919	28,053	21,807	214

DRUNKENNESS.

England and Wales.

Convictions for Drunkenness.

1908	174,277	1918	29,075
1913	188,877	1919	76,988
1914	183 828	1924	79,082
1915	135,811	1925	75,077
1916	84,191	1926	67,026
1917	46,410	1927	65,166

Convictions in County Boroughs.

	1913	1927
London (County)	53,851	23,705
Birkenhead	1,603	155
Birmingham	4,764	2,400
East Ham	327	183
Liverpool	14,894	3,518
Manchester	7,699	3,040

Of the total convictions in 1927 males convicted numbered 54,555 (84 per cent.) and females 10,611 (16 per cent.)

HOUSING PROGRESS.

Great Britain.

Number of New Buildings Assessed to Income Tax for the first time in each year ended April 5.

Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Total
1919-20	8,666	1,070	9,736
1920-21	27,077	3,412	30,489
1921-22	80,820	6,212	87,032
1922-23	137,906	14,407	152,313
1923-24	100,119	10,790	110,909
1924-25	121,895	8,765	130,660
1925-26	173,553	14,506	188,059
1926-27	215,287	19,383	234,670

INFANT MORTALITY.

Country	Birth Rate, per 1,000 population	Deaths under 1 year, per 1,000 Births.
Australia	24 6	57
Belgium	20'5	115
Canada	25'3	79
Denmark	22 9	69
France	20 0	85
Italy	27 3	126
Netherlands	26 6	67
Norway	23'7	56
Prussia	23 9	129
Scotland	23'9	98

THE BETTING TAX.

The amount received by the Board of Customs and Excise for Betting Certificates in the financial year 1926-27 was £207,120, and in 1927-28 £2,625,530.

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure for sixteen years ended March 31, 1929 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1913–14	£198,243,000	£197,493,000
1914–15	226,694,000	560,474,000
1915–16	336,767,000	1,559,158,000
1916–17	573,428,000	2,198,113,000
1917–18	707,235,000	2,696,221,000
1918–19	889,021,000	2,579,301,000
1919–20	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000
1920–21	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000
1921–22	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000
1922–23	914,012,000	812,497,000
1923–24	837,169,000	788,840,000
1924–25	799,436,000	795,777,000
1925–26	812,061,658	826,099,778
1926–27	805,701,000	842,395,000
1927–28	842,824,000	838,585,000
1928–29*	760,322,000	741,581,000

* Budget Estimate

THE BUDGET, 1928–1929.

The Budget of Great Britain for 1928–1929 was introduced on April 24, 1928, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Churchill) The financial year 1927–1928 ended with a realized *surplus* of £4,239,124, in spite of additions to the estimated expenditure, including £3,000,000 for the Shanghai Defence Force, £2,000,000 additional cost of Treasury Bills, £6,000,000 additional interest on Savings Certificates, £3,000,000 loss on Excess Profits Duty, £3,000,000 shortfall on the Betting Tax, £5,000,000 drop in the revenue from Beer, and £2,500,000 of ordinary Supplementary Estimates These additions to expenditure were made good by an excess of £9,500,000 in the yield of Death Duties, £4,500,000 repayments by Kenya and Palestine, together with increases in Miscellaneous Receipts and a saving of £10,500,000 through economies in various Government Departments The balance sheet for the year 1928–1929 also showed a considerable surplus (£14,502,000) when allowance was made for the proposed additions to and remissions of taxation, and a new system of accounting was introduced under which "self-balancing" Revenue and Expenditure are omitted from the totals, thus bringing about an apparent decrease of £78,614,000 in the figures as compared with last year.

Self-Balancing Revenue and Expenditure.

Post Office —Revenue required to meet Post Office expenditure (including £3 328,000 for Pensions), £57,314,000 *Road Fund.* —Motor Vehicle Duties apportioned to Road Fund, £21,300,000.—Total, £78,614,000.

Taxes Imposed or Increased.

Petrol, Benzol, Kerosene, White Spirit, and Turpentine —4*d* per gallon The present horse-power tax unaltered Rebate on heavy oils, *i e*, fuel oils, Diesel oils, and gas oils All oil used in fishing fleets and agricultural tractors and bunker oil tax-free

Petroleum.—Non-recurrent Excise duty of 4*d.* per gallon on stocks of petroleum exceeding 10,000 gallons held on April 25, 1928.

The estimated yield of the new Oil Tax in 1928–29 is £14,000,000, and in a full year £17,800,000, increasing by £1,000,000 a year afterwards.

British Wines —Duty increased from 1*s.* per gallon to 1*s.* 6*d.* from April 25, 1928 (to produce £65,000 in 1928–29 and £70,000 in a full year).

Mechanical Lighters.—Duty of 6*d.* each (to produce £40,000 in 1928–29 and £45,000 in a full year)

Imported Buttons.—33⅓ *ad valorem* duty (to produce £130,000 in 1928–29 and £200,000 in a full year).

Taxes Reduced.

Income Tax —Children's allowances raised from £36 to £60 for first child and from £27 to £50 for other children (to cost £2,100,000 in 1928–29 and £4,500,000 in a full year)

Sugar.—Reduction equivalent to ¼*d* lb retail on imported raw sugar and on home-grown and Empire white and refined sugar (to cost £500,000 in 1928–29 and £520,000 in a full year).

Motor Vehicle Duties —Rebate of 20 per cent. on hackney carriages seating more than eight persons and fitted with pneumatic tyres Rebate of 20 per cent. on goods vehicles exceeding two tons fitted with pneumatic tyres (to cost £400,000 a year).

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1927–1928.

Revenue.

	Budget.	*Actual*
Customs	£112,120,000	£111,620,000
Excise	145,760,000	139,200,000
Motor Vehicle Duties	24,100,000	24,518,000
Estate Duties	67,800,000	77,310,000
Stamps	25,500,000	27,030,000
Land Tax, House Duty, and Mineral Rights Duty	800,000	780,000
Income Tax	247,000,000	250,583,000
Super-Tax	62,000,000	60,600,000
Excess Profits Duty	3,000,000	*nil.*
Corporation Profits Tax	2,700,000	1,780,000
Post Office Services	62,000,000	63,000,000
Crown Lands	1,050,000	1,070,000
From Sundry Loans, &c	23,500,000	23,952,506
Miscellaneous Receipts :—		
Ordinary	30,500,000	30,892,725
Special	27,000,000	30,488,234
Total	£834,830,000	£842,824,465

Expenditure.

	Budget	*Actual.*
National Debt	£370,000,000	£378,816,287
Northern Ireland	5,400,000	5,277,266
Road Fund	19,500,000	19,665,580
Local Taxation	14,300,000	15,369,445
Other Consolidated Fund Services	3,700,000	3,656,763
Navy	58,000,000	58,140,000
Army	41,565,000	44,150,000
Air Force	15,550,000	15,150 000
Civil Services	235,725,000	229,815,000
Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue	12,007,000	11,745,000
Post Office Services	57,643,000	56,800,000
Total	£833,390,000	£838,585,341
Surplus	1,440,000	4,239,124
Total	£834,830,000	£842,824,465

Income Tax Relief.

Mr Churchill gave the following examples of the effects of the new income tax relief on a wage earner with three children, at certain scales of annual income:

£400: Entirely free from tax
£500: Tax more than halved; reduction equivalent to 2s. 9d. in standard rate.
£600: Relief equiv to 1s. 6d in standard rate
£700: " " " 1s 5d. " " "
£800: " " " 1s 2d. " " "
£1,000 " " " 8d " " "

Betting Tax.

No change contemplated until the result of the discussions on the Totalisator was known

Bank and Currency Notes.

A Bill to be introduced for the amalgamation of the Currency Notes (Treasury Notes of £1 and 10s.) and Bank of England Notes, to take effect in 1928.

Relief to Industry.

Rating Relief.—Mr. Churchill introduced his scheme of rating relief with the observation that the present system, dating from the XVIth century, was wholly unsuitable for modern industrial conditions. The chief features of the scheme, which will cost the Exchequer £39,000,000 a year and will not come into operation till October, 1929, are:

(a) All buildings or other property used for the purposes of production by means of manual labour to be relieved of three-quarters of the local rates.

(b) Agricultural land and buildings which already enjoy relief to the extent of three-quarters of the rates to be completely and permanently relieved of all rates, the farmer continuing to pay rates on his residence in the ordinary way.

(c) Full compensation for the loss of revenue to local authorities to be included in a new scheme of grants from the Exchequer.

(d) A similar remission of rates to be granted in the case of railways, canals, harbours, and docks, conditionally upon their making equivalent reductions in their transport charges wherever practicable The main railway companies concerned have accepted the principle of this arrangement

Buildings such as offices and residences are outside the scheme.

(e) The whole of the relief granted to the railway companies—upwards of £4,000,000—is to be passed on in the form of reduced freights. It is proposed that the whole amount of the relief should be concentrated upon the following heavy traffics: one-fifth to agriculture, and the other four-fifths to be concentrated upon coal, coke and patent fuel, mining timber, ironstone, iron ore, manganese ore, and limestone for blast furnaces and steel works.

The rating relief to railways is estimated at £4,000,000, which would mean an eight per cent. reduction on existing traffic The only advantage which the railways will gain will be the increased traffic.

It is claimed that the scheme could be achieved without any marked increase in the rates of any area, the main features being larger areas and lower rates. The necessary main Local Government Bill to be introduced and passed through all its stages by the end of 1928.

Economy.

Mr Churchill stated that the Exchequer had survived an arduous year, largely owing to the continuous economy campaign carried out by the Government, and announced a five-year scheme for a further reduction of 11,000 posts in the Civil Departments There was also a possibility of reductions in the headquarters and offices of the Defence Departments.

Estimated Surplus.

Mr. Churchill estimated that he would have a surplus of £18,741,000 (£4,239,000 from 1927-28 and £14,502,000 from 1928-29). This is.

(1) Available for contingencies.

(2) To be held as a Suspensory Fund to finance the Rating Relief Scheme when it takes effect in October, 1929.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1928-1929.

Revenue.	*Budget.*	*Six Months.*
Surplus from 1927-28	£ 4,239,000	..
Customs	122,067,000	58,950,000
Excise	142,518,000	64,800.000
Motor Vehicle Duties (*Exchequer share*)	4,400,000	1,462,159
Estate Duties	72,000,000	41,750,000
Stamps	28,000,000	12,460,000
Land Tax, House Duty, and Mineral Rights Duty	850,000	160,000
Income Tax	232,000,000	55,231,000
Super-Tax	60,000,000	11,060,000
Excess Profits Duty	1,000,000	..
Corporation Profits Tax	1,500,000	400,000
Post Office Services (*Net*)	8,186,000	4,200,000
Crown Lands	1,100,000	570,000
From Sundry Loans, &c.	27,650,000	14,376,430
Miscellaneous Receipts:—		
Ordinary	13,550,000	4,580,639
Special	40,362,000	9,211,819
Total	£760,322,000	£279,212,047
Self-Balancing Revenue.		
Post Office	£57,314,000	£26,400,000
Motor Vehicle Duties (*Road Fund*)	21,300,000	5,913,841

Expenditure.	*Budget.*	*Six Months.*
National Debt	£304,000,000	£155,661,066
Do., Sinking Fund	65,000,000	29,922,270
Northern Ireland	5,600,000	1,847,083
Local Taxation	14,200,000	3,895,642
Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,600,000	924,050
Navy	57,300,000	
Army	41,050,000	
Air Force	16,250 000	
Civil Services	223,804,000	162,929,303
Tax Collection (Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue)	11,777,000	
Total	£741,581,000	£355,179,414
Surplus	18,741,000	...
Total	£760,322,000	£355,179,414

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (1928-1929).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1928

Articles	Rates of Duty £ s d
Import Duties.	
†Amorphous Carbon Electrodes	33⅓ per cent of value of goods
Antique Articles Any goods (other than wines or spirits) proved to have been manufactured or produced more than 100 years before importation	exempt
†Arc-Lamp Carbons lb	0 1 0
Artificial Silk See "Silk"	
Beer called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, or Berlin White Beer, or other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a similar character, where the worts thereof are, or were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215° 36 gals	20 2 0
Exceeding 1215° 36 gals	23 11 0
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055° 36 gals	5 0 6
Additional duty imposed for a period of 4 years by the Finance Act, 1925 35 gals	0 0 10
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity	
†Buttons	33⅓ per cent of value
Cards, Playing doz packs	0 3 9
†Chicory Raw or kiln-dried cwt	0 13 3
Roasted or ground lb	0 0 2
Chloral Hydrate lb.	0 1 9
Chloroform lb	0 4 4
†Cinematograph Films imported for the purpose of the exhibition of pictures or other optical effects by means of a cinematograph or other similar apparatus.	Per linear foot of the standard width of 1⅜ in
Blank film, on which no picture has been impressed, known as raw film or stock	0 0 0⅓
Positives, i e films containing a picture for exhibition, whether developed or not	0 0 1
Negatives, i.e films containing a photograph, whether developed or not, from which positives can be printed	0 0 5
†Clocks, Watches and the component parts of clocks and watches	33⅓ per cent. of the value
†Cocoa cwt	0 14 0
Husks and Shells cwt.	0 2 0
Preparations of Cocoa, including Confectionery containing Chocolate Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901	
Cocoa Butter lb.	0 0 1½
†Coffee cwt.	0 14 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground lb	0 0 2
Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground, mixed lb	0 0 2
Collodion gal	1 14 11
†Enamelled Hollow Ware	25 per cent of value.

Articles	Rates of Duty £ s d
Ether, Acetic lb	0 2 7
" Butyric gal.	1 1 10
" Sulphuric gal	1 16 6
Ethyl Bromide lb	0 1 5
" Chloride gal	1 1 10
" Iodide gal	0 19 0
†Fruit, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar	
Currants cwt	0 2 0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins cwt	0 7 0
Fruit, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar	
†Gloves	33⅓ per cent of value
Hollow Ware—see "Enamelled Hollow Ware"	
†Hops cwt	4 0 0
Every extract, essence or other similar preparation made from hops	An amount equal to the duty on the quantity of hops used in the manufacture
†Hosiery Latch Needles	33⅓ per cent of value
Hydrocarbon Oils per gal	0 0 4
Rebate of 4*d* gallon on delivery for home consumption of any goods other than light oils	
†Ignition Magnetos and permanent magnets	33⅓ per cent of value
†Impregnated Hose or Stockings for use in manufacture of incandescent mantles lb	0 4 6
†Knives scissors, safety razors, &c	33⅓ per cent of value
†Lace of cotton, silk or other fibre, whether made by hand or machine. Products (not being solid fabrics) of the machines known as the Leaver's lace machine, the lace curtain machine, the lace net machine or the circular lace machine. Embroidery manufactured on net or any fabric which or the main part of which is eliminated before the article reaches its final stage	33⅓ per cent. of the value of the goods
If any goods are proved to be goods brought back into Great Britain or N Ireland after having been exported therefrom for the purpose of undergoing any process out of Great Britain or N Ireland, the value of the goods for the purposes of this section shall be taken to be their value after deducting such amount as is proved to have been the value of the goods at the time of exportation together with freight and insurance outwards	

Articles	Rates of Duty £ s d
†Mantles for incandescent lighting gross	0 6 0
Matches:—	
Containers in which there are not more than 10 matches—	
For every 1,000 such containers	0 6 2
Containers in which there are more than 10 matches, but not more than 20 matches—	
For every 1,000 such containers	0 12 4
Containers in which there are more than 20 matches, but not more than 50 matches—	
For every 144 such containers	0 4 4
In respect of every additional 25 matches, or part of 25 matches, over 50 in a container—	
For every 144 such containers, an additional duty of	0 2 2
Mechanical Lighter or component part except a flint	0 0 6
†Metallic Tungsten ferro tungsten, &c	33⅓ per cent of value
†Molybdenum, &c	
†Motor Cars, including motor bicycles and motor tricycles	33⅓ per cent of the value
Accessories and component parts of motor cars, motor bicycles or motor tricycles	
†Musical Instruments, including gramophones, pianolas and other similar instruments	33⅓ per cent. of the value
Accessories and component parts of musical instruments and records and other means of reproducing music	
Oils—see "Hydrocarbon Oils"	
†Optical Glass, optical instruments and component parts thereof	50 per cent value of goods
Petroleum Oils—see "Hydrocarbon Oils"	
Pottery—Translucent or Vitrified cwt	1 8 0
†Saccharin (including substances of like nature or use) oz	0 3 9
†Scientific Instruments and component parts thereof	33⅓ per cent value of goods
†Silk:	
Cocoons and waste of all kinds—	
Undischarged lb.	0 1 0
Wholly or in part discharged other than noils "	0 3 0
Noils "	0 1 0
Raw—	
Undischarged "	0 3 0
Wholly or in part discharged "	0 4 4
Yarn—	
Undischarged "	0 4 8
Wholly or in part discharged—	
Not being noil yarn "	0 6 8
Noil yarn "	0 1 5

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty. £ s. d
SILK—*continued.*	
Tissues—	
Undischarged .. . „	0 5 3
Wholly or in part discharged—	
Noil tissue .. .. . „	0 1 7
Tissue known as habutai not dyed or painted . .. „	0 6 6
Other tissues . „	0 7 9
†ARTIFICIAL SILK	
Waste .... „	0 1 0
Singles yarn and straw „	0 2 0
Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn .. „	0 3 0
Tissues .... „	0 3 6
Any other articles made wholly or in part of Silk or Artificial Silk	
Where the article is made wholly of silk or artificial silk, or where the value of the silk or artificial silk component exceeds 20 per cent of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article	33⅓ per cent of the value
Where the value of the silk or artificial silk component exceeds 5 per cent, but does not exceed 20 per cent of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article	10 per cent of the value.
Where the value of the silk or artificial silk component does not exceed 5 per cent of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article	2 per cent of the value
†SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol purified so as to be potable, and mixtures and preparations containing spirits :—	
Enumerated Spirits—	
Brandy, Rum proof gal	*3 15 4
Imitation Rum, Geneva proof gal	*3 15 5
Spirits of the above descriptions sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit are, if tested, to be charged as Unenumerated Sweetened Spirits	
Unenumerated Spirits—	
Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) ..proof gal	*3 15 11
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) proof gal	3 15 5
NAPHTHA AND METHYLIC ALCOHOL, purified so as to be potable... ..proof gal	*3 15 5

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty £ s d
SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS—NAPHTHA—*continued*	
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested .proof gal	*3 15 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits —	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal	0 1 6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years, proof gal	0 1 0
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested liquid gal	5 2 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits —	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal	0 2 0
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 1 4
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal	*6 0 0
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits —	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal	0 2 5
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 1 7
* 2s per gallon extra if imported in bottles. Upon payment of the difference between the Full or Preferential duty, as the case may be, on Imported Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Imported Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for use in the manufacture of Medicated Spirits.	

SUGAR, &c

†SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg of polarization, cwt.				0	4 6
Exceds. 76 & not ex	77, cwt			0	4 7 5
,, 77 ,,	78 ,,			0	4 9 3
,, 78 ,,	79 ,,			0	4 11 1
,, 79 ,,	80 ,,			0	5 0 9
,, 80 ,,	81 ,,			0	5 2 7
,, 81 ,,	82 ,,			0	5 4 5
,, 82 ,,	83 ,,			0	5 6 3
,, 83 ,,	84 ,,			0	5 8 1
,, 84 ,,	85 ,,			0	5 10 3
,, 85 ,,	86 ,,			0	6 0 3
,, 86 ,,	87 ,,			0	6 2 3
,, 87 ,,	88 ,,			0	6 4 6
,, 88 ,,	89 ,,			0	6 6 8
,, 89 ,,	90 ,,			0	6 9 5
,, 90 ,,	91 ,,			0	7 0 2
,, 91 ,,	92 ,,			0	7 2 9
,, 92 ,,	93 ,,			0	7 5 6
,, 93 ,,	94 ,,			0	7 8 2
,, 94 ,,	95 ,,			0	7 10 9
,, 95 ,,	96 ,,			0	8 1 6
,, 96 ,,	97 ,,			0	8 4 3
,, 97 ,,	98 ,,			0	8 7 0
,, 98		,,		0	11 8 0
†MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged:					

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty £ s d
MOLASSES—*continued*	
If containing 70 per cent or more of sweetening matter cwt	0 7 5
If containing less than 70 per cent and more than 50 per cent of sweetening matter . .cwt	0 5 4
If containing not more than 50 per cent of sweetening matter . cwt	0 2 7
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.	
†GLUCOSE, Solid . .cwt	0 7 5
Liquid . . . .cwt	0 5 4
ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR ANY OTHER SWEETENING MATTER	
It Spirit has been used in the manufacture of any of the undermentioned Sugar Articles, an additional duty is charged at the rate of ½d per lb., or, if ½d. per lb is not sufficient to cover the Spirit used, at the rate of 1d per lb or such higher rate as analysis may show to be necessary	
†BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter cwt	0 2 7
Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter . . cwt	0 2 7
†CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL cwt	0 8 5
†CARAMEL, Solid . .cwt.	0 11 8
Liquid .... cwt	0 8 5
†CHUTNEY.. . . . cwt	0 5 4
†COCOANUT, Sugared .. .cwt	0 5 4
†CONFECTIONERY :—	
Confectionery Fig . cwt	0 8 5
Lozenges, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 2s 9d per cwt ... . . . cwt	0 3 9
A B Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels or Cases, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods does not exceed 5s 4d per cwt .. cwt.	0 5 4
Other A B Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, Sugared Almonds, &c , on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the sugar or other sweetening matter used does not exceed 8s 5d per cwt .... cwt.	0 8 5
Other Sugared Almonds, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, &c., Caraway Seeds, and Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring cwt.	0 11 8
†FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c , in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit ....cwt.	0 11 8

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty £ s d
†FRUIT *preserved in Sugar* —	
(*a*) *Fruit not liable to duty as such* —	
Tinned or Bottled in *thin* Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 2*s* 6½*d.* per cwt	cwt 0 1 6½
Tinned or Bottled in *thin* syrup in other cases	cwt 0 2 7
Tinned or Bottled in *thick* Syrup	cwt 0 6 10½
Crystallized, Glace, or Metz	cwt 0 11 8
Drained	cwt 0 7 0
Fruit Pulp, in *thin* Syrup	cwt 0 2 7
In *thick* Syrup	cwt 0 8 5
(*b*) *Fruit liable to duty as such* —	
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz, or in pulp, including Jam and Fruit Jellies	cwt 0 11 8
Tinned or Bottled in Syrup	cwt 0 11 8
FRUITS, IMITATION, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 9*s* 7*d* per cwt	cwt. 0 9 7
In all other cases	cwt 0 11 8
†GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugar	cwt 0 8 5
†MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such	cwt 0 8 5
†MARZIPAN	cwt. 0 6 10½
†MILK —	
Condensed, sweetened,	cwt. 0 5 4
Condensed slightly sweetened, if declared by the Importer that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 2*s* 2*d* per cwt.	cwt 0 2 2
†MILK POWDER — If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free
On the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 4*s* 3*d* per cwt.	cwt 0 4 3
In all other cases, including those in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing	cwt 0 9 7
†TAMARINDS, in Syrup	cwt 0 2 7
OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin) Charged under Sec 7, Finance Act, 1902	33⅓ per cent. of value.
†SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, &c.	
†TEA	lb. 0 0 4

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty £ s d
†TOBACCO —	
Upon tobacco unmanufactured, viz —	
Containing 10 lb or more of moisture in every 100 lb weight thereof— Unstripped	lb 0 8 10
Stripped	lb 0 8 10½
Containing less than 10 lb of moisture in every 100 lb weight thereof— Unstripped	lb. 0 9 9½
Stripped	lb 0 9 10
Upon tobacco manufactured, viz —	
Cigars	lb 0 16 10
Cigarettes	lb. 0 13 7
Cavendish or Negrohead	lb 0 12 10
Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond	lb 0 11 2½
Other Manufactured Tobacco	lb 0 11 2½
Snuff containing more than 13 lb of moisture in every 100 lb weight thereof	lb 0 10 7
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb of moisture in every 100 lb weight thereof	lb 0 12 10
WATCHES — *see* Clocks	
†WINE —	
Not exceeding 25° proof spirit	gal 0 3 0
Exceeding 25° and not exceeding 30°	gal 0 5 0
Exceeding 25° and not exceeding 42° and not being wine chargeable with duty at the rate of 5*s* per gal	gal 0 8 0
Every degree or fraction of a degree above 42°, an additional duty	gal 0 8 0
Sparkling, an additional duty	gal 0 12 6
Still, in bottle, an additional duty	gal 0 2 0
†WIRELESS VALVES and similar rectifiers and vacuum tubes	33⅓ per cent of value
†WRAPPING (or packing) paper	26⅔ per cent of value
WROUGHT ENAMELLED HOLLOW WARE — *see* "Enamelled Hollow Ware"	

Customs Drawbacks.

	£ s d
AMORPHOUS CARBON ELECTRODES, ARC-LAMP CARBONS	The amount of duty paid
ARTIFICIAL SILK, *see* Silk	
BEER, Imported and subsequently exported, of an original gravity of 1,055° for every 36 gallons	5 0 3
Additional duty (Finance Act, 1925)	0 0 10
The drawback payable on beer is reduced by an amount equal to the amount of the rebate of duty allowable thereon under the Finance Act, 1923.	
CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, CLOCKS, Watches and component parts	The amount of duty paid.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty £ s. d.
COFFEE, Roasted Coffee exported, not mixed with Chicory or other substance	100 lb. 0 14 0
GLOVES	The amount of duty paid
HOPS shown to have been imported in the packages in which they are being exported	The amount of duty paid
HOSIERY LATCH NEEDLES	The amount of duty paid
HYDROCARBON OILS	The amount of duty paid
IGNITION MAGNETOS, &c	do
IMPREGNATED HOSE OR STOCKINGS	do
KNIVES, &c	do
LACE of cotton silk or other fibre, Products of Lace or's lace machine, &c Embroidery	The amount of duty paid
MANTLES for Incandescent lighting, METALLIC TUNGSTEN, &c	The amount of duty paid
†MOLASSES —	
If containing not more than 50 per cent of sweetening matter and weighing not less than 14 lb to the gallon	cwt 0 2 3
If containing more than 50 per cent but not more than 60 per cent of sweetening matter	cwt 0 3 4½
If containing more than 60 per cent but not more than 70 per cent of sweetening matter	cwt 0 4 6
If containing more than 70 per cent but not more than 80 per cent of sweetening matter	cwt 0 6 2
If containing more than 80 per cent of sweetening matter	cwt 0 7 0
MOLYBDENUM	The amount of duty paid.
MOTOR CARS, &c, and accessories and component parts	The amount of duty paid.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and accessories and component parts, records, &c	
OPTICAL GLASS, &c	The amount of duty paid.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, &c	do
SILK and ARTIFICIAL SILK —	
(*a*) In the case of any of the following articles produced in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from material on which a duty of Customs or Excise has been paid —	
Noil yarn	lb. 0 x 5
Thrown yarn — Not wholly discharged	lb. 0 3 9
Thrown yarn and spun yarn — Wholly discharged	lb. 0 4 x

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty
SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK—*contd*	£ s. d.
Tissue—	
Not wholly discharged lb	0 4 3
Wholly discharged—	
If proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been produced from imported undischarged tissue lb	0 7 9
Tissue known as habutai if dyed or printed in Great Britain or Northern Ireland lb	0 7 9
Noil tissue . . lb	0 1 7
In any other case lb	0 5 6
Waste, dressed or otherwise prepared for spinning—	
Wholly discharged lb	0 3 0
Not wholly discharged lb	0 1 6
Noils .. lb.	0 1 0
Artificial Silk.—	
Singles yarn made from staple fibre or other waste .... . lb	0 0 9
Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn—	
If made from staple fibre or other waste lb	0 0 10
In any other case lb	0 1 7
Tissue made from staple fibre or other waste . . lb.	0 0 11
Tissues proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to be made from other forms of artificial silk .. lb	0 1 9
Waste, prepared for spinning, including tops lb	0 0 6
(2) Goods not previously specified which are made wholly or in part of silk or artificial silk which is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been charged with duty and which are shown to be in such form and state that, if duty had not been paid, they would be liable to the same rate of duty as that at which they or their components have already been charged . .	The amount of duty payable on the same weight of the like goods
(3) In the case of any made up article consisting wholly or partly of Silk or Artificial Silk —	
If exported in the form and state in which it was imported	A sum equal to the amount paid on importation.

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty
SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK—*contd*	
If manufactured in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from silk or artificial silk	A sum equal to the amount payable as drawback in respect of such a quantity of the like silk or artificial silk as has been used in the manufacture of the article

ALTERNATIVE SCALE OF DRAWBACKS IN RESPECT OF ARTIFICIAL SILK

Article	Rates of drawback. In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which a Customs duty was paid	Rates of drawback. In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which an Excise duty was paid
	s d	*s d*
Singles yarn made from staple fibre or other waste lb	1 8	0 7
Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn—		
Made from staple fibre or other waste . lb	1 3	0 8
Made from singles yarn lb	2 3	1 2

ALTERNATIVE SCALE OF DRAWBACKS IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN SILK TISSUES.

Article	Rates of drawback In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which a Customs duty was paid	Rates of drawback In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which an Excise duty was paid
Tissues—	*s d*	*s d.*
Made from staple fibre or other waste . lb	1 4	0 9
Made from singles yarn . . lb	2 4	1 3
Made from imported doubled or twisted thread on which customs duty of 3*s* a lb has been paid .. lb	3 5	

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty
SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK—*contd*	*s d. s d.*
Silk tissues in respect of which drawback under Part II of this Schedule is allowed at the rate of 4*s* 3*d* the pound lb	5 3*a* 4 0*b*
Silk tissues in respect of which drawback under Part II of this Schedule is allowed at the rate of 5*s* 6*d* the pound lb	7 9*a* 4 3*b*

a If made from imported yarn on which a duty of customs was paid

b If made from yarn produced in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from materials on which a duty of customs was paid

SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid —upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, &c . . . . . The amount of duty paid

†TOBACCO upon which Duties have been paid —

	£ s. d.
(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Northern Ireland on being exported, or shipped for use as ships stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse, for use as ships' stores, or exported by parcel post	
Cigars .. . lb	0 10 0½
Cigarettes . lb	0 9 10
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manuf lb.	0 9 6½
Snuff (not being offal Snuff) .. . lb	0 9 3½
(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse, on being exported or deposited —	
In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation, or	
For abandonment in King's Warehouse lb	0 9 0½
WIRELESS VALVES, &c	The amount of duty paid
WRAPPING PAPER	do

EXCISE DUTIES AND LICENCES.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

	£ s. d.
APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. U.K	2 0 0
ARTIFICIAL SILK, Singles, Yarn or Straw (other than yarn produced by spinning from artificial silk waste on which duty has been paid)...Per lb.	0 1 0
ARTIFICIAL SILK WASTE ....Per lb	0 0 6
ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN OR WASTE, Manufacturers of....annual licence	1 0 0
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence	10 0 0
BEER.—For every 36 galls. of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity	5 0 0
Rebate of £1 allowed under Finance Act, 1923, or when the duty payable in respect of 36 galls. is less than £2 4*s*. a rebate equal to the amount by which the duty exceeds £1 4*s*., and so in proportion for any difference in quantity.	

	£	s.	d.
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS (annual):			
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	10	10	0
Brewer of Beer for sale: according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz: not exceeding 100 barrels, £1; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 12s. 0d. for every further 50.			
By a Beginner	1	0	0
Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house *not exceeding* £10	1	5	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	2	10	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence).—			
*For consumption on the premises: a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s 0d to £23 10s 0d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.			
Not to be consumed on premises: from £1 10s. 0d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500			
BETTING DUTY (Nov 1, 1926) —			
On every bet made with a bookmaker a duty at a rate equal to two per centum of the amount paid or offered, or promised to be paid to, or to the order or for the use of, the bookmaker, or in the case of a bet in respect of a horse race made on any ground used for the purpose of a race-course, or on any ground adjacent thereto, on a day on which horse racing takes place thereon, and made with a bookmaker attending at that ground by a person so attending, equal to one per centum of that amount.			
Where a person while attending a meeting at which a sporting event is to be decided makes with a bookmaker so attending a bet on any sporting event of the same kind, the betting duty chargeable in respect of the bet shall be a sum equal to one per centum of the amount paid, or offered or promised to be paid, to or to the order or for the use of the bookmaker.			
Bookmakers' Certificate.—Annual by a person carrying on the business of a bookmaker	10	0	0
Bookmaker's "Entry" Certificate — Annual by a bookmaker in respect of the entry for any betting premises kept or used by him	10	0	0
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell	1	0	0
,, for every pack ... duty	0	0	3
CIDER RETAILER, annual licence:—			
*For consumption on the premises: from £2 5s. 0d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.			
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0
*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q.v.)			
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼lb	0	0	0½
COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal; or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 E 7,c 23)			
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence according to distillation in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10; exceeding 50 000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.			
By a Beginner	10	0	0
ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY. — When the payment for admission, excluding the amount of the duty, does not exceed 6d	no duty		
Exceeds 6d. and does not exceed 7d.	0	0	1
,, 7d ,, ,, 8d	0	0	1½
,, 8d. ,, ,, 1s 1d	0	0	2
,, 1s. 1d. ,, ,, 1s 3d.	0	0	3
,, 1s 3d. ,, ,, 2s. 0d	0	0	4
,, 2s 0d. ,, ,, 3s. 0d.	0	0	6
,, 3s 0d ,, ,, 5s. 0d.	0	0	9
,, 5s 0d. ,, ,, 7s. 6d.	0	1	0
,, 7s 6d. ,, ,, 10s. 6d.	0	1	6
,, 10s. 6d. ,, ,, 15s. 0d	0	2	0
,, 15s., for the first 15s. and for every 5s. or part of 5s over 15s.	0	2	0
	0	0	6
Certain exemptions allowed (Schools, Educational Institutions, &c.)			
GLUCOSE, *Solid* ... the cwt.	0	6	2
Do., *Liquid* ,,	0	4	5
GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture	1	0	0
HAWKER'S Annual Licence (*see* Pedlars)	2	0	0
HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year (annual)	2	0	0
MATCHES —Containers in which there are not more than 10 matches—			
For every 1,000 such containers	0	6	0
Containers in which there are more than 10 matches, but not more than 20 matches—			
For every 1,000 such containers	0	12	0
Containers in which there are more than 20 matches, but not more than 50 matches—			
For every 144 such containers	0	4	2
In respect of every additional 25 matches, or part of 25 matches, over 50 in a container—			
For every 144 such containers, an additional duty of	0	2	1
and so in proportion for any less number of containers.			
Manufacturers' annual licence	1	0	0
MECHANICAL LIGHTER	0	0	6

MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual (Great Britain), for each set of premises £0 5 0

Not exc. 1s.	0 3	Not exc. 20s	0 4 0
,, 2s.6d	0 6	,, 30s	0 6 0
,, 4s	1 0	,, 50s.	1 0 0
,, 10s	2 0	Exceed. 50s.	2 0 0

MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged:—

	£	s.	d.
If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter . . . . Per cwt	0	6	2
If containing less than 70% and more than 50%. . . . . Per cwt.	0	4	5
If containing not more than 50%. Per cwt.	0	2	1
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock.			
MONEYLENDER'S LICENCE —Annual to July 31	15	0	0
OCCASIONAL LICENCES :—			
Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0
Beer or Wine only . .	0	5	0
Tobacco dealers	0	0	4
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold . . . . . Licence for a Year / a day	10	0	0
	2	0	0
PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE	7	10	0
,, trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional	5	15	0
PEDLARS (Police Licence)	0	5	0
PETROLEUM OILS —On Apr 25, 1928 in U K and owned by persons holding more than 10,000 galls . per gall	0	0	4
PLATE : Dealers in, annual licence Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts and under 30 oz silver, in one article	2	6	0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz silver, or upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence	5	15	0
PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises : a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels. (Hotels and Restaurants) : Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge. (Clubs). an Excise Duty of 3d. in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty. Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty.			
RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (Great Britain only) at fares exceeding minimum fares :—			
Urban District traffic	2	0	0
Other traffic	5	0	0
Railway Restaurant Car, ann. licence	1	0	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, under £30 rent	0	10	6
£30 or above	1	1	0
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz. . .	0	3	1
SPIRITS :—			
Home-made, per proof gallon	3	12	6
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits :—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years . . . . . proof gal.	0	1	6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years . . . . . proof gal.	0	1	0
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of	10	10	0
,, retailers of	0	10	0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, *see* PUBLICANS			
Retailers, consumed off premises :—			
Annual value of licensed premises —			
Not exceeding £10	10	0	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20	11	10	0
,, 20 ,, ,, 30	14	0	0
,, 30 ,, ,, 50	15	0	0
,, 50 ,, ,, 75	16	0	0
,, 75 ,, ,, 100	17	10	0
,, 100 ,, ,, 250	19	0	0
,, 250 ,, ,, 500	30	0	0
,, 500	50	0	0
Sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 p.m. on Saturday and 8 a m.on the following Monday (penalty £100).			
STILLS or RETORTS, annual —			
Chemists and others, keeping or using	0	10	0
SUGAR (British) MANUFACTURERS ann	1	0	0
SWEETS (including British Wine) :—			
Sent out from the premises of a maker of sweets for sale . . . . . .gal.	0	1	6
Maker's annual licence	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	5	5	0
Retailers of the same as for Cider			
TABLE WATER (unsweetened) Manufacturer . . . . . ann	0	10	0
TOBACCO, grown in Great Britain :—			
Manufactured in bond . . . .per lb	0	8	7½
Unmanufactured, if containing 10% or more of moisture . . . . . per lb	0	6	7½
Less than 10% moisture . . . per lb	0	7	4½
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland . . .	0	5	0
TOBACCO and Snuff, annual : Dealers in	0	5	3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
40,000 ,, 60,000	15	15	0
60,000 ,, 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 ,, 100,000	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5s and a surcharge on renewal.			
VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual	1	0	0
WINE, annual licences :—			
Dealers (wine only)	10	10	0
*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see only* PUBLICANS) : from £4 10s. od. (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).			
Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off) : from £2 10s. od. (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).			
WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* SWEETS.			

**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*)

LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

	£	s	d.
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
CARRIAGES DRAWN BY HORSES OR MULES —			
(i) With four or more wheels—			
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles :—			
Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with mechan. propelling attachment) not exceeding 8 cwt in weight unladen —			
Bicycles not exc. 200 lb. unladen	1	10	0
Exceeding ,, ,,	3	0	0
Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional	1	0	0
Tricycles	4	0	0
Vehicles (including cycles with mech propelling attachment) not exceeding 5 cwt in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids	0	5	0
Hackney Carriages :—			
Tramcars	0	15	0
Other Vehicles having a seating capacity for—			

	Vehicles fitted entirely with pneumatic tyres. £ s. d.	Other Vehicles £ s. d.
Not more than 4 persons	10 0 0	10 0 0
More than 4 but not more than 8	12 0 0	12 0 0
,, 8 ,, 14	24 0 0	30 0 0
,, 14 ,, 20	36 0 0	45 0 0
,, 20 ,, 26	48 0 0	60 0 0
,, 26 ,, 32	57 12 0	72 0 0
,, 32 ,, 40	67 4 0	84 0 0
,, 40 ,, 48	76 16 0	96 0 0
,, 48 ,, 56	86 8 0	108 0 0
,, 56 ,, 64	96 0 0	120 0 0
,, 64 persons	96 0 0	120 0 0
With an additional duty for each person in excess of 64 persons	1 4 0	1 10 0

Number of persons excludes driver.

Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, &c, not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, &c.	0	5	0
Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, being vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used solely by that person for the haulage of the produce of, or of articles required for the purposes of, the agricultural land which he occupies, and for no other purpose —			
Not exceeding 5 tons unladen	6	0	0
Exceeding 5 tons	10	0	0
Vehicles of the following description, other than any such vehicles in respect of which duty is chargeable under the two preceding paragraphs, that is to say, vehicles which are constructed for haulage solely and not for the purpose of carrying or having super-imposed upon them any load except such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment and which are not used for that purpose :—			
Not exc. 2 tons unladen	21	0	0
Exc 2 tons but not exc. 4 tons	25	0	0
Exc 4 tons but not exc 6 tons	30	0	0
Exc 6 tons but not exc. 7½ tons	35	0	0
Exc 7½ tons but not exc 8 tons	40	0	0
Exc 8 tons but not exc. 10 tons	50	0	0
Exc. 10 tons	60	0	0
Vehicles (including tricycles weighing more than 8 cwt. unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods,—			

	Vehicles fitted entirely with pneumatic tyres £ s. d.	Other Vehicles £ s. d.
Electrically propelled and not exc. 25 cwt. in weight unladen	6 0 0	6 0 0
Exc. 25 cwt. but not exc. 2 tons	13 0 0	13 0 0
Exc. 2 tons but not exc. 3 tons	16 0 0	20 0 0
Exc. 3 tons but not exc. 4 tons	19 4 0	24 0 0
Exc 4 tons but not exc. 5 tons	21 12 0	27 0 0
Exc. 5 tons	24 0 0	30 0 0
If used for drawing a trailer, extra duty	6 0 0	6 0 0

Being vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person following the business of a travelling showman, which are permanently fitted with a living van or some other special type of body or superstructure, forming part of the equipment of his show, and used solely by him for the purpose of his business :—

Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles—*continued.*	Vehicles fitted entirely with pneumatic tyres £ s d	Other Vehicles £ s d
Not exc. 12 cwt in weight unladen	10 0 0	10 0 0
Exc 12 cwt but not exc 1 ton unladen	15 0 0	15 0 0
Exc 1 ton but not exc 2 tons in weight unladen	20 0 0	20 0 0
Exc. 2 tons but not exc. 3 tons in weight unladen	20 0 0	25 0 0
Exc. 3 tons but not exc 4 tons in weight unladen	22 8 0	28 0 0
Exc. 4 tons unladen	24 0 0	30 0 0
Additional in any case if used for drawing a trailer	6 0 0	6 0 0
Being vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used solely by that person for the purpose of, the conveyance of the produce of, or of articles required for the purposes of, the agricultural land which he occupies:—		
Not exc. 12 cwt. in weight unladen	10 0 0	10 0 0
Exc 12 cwt but not exc. 1 ton in weight unladen	15 0 0	15 0 0
Exc. 1 ton but not exc. 2 tons in weight unladen	20 0 0	20 0 0
Exc. 2 tons in weight unladen	20 0 0	25 0 0
Being vehicles other than vehicles chargeable with duty under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph:—		
Not exc. 12 cwt. in weight unladen	10 0 0	10 0 0
Exc 12 cwt. but not exc 1 ton in weight unladen	15 0 0	15 0 0
Exc 1 ton but not exc 1½ tons in weight unladen	20 0 0	20 0 0
Exc 1½ tons but not exc 2 tons in weight unladen	25 0 0	25 0 0
Exc 2 tons but not exc 3 tons in weight unladen	32 0 0	40 0 0
Exc. 3 tons but not exc 4 tons in weight unladen	38 8 0	48 0 0
Exc 4 tons but not exc. 5 tons in weight unladen	43 4 0	54 0 0
Exc. 5 tons in weight unladen	48 0 0	60 0 0
With an additional duty, in any case, if used for drawing a trailer, of	6 0 0	6 0 0
Any vehicles other than those charged above:—		
Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled		6 0 0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.		1 0 0

Fire-engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire-brigade service, ambulances, or road rollers, are exempted.

Vehicles used for no purpose other than the haulage of lifeboats and the conveyance of the necessary gear of the lifeboats which are being hauled, are exempt

DOGS of any kind (annually), Great Britain 0 7 6

Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES, *see* p. 517.

MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE—

Great Britain. Every male servant	0 15 0
*MOTOR DRIVER'S LICENCE	0 5 0

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils

STAMPS, TAXES, DEATH DUTIES, ETC.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6*d*—s 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s 34 (2) Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s 64 Charter parties—ss 49, 50. Lease or tack—s 78: 1, of a dwelling house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £8 per annum, &c. of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £10 Letter of renunciation—s 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vic, c 9, s 9 (3) Notarial Acts—s 90 Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s 99 Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1*d*.—s 80 Receipts—s. 101 (2) Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s 80 Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£ s. d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50 0 0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25 0 0
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25 0 0
As Fellow of College of Physicians	25 0 0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland	1 0 0
As Burgess, on any other ground	3 0 0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30 0 0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland	20 0 0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0 5 0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration	0 2 6
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0 0 6

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	5	0
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s 59)			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert of Registration	10	0	0
ALLOTMENT, *see* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3
Not exc. £10 — 0 0 6 / Not exc £50 — 0 2 6			
„ 20 — 0 1 0 / „ 100 — 0 5 0			
„ 30 — 0 1 6 / „ 200 — 0 10 0			
„ 40 — 0 2 0 / „ 500 — 0 15 0			
Exceeding £500	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES.	0	2	6
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:			
Not exceedg £1 — 5d. / Not exceedg £20 — 2s			
„ £2 — 10d / „ £30 — 3s			
„ £5 — 1s 3d / „ £50 — 5s			
„ £10 — 1s 9d / „ £100 — 8s 6d			
BANKER'S Annual Licence	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	2
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict, c 9, s 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	2
Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days; also PROMISSORY NOTES. Not exc'ding £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
„ 25 „ 50	0	0	6
„ 50 „ 75	0	0	9
„ 75 „ 100	0	1	0
Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
Bills of Exchange, *Foreign* (*i e.*, drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U K: Not exceeding £10	0	0	2
Exc £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
„ 25 „ „ 100	0	0	6
Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]			
BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.			
BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
For securing an annuity:—			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
2 Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6
For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c, but not to exceed	0	5	0
On obtaining letters of administration, &c (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c, but not to exceed	0	10	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share)—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital	1	0	0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7, c 46, s 5)			
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan)—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c, on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict, c. 9, s 8) 2s. in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s 10, Fin Act, 1907).	0	2	6
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years one half only.)			
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0	0	1
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	2
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
Maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0
CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.			
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—			
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6
Exceeds 100 „ 500	0	1	0
„ 500 „ 1,000	0	2	0
„ 1,000 „ 1,500	0	3	0
„ 1,500 „ 2,500	0	4	0
„ 2,500 „ 5,000	0	6	0
„ 5,000 „ 7,500	0	8	0
„ 7,500 „ 10,000	0	10	0
„ 10,000 „ 12,500	0	12	0
„ 12,500 „ 15,000	0	14	0
„ 15,000 „ 17,500	0	16	0
„ 17,500 „ 20,000	0	18	0
„ 20,000	1	0	0
(Special adhesive stamps)			
Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.			
Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.			

	£ s. d.
Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.	
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0 0 6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock	0 15 6
Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0 5 0
Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 124	
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0 1 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0 2 0
,, 10 ,, 15	0 3 0
,, 15 ,, 20	0 4 0
,, 20 ,, 25	0 5 0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0 5 0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0 10 0
Proviso for composition for transfer duty see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, 57 and 58 Vict. c. 30, 10 & 11 Geo. V., c. 18, and 12 & 13 Geo. V., c. 27.	
*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above); where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0 1 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0 2 0
,, 10 ,, 15	0 3 0
,, 15 ,, 20	0 4 0
,, 20 ,, 25	0 5 0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0 5 0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0 10 0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0 10 0
Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c	
COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0 1 0
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0 10 0
CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies, per cent (Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51)	5 0 0

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, sec. 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

	£ s. d.
COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE	
For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.	
For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.	
Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed	0 10 0
DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE.	
DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT	
DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement	0 10 0
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head	0 10 0
DEMISE, *see* LEASE.	
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0 10 0
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed	0 5 0
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES — To hold the office of lecturer, &c.	0 10 0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0 10 0
Licence not otherwise charged	2 0 0
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof	0 1 0

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 30 June, 1925, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.
£100	£1	75,000	£18
500	2	85,000	19
1,000	3	100,000	20
5,000	4	120,000	21
10,000	5	140,000	22
12,500	6	170,000	23
15,000	7	200,000	24
18,000	8	250,000	25
21,000	9	325,000	26
25,000	10	400,000	27
30,000	11	500,000	28
35,000	12	750,000	29
40,000	13	1,000,000	30
45,000	14	1,250,000	32
50,000	15	1,500,000	35
55,000	16	2,000,000	40
65,000	17		

Estate Duty in respect of agricultural property is to be charged in part on agricultural value at the rates set out in the Finance Act, 1919, in lieu of the above rates.

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal

expenditure, excepted Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s and 50s and are exempt from all other death duties

Interest at 4 per cent per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 4 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

	£	s	d
FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:			
In England, in all cases	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others	25	0	0

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue

GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of	0	10	0
HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS			
Under hand	0	0	9
Under seal	0	10	0

(Finance Act, 1907, s 7.)

INCOME TAX — In the £

The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate for the year 1928–29 is .. 0 4 0

Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c.

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant

Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of ¼ part of the assessment in the case of lands, and in the case of houses, where the amount of the assessment—

Does not exceed, £40 . ¼

Exceeds £40, but not £100 . ⅛

Exceeds £100. .... £20 plus ⅛ of amount in excess of £100

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition Five years' average taken.

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value

Schedule B In respect of the Occupation of lands used for the purposes of husbandry only, or mainly for those purposes, on an amount equal to the Annual Value, or, by special request, if made before 5th July (5th August in Scotland) in the case of income-tax year, *on profits* of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D. In the case of all other lands on an amount equal to one-third of the annual value

Schedule C Dividends on Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks &c.)

Schedule D Trades Professions Emoluments from Abroad Interest &c

Schedule E Salaries pensions and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies Corporations, Public Companies &c. .. ..

LIFE INSURANCE.—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife or approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom if not exceeding one sixth of the net personal income, or the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits more than £100 in all

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions.* British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family

DOMINION INCOME TAX.—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX.—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned —

	£	s.	d.
1907–8 and 1908–9	0	1	0
1909–10 to 1913–14	0	1	2
1914–15	0	1	8
1915–1916	0	3	0
1916–17 and 1917–18	0	5	0
1918–19 to 1921–22	0	6	0
1922–1923	0	5	0
1923–24 and 1924–25	0	4	6
1925–26 to 1927–28	0	4	0

SUPER TAX.—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates for the year 1928–29 on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000 :—

	£	s.	d.
In respect of the first £2,000	*Nil.*		
In respect of the excess over £2,000—			
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0	0	9
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0	1	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	1	6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	2	3
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	0
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess	0	3	6
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess	0	4	0
For every £ of the next £5,000 of the excess	0	4	6
For every £ of the next £5,000 of the excess	0	5	0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0	5	6
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0	6	0

The Super Tax will cease after the year 1928–29 (payable January 1, 1929), but the latter the same object will be attained by the new Sur Tax which will in effect be a deferred instalment of Income Tax payable on the January 1 following the end of the Income Tax Year. The first payment of Sur Tax will become due on January 1, 1930

Notes on Income Tax

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration was made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities. The previously existing exemptions abatements, and reliefs were replaced by the various reliefs set out below. In introducing the new system, the Act employed two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax, viz., "assessable income and "taxable income."

"*Assessable Income*" means, in the case of "earned" income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount or the "earned" income allowance mentioned below, and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes

"*Taxable Income*" means that part of the "assessable income" upon which Income Tax is actually charged, that is, the "assessable income" less the various deductions referred to below.

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income Earned Income Allowance—The differentiation in favour of "earned" income is made, not as before 1920 by reducing the rate of tax chargeable upon such income as compared with investment income, but by deducting one-sixth of the "earned" income in order to arrive at the assessable income The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income, but must not exceed £250 for any one individual. The "assessable income" of a taxpayer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned" income

The Finance Act 1925 provided for a special allowance of one-sixth of the total income (from whatever source) of persons of the age of 65 years and upwards whose total income does not exceed £500 This allowance is granted, in the case of a married couple, where *either* the husband *or* his wife, living with him, has attained the age of 65 years at the commencement of the year of assessment, but the *joint total income* must in such a case fall within the prescribed limits Provision is also made for marginal relief, in order to avoid the hardship which would be involved when the total income falls just over the prescribed limit of £500.

Total Exemption—Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £135, or in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225 Where the income is wholly earned, these limits are equivalent to £162 and £270 respectively *See* above

Deduction from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income.—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt, the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the "taxable income *The deductions may be claimed irrespective of the amount of the taxpayer's total income.*

Personal allowance may be claimed of £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225

Wife's Earned Income—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £225 is increased by a sum equal to five-sixths of the amount of such earned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) Housekeeper taking Charge of Children—A deduction of £60 may be claimed under certain conditions, by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (*see* below) is given or in the capacity of a housekeeper or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose If the widower or widow proves that he or she has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c., taking Charge of Children—A deduction of £60 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an *Unmarried Person* who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (*see* below) is given.

Deduction for Children—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years or who, if over that age, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. The deduction allowable is £60 in respect of one child, and £50 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is due. No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which, after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship, bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £60 a year

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives.—A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (*a*) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at

his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, or (*b*) his or his wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not, or (*c*) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity The deduction under (*a*) or (*b*) is conditional, however, upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer, with the substitution of "husband" for "wife" above

Rates of Tax chargeable on the "Taxable Income"—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (*i e*, that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply, *whatever the total amount of the income*. The first £225 of the taxable income is chargeable at half the standard rate of tax, *i e*, for the year ending April 5 1929 at 2s 0d in the £ The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax, *i e*, at 4s 0d in the £

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums —Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph, and calculated at following rates —one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income, and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2 000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000

	£	s.	d.
INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences .. (10s additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number)	5	0	0
INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:			
For any sum not exceeding £10 .	0	0	1
Exc £10, and not exc £25 .. .	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50 .	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000 . ..	0	10	0
POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property .. .	0	0	6
Promise for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict c 42, s 20, and 59 & 60 Vict c. 28, s 13, and 7 Edw 7 c. 13, s 8 (2)			
INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA.			
Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent.	0	0	1
Where the premium exceeds 2s. 6d. per cent. .			
For any Voyage —	£	s	d.
Where the sum insured does not exceed £250 .	0	0	3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500	0	0	6
" £500 " " " £750	0	0	9
" £750 " " " £1,000	0	1	0
" £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500 .	0	0	6
For Time —			
Where the insurance is made for any time —			
(1) Not exceeding 6 months, twice the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage,			
(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage			
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of . . (1 Edw 7, c 7, s 11)	0	0	6
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	100	0	0

INVENTORY DUTY *see* ESTATE DUTY

LAND TAX —The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed) is raised by an equal pound rate the rate of Assessment not to exceed 4s in the £ Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax

* LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, *ad*, for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25 *ad*, of any lands, tenements, &c, at a yearly rent —

Exceeding	Not Exceeding	Not exceeding 35 years	Between 35 years and 100	Exceeding 100 years
£5 ..	£5 ..	0 1 0 ..	0 6 0 ...	0 12 0
£5	10	0 2 0	0 12 0 .	1 4 0
10	15 .	0 3 0 ..	0 18 0 .	1 16 0
15	20	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
20	25	0 5 0 ..	1 10 0	3 0 0
25	50 .	0 10 0	3 0 0 .	6 0 0
50	75	0 15 0 .	4 10 0	9 0 0
75	100	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

100, for £50, or fractional part of £50 0 10 0 .. 3 0 0 .. 6 0 0

Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty

shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or sale consists of rent and that rent exceeds £20 a year

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.—*Also see "Estate Duty"*

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or Share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, *see* note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and on Successions thereto where deceased died before the 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see* above)

£1 per cent

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants . . . . £5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants . . . . .

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants . . . .

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased . . . .

} £10 per cent

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6, 3, 7½, and 11½ respectively

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than £5, 1*d*, £5 and upwards, 6*d*

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz. Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250, Viscount, £200, Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'elire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10

	£	s.	d.
LUNACY ACT, Licence for House . .	0	10	0
LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate	2	0	0
MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—			
(1) Colonial Government Securities, per £100	0	5	0
(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	2	0
(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug. 1885, double the duty on *Mortgage Bond, &c.* (q. v.)			
(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10 . . .	0	4	0
MARKETABLE SECURITIES *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c.* (q. v.)			
MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Wales, and Northern Ireland .	5	0	0
Not special (*see* page 261)	0	10	0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves

Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee]: 1*s.* 0*d* annually for each £1 of rental value.

Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged

	£	s.	d.
MORTGAGE, BOND, &c. not exceeding £10	0	0	3
Not exc. £25	0	0	8
Not exc. £200	0	5	0
,, 50	0	1	3
,, 250	0	6	3
,, 100	0	2	6
,, 300	0	7	6
,, 150	0	3	9
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 . . .	0	2	6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100	0	0	6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100	0	0	6
Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped, for every £100 or fraction of £100, 6*d*, up to a maximum of .	0	10	0
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests)	0	1	0
PASSPORT	0	0	6

PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—

	£	s.	d.
On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification . . .	3	0	0
On notice of desire to have patent sealed	1	0	0

Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—

Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—

5th year	£5	0	0	11th year	11	0	0
6th ,,	6	0	0	12th ,,	12	0	0
7th ,,	7	0	0	13th ,,	13	0	0
8th ,,	8	0	0	14th ,,	14	0	0
9th ,,	9	0	0	15th ,,	15	0	0
10th ,,	10	0	0	16th ,,	16	0	0

Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.

	£	s.	d.
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages		1	0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually		5	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only		1	0
Ditto in any other case		5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting		0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind		10	0
PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of		10	0
PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE.			
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, *see* INCOME TAX.			
PROTEST of any Bill or Exchange— Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note			
In any other case		1	0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards		0	2
Penalty for not stamping	10	0	0
RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances exempted by Sec. 36 Finance Act, 1924.			
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will		10	0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP		0	2
SETTLEMENTS—Any deed whereby any definite sum of stock or security is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner for every £100 or part of £100		5	0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer [secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25		0	3
SHARE WARRANT and stock Certificate to Bearer—			
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., *on issue*, per cent. on nominal value	3	0	0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10		4	0
STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer *see* SHARE WARRANT.			
SUCCESSION DUTIES, *see* LEGACY DUTIES.			
SUPER TAX, *see* INCOME TAX.			
TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.	£	s.	d.
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines		0	6
VALUATION *see* APPRAISEMENT			
VOTING PAPER or PROXY		0	1
WARRANT for Goods		0	3

Deeds Stamped after Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a special rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution :—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY :—
Agreements under hand only, made to the duty of 6*d.*—Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements.—Attested copies,—Within 14 days of *first* execution.
Foreign sea policies within 10 days of arrival in U.K.
Deeds and instruments of all kinds not executed within 30 days after *first* execution.
NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING, IN ADDITION TO DUTY—	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts after 14 days from first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	5
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

GAME AND GUN LICENCES

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes, proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits, persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds by owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land, beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game" a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
GAME LICENCES, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeepers (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0
GUN LICENCES (gun, air gun or pistol)	0	10	0

RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1923-24—1927-28.

Year ended March 31	Beer	Spirits	Licences		Patent Medicines	Table Waters	Entertainments	Matches
			Spirit Retailers	* Other Licences				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1924	76 110 637	45 144,092	3 159,203	1 381,051	1,306,776	694,330	9,284,686	1 785,649
1925	75,825,828	42,824,674	3,446 207	1,439 640	1 323 317	518,104	6,249,344	1,763 217
1926	76.320,021	41,989,706	3 349,109	1.433.311	1 290 007	383 018	5.714,476	1,633,790
1927	78,763 480	37,058,506	3,255,612	1,624,796	1 295,139	369,356	5,729,054	1,455,895
1928	77 800,471	40,568,523	3 393.436	1,679,521	1 249 445	352,848	6,119,978	1,744,489

* *Other Licences* issued in 1926-27 included Auctioneers 7,731, Hawkers, 10,338, Patent Medicine Makers and Venders, 59 732 Pawnbrokers, 3 875, Plate Dealers 18,846 and in 1921-22—Male Servants, 204 240 Armorial Bearings, 40,890 Dogs, 1,033 140 (the last three are now issued in England and Wales at *Post Offices*, and Board of Customs figures are no longer issued).

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1923-24—1927-28.

Year ended March 31	Tea	Cocoa and Coffee	Sugar	Tobacco and Snuff	Wine	Spirits	Matches	Clocks and Watches
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1924	10 730 855	1,660.893	37.126,709	51 980,378	3,368,648	8,892,773	1.335,766	542,577
1925	5,981,033	882 464	20 035,072	51,998 372	3.752,029	8,229,054	1,531,908	
1926	5,790 841	940,412	18.394.615	53,592,435	3,752.760	7,938,059	1 711 182	179,642
1927	5,962 408	960 549	17 429,320	53,945,660	4,335,992	6,494,390	2,127 398	417,355
1928	5 791,485	902.189	17,039,115	58 206,703	4,156 194	6,799,169	2 216,363	559,279

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1929, the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Ireland was *Tea*, 8 42lb ; *Coffee*, 0 82lb., *Cocoa*, 3·79lb, a total of 12 43lb per head In 1840, the figures were. *Tea*, 1 22lb ; *Coffee*, 1 08, *Cocoa*, 0 08lb, a total of 2·38lb.

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March, 1927, 8,246 seizures of smuggled goods were made. Of these, 5,967 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits The quantities seized were 3,592 lb of tobacco and cigars, and 1,614 gallons of spirits 3,726 persons were fined as being concerned in smuggling, and penalties to the amount of £21,276 recovered.

RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, POST OFFICE, &c., 1923-24—1927-28.

Year ended Mar 31	Estate, &c., Duties		Income Tax	Super Tax	Stamps	Post Office Revenue		
	Estate Duty	Legacy and Succession Duty				Postal	Telegraph	Telephone
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1924	49,804,961	7,677,761	271 433,000	61,746,800	21,579,000	32,840,000	5 570,000	13,550,000
1925	50,514,243	8,356,024	275 456,000	62,989,000	22 758.000	34,925,000	5,575,000	16,224,000
1926	52,861,205	8,262 188	259,411,000	68.510,000	24,700,000	35,750,000	5,650,000	15,950,000
1927	59 086,239	8.271,260	234.717,000	65,910,000	24,750,000	35.600,000	5,900,000	17,350 000
1928	68,621,348	8,363,066	250,583,000	60,600,000	27.030,000	38,250,000	6,100,000	18,650,000

ACTUAL INCOME OF TAXPAYERS (for Income Tax Purposes) 1925-6.

Schedule	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Gt. B. & N. Ireland
	£	£	£	£
A (From Ownership) .	203.395.373	17,540,232	2 603,225	223,538,830
B (From Occupation)	24,292,895	3,611,656	273,837	28,178,388
C (From Securities) .	..	.	.	135,143,373
D (From Businesses, &c.)	920,236,135	102,252,885	10,745,054	1,033,284,074
E (From Salaries)	827,578,829	76,612,240	12,054,648	916,245,717
Total	£1,975,503,232	200,017,013	25,676,764	2,336,390,382

EXCESS PROFITS.

Year	Yield
	£
1920-21*	186 255,000
1921-22	30,477 813
1923-24	2,758,238
1924-25	..
1925-26	2,000,000
1926-27	4,583.561
1927-28	.

* To Feb. 12, 1921

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES, 1927-28.

Division.	Gross Receipts
England and Wales..	£23,038,775
Scotland	2,111,413
Total	£25,150,188

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, 1927-28.

Total Tax	£1,966,118
Repayments, &c	176,978
Net Receipts	£1,780,000

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1928-29.

INCREASES OF EXPENDITURE

The increase in our national expenditure per head of the population when compared with the year preceding the Great War, is revealed in a written answer given by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the House of Commons (July 1927). The population for the year 1913-14 included the whole of Ireland and totalled 45,713,000, while for 1926-27 only Northern Ireland was included, the number being 45,227,000. The expenditure under the various heads was:

Service	Per Head 1913-14	1926-27
Consolidated Fund	£0 15 4	£9 5 2
Fighting Services—		
Navy	1 1 4	1 5 6
Army	0 12 5	0 19 3
Air Force	—	0 6 11
Total fighting services	1 13 9	2 11 8
Civil Services	1 3 7	5 6 4
Revenue Departments	0 12 9	1 9 4
Total	£3 6 5	£18 12 6

Under Consolidated Fund services the National Debt rose from 20s 8d to £8 7s 5d, and the Road Fund from 7½d to 7s 8d. With regard to the Civil Service, Education increased from 8s 6½d to £1 2s 11½d; Old Age Pensions and Widows' Pensions from 5s 7½d to 23s 2d; Ministry of Pensions from nothing to £1 8s; and Ministry of Labour and Unemployment Grants and Insurance from 3½d to 7s 11d.

TAXATION PER HEAD

The amount of taxation per head of population in various countries is shown in the following table:—

Country.	Year 1913 or 1913-1914	1925 or 1925-1926
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	3 8 1	9 1 6
Canada	3 8 3	6 19 4
France	3 7 0	8 5 10
Germany	1 10 8	5 6 5
Italy	2 2 8	3 8 9
New Zealand	6 3 0	14 0 9
South Africa	6 15 4	11 17 2
United Kingdom	3 11 4	15 2 8
U.S.A.	1 7 11	6 1 11

The figures for the Union of South Africa are calculated on the basis of the population of European origin only.

The expenditure of the various departments of the State is met from two main sources, (1) supply grants, (2) receipts appropriated in aid. Together these form the *gross* expenditure for the year, the *net* expenditure being the amount raised by taxation for the particular purpose. The actual total expenditure of public departments comprises the supply grants and appropriations in aid combined, as these figures represent the total cash sums placed by Parliament at the disposal of departments. The Estimated Expenditure given below accounts only for the *net* expenditure, after taking credit for receipts appropriated in aid of expenditure.

THE CIVIL ESTIMATES

The Civil Estimates show a reduction of £14,728,048 for the year 1928-29, made up as follows:—

Service	1927-8	1928-9
Civil services	£235,724,458	£223,803,813
Customs and Excise	5,021,685	4,922,000
Inland Revenue	6,985,535	6,855,650
Post Office	57,643,000	57,314,000
Supplementary	2,218,233	—
	£307,622,911	£292,894,863

The Civil Estimates are divided into 10 Classes, as shown below:—

CLASS I: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE	1927-8	1928-9
House of Lords Offices	£55,070	£54,856
House of Commons (incl. payment of Members)	386,042	355,270
Registration of Voters, &c.	207,000	210,000
Various Govt. Offices	830,887	685,853
Government Hospitality	13,000	12,000
Mint, incl. Coinage	150,000	150,000
Secret Service	180,000	180,000
Scotland		
Scottish Office	225,216	285,154
CLASS II: IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN.		
Treasury Office	£212,673	£206,700
Diplomatic and Consular Services	1,073,495	1,044,993
League of Nations	64,300	76,300
Empire Marketing	1,000,000	500,000
Overseas Settlement	1,540,000	1,330,000
Colonial Office and Middle East	1,671,363	1,213,374
Imperial War Graves Commission	546,226	673,038
CLASS III: HOME DEPARTMENT, LAW AND JUSTICE		
Home Office	£435,647	£433,588
Broadmoor	73,020	71,680
Police (E. & W.)	7,056,102	7,132,260
Prisons (E. & W.)	1,003,901	973,969
Reformatories &c. (E. & W.)	258,176	240,071
Scotland.		
Police	840,000	855,000
Prisons	151,253	143,757
Reformatories, &c.	69,243	63,900
Land Court	9,964	9,657
Law Charges and Courts of Law	61,815	100,987
Northern Ireland		
Services	13,614	12,656
Supreme Court	17,712	17,530
Land Purchase Commission	1,988,783	2,048,049
CLASS IV: EDUCATION.		
Board of Education	£41,832,020	£41,215,828
Museums and Galleries	352,712	348,307
Scientific Investigation	204,975	225,085
Universities & Colleges	1,792,800	1,579,400
Scotland		
Public Education	6,247,349	6,103,616
National Galleries	10,420	10,738
National Library	772	475

CLASS V. HEALTH, LABOUR AND INSURANCE

	1927-8	1928-9
Ministry of Health	£19,597,593	£20 774 025
Board of Control	688,532	746,094
Registrar-General's Office	106 033	92,867
Ministry of Labour	11.949,696	11 617.509
Unemployment Grants	1,525 000	1,525,000
Relief of Unemployment	1,200 000	
Old Age Pensions	32.780 000	33,681,000
Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions	4.000,000	4.000,000
Scotland		
Board of Health.	3 307,165	2 867,515

CLASS VI TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Board of Trade	£237,780	£215,775
Mercantile Marine Offices	407 634	388 509
Dept of Overseas Trade	328,962	320 973
Export credits	52 000	90,000
Mines Department	177.017	176,419
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	2.027 236	2 127,519
Beet Sugar Subsidy	5 402,000	4.250 000
Forestry Commission	595,400	485,600
Ministry of Transport	126,480	106,302
Scientific and Industrial Research Dept	451,951	446,220
Scotland		
Board of Agriculture	553.213	450.179
Fishery Board	67,876	65,855

CLASS VII COMMON SERVICES (Works, Stationery, &c.)

Total	£8,685 075	£8,454,332

CLASS VIII PENSIONS.

Ministry of Pensions	£61.442,832	£57,215 800
Merchant Seamen's War Pensions	434.338	410,876
Royal Irish Constabulary Pensions	700,199	696 302

CLASS IX MISCELLANEOUS.

Australian Zinc Concentrates	£677,700	£535,200
Prize Claims	20,000	—
Coal Industry Subvention	80,000	—

CLASS X. REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Customs & Excise	£5,018,185	£4,921,400
Inland Revenue	6,985,535	6.855,650
Post Office	57,643,000	57,314,000

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The net total of the Navy Estimates for 1928-9 is £57,300,000, which is £700,000 less than the original Estimates for 1927-28 and £1,150,000 less than the figure as amended by the Supplementary Estimate. The total for 1928-9 includes an additional expenditure of £198,000 for the Fleet Air Arm, chiefly for two new flights in anticipation of the completion of the converted aircraft carrier *Glorious* The programme of new construction for 1928-9 is. 2 cruisers, 1 submarine depôt ship. 1 flotilla leader, 8 destroyers, 6 submarines, 1 river gunboat, and 4 sloops. The number of officers and men is 100,986 for 1928-9, a reduction of 1,289 as compared with 1927-8.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES

The Army Estimates show a net reduction for the year 1928-9 of £515,000, made up as follows.—

	1927-8	1928-9
Pay, &c of the Army	£8,828,000	£9,023,000
Territorial Army and Reserve Forces	5,323,000	5,399,000
Medical services	1,046,000	1 013,000
Educational establishments	914,000	885,000
Quartering and movements	1.624.000	1,436,000
Supplies road transport, and remounts	5,658,000	5,140,000
Clothing	1,089,000	1,129,000
General stores	1,177,000	1.372 000
Warlike and engineer technical stores	2,310,000	2,242,000
Works, buildings and lands	3 299,000	3,040,000
Miscellaneous effective services	1,431,000	1,177,000
War Office	869,000	853 000
Half pay, retired pay, and other non-effective charges for officers	3,605,000	3,580,000
Pensions and other non-effective charges for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, men, and others	4,145,000	4 329,000
Civil superannuation, compensation, and gratuities	247,000	232,000
	£41,565,000	£41,050,000

THE AIR ESTIMATES

The Air Estimates show an increase for 1928-9 of £700,000, but this increase is associated with a decrease of £2 007,000 in the contributions from the Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Vote towards the cost of Air Services in Iraq, Palestine and Transjordan There is also a reduction of 500 officers and men, the numbers, all ranks, in 1928-29 being 32,500 against 33,000 in 1927-28.

	1927-8	1928-9
Pay, &c, of the Air Force	£3,160,000	£3,401,000
Quartering, Stores (except Technical), Supplies and Transport	1,365,000	1 711,000
Technical and Warlike Stores (including Experimental and Research Services)	6,424,000	6,567,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	1,900,000	1,700,000
Medical Services	203,000	310,000
Educational Services	507,000	504,000
Auxiliary and Reserve Forces	500,000	554,000
Civil Aviation	464,000	415,000
Meteorological and Miscellaneous Effective Services	150,000	223,000
Air Ministry	687,000	657,000
Half-pay, Pensions, and other Non-effective Services	190,000	208,000
Total	£15,550,000	£16,250,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

In addition to the State Revenue and Expenditure large amounts are received and expended by Local Authorities in Great Britain The estimated total collected from ratepayers and expended by Local Authorities in 1927-8 being —

Service.	England & Wales	Scotland
Poor Relief	£38,000,000	£4 845.000
Education .. .	33,500,000	5 225,000
Police	10,000,000	1,056,000
Other	85.500,000	10,274,000
Total	£167,000,000	£21.400,000

The gross rental of Rateable Hereditaments in England and Wales in 1924-25 was £351 422 852, the rateable value being £261,440,585, and the assessable value under the Agriculture Rates Act 1923, £241,975,264

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS.

In addition to the amounts raised by Local Authorities from the Rates the sum of £14,172 075 was paid by the Exchequer to Local Taxation Accounts in the financial year 1926-27 The amount estimated to be payable in this way during the financial year 1928-29 is stated at £14,200,000 in the Budget

In the financial year 1926-27 *England and Wales* received £1,107,260 in respect of Additional Beer and Spirit Duties; £1.805 045 in respect of Liquor and £825.385 in respect of Other Licences, £3 653 670 in relief of Rates, £221.585 in relief of Rates on Tithe Rent Charges, £3,365,745 under the Agricultural Rates Act, and £60,000 for the cost of collection of Licence Duties, a total of £12,359,844

Scotland received a total of £1,812,231, of which £547,744 was in relief of Rates, and £436,888 additional grants under the Agricultural Rates Act (1923).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS

In addition to the *National* Debt there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of *Local Authorities* in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, harbours piers, docks canals and quays, light railways, markets, tramways, waterways and other purposes On March 31, 1924, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £820,262,540, including £52,620,845 Metropolitan Water Board Stock and £30,590,459 of the Port of London Authority, against the total the sum of £61 822,041 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1920) was £62,260,201, and in Ireland (on March 31 1919) £25,453 114

LOCAL RECEIPTS

Sources of Receipts	England and Wales (1924-25)	Scotland (1921-22) *
Public Rates	£141,977,060	£18.377,447
Govt Contributions	81,741 763	10,970,288
Tolls Dues and Duties	16 585,106	2,188,571
Water Undertakings	15.203 381	1,982,565
Gas do	16 748 052	5 454,504
Electric Light do.	20 326 947	2,430 522
Tramways .	22 635 366	7 692 082
For Improvements .	1 626 547	42 119
Housing .	9.306,950	324,165
Rents Sales, &c. .	28,908 403	2 031 052
Sales of Property . ..	.	297.774
From Loans	69,561,975	19,246.446
Total Receipts	£424 401 640	£67,017.535

LOCAL EXPENDITURE

Services	England and Wales (1924-25)	Scotland (1921-22) *
Elementary Education	£58 720,265	£11,438 096
Higher Education .	15.153 229	
Electric Light Works .	19,116 559	2,367,064
Gasworks ..	16.966,548	5,971 685
Harbours, Docks &c	14 209,260	1,988 613
Highways .	45 780 617	3 942,195
Hospitals (not Poor Law)	6 457.864	1.258.536
†Housing	18 083,062	978.509
Public Libraries	1.578 930	169.182
Public Lighting	3,702,841	634,434
Lunatics and Asylums	9,028,015	786 861
Markets . .	1 553,820	97.942
Parks, &c .. .	4 168,660	539 858
Police and Stations ..	19 138 817	2,328 959
Poor Relief	31,409,551	3.775.399
Private Improvements	1 601,760	23,647
Sewerage	8,710,545	665,832
Cleansing . . .	6,597,455	1.265,874
Small Holdings	2,331.970	.
Tramways . .	22,505,392	3.524,309
Waterworks	15,839,483	1,967 402
Other Works	33,281,062	3 499,493
From Loans .	70,331,104	16,655 670
Total Expenditure .	£425,257,172	£63,929,560

* Latest return available.

† In addition to the above mentioned sum there was in expenditure from loans on Housing of the Working Classes of £24,074 123 in England and Wales in 1924-25, and of £8,928 585 in Scotland (in 1920-21)

POOR RELIEF.

Number of Persons in Receipt of Relief in Great Britain *on one day in the Winter*, and the total amount expended in Poor Relief, showing the amount falling to be met by the ratepayers :—

Year.	England and Wales			Scotland *		
	Persons Relieved	Expenditure on Relief		Persons Relieved	Expenditure on Relief	
		Total.	From Rates		Total	From Rates
1913	794,227	£14,935,605	£11,590,719	108 292	£1,576,116	£1,282,428
1922	1,493,066	42,272,555	37,396,072	215,694*	3.770,752*	3.438.691*
1923	1,537,990	41,934,437	37,237,210	271,858*	4,538,127*	4,180,758*
1924	1,372,098	37,882,282	32,569,810	256,006*	4,370,609*	3,988,914*
1925	1,205,267	36,841,768	31,215,028	211,024*	3,964,683*	3,583,142*
1926	1,439,810	40,083,372	34,538,790	247,139*	4,374,034*	3,967,550*
1927	1,548,911	—	—	250,829	—	—

* Scottish figures from 1922 onwards include *destitute able-bodied unemployed* (1922—No 100,462, £703,605, from Rates £702,565; 1923—No 148,126, £1,466 891, from Rates £1,466,891, 1924—No 128,119, £1,286,654 from Rates £1,285,965, 1925—No. 80,691, £799,428, from Rates, £798,231, 1926—No 113,979, £1,128,279, from Rates £1,116,763, 1927—No 128,938)

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II about £87,000,000 were added. In the first twelve years of George III nearly £20,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £350,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £602,500,345 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war.

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £900,436,000 (funded, £816,312,000; unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000.

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837–1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886.

On March 31, 1899, the "Dead Weight" total was £635,070,625, being a decrease since 1837 of £152,000,000. For the South African and Chinese wars £142,752,190 was raised, but from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1914, the sum of £115,518,571 was paid off, and the total Debt on March 31, 1914, was £662,473,765.

In the financial year 1914–15, and in the five subsequent years the Great War caused enormous increases, the aggregate of the National Debt standing at its highest point (£7,878,607,166) on March 31, 1920; while the cost of Interest and Management increased from £21,500,000 in 1914–15 to £349,538,616 in 1920–21.

Gross Total of the National Debt
(1927 and 1928.)

On March 31, 1926 and 1927, the aggregate National Debt consisted of the following totals:—

	1927	1928
External Debt	£1,101,453,600	£1,095,229,463
Internal Debt	6,453,164,047	6,432,587,415
Other Liabilities	98,070,257	103,155,792
	£7,652,687,904	£7,630,972,670

Cost of the Debt
(Financial Year 1927–28.)

Interest—	
On Funded Debt	£41,446,288
On Terminable Annuities	411,784
On Unfunded Debt	270,150,509
Total Interest	£312,008,581
Management and Expenses	1,807,706
New Sinking Fund (1923)	65,000,000
Total Cost	£378,816,287

The Internal Debt.

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* ("The Funds"); of the Capital Liability in respect of *Terminable Annuities;* and of the *Unfunded Debt*. On March 31, 1928, the Internal Debt amounted to —

Funded Debt—	1928
2½% Consols	£276,243,162
2¾% Annuities	2,399,679
2½% Annuities	21,120,357
3½% Conversion Loan	832,257,625
4% Consols	204,296,789
To Banks of England & Ireland	13,645,869
Total Funded Debt	£1,349,963,481
Terminable Annuities	£12,551,086
Unfunded Debt—	
Treasury Bills	£526,940,000
Ways and Means Credit	161,870,000
4½% War Loan (1925–45)	12,804,241
5% ,, (1929–47)	2,172,273,230
4% ,, (1929–42)	80,334,321
4% Funding (1960–90)	385,387,613
4% Conversion Loan (1940–44)	220,948,840
4% Victory Bonds	342,968,645
3% Exchequer Bonds	15,640,000
National War Funds	193,847,363
Treasury Bonds	675,371,511
Savings Certificates and Bonds	363,065,557
Other Debt	1,753,050
Internal Debt	£6,525,699,040

Paper Money.

Currency Notes (Paper Money) in circulation on Sept. 29, 1927, amounted to £293,529,808, a decrease since Sept. 30, 1926, of £6,621,057.

The External Debt.

The Debt payable abroad was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1928.—

Due to

United States—	
Government Loan	£920,547,945
5½% Ten Year Bonds (1929)	1,819,110
5½% Twenty Year Bonds (1937)	29,503,562
Other Outstanding	2,846
Total to U.S.A.	£951,873,463
Shares Settlements—	
5½% Loan (1928)	3,341,000
5½% Loan (1929)	4,325,000
Total to S.S.	£7,656,000
Allied Governments.—	
France	[1]53,500,000
Russia	[2]60,000,000
Italy (repayable by instalments commencing Sept. 15, 1928)	[3]22,200,000
	£1,095,229,463

See 'Estimated Assets' pp. 523 4

The Debt to U.S.A.

The Debt Funding Commission fixed the total repayable at $4,604,128,085, of which $4,128,085 was to be repaid at once in cash and the balance funded at 3 per cent. for 10 years and 3½ per cent. thereafter, until redeemed by the operation of an accumulative sinking fund of ½ per cent. in 62 years. Interest is payable on June 15 and Dec. 15 in each year at the rate of 3½ per cent. for the first 10 years, and 4 per cent. thereafter, to include the sinking fund.

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c On March 31, 1928, these liabilities stood at £103,155,792, an increase of £5,085,535 upon the total for the previous year an amount of £6,850,576 having been created and £1,765 044 having been redeemed during the year

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates

Loans Guaranteed by British Government — The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31 1928, to be as follows — Turkish Loan, £3,815,200 · Egyptian Loan £4,665,100, Greek Loan, £3,077,600, Mauritius Loan, £113,581, Transvaal Loan, £21,587,443, Sudan Loan, £11,643.400; Welsh Church Loan £2,209,442, Local Loans, £358,429.532, Irish Land Purchase Stock, £114,245,959; Ulster Savings Certificates, £1,750,613, 2½ per cent of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly; and Palestine Loan £4 475,000

Unrepaid Advances —Against these Guaranteed Loans may be set the amounts remaining unpaid on March 31, 1928, on account of Advances made by Great Britain to various Governments The amounts so outstanding on March 31, 1927, were — Crete, £40,000, Kenya and Uganda, £6,290,410, Nyasaland, £774.414, Persia, £247,500 Nauru and Ocean Islands £1 647 849 Tanganyika, £3,111,509, Somaliland, £134,000, and Northern Rhodesia, £188,000.

The Sinking Fund.

In the Budget of 1928-1929 the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Churchill) announced a new fixed Debt Charge of £355,000,000 a year, which comprised all the assets and covers all the liabilities and provides the amount of £51,000,000 required to meet specific sinking funds on certain Government stocks and £20,000,000 a year for the service of Savings Certificates The interest saved by annual repayments of debt and by economies in administration are added each year to the sinking fund, and if the payment of £355,000,000 a year is steadily maintained the entire debt, internal and external, including our debt to the United States of America, will be extinguished in exactly 50 years, without any addition to present taxation. The amounts available for this Sinking Fund and for the interest on Savings Certificates for the six years 1928-1933 are —

1928	£78,500,000	1931	£72,000,000
1929	66,500,000	1932	73,500,000
1930	69 000 000	1933	71,000,000

Reductions in the Debt by means of a sinking fund were first made in 1875 by Sir Stafford Northcote, who set up the *New Sinking Fund*, consisting of the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management That term was afterwards applied to the fund set up by Mr Stanley Baldwin in 1923; the *Old Sinking Fund*, was the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt when so determined by Parliament. Debt reduction is also made by means of *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable, *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept 1 of each year are discharged (£2 390,573 in 1928); *Funding Loan Sinking Fund*, £2,952.896 applied in cancellation of Debt in 1927-28, *Conversion Loan Sinking Fund*, £14,701 273 applied in purchase and cancellation of £19,340,663 in 1927-28, *4 per cent. Consols Sinking Fund* under which £9,206,528 was applied in cancellation of £10 786 012 in 1927-28, *Issues from the Consolidated Fund*, £15,467.431 applied in Debt reduction in 1927-28; *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1917, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and applied for the purchase of various Government Stocks, &c (£1,927,687 11 1927-28). (£156,751 000 of 5% Stock and £16,097,000 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1929), *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919, amounting at March 31, 1928, to £16 019 184 cash, and £83 643.495 securities

Estimated Assets

Against the External Debt of £1 101,453 600 owing on March 31, 1927, may be set the amounts owing to Great Britain by certain of the British Dominions, and by various Countries in Europe: and against the Internal Debt may be set certain other assets The amount owed to Great Britain far exceeds the External Debt and the total Assets have a nominal value of £2,186 022,116

The amounts remaining unpaid of the Debts owing to Great Britain, and the estimated value of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and Undertakings, are shown below (as on March 31, 1927) —

Dominions and Colonies.

Interest is being paid on all these Loans, and in the case of Australia, New Zealand and Trinidad an annual Sinking Fund —

Australia	£84,216,000	
New Zealand	27,630,000	
South Africa	10.554,000	
Trinidad	452,000	
Newfoundland	400,000	
Fiji	210,000	
Jamaica	66,000	
		£123.528 000

Allies, &c
1 FUNDED

Aggregate of agreed Annuity Payments due under Funding Agreements and outstanding on March 31, 1928 .—

Allied War Debts.

Italy	£266,750,000	
Yugoslavia	32,650,000	
Rumania	31,100,000	
Portugal	23,600,000	
Greece	23,300,000	
		£377,400,000

Capital Sums outstanding on March 31, 1928, repayable by instalments of principal and interest:-

Relief, &c, Loans.

Belgium	£9,000,000	
Belgian Congo	3,600,000	
Poland	4,603,000	
Rumania	2,200,000	
Yugoslavia	2,069,000	
Czechoslovakia	243,000	
Estonia	243,000	
Hungary	43,000	
		£22,001,000

Other Debts		
Latvia	£1 281 000	
Estonia .	917,000	
Czechoslovakia	632 000	
Poland .	123 000	
Lithuania	120,000	
Greece .	87.000	
Rumania	29 000	
		£3.249,000

2 NOT FUNDED

Capital sums owing on March 31 1928		
Allied War Debts		
Russia	£887,335,000	
France (Funding Agreement awaiting ratification)	705,588 000	
		£1,592.923,000
Relief and Reconstruction Loans.		
Austria (repayment postponed until Jan 1, 1943)	£13.364,000	
Armenia	132.000	
		£13,496,000
Other Debts		
Armenia ...	£1 051 000	
		£1,051,000
Total, War Loans, &c . .		£
Other Assets		
Miscellaneous . .	£115,850,322	
Exchequer Balance ..	6 459.656	
		£122,309,978
Grand Total . .		£2,186,022,116

Included in the "Miscellaneous Assets" are *Suez Canal* Shares, valued at £51,343 115, Government holding of 132 502 500 *Francs* 4 per cent Rentes at cost £3.604,306, liability of India for 5 per cent. War Loan £17 276,173 and of the Isle of Man £588 922, Land Settlement Loans outstanding £14,845,225, Advances repayable from Unemployment Fund £24,554,432, and investments in various registered companies, the amounts paid for the shares being, Anglo-Persian Oil Company, £5.200,000.

Dividend Paying Assets.

An item in the Revenue Accounts is *Interest on Sundry Loans, &c.*, £23,952,507 This is made up by Interest on Suez Canal Shares, £1 546 272; Receipts in respect of Loans, etc., £4,320,605 (including £923,007 repaid by Public Works Loan Board; £890,390 from Government of India for Interest; £947 490 from Anglo-Persian Oil Co. for dividends on shares, etc; and £1,169,367 Interest on Advances, Unemployment Fund), and by the following receipts:—

Interest, &c., on War Loans:—		
Dominions and Colonies		
Australia.	£4 223 983	
New Zealand .. .	1,378,315	
South Africa	504,781	
Newfoundland ..	20,562	
Crown Colonies, &c.	35,244	
		£6,162,885
Allied Powers.		
France	£6,043,371	
Italy	4 000.000	
Portugal	250,000	
Greece	200,030	
Yugoslavia	149,670	
Rumania	100,000	
		£10,743.071

Interest on Relief Loans, &c —		
Belgium	£450,000	
Belgian Congo	180,000	
Estonia . .	52,255	
Hungary	3,256	
Rumania .. .	111,626	
Czechoslovakia .. .	55,002	
Poland	240,463	
Latvia . .	63,608	
Yugoslavia .	103,442	
		£1,259,643

War Debts

In the House of Commons on Nov 10, 1927, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that an agreement for the settlement of the War Debt of Yugoslavia to Great Britain was signed on Aug 9 The relief debts of the Yugoslav Government to this and other countries were to be repaid in full, with interest at 6 per cent. up to Jan 1, 1927 and at 5 per cent thereafter, within a period of fifteen years, from Jan 1, 1927 Funding agreements have now been signed in respect of all the Allied war debts to Great Britain except that of Russia, and arrangements have been made for the repayment in full, with interest, of all the relief debts except that of Austria, which was postponed for twenty years on the flotation of the League of Nations Loan in 1923, and that of Armenia, which was now part of the Soviet Union A debt settlement had also been arrived at with France, but France had not yet ratified the settlement, although so far the payments had been made France had paid in full the amounts which had so far fallen due under the scheme agreed, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had no doubt she would continue to do so There was an *echelle* by which the payments increased in the earlier years from £6,000 000 until they reached £12,500,000 per annum. We had now completed the year in which £6,000,000 were due, and were entering upon the year in which £8,000 000 were due

Debt of France to U.S.A.

Negotiations between the two Governments have resulted in an offer by France to pay an average sum of about £18,000,000 per annum (£8,000,000 for 5 years, £12,000,000 for 7 years £20,000,000 for 50 years)

Defaulting Debtors.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders reported in 1923 that a total of £1,782,544,291 of principal is owing by States which do not pay their debts, in addition to over £486,000 000 for interest due. The principal defaulter is Russia (£1,746,274,182), and included in the list are certain Southern States of the U.S.A. and certain cities of South America

Ex-Enemy Property.

The 7th Annual Report of the Controller of the Clearing Office and Administrator of German, Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian Property shows the total sum paid by the Clearing Office to British creditors and claimants to Oct. 1, 1927, in respect of their claims against Nationals and Governments

German Administration.	
Debts	£51.255,333
Proceeds of liquidation	19,953,612
Compensation	13,265,026
Total £84,473,971	

Austrian Administration.

Debts	£ 3,317,885
Proceeds of liquidation	459,864
Compensation	809,114
Total	£ 4,586,863

Hungarian Administration.

Debts	£ 2,002,072
Proceeds of liquidation	6,101
Compensation	76,853
Total	£ 2,085,026

Bulgarian Administration.

Debts	£ 395,581
Proceeds of liquidation	nil
Compensation	64,278
Total	£ 459,959

Summarising the figures for all the Administrations the Report states that a total of £91,605,821 has been Paid to British claimants against Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria In all, 424,757 claims (British and exenemy) for £244,669,539 have been notified to the Department Of these 279,645 claims have been admitted, 138,973 claims have been withdrawn or rejected, and 6,139 claims for £8,855,096 are still outstanding

The Dawes Plan of Reparations.

The following payments have been made by Germany under the Dawes Scheme from 1924-5 to 1928-9 —

Year	Gold Mark
1924-5	1,000,000 000
1925-6	1,220,000,000
1926-7†	1 500,000,000
1027-8	1,750,000,000
1928-9§	2,500,000,000

The payments are made under 4 schedules :— *A* Interest on Railway Bonds ; *B*. Budget Contributions ; *C*. Transport Tax ; *D*. Interest on Industrial Debentures, and in 1927-8 and 1928-9 were made up as follows :—

Schedule	1927 8	1928 9
A	*MGM* 660	*MGM* 660
B	500	1,250
C	290	250
D	300	300
Total	*MGM* 1,750	*MGM* 2,500

The Fifth Annuity

On Sept 1, 1928, Germany entered on the fifth annuity year fixed by the Committee of Experts which sat under the presidency of General Charles G. Dawes, in the early part of 1924, to regularise the payment of Reparations The sum to be paid by Germany in 1928-9 is 2,500,000,000 *GM*, or £125,000,000, in contrast with 1,750,000,000 *GM*, or £87,500,000 for the year ended on Aug. 31, 1928 The annuity reached the "Standard" figure on Sept 1, 1928, and is liable to an addition, after the close of the year 1928-9, computed on an index of prosperity, based on the statistics of imports and exports, Budget receipts and expenditure, railway traffic, consumption of sugar, tobacco, beer and alcohol, coal consumption, and growth of population This provision indicated the view of the Dawes Committee that the "Standard" rate of annuity did not exhaust Germany's capacity to pay, but was calculated to leave a sufficient margin to secure Budgetary equilibrium and currency stability in Germany. This view has been fully justified by the experience of the first four years 1924-5 to 1927-8, as the annuities have been paid regularly and with apparent ease, and all the available data indicate that they have been compatible with a continuous development and strengthening of Germany's economic resources. In the third year 1926-7. when the annuity was originally fixed at 1 200,000,000 *GM* (£60,000,000) a supplementary contribution of 300,000,000 *GM* (£15,000,000) was forthcoming from Budget revenue.

Sources of the Payments.

It is from tax revenue that the additional 750,000,000 *GM* (£37,500,000) to be paid in 1928-9, as compared with 1927-8, should be supplied. making the total of the Budget contributions under Schedule *B* 1 250 000.000 *GM* (£62.500,000) Otherwise the sources are to be the same as in 1927-28, namely, 660,000,000 *GM* (£33,000,000) from railway earnings, 290,000,000 *GM* (£14,500,000) from the transport tax, and 300,000,000 *GM* (£15,000,000) from industrial Debentures So far, all the sources have proved equal to the requirements of the Dawes scheme, the remittance of the money, possibly also the actual payments themselves, having been facilitated by the freedom with which Germany has borrowed abroad Between the beginning of 1925 and the end of May, 1928. the Agent-General for Reparation Payments estimated that Germany had borrowed from abroad no less than 5,140,000,000 *GM* (£257,000,000), while the reparation payments during the same period had aggregated 4 250,000,000 *GM* (£226,000,000). This total of foreign borrowings does not include the loan of 800,000,000 *GM* (£40,000,000) at 7 per cent authorised by the Dawes Committee, and floated in October, 1924, for the double purpose of ensuring currency stability and financing deliveries in kind during the period of economic rehabilitations

PETROLEUM OUTPUT OF THE WORLD.

(Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons.)

Country	1926	1927.
Argentina	6,500	8,700
Colombia	6,446	14,600
Egypt	1,188	1,270
Indian Empire	8,728	8,200
Japan	1,900	1,700
Mexico	90,000	64,200
Neth. E Indies	22,200	21,400
Persia	35,460	36,800
Peru	10,782	9,800
Poland	5,835	5,800
Rumania	23,299	26,100
Russia	61,000	72,400
Sarawak	4,942	5,000
Trinidad	4,971	5,200
United States	775,000	905,800
Venezuela	37,226	64,400
Other Countries	1,131	2,775
Total	,096,608	1.254,145

* 200 *MGM* (millions of gold marks) interest on Railway Bonds and 800 *MGM* interest on External Loan

† 300 *MGM* Supplemental, to ease future payments.

§ First of "Standard" years

PRICE OF THE FUNDS, 1920, 1927 AND 1928

	Dec 31, 1920	Nov 3, 1927	Nov 1, 1928
2½% Consols	44 4	55	55
3% Consols		85½	87
5% War Loan	82½	101¾	101½
4% Funding	68	86	89
3½% Conversion		75⅝	77⅝
4% Victory Bonds	72¼	93½	94½
5½% Nat War Bonds (1928)	92⅜	100⅝	
5½% Nat War Bonds (1929)	92¾	104⅞	105
3% Local Loans stock	50⅛	63½	64
Bank of England Stock	165	256	262½
5% Corp. of London Stock	85	103	103¼
5% L C C Stock	85	103	103⅛
4% Port of Lond Bonds	62 2	81½	84½
Dominion Securities			
Australia 5% (1936-45)		98	99⅛
Canada 4% (1940-60)	72	91¼	91⅛
Cape 3½% (1929-49)	60½	81⅛	82½
Gold Coast 6% (1945-70)	100	112⅞	113
N S W 5% (1935-55)		98⅞	99
New Zealand 4% (1929)	82½	97½	99
Nigeria 6% (1949-79)	99⅞	114	115½
Queensland 6% (1930-40)	97¼	103	102
S. Africa 6% (1930-40)		102	102⅛
S Aust. 6½ (1930-40)		104	105
Straits S 4½%			99
Tasmania 5% (1945-70)			102½
Victoria 5½% (1924-34)	93⅞	100	100½
W Aust 6% (1930-40)		103	102

AVERAGE PRICE OF CONSOLS

Month	1914 £ s d	1927 £ s d	1928 £ s d
January	73 0 0	55 1 1	55 10 6
February	76 6 3	55 6 10	55 6 0
March	75 2 6	54 16 3	55 7 2
April	75 15 0	54 9 6	56 8 4
May	74 15 0	55 5 3	56 13 6
June	74 5 0	54 4 7	56 2 10
July	74 16 3	54 10 8	55 14 3
August	No price	54 15 3	55 16 4
September	,,	54 4 7	55 17 10½
October	,,	55 9 1	55 12 7
November	,,	54 19 8	
December	,,	54 11 10½	

BRITISH SUGAR BEET

	1924-25	1926-27
Acreage under sugar beet	22,637	129 463
Average yield in tons per acre	8 1	8 63
Tonnage of beet delivered to factories	183,713	1,117,072
Average output of sugar per acre of beet grown	2,367 lb	2 656 lb
Production of sugar	478 308 cwt	3 069,739 cwt
Subsidy	£509 200	£3,325,393

The progress shown above was not maintained in 1928, the acreage decreasing by 21 5 per cent

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE D), 1924-25

Profits from Businesses, Professions, Certain Employments and Certain Interest	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Gross Income from —	£	£	£
Manufacturing, &c Industries	407,786,119	47,960 201	4,795,063
Distribution, &c —			
Railways (U K)	82,916,850	99,143	581,527
Other	390,072,906	42,434,034	5,514 779
Finance, Professions, &c	159,536,045	15,328,066	1,586,727
Employments Assessed Annually	2,758,742	29,187	8 752
Interest on War Securities (not taxed at source)	76,365,369	13,571,811	932,421
Do. Dominion and Foreign do	67 887,230	2,890,426	447,467
Total Gross Income	£1,187,323,261	£122,312,888	£13,866,736
Exemptions and Reductions	273,000,626	28,194,794	5,912,563
Total Actual Income	£914,322,635	£94,118,094	£7,954,173

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE E), 1924-25.

Salaries of Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Gross Income —	£	£	£
Government Officials	82,230,088	797,443	1,250,062
Other Public Officials	6,753,958		
Other Employments Assessed Annually	560,889,233	51,686,843	8,505,123
Do Do Quarterly	318,805,516	49,315,953	3,135,349
Total Gross Income	£968,678,795	£101,800,239	£12,890,534
Exemptions and Reductions	79,652,240	6,931,726	1,923,333
Actual Income :—			
Wages of Manual Earners	295,654,515	45,354,844	2,481,936
Other Assessments	593,372,040	49,513,669	8,485,265
Total Actual Income	£889,026,555	£94,868,513	£10,976,201

OLD AGE (Non-Contributory) PENSIONS.

Rates of pensions under the *Old Age Pensions Act*, 1908, as amended in 1911, 1919 and 1924, to persons who have attained the age of 70 years:

(*a*) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house—

Where the combined means of husband and wife (*with a deduction not exceeding £78 from the combined means other than earnings*) do not exceed—	Weekly Pension
£52 10*s.* a year ..	10*s*
£52 10*s.* to £63 .. .	8*s*
£63 to £73 10*s*	6*s*
£73 10*s.* to £84.	4*s*
£84 to £94 10*s*	2*s*
£94 10*s.* to £99 15*s.* .	1*s*
Exceed £99 15*s* . .	No pension.

If each is pensionable, each would receive above weekly pension.

(*b*) In other cases—

Where the yearly means (*with a deduction not exceeding £39 from means not derived from earning*) do not exceed	Weekly Pension
£26 5*s.*	10*s.*
£26 5*s* to £31 10*s.* . .	8*s.*
£31 10*s.* to £36 15*s* ..	6*s.*
£36 15*s* to £42 .. .	4*s*
£42 to £47 5*s*	2*s.*
£47 5*s.* to £49 17*s 6d* .	1*s*
Where the yearly means exceed £49 17*s 6d.*	No pension.

Old Age Pensions in force on March 31, 1927	England.	Wales including Monmouth	Scotland.	Total.
At 10*s.*	850,830	55,472	102 825	1 009,127
,, 8*s*	5,729	306	516	6,551
,, 6*s* . .	5,161	249	460	5,870
,, 5*s* . .	14	—	3	17
,, 4*s* . . .	5 048	252	431	5,731
,, 3*s* . .	1	—	—	1
,, 2	2,963	139	223	3.325
,, 1	820	47	86	953
Total . ..	870,572	56.465	104 538	1 031.575
Pensioners dead since March 31 1926	97 201	6,996	13,246	117,443

Number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated :—

	1914	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927		
							Men.	Women.	Total.
England . .	642,161	[1]717,303	749 016	766.722	846,842	896,100	307,326	563 246	870,572
Wales & Monm'th	42,474	44,655	46,816	48,167	53.694	57,224	21,528	34 937	56,465
Scotland	97,294	96.539	100,092	101,882	110,148	117,769	32,286	72.252	104,538
Ireland	202,202	170.870[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	984,131	1,029,367	895,924	916,771	1,010,684	1,071,093	361,140	670,435	1,031,575

[1] Includes 40,987 payable in Northern Ireland (15,304 to Men and 25,683 to Women).

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE (Contributory) PENSIONS.

Under the *Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act* 1925, all contributors to the Insurance scheme, male and female, over 65 years of age, will receive from Jan 2, 1928, 10*s.* per week irrespective of means or test, and an Insured Person over 70 years of age at July 2, 1926, or who attains that age before Jan 2, 1928 (provided that the person has been continuously insured for not less than 5 years), is entitled to receive, without enquiry as to means, residence or nationality, a pension of 10*s.* per week for life and 10*s.* per week for life to wife or widow if and when she attains the age of 70

Figures obtained by the Ministry of Health show the benefit already conferred by the Act The final section of the scheme, which gives the old age pension to insured persons on reaching the age of 65, does not come into force until Jan. 2 1928, but the following table shows the number of persons who already came under the Act on October 6, 1927 :—

—	England	Wales	Scotland.	Total
PRE-ACT CLAIMS.				
WIDOWS—				
Claims . .	146,768	13,867	21,721	182,416
Awards .. .	106,702	9,576	16,057	132 335
ORPHANS—				
Claims .	12,066	1,391	2,252	15,709
Awards . .	6.992	969	1 765	11,726
POST-ACT CLAIMS.				
WIDOWS—				
Claims .. .	91,578	7,223	11,627	110,428
Awards	77,567	6,222	9.356	93,285
ORPHANS—				
Claims	1.999	223	322	2,544
Awards	1,422	174	249	1,845
UNRESTRICTED OLD AGE PENSIONS (over 70).				
Claims .. .	220,244	15,036	31,679	266,959
Awards	187,230	12,772	26,434	226,436
Rejections ...	21,672	1,893	3,338	26,903

GREAT WAR PENSIONS.

THE rates of disability retired pay and pensions in respect of disablement due to service in the Great War are contained in the Royal Warrant of July 2, 1920, (*Officers and Nurses*), the Royal Warrant of December 6, 1919, (*N C O's and Men*) and the corresponding Orders in Council and Orders applicable to the *Royal Navy* and *Royal Marines* and the *Royal Air Force*.

Fresh applications for compensation in respect of disablement claimed to be due to service in the Great War can no longer be entertained under these authorities, since the period of seven years from the date on which the claimant's active service terminated, or the date fixed (August 31, 1921) as the end of the Great War, whichever is the earlier has now expired in all cases.

This limit on the making of fresh claims was accepted unanimously by Parliament after full explanation, and is embodied in Section 5 of the *War Pensions Act*, 1921.

DISABLEMENT PENSION

The disablement pension is at the outset generally a temporary award based on a Medical Board's assessment of disablement arising out of injury or disease attributable to or aggravated by war service. Such temporary award usually runs for a period of 12 months and is from time to time reviewed until the case is ripe for consideration for a final award under the War Pensions Act 1921 and the Regulations made thereunder. Under that authority a system of final awards has been brought into operation, the effect of which is to stabilise pensions, gradually to eliminate recurring medical examinations, and to bring about finality as to the amount of pension to be awarded. A man, on receiving notification that a final award has been made to him has a right of appeal, subject to certain conditions to an independent Assessment Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final and binding on both the Ministry of Pensions and the appellant.

At March 31, 1928, out of some 507,000 pensions in payment to disabled officers and men, about 350 000 were final awards.

Disablement, for the purpose of pension, is assessed on a percentage scale. Total disablement is reckoned at 100 per cent, and the lowest degree entitling to pension is 20 per cent. Where the disablement is assessed at less than 100 per cent. the disablement pension and any allowances attached thereto are proportionately reduced. For instance, a private 50 per cent disabled would receive 50 per cent of the full rate of pension and 50 per cent of the full rate of allowances for wife and children (if eligible).

Disablement assessed at less than 20 per cent is compensated by a gratuity or a final weekly allowance paid over a definite number of weeks.

The Great War Pensions expenditure during the year ended March 31, 1928, amounted to about £59,750,000, and for the current year ending March 31, 1929, is estimated to amount to about £57,000,000. This will bring the aggregate expenditure of the Ministry of Pensions since 1917, and of the Service Departments from 1914 to 1917, together, to £860,000,000.

RATES OF PENSION.

The following are some of the principal rates of weekly pension for a private soldier 100 per cent. disabled, and of pensions or allowances for dependants of a private soldier:—

Private—40*s*., wife's allowance 10*s*., children's allowances—7*s*. 6*d*. for first child and 6*s*. for each other child, (if there is no wife, 10*s*. for the first 7*s*. 6*d*. for the second, and 6*s*. for each other child).

Widow—over 40 or with children 26*s*. 8*d*.; under 40 and without children 20*s*., allowances for children 10*s*., 7*s*. 6*d*., 6*s*.

Parents—need-pensions not exceeding 20*s*. Provision is also made for other dependants.

A totally disabled man who is certified to require constant attendance may receive an additional allowance not exceeding 20*s*. a week.

Treatment

The Ministry of Pensions provide courses of treatment for disabilities accepted as attributable to or still aggravated by service, and if in consequence of and during a course of treatment a man is unable to provide for his own support and that of his family, treatment allowances may be granted in lieu of pension and allowances.

In the course of its eleven years of work the Ministry of Pensions has spent on medical treatment and its accessories about £55,000,000, and another £34,500,000 in special allowances to the patients and their families, during the treatment, in addition to their ordinary pensions.

NUMBER OF AWARDS

Officers and Nurses.—From the beginning of the War to March 31, 1928, the following awards of retired pay were made to officers (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their relatives, and to Nurses:—

Officers	60 583
Widows	12 004
Children	13,262
Other Dependants	8,222
Nurses	2,459

Men's Awards.—The following awards of pensions were made to N C O's and men (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their dependants from the beginning of the War to March 31, 1928:—

Navy—Seamen and Marines	34,324
Children's Allowances	20,852
Army and Air Force—N C O's and Men	1,242,095
Children's Allowances	994,557
Widows (Navy, Army and R A F)	255,155
Children of Widows	407,513
Motherless Children	16,137
Other Dependants	415,008

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES IN PAYMENT (on March 31, 1928)

The following were the approximate numbers of pensions in payment as at March 31, 1928.—

Officers	24,900
Nurses	1,065
Officers' Widows	8,770
,, Children	7,470
,, Dependants	5,595
Men	481,500
Men's Widows	135,850
,, Motherless Children	15,000
,, Dependants	319,100

The following allowances were also in payment as at March 31, 1928:—

Men's Final Weekly Allowances	7,100
Allowances for Men's Wives and Children	386,500
Allowances for Children of Men's Widows, etc	192,000

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE, 1927

—	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland
Persons entitled to benefits —				
Men	9,808,000	1,185,000	10,993,000	196 100
Women	4,773,000	597,000	5 370 000	136,400
Total	14,581,000	1,782,000	16,363,000	332,500
Receipts —	£	£	£	£
Contributions	23,614,000	2 711,000	26,325.000	371 000
Interest on Funds	5,127,000	555,000	5 682,000	75 000
Votes and Grants	6 843 000	730,000	7,573,000	167,000
Total	35,584,000	3,996,000	39,580,000	646,000
Expenditure on benefits —				
Sickness	11,818,000	1,257,000	13,075,000	375 000
Disablement	6,368,000	767 000	7 135,000	249.000
Maternity	1,423,000	217,000	1,740 000	49 000
Medical	8,773,000	1,015 000	9,788 000	39 000
Other	544.000	456,000	4 000,000	77,000
Total	32 026 000	3,712,000	35 738 000	789,000
Cost of Administration —				
Approved Societies and Committees	3,715 000	460,000	4,175,000	77.000
Central Departments	921,000	97,000	1,018,000	40,000
Total	4,636,000	557,000	5,193 000	117,000

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE FUND

The accounts of the National Health Insurance Fund (England) show the following balances as at December 31, 1926 :—

Approved Societies account	£91,299,579
Navy, Army and Air Force Insurance Fund	2,488,538
Deposit Contributors Fund	1,829,117
Exempt Persons Fund	258,034
Reserve Values (Apportionment)	75,355
Reserve Suspense Fund	377·593
Stamps sold	3,153,774
Unclaimed proceeds of stamp sales	265 347
Insurance Committees	756 317
Approved Societies (Officers) Qual. Fund	61,205
Sundry balances	430,740
Total	£100,995 599

The principal assets include National Debt Commissioners for investment £59,670,821, and reserve values £40,845,221. The sale of Health Insurance Stamps at Post Offices during the year produced £19,728,737.

THE WAR BONUS.

In order to counteract the increase in the *Cost of Living* the Government introduced a *Bonus Scheme*, under which salaried Civil Servants and wage earning Government employees receive temporary additions to their salary or wages. The scheme was applied, irrespective of age or sex, as from March 1, 1920 the limit of the addition in any case being £750 per annum. The Government Bonus Scheme has been adopted generally by Public Authorities, certain modifications being made in particular instances. The scheme formulated a basic rate of increase, producing a basic addition to salaries or wages, and this basic rate rises or falls 1 *twenty-sixth* in response to every *two points* rise or fall in the Index figure average of prices over a six months' period. The standard cost of living in March 1920, was 130 per cent. in excess of that of July, 1914, and the scheme of increase agreed by the *Whitley Council* is as follows :—

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration does not exceed 30s per week—130 per cent increase.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds 30s a week, but does not exceed £200 per annum—130 per cent on the first 30s a week (£91 5s per annum) and 60 per cent on the excess over £91 5s.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds £200 per annum—130 per cent on the first £91 5s, 60 per cent on the next £108 15s and 45 per cent. on the amount in excess of £200 up to £500.

In addition to the reduction caused by the anticipative decline of the cost of living figure the following decreases have been introduced :—

10 per cent on salaries from £500 to £700, 15 per cent on salaries from £700 to £800, 20 per cent on salaries from £800 to £900, and so on until 60 per cent is reached in the case of salaries of £1,600 a year.

Details of the Bonus addition to Salaries and Wages, under the scale in force for 6 months from Sept 1928, are shown below —

Annual Salary.	Bonus Sept., 1928	Weekly Wages.	Bonus Sept., 1928.
£	£ s.	s d	s. d
90	58 10	14 0	9 1
150	76 19	15 0	9 9
200	91 19	16 0	10 5
300	114 9	20 0	13 0
400	136 19	30 0	19 6
500	159 9	40 0	24 3
600	163 15	50 0	27 3
700	173 15	60 0	30 3
800	181 11	70 0	33 3
900	187 2	80 0	36 0
1,000	190 7	90 0	38 3
1,827	183 0	100 0	40 6

The Sutton Judgment —On Nov 5, 1924, the House of Lords decided that a Post Office employé, who had enlisted in Sept 1915, and was demobilised in May 1919 after foreign service, was entitled to receive the War Bonus that would have been payable to him if he had remained at home in the service of the Post Office. This decision was based on the words of a circular which referred to "full civil pay in addition to military pay and allowances." In consequence of this judgment, Government employes who enlisted under that, or similar circulars received varying amounts to a total of about £3,000,000, and many municipalities and other public bodies paid similar claims in full or upon a compromise scale.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1921, the occupations of the people of Great Britain (aged 12 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables —

England and Wales.

Classes	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	1 200 106	83 218	1 283 324
Clerks & Typists	568 034	429 695	997 729
Commerce and Transport	2 483 723	559 636	7 043 349
Domestic Service	339 094	1 676 425	2 016 369
Government and Defence	442 325	72 882	514 206
Mines & Quarries	1 062 749	3 364	1 063 113
Professional	306 830	339 082	666 812
Others	5 710 027	1 881 131	7 591 148
Total of Classes	12 112 728	5 065 332	17 178 050
Unoccupied	1 788 390	10 634 473	12 422 863
Total (over 12)	13 901 108	15 699 805	29 600 913

Scotland.

Classes	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture and Fishing	192 501	24 364	216 865
Clerks & Typists	59 487	67 966	127 453
Commerce and Transport	286 372	94 158	380 530
Domestic Service	31 738	168 149	199 887
Government and Defence	40 085	6 067	46 152
Mines & Quarries	151 884	3 368	155 252
Professional	42 378	44 970	87 348
Others	738 732	227 050	965 782
Total of Classes	1 543 177	636 092	2 179 269
Unoccupied	228 051	1 331 041	1 559 092
Total (over 12)	1 771 228	1 967 133	3 738 361

Great Britain.

Classes	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture and Fishing	1 392 607	107 582	1 500 189
Clerks & Typists	627 521	497 661	1 125 182
Commerce and Transport	2 770 085	653 794	3 423 879
Domestic Service	371 682	1 844 574	2 216 256
Government and Defence	482 410	77 948	560 358
Mines & Quarries	1 213 633	6 732	1 220 365
Professional	349 208	404 952	754 160
Others	6 448 749	2 108 181	8 556 930
Total of Classes	13 655 895	5 701 424	19 357 319
Unoccupied	2 016 441	11 965 514	13 977 955
Total (over 12)	15 672 436	17 666 938	33 339 274

Agriculture.

The total land surface of Great Britain and Ireland in 1927 is stated at 76,451 668 acres the total area under cultivation, pasture and rough grazings, in 1928, was 62,527,000 acres Of the remainder over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations

Productive Acreage, 1926

Division	Arable	Pasture	Rough Grazings
England (b)	9,873,000	13 023 000	3 437,000
Wales (c)	675,000	2.105 000	1,626,000
Scotland	3 194,000	1 499,000	9.710,000
Ireland	(a)	(a)	(a)
Isle of Man	62,000	19,000	40,000
Channel Isles	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Figures not available.
(b) Excluding Monmouth.
(c) Including Monmouth.

Acreage under Crops.

Crop	1910 *	1925 †	1926
Wheat, barley oats &c	8 345,607	7,497,957	7.380,051
Potatoes turnips, Swedes &c	4,053,181	3,900 271	3.957,844
Hops	32,886	26,256	25,599
Small Fruit†	97,303	92,796	93.912
Fallow (a)	354,020	472,267	423,789
Clover and grasses	6,625,052	4 076,242	3 987,216

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands
† Figures for Ireland not included in previous years
‡ Great Britain only

Numbers of Live Stock

The Live Stock of Great Britain and Ireland was valued at £300,000,000 in 1922.

Live Stock	1910 *	1925	1926.*
Horses	2,084,893†	1,835,188†	1,782,056†
Cattle	11,726 215	12,026,621	12,064,570
Sheep	31,082,462	26.390,743	27,594,688
Pigs	3 549 951	3,642.488	3.388,000

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands
† Horses used for agricultural purposes, breeding, and unbroken horses
‡ Figures for Great Britain are the total numbers of horses on agricultural holdings, for Ireland, those used for agriculture and unbroken horses only.

Produce

Totals of the principal crops of Great Britain and Ireland for three years —

	1924	1925	1926.
	Tons	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat	1,444,000	1,438,000	1,397,000
Barley	1,268,000	1,287,000	1,170,000
Oats	2,950,000	2,954,000	3,171,000
Potatoes	5,862,000	7,516,000	6,663,000
Turnips	21,437,000	20,171,000	22,488,000
Mangolds	8,860,000	8,487,000	8.851,000
Hay	14,630,000	13.326,000	14.451,000

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported into Great Britain and Ireland to supply Deficiencies, and the Marriage Rate. The value of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain and Ireland in 1920 was about £31,000,000 and in 1924 (Great Britain only) £18 000,000.

Year	England and Wales	Average Price of Wheat per Qr.	Great Britain and Ireland		
	Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 30 years 1892–1921		* Imports of Wheat	* Imports of Wheat Flour	Marriage Rate
		s. d.	cwt.	cwt.	
1899	Good	25 8	66 636,078	22 945,708	15·6
1900	Bad	26 11	68,669,490	21,548 131	15 1
1901	Average	26 9	69 708,530	22 576,430	15 1
1902	Good	28 1	81,002,227	19,386 341	15 1
1903	Deficient	26 9	88,131,030	20 601 448	15 0
1904	Extremely bad	28 4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14 7
1905	Good	29 8	97,622,752	11 954,763	14 7
1906	Very good	28 3	92,967,200	14,190,300	15 0
1907	Very good	30 7	97,168,000	13,297,366	15 2
1908	Decidedly above average	32 0	91,131,205	12,969 855	14 5
1909	Very good	36 11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14 1
1910	Deficient	31 8	105,222,638	9 960,491	14 3
1911	Good	31 8	98,067,787	10,065,132	14 6
1912	Bad	34 9	109,572,539	10,189 476	14 9
1913	Slightly above average	32 8	105,878,102	11,978 153	15·0
1914	Good	34 11	103,926,743	10,060,223	15 3
1915	Slightly above average	52 10	88,667,900	10 482,170	18 3
1916	Bad	58 5	100 070,320	9 960,325	14 6
1917	Deficient	75 9	91,435,006	14 339,782	14 2
1918	Good	72 10	57,947,610	26 359,600	14·4
1919	Bad	72 11	71,443,000	17,711,070	16 1
1920	Bad	80 10	109 328 326	11,969 740	19 3
1921	Extremely good	71 6	80,478,794	15,841,055	16 2
1922	Slightly above average	47 10	96,379,634	13,474 721	15 0
1923	Slightly above average	42 2	100,466,923	11,718,465	15 1
1924	Decidedly above average	49 3	117,420,522	11,045,853	15 0
1925	Good	52 2	96,854,178	9 112,614	14·4
1926	Deficient	53 3	96,939,505	10,659,796	·

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1892–1921 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average." When the difference was between 0 1 and 0 5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above (or below) Average"; when between 0 5 and 1 5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient", when between 1 5 and 2·5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad", when between 2 5 and 3 5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad"; and when above 3 5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad." * From April 1, 1923, the figures of Imports *include* imports (if any) into Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the Irish Free State, but *exclude* the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State.

Production per Acre.

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and in 1926, is shown in the following table.—

Crop.		England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland	
		1914	1926	1914	1926	1914	1926
Wheat	*Cwts.*	18 1	16·4	23·6	20·8	20 5	20·8
Barley	,,	25 7	26 0	28 9	27 9	29 1	29 3
Oats	,,	23 9	26·0	25·1	25·9	27 6	29 3
Beans	,,	27 6	25 7	29 6	27 7	24 1	*
Peas	,,	22 8	24·6	23·0	9·3	26 8	*
Potatoes	*Tons*	6 4	5 5	7·1	6·3	5 9	5 7
Turnips and Swedes	,,	22·9	24·3	24·7	27 6	26 0	29 1
Mangolds	,,	28·4	31·1	31·8	29 7	29·2	29 8
Hay	,,	1 15	1·20	1 54	1 72	1 72	2 3

* Figures not available.

Number of Farms.

Size of Farm or Holding (a)	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland.
	1926	1925	1978
Not above 1 acre	(b)	(b)	112,737
1 to 5 acres	74,185	17,026	47,619
5 to 50 acres	187,641	33,510	321,338
50 to 100 acres	61 063	10.185	57 470
100 to 200 acres	(b)	(b)	23,159
50 to 300 acres	—	—	—
100 to 300 acres	67,169	12,973	—
200 to 500 acres	(b)	(b)	8,231
Above 300 acres	12,580	2,467	—
Above 500 acres	(b)	(b)	1,967
Total ...	402,638	76,161	572,574

(a) Exclusive of Allotments under the *Small Holdings & Allotments Acts*, 1908 to 1922, or provided privately, of which there were estimated to be 500,000 (1914) and 1,079,000 (1926) in England and Wales.
(b) Classification for Ireland only

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1926 (exclusive of river salmon) are shown in the following table. The total catch was 10 000 tons less than in 1925, 102 000 tons less than in 1920 (by far the largest since the outbreak of the War) and 228,000 tons less than the record catch of 1913. Representing the 1913 catch by 100, the catches during 1921-6 were respectively 70, 75, 71, 87, 82, and 81. The total value in 1926 was £1 557 000 less than in the previous year.

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed 1926

Kinds of Fish.	England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland		Total	
	Tons	Value (£)	Tons	Value (£)	Tons	Value (£)	Tons	Value (£)
Cod	135 218	2,406 956	31,367	585,343	1 354	46,052	167 939	3,038,351
Haddock	58 285	2 213 416	47 241	940 002	130	4,102	145,656	3 158,520
Plaice	28 465	1 452 839	2 586	143 803	802	36 011	32,253	1,631 653
Hake	47 336	2 653 250	1 203	32 002	241	13,770	48,780	1,699,022
Skates and Rays	13 226	539 905	7 562	99 197	423	7,426	26,211	646,528
Whiting	13 740	248 491	8,134	116,102	799	13,388	22,673	377,981
Herring	180 659	1 544 729	200,682	1 732 416	19,099	208 625	400,440	3,484,770
Mackerel	8,359	142 764	1 575	26,871	4 932	41,022	14,866	194,677
Other	94,919	2,498 287	22 240	690 109	1 046	29,132	118 205	3,217,528
Total	625,207	12,700 657	322 990	4 348,845	28,826	399,528	977 023	17,449,030
Shell Fish		501,501		98 192		45,410		645,103
Grand Total		13 202,158		4,447 037		444 938		18,094,133

The figures for Ireland are subject to revision.

Mineral Production (Great Britain).

Minerals won, 1926.	Tons	Value £
Coal	162 279,000	123 384 000
Metalliferous Ores —		
Iron	4 096,000	1 247 022
Tin	4,000	571,000
Lead	19,000	368.000
Zinc	2,000	12.000
For Chemical Industries, &c. —		
Salt	1,722,000	1.378,000
Borates and Witherite	43,000	85.000
Gypsum	465,000	262 000
China Clay &c.	1,058,000	1 450,000
Oil Shale	1.960,000	680 000
For Smelting —		
Fluorspar	36,000	40,000
Gannister and Silica	338.000	131 000
Fireclay	1 497,000	583,000
For Building and Road-making —		
Limestone	11 077,000	2,871 000
Sandstone	3,124,000	1,823 000
Slate	300 000	2,338.000
Clay and Shale	13.044,000	1,368,000
Gravel and Sand	4,510,000	778,000
Igneous Rocks	8,692,000	3,360.000

The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of *all* minerals won in 1926 was £143 420.000. The total number of persons employed in 1924 at the 3,216 mines in work was 1 246,135, and 988,331 (males) were employed underground, and 251 375 males and 6,429 females above ground. In the 5,482 quarries, 79,428 persons were permanently employed, of these, 49,983 males and 52 females worked inside the quarries and 29,102 males and 291 females outside the quarries.

Coal Production of Great Britain.

Year.	Persons employed	Output.	
		Tons	Value £
1913	1.104.406	287,411,869	145.535.669
1920	1 225,929	229,295,000	396,871 864
1921	1,130,681	163,250,897	213.745,652
1922	1,148,479	250.808,763	219.997,568
1923	1,203,290	276.000,588	259,734,307
1924	1,213,724	267,118,000	251,665.000
1925	1,102 442	243,176,000	198,978,000
1926	1,115,640	102,379,000	123,384,000
1927		252 252 000	

In 1921 there was a stoppage of production for 88 days, ending in a settlement on June 28, 1921. In 1926 there was a stoppage of production from May 1 until Nov 30.

Home Consumption.

In a normal year about 200,000.000 tons of coal are available for home consumption, of which about half is absorbed in domestic use and in factories. Railway locomotives require about 14,000.000 tons, gas works 16,000,000 tons; coke production 17,000,000 tons, of which about half (with 1,500 000 tons of coal) is consumed by blast furnaces; colliery engines require about 17,000,000 tons, and coal miners receive about 6,000,000 tons; electrical generating stations require about 7,000,000 tons, and coasting ships require over 1,000,000 tons.

Coal Production of World.

Country	Tons of 2,240 lb.	
	1926	1927.
Belgium	25,300,000	27,500,000
Canada	11,700,000	12,400,000
Czechoslovakia	14,600,000	14,500 000
France	52,400,000	52,600,000
Germany†	145 400,000	153,600,000
Great Britain‡	128,300 000	260,000,000
Indian Empire	20,300 000	21,300,000
Japan	29,200,000	30,300,000
Netherlands	8,600,000	9,200,000
Poland	25,800,000	37,400,000
Russia	26,400,000	31,200,000
Saar	13,700,000	13,600,000
South Africa	12,400,000	12 000,000
United States	601.000 000	556,800,000
Other Countries	52,000,000	50 000,000
Total	1,167,100,000	1,282,400,000

† Excluding Saar.
‡ Coal Stoppage, May 1 to Nov 30, 1926

Miners' Welfare Fund.

The Output and Royalties Welfare Levy Accounts, as at June 30 —

Year	Output Levy Account		
	Receipts	Interest	Total
1920-25	£5 424,344	£430,706	£5,855 050
1926	523,608	115,058	1. 57 366
1927	818,699		
Total	£6,766,651	£545,764	£7,312,416

Year	Royalties Welfare Levy Account	Total Credits.
1920-25		£5,855,050
1926	£196,000	1,824.205
1927	158,000	
Total	£354,000	£7.679,255

Iron Ore.

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown, as that of iron ore produced in Great Britain is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in Great Britain in 1925 is stated at £2,920,000, that of the imported ore at £4,608,888

Year	Tons Produced	Tons Imported
1913	15,997,000	7,442,000
1922	6,867,872	3 472,642
1923	10,875,000	5,921,000
1924	11,057,000	5 817,131
1925	10,146,000	4,289,988

Production of Pig Iron and Crude Steel.

The quantity of pig iron and steel ingots and castings made is shown below. In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of pig iron was 19,255,555 tons; in 1924 the quantity was 1,490,000 tons of coal and 8,745,000 tons of coke. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1925 they numbered 141

Country	Pig Iron Thousands of Tons (2,240 lb.)		Crude Steel Thousands of Tons (2,240 lb.)	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Belgium	3 345	3 685	3.520	3 645
Czechoslovakia	1,071	1 230	1.319	1 625
France	9,281	9,150	8 295	8.100
Germany	9 489	12.850	12,145	15.975
Gt Britain	2,442	7.350	3 560	9.200
Indian Empire	900	1.000	520	555
Japan	1,160	1,225	1 475	1.635
Luxemburg	2,472	2,675	2,208	2,420
Russia	2,368	2,930	3 052	3.485
Saar	1 599	1.760	1,709	1,890
United States	39,101	36 000	48,294	44 450
Other Countries	4,292	3 585	5.551	6 160
Total	77,450	85 040	91 550	99 140

‡ Figures for Crude Steel include castings and ingots made from remelted steel scrap and other classified castings (2,337 560 tons in 1926).

Joint Stock Companies.

On Dec 31 1926, there were registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 98,963 Joint Stock Companies, with a total paid up capital of £5 685 282 287, the total for 1925 was 90,394 Companies paid up capital £4 519 801 272

Trade Unions.

Great Britain	1925	1926
No. of Unions	1 144	1,129
Membership —		
Males	4 690 032	4 401,356
Females	831 640	807,042
Total	5 521.672	5,208,398
Income —	£	£
From Members	7.993 705	7.011,774
Unemployment Insurance	3 113,377	4.542,155
Other Sources	727.315	2,266 805
Total	11 834 697	13,820,734
Expenditure —		
Benefit—		
Unemployment &c	4.520,724	6,376,730
Dispute	332,836	5,616.732
Sickness and Accident	788,617	803 397
Funeral	317.393	316,009
Other	1,052 350	1,130,955
Political Fund	114,064	108.050
To Federations, &c	352.379	451 871
Management, &c	3,193,251	3,125.539
Total	10.676.614	17,929.283
Funds —		
Beginning of Year	11,434,414	12.586 920
End of Year	12,545.348	8,478,371

Bankruptcy Statistics.

England and Wales (1926)

The number of debtors adjudicated bankrupts was 4.149, with liabilities £9.357.369 and assets £2,723,598; of compositions 53, with liabilities £131,294, and assets £19,270; of administration

orders for deceased debtors' estates 37 with liabilities £134,298, and assets £23,913. In addition, there were 1,763 assignments, compositions, &c., under deeds of arrangement, with liabilities £4,232,010, and assets £1,859,768.

Scotland (1926)

The number of bankruptcies in Scotland was 159, with liabilities £685,895, and assets £88,085.

Northern Ireland (1926).

The bankruptcies numbered 56, with liabilities £85,112, and assets £22,965; deeds of arrangement 30, with liabilities £377 821 and assets £170,938, arrangements under the control of the Court 62, with liabilities £125 338, and assets £36,977.

Unemployment Statistics.

The live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain contained the highest figures for unemployment on June 3, 1921, subsequent figures being appended for comparison:—

	June 3, 1921	Sept 26, 1925	Sept 26, 1927	Sept 24 1928
Men	1,682,449	1,068,948	835,786	1,001,677
Boys	102 116	40 358	32,111	39,476
Women	695,952	195 867	149,908	217,644
Girls	99,912	30,982	32,312	36,437
Total	2,580,429	1,336,155	1,050 117	1,295,234

The Unemployment Fund

Receipts and Payments of the Unemployment Fund from Nov 8, 1920, to March 31, 1927 —

	Accounting Period ended Mar 31, 1927 9 months*	Total to March 31, 1927
Payments	£	£
Contributions from —		
Employers and Employed Persons	20 340,065	200,922,492
Exchequer	7,954,599	72,591,135
Service Depts (Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry)	254,651	3,761,573
Interest	..	1,132,674
Other Receipts	13,116	152,831
Total	28 562,431	278,560,705
Payments		
Benefit —		
Direct	35,098,011	264,707 330
Association	3,590,772	26,491,887
Cost of Administration	3,513,090	27,421,209
Refund at age 60 (Sec 25, U I Act, 1920)	14,124	1,349,826
Compensatory Payments at age of 50 (Sec 9, U.I. No. 2 Act, 1924)	14,124	1,502 270
Interest on Advances	414,161	2,968,759
Other Payments and Refunds	108,371	1 430,248
Total	42,752,653	325,871 529
Debit Balance of Fund at end of year	25,050 167	...
Treasury Advances Outstanding	24,710 000	..

* Accounts of the Unemployment Fund subsequent to those for the Insurance Year ended July 4, 1926, prepared to March 31 of each year.

Co-operative Trading Societies.

In 1926 *General Productive Societies* numbered 148, with 47,052 members, sales £6,621,362, capital funds £4,106,372, goods produced £5,931,362, and salaries and wages £1,591,610. *General Distributive Trading Societies* (*Wholesale*) numbered 4, with 2,143 members, sales £92,814,878, capital funds £43,320,752, goods produced £34,009,189, and salaries and wages £6,211,988. (*Retail*) numbered 1,353, with 5 146 628 members, sales £185,995,866, capital funds £110,311,102, goods produced £32,833,737, and salaries and wages £19,082,543. *Agricultural Productive and Distributive Societies* numbered 723 with 132,884 members, sales £13,646,412 capital funds £2,952,006, goods produced £6,406,183, and salaries and wages £504,402.

Workmen's Compensation

Persons Compensated

Year	Cases		Compensation	
	Fatal	Non Fatal	Fatal	Non Fatal
			£	£
1913	3,721	468,687	590,865	2 636,387
1921	2,371	274 085	514,063	4,574,252
1922	2,483	370,089	544,643	5,374,336
1923	2,664	463,029	593,994	5,971 593
1924	2,865	472,991	782,911	5,211 772
1925	3,019	458 869	866 567	5,172.404
1926	2,332	356,234	672,351	4,778,297

Persons Employed, 1926

Employment	No.	Cases	
		Fatal	Non-Fatal
Factories —			
Cotton	550,421	35	11.696
Wool, &c	255,495	17	3,792
Other Textiles	256,309	4	2 681
Wood	130,629	34	5,798
Metals	331,417	79	27,467
Engineering, &c.	392,676	114	22 387
Other Metal	806,659	154	40,801
Paper and Printing	339,909	21	5,328
China and Earthenware	70,676	17	1,508
Miscellaneous	2,201,101	255	62,442
Total	5,335,292	730	183 900
Docks	130,632	114	12,845
Mines	773,130	787	117,295
Quarries	79,348	61	6,389
Constructional	113,700	74	8,223
Railways —			
Clerical	86,278	2	215
Other	419,954	229	20,131
Total Railways.	506,232	231	20,346
Shipping —			
Steam	200.596	313	6,924
Sailing	4,520	22	312
Total Shipping	205,116	335	7,236
Grand Total	7,143,440	2,332	356,234

EXTERNAL TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND).

IN statistics of Trade, the term GENERAL TRADE refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term SPECIAL TRADE includes only *Imports for consumption* by the country receiving them, and *Exports of home produce or manufacture*. Imports are taken at their C.I.F. value (which includes the *Cost* of the merchandise and the charges for *Insurance* and *Freight*), whereas Exports are taken at their F.O.B. (free on board) value, which includes only the *Cost* of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded *en route* with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an F.O.B. value and arrive with an accrued C.I.F. value.

General Trade (Merchandise).				Special Trade Merchandise).			
Year	General Imports	General Exports	Total General Trade	Year	Special Imports	Special Exports	Total Special Trade
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065	1913	659,168,008	525 253 595	1,184,421,603
1925	1,320,715,190	927,417,502	2,248,132,692	1925	1 166,678,391	773,380,702	1,940 039,093
1926	1 241,361,277	778,541,877	2,019 903,154	1926	1,115 866,309	653 046,509	1,768,913 218
1927	1,218,341,150	832,034 102	2,050,375,252	1927	1,095 388 311	709,081 263	1,804,469.574

Imports and Exports, 1926 and 1927.

Movement and Classes	1926	1927
Imports —		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£530 498,000	£539,339,000
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	392,685.000	351.962,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	314,973.000	322 407.000
Animals not for food	2,455 000	2,074.000
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	2,552 000	3.005 000
Total Imports	£1,242,864 000	£1,219,387.000
Exports of United Kingdom Produce and Manufactures —		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£50 366.000	£52,280,000
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	47,151,000	76,356,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	538,179,000	563,964.000
Animals not for food	1,717 000	1.897 000
Parcel Post	14,380.000	14,608,000
Total Exports of United Kingdom Produce and Manufactures	£651,893.000	£709 105,000
Exports of Imported Merchandise —		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£26,436,000	£26,523 000
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	73,782,000	71,246 000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	25,213,000	25,134,000
Animals not for food	131,000	160,000
Total Exports of Imported Merchandise	£125,566,000	£123,063,000
Imports of Bullion and Specie	£49,765.000	£39,628,000
Exports of Bullion and Specie	38,110,000	35.389 000
Excess of Imports over Exports of Merchandise, Bullion and Specie	£477,060,000	£391,518 000

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Imperial Preference on articles produced in and consigned from the British Empire was instituted by the Finance Act of 1919 and was extended by the Finance Acts of 1925 and 1926. It may also be noted that *Key Industries Duty* under Part I of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921) is not chargeable on Empire goods. The articles subject to the rebate of duty are shown in footnotes to pages 503–505. The articles of Import principally affected by Imperial Preference are shown in column 2.

Articles.		Imports Retained.	
		Non-Preferential	Preferential
Tea	(lb.)	66,513.000	349,274,000
Raw Cocoa	(cwt.)	76,000	921,000
Coffee	(cwt.)	167,000	153,000
Spirits	(gals.)	787.000	5[illegible],000
Wine	(gals.)	16,981.000	1.740,000
Sugar	(cwt.)	22.054,000	9.650,000
Tobacco	(lb.)	118,460 000	18,544,000
Dried Fruit	(cwt.)	2,432 000	435,000
Motor-cars	(value)	£4,787.000	£1,080,000

Britain's Best Customers.

Total Exports of British and Imported Merchandise to —

	1926	1927
India	£83,157,000	£86,349,000
U.S.A.	74 951,000	66,940,000
Germany	47 273 000	69,415,000
Australia	63 761,000	63,755,000
France	40,608,000	42,094,000
Irish Free State	45,175,000	45 510,000
Belgium	22,367,000	25,258,000
Netherlands	22,562,000	26 045 000
Union of S. Africa	33 805 000	32 049 000
Canada	28,740,000	31,369,000
Argentina	23,650 000	27 603 000
Japan	14 180,000	25 393,000
New Zealand	21 367 000	20 398 000
China	16,650,000	9 811 000
Italy	12 459 000	15 726,000

Total Exports of British and Imported Merchandise by Months, 1925, 1927 and 1928.

	1925	1927 *	1928 †‡
January	£82,334,173	£65,283,286	£70,049,518
February	83,209,864	63,744,121	68,901,037
March	83,079 815	72,885,291	76,225,302
April	73,287,548	64,424,165	66,223,073
May	78 703 466	75,626,496	70,375,701
June	69.493.391	66 598,123	70,943,493
July	76,202 599	65 803.915	69,338,469
August	74 537,667	68,202,705	70,973 442
September	71,260.698	68,675,748	63,475,676
October	80,459,406	70.614,096	
November	74,515,622	81 166,456	...
December	80,413,128	69,143,727	..

9 months (1927) Imports, £901,900,000, Total Exports, £611,200,000
† 9 months (1928) Imports £836,000 000, Total Exports £66,505,000
‡ Provisional figures

The Balance of Trade 1927.

Particulars	1925	1926	1927
	In Millions £'s		
Excess of Imports of Merchandise and Bullion	384	475	392
Estimated Excess of Government Payments made Overseas*	11	—	—
Total	395	475	392
Estimated Excess of Government Receipts from Overseas*	—	3	—
Estimated Net National Shipping Income†	124	120	140
Estimated Net Income from Overseas Investments	250	270	270
Estimated Receipts from Short Interest and Commissions	60	60	63
Estimated Receipts from Other Services	15	15	15
Total	449	468	488
Estimated Total Credit (+) or Debit (−) Balance on items specified above	+ 54	− 7	+ 96

* These include some items on loan account.
† Including disbursements by foreign ships in British ports

Distribution of British Trade, 1913 and 1927

—	1913	%	1927.	%
	£1,000		£1,000	
Imports from —				
British Countries	191,191	24 87	316,073	26·87
Foreign Countries	577,544	75 13	860,042	73 13
All Countries	768,735	100 00	1,176,115	100 00
Exports to — (Brit Produce, etc)				
British Countries	195,310	37 18	286,427	42·56
Foreign Countries	329,944	62 82	386,535	57 44
All Countries	525,254	100 00	672,962	100·00
Re-exports to —				
British Countries	13,610	12·42	12,599	11·08
Foreign Countries	95,957	87·58	101,098	88·92
All Countries	109,567	100·00	113,697	100·00

Postal Traffic

Average Daily Receipts, 1925-8.

The following table (*Board of Trade Journal*) gives the average receipts of the Post Office in Great Britain from postal traffic, per working day, for each month from January, 1925. Telegraph and Telephone receipts, Savings Bank and Money and Postal Order business are excluded. The value of postage stamps used for receipt stamp and other revenue duties is included. The figures are an approximately correct index of the movement from month to month of the amount of postal traffic handled, expressed in terms of postage, and may be regarded as a reflection of the state of the country's trade.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED DAILY.

Period	1925	1926	1927	1928.
	£	£	£	£
Jan	112,158	117,608	119,433	126,696
Feb	110.795	115,699	116,345	122,406
Mar	115,997	121,848	122,381	127,995
April	114,366	117,864	121,943	126,310
May	116,702	91,152	123,775	123,669
June	115,191	115,732	120,321	124,578
July	117,291	114,198	122,768	126,354
Aug	111,677	110,928	117,278	121,518
Sept	119,287	116,839	124 925	128,409
Oct	120.392	122,351	129,158	
Nov	120,649	124,504	128,843	..
Dec	152,151	154,157	159,017	
Year	118,888	118,632	125,516	

Corn Prices

Average price of British corn per cwt of 112 Imperial pounds as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended October 8, 1927, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921 —

Period	Average Price per Cwt					
	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	s	d.	s.	d	s	d.
Week ended Oct. 6, 1928						
Corresponding week in—						
1923	8	9	10	9	8	9
1924	12	3	17	3	10	1
1925	10	4	12	5	9	4
1926	11	2	12	4	8	1
1927	10	6	13	8	9	2

DETAILED TRADE OF 1926 AND 1927.

Class and Group	Imports (C.I.F.)		Special Exports (F.O.B.)	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
	£	£	£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco—				
Grain and Flour	99,112,741	110,970,721	5,792,095	5,597,977
Feeding Stuffs for Animals	6,804,999	8,418,475	2,389,670	2,055,391
Meat	114,267,466	103,557,251	1,640,222	1,669,542
Animals, Living, for Food	16,981,944	15,509,975	126,553	142,261
Other Food and Drink, Non-Dutiable	166,401,732	165,019,805	32,426,650	33,510,510
Other Food and Drink, Dutiable	108,505,368	116,660,041		
Tobacco	17,714,291	19,202,815	8,051,231	8,404,526
Total	529,788,541	539,339,083	50,457,311	52,280,207
Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured—				
Coal	42,883,845	6,611,420	19,137,126	45,530,795
Other Non-Metallic Mining and Quarry Products and the like	5,565,747	6,258,477	1,916,658	1,895,654
Iron Ore and Scrap	2,776,819	5,708,568	285,459	872,696
Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap	15,229,139	15,733,559	1,577,943	1,949,905
Wood and Timber	39,259,493	49,670,619	639,804	539,738
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	84,448,356	67,733,832	1,041,426	1,217,501
Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags	65,444,153	63,840,992	8,453,290	10,471,194
Silk, Raw, Knubs, and Noils	2,022,265	1,831,631	24,413	72,382
Other Textile Materials	13,543,232	16,164,307	292,291	233,730
Oil Seeds and Nuts, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums	45,478,035	45,130,878	6,221,282	5,450,687
Hides and Skins, Undressed	19,506,829	23,004,887	2,395,511	2,585,672
Paper-making Materials	11,942,667	12,752,944	1,524,953	1,367,363
Rubber	33,495,016	25,481,325	307,166	293,276
Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	10,587,856	11,998,289	3,345,225	3,374,799
Total	392,183,456	351,961,728	47,162,351	76,335,792
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—				
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	2,515,844	135,542	1,362,918	3,660,293
Earthenware, Glass, Abrasives, etc.	11,510,093	11,863,422	11,914,080	13,019,182
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	29,512,158	34,038,410	55,660,875	69,429,233
Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof	37,096,791	32,606,741	19,469,037	19,878,541
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, and Instruments	6,588,485	7,306,646	8,801,466	8,828,534
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	3,787,290	4,256,119	13,365,894	11,880,874
Machinery	12,782,879	15,901,428	45,686,987	49,943,569
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,799,445	7,313,916	2,123,310	2,310,957
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	8,652,129	9,911,677	154,340,942	148,780,147
Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures	14,977,317	16,097,891	51,312,675	56,751,298
Silk and Silk Manufactures	16,833,857	16,190,017	1,953,498	2,427,973
Manufactures of Other Textile Materials	14,949,817	15,783,423	26,744,362	27,062,237
Apparel	17,183,258	18,668,739	27,313,669	25,813,069
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Colours	15,448,698	15,469,485	21,659,726	23,438,235
Oils, Fats and Resins, Manufactured	43,875,255	38,624,063	9,447,081	9,095,683
Leathers and Manufactures thereof	14,072,966	16,760,949	6,676,882	8,344,634
Paper and Cardboard	15,717,699	16,430,793	9,789,353	9,134,091
Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships, and Aircraft)	12,259,815	12,136,797	35,106,563	35,422,249
Rubber Manufactures	2,770,326	2,592,526	3,422,372	3,297,914
Miscellaneous Articles, Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.	27,348,183	30,318,801	33,789,255	35,439,795
Total	314,682,305	322,407,385	539,340,935	563,964,508
Animals, not for Food	2,154,784	2,673,916	1,716,720	1,897,253
Parcel Post (non-dutiable articles)	2,552,191	3,005,312	14,369,592	14,607,542
Total	1,241,361,277	1,219,387,424	653,046,909	709,105,402

FINANCES AND TRADE OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Dominions by Continents	Revenue	Debt.	Imports		Exports.	
			Total	from U.K.	Total	to U.K.
Europe.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish Free State	30,700,000	40,000 000	63,000,000	45,504,000	44,500,000	43,272,000
Isle of Man	300,000	66 000	—	—	—	—
Jersey	235,000	532,000	—	4.451,000	—	3 426,000
Guernsey	229,000	562,000				
Malta and Gozo	853,000	—	4 500 000	1 369 000	1,200,000	54,000
Gibraltar	163,000	—	—	876,000	—	16,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	86 953 000	645,000,000	230,000 000	86.350,000	250,000,000	65,913.000
Ceylon	8 000,000	9,000,000	24,000 000	6,110,000	33,000,000	16,670,000
Straits Settlements	6 000,000	28 000,000	150,000 000	11 740,000	140,000,000	16,591,000
Federated Malay States	10,000 000	11,000,000	16 000,000	3,363 000	48,000,000	5,026,000
Other Malay States	3 000 000	1 000,000	4 000 000	—	5,000,000	—
Hong Kong	2 825,000	2,000,000	45,000,000	5,001,000	41,000,000	477,000
Weihaiwei	25,000	—	600,000	—	500 000	—
North Borneo	400 000	—	860,000	77 000	2,000 000	385 000
Brunei	36 000	50,000	100,000	—	230.000	—
Sarawak	600,000	—	2 300,000	136,000	6,000,000	24,000
Cyprus	670 000	200,000	1,600,000	382,000	1,200 000	337,000
Iraq	4 000 000	—	8.000,000	4 822,000	4 000,000	1,708.000
Palestine	2 000,000	—	5 000,000	780,000	1 600,000	1,593,000
Africa.						
Union of South Africa	26,000,000	225,000,000	68,000,000	31,940,000	82,000,000	24,418,000
Basutoland	282.000	—	851,000	38,000	760,000	—
Bechuanaland	107,000	—	—	11 000	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	1,600,000	3,000,000	5 000,000	1,927,000	6,000,000	2,042,000
Northern Rhodesia	371,000	—	1.320,000		400,000	
Gambia	190 000	114.000	620.000	330,000	730,000	57,000
Gold Coast	6 000 000	12 000 000	10 000,000	5,789.000	11,000.000	3,255,000
Sierra Leone	950,000	1,730 000	2,200,000	946,000	2.000.000	660,000
Nigeria and Cameroon	8 000,000	20.000 000	17,000,000	9.076,000	18,000,000	7,555,000
Somaliland	90,000	—	370,000	17,000	250 000	4,000
Kenya	2 600,000	8,500,000	8 100,000	2 811,000	10,000,000	3,034,000
Uganda	1.500,000	—		255,000		403,000
Tanganyika	1,600 000	—	3,000,000	1,169,000	3,000,000	1,024,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	500,000	100,000	2,000.000	271,000	2.000 000	176,000
Nyasaland	330.000	512,000	600.000	256 000	570,000	1,250,000
Sudan	5,300.000	—	5,500,000	1,976,000	4,000,000	4,910,000
Mauritius	1 320.000	1,700,000	4.200.000	851,000	3,000,000	3,804,000
Seychelles	52,000	7,000	130,000	34,000	170,000	31,000
St Helena and Ascension	20,000	—	60 000	66,000	50,000	42,000
America						
Canada	76,000,000	475,000.000	200,000,000	31,370,000	260,000,000	55,137,000
Newfoundland	2.000,000	13,000,000	7,250,000	937,000	4,800,000	2,243,000
Jamaica	2,000.000	4,600 000	6 000,000	—	4,000,000	—
Bahamas	500.000	150 000	1,760,000	—	500,000	—
Leeward Islands	250,000	280,000	800,000	—	730,000	—
Windward Islands	280,000					
Barbados	500,000	600,000	2,600,000	—	1,900,000	—
Trinidad and Tobago	1,700 000	3.500,000	4,400,000	—	5,200,000	—
British Guiana	1,100,000	2,700,000	3,000.000	1,204,000	3,000,000	824,000
British Honduras	200,000	150,000	1,000,000	195,000	750,000	113,000
Bermuda	250,000	45,000	1.400,000	427,000	170,000	2,000
Falkland Islands	170,000	—	480,000	367,000	3,000,000	738,000
South Georgia, &c	—	—				
Oceania						
Australia	73,000,000	460,000,000	160,000,000	63,756,000	163,000,000	52,809,000
New Zealand	25,000,000	240,000,000	53,000,000	20.399,000	56.000,000	46,518.000
Fiji	550,000	1,272,000	2,200,000	312,000	1,350,000	164,000
Papua	180,000	—	1,000,000	56,000	1,200,000	74,000
Pacific Islands	200,000	—	1,000,000	33,000	1,000,000	8,000

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is approximately 179,000 miles, of which 154 000 are in *England and Wales* and 25,000 in *Scotland* The cost of maintenance and improvement in 1914-15 was £18,800,000 and in 1925-26 about £55,000,000 The roads of Great Britain have been classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 179 000, 25 139 have been included in Class I and 15,685 miles in Class II

The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County authorities, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban and Rural Councils The motor licence duties (referred to below) are paid into a special *Road Fund* which is administered by the Minister of Transport Grants are made from the Road Fund to highway authorities towards the cost of maintenance and improvement of roads and bridges During the year 1927-28 the grants from the Road Fund amounted to £18,830,278 The bulk of this money was directed to assisting highway authorities in the maintenance and improvement of Class I. and Class II. roads and bridges.

Road Taxes.

The total gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between Dec 1, 1926, and Nov. 30, 1927, amounted to £23,456,378 The approximate number of motor vehicles licensed during this period was 1,898 500, while licences in respect of private and hackney horse-drawn carriages numbered 103,857 The average receipt in respect of a whole year licence was £14 7s 6d for cars taxed on horse-power, £2 14s. od for motor bicycles, £28 11s 6d for internal combustion and steam-driven goods vehicles, £20 7s od for electric goods vehicles and £46 19s od for motor hackneys

	Approximate No of Vehicles	Tax Receipts.
		£
Cars taxed on horse-power	778,000	10,149,167
Motor-cycles	672,000	1,620,455
Invalid vehicles	900	222
Goods vehicles—		
(*a*) Internal combustion and steam-driven	280,000	7,695,598
(*b*) Electrically propelled	1,400	28,694
Agricultural engines (5/- class)	16,400	4,102
Road locomotives and tractors—		
(*a*) Agricultural tractors	200	1,700
(*b*) Agricultural road locomotives	1,400	30,483
(*c*) General haulage	3,000	88,202
Motor hackneys	96,000	2,971,419
Tramcars	14.200	10,610
Trade licences—		
(*a*) General	3,400	82,273
(*b*) Limited	12,600	55,208
Exempt vehicles	19,000	..
Horse-drawn vehicles—		
(*a*) Private	88,952	69,134
(*b*) Hackneys	14,905	11 168
Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences, &c)	...	637,583

Railways.

On Jan 1, 1923. the Railways of Great Britain were amalgamated into four groups, as under —

	miles
Southern	2,129
Great Western	3 765
London Midland & Scottish	7 464
London & North Eastern	6 464
Total	19,822

Street Accidents.

In addition to the accidents on the various railways of Great Britain, there were 4,030 fatal and 112,741 non-fatal accidents caused by vehicles in the streets of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Division	1925 Fatal	1925 Non-fatal	1926 Fatal	1926 Non-fatal
England & Wales	3,535	102,704	4,236	108 8 ;6
Scotland	436	8,798	567	10 638
Northern Ireland	59	1,239	73	1.321
Totals	4,030	112,741	4,876	120,805

In 1923 there were 109,425 street accidents in *Paris*, of which 150 were fatal.

Canals.

There are 4,673 miles of canals and canalised rivers in Great Britain and Ireland (England and Wales, 3,641 miles, Ireland, 848 miles, Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1925 the inland waterways carried tonnage (so far as returns are available) as under —

	Mileage of Canals	Tonnage carried
Independent	1,538	13,540,000
Railway owned	1,145	2,031,000
Thames	116	31,000
Caledonian and Crinan	70	82,000
Total	2,879	15,684,000

Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were (1905) owned or controlled by railway companies (the longest systems being the Shropshire Union, 202 miles; Grand Junction, 189 miles; Birmingham, 159 miles and Leeds and Liverpool, 145 miles). The total paid-up capital of all the canals was (1905) £47,550,768 The existing system is at its greatest development in the midland counties of England, and in Lancashire and Yorkshire. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1906, reported, in 1909, in favour of a development scheme under an *Inland Waterway Board*, to improve the existing system Their principal proposal was the formation of four main routes (from a centre in South Staffordshire) to the Thames (London), the Mersey (Liverpool), the Humber (Hull), and the Severn (Gloucester), the proposed routes to accommodate barges up to 100 tons. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool; in 1913 the tonnage carried through the canal was 5,780,161 tons, and in 1923 the tonnage of toll-paying traffic was 5,363,940 tons, and the tolls, dues, &c., £1,384,743.

Tramways.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in Great Britain on Dec 31, 1926, was 2,602 The total receipts in 1926 were £28,211,000, the working expenses £22,598,000 and the net receipts £5,613,000, the total paid-up capital being £98,121,000 (*gross*) and £57,241,000 (*net*). 4,668,812,000 passengers were carried. In addition there were 21 miles of "trackless trolley" routes.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the state "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Jan 28, 1870, the telephone service became exclusively owned and operated by the Government (with one or two minor exceptions) on the transfer of the National Telephone Company's undertaking to the Post Office on Jan 1 1912. Some of the submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and Foreign Countries are maintained and operated by the State and some by private companies. The submarine telephone cables from the British Isles to the Continent are either owned entirely by the State or jointly with the Foreign Administration in whose territory the other end of the cable terminates.

Savings Banks.

Post Office Savings Banks.—On Dec. 31, 1927, there were approximately 10 000 000 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £284,649,940 due to depositors. On Dec 31, 1927, Government Stock to the amount of £188,648,600 stood to the credit of holders in the books of the Post Office Savings Banks.

Trustee Savings Bank.—On Nov 20 1927, there were 2,412 067 accounts open in the *Trustee Savings Banks*, with £113,905 050 to the credit of depositors. In addition Stocks and Bonds to the amount of £32,930,626 were held for Depositors. There were 443 offices (principal or subordinate).

Savings Certificates.

Three different issues of National Savings Certificates have been made —

First Issue Certificates (cost price 15s 6d and ten-year maturity value 20s.) issued from Feb 1916, to March 31, 1922.

Second Issue Certificates (cost price 16s. and ten-year maturity value 20s.), on sale from April 1, 1922. to Sept. 30, 1923.

Third Issue Certificates (cost price 16s and ten-year maturity value 24s.) on sale from Oct. 1, 1923. Holders of First Issue Certificates, instead of encashing the Certificates at the end of ten years, can adopt any of the following courses:—

1. Retain Certificates until March 31, 1932, with interest after the tenth year at one penny per month per Certificate.
2. Exchange them for Third Issue
3. Transfer into 4 % National Savings Bonds
4. Transfer into 4½% Conversion Loan (1940-44)

Statistics.

Year.	Subscribed.	Repaid (excluding interest.)	Remaining (excluding Interest.)
1915-6 1916-7	£75,607,798	£1,120,731	£74 487,067
1917-8	66,514,526	3,251,766	137,749,827
1918-9	97,921,218	8,700,001	226,971,044
1919-20	71,519,471	24,949,700	273,540,815
1920-21	41,195,948	29,741,245	284,995,518
1921-22	93,338,798	36,193,731	342,140,585
1922-23	39,675 050	27,966,804	353,848,831
1923-24	45,208,520	32,915,500	366,141,851
1924-25	32,225,544	29,529,291	368,838,104
1925-26	35,115,630	28,378,074	375,575,660
1926-27	31,924,514	35,676,845	371,823,329
1927-28	37,408.766	46,784,315	362,447,780

Work of the Post Office.

	1926-27.	1927-28
Letters &c delivered	5,800,000,000	—
Parcels dealt with	141,500,000	153,100,000
Registered Letters and Parcels posted	57,000,000	58,900,000
Express Deliveries	1,870,000	1,950,000
Telegrams forwarded	62,000.000	60,700,000
Money Orders	14,870,000	15,820,000
Postal Orders	141,900 000	142 600,000
Telephones:		
Trunk Calls	95,700,000	103 400 000
Local Calls	1,101,000.000	1,173.000,000
Savings Bank Deposits	£73.900,000	£75,700,000
Withdrawals, &c	£82,500,000	£81,400,000
Government Stock Accounts opened	2,420,000	2,130,000
Wireless Licences	2.270,000	2,480,000
Other Licences issued	3,870,000	4,120,000
Old-Age Pension Orders paid†	62,800,000	74,700,000
Amount	£31,210,000	£37,150,000
Widows & Orphans' Pension paid	9,020.000	11.510,000
Amount	£6.730,000	£7,990,000
Entertainment Tax Stamps sold	£320 000	£330,000
Inland Revenue (excluding Unpaid) Stamps sold	£2,940,000	£3,160,000
Health and Pensions Insurance Stamps	£42,770,000	£46,310,000
Unemployment Insurance Stamps	£26,410,000	£29,200,000
War Pensions paid	50,300,000	49,100,000
Amount	£45.700,000	£44,500,000
Naval, Military, &c Allowances paid	9,160,000	9,640,000
Amount	£8 820,000	£9 300,000
Postal Drafts paid	3,930.000	4,020 000
Amount	£9,210,000	£9,800,000
War Loan Dividends	£7,740 000	£7,700,000
Savings Certificates Amount Issued	£32,190,000	£37.700,000
Repaid‡	£48,010,000	£66,300,000§
Telephone Stats No.	1,508,786	1,631,191
Mileage of wire:	Miles	Miles
Overhead	1,175,444	1,216,697
Underground	5,704,807	6,288,870
Submarine	21,862	23,074

* Figures are for the calendar years 1926 and 1927.
† 1927-28 includes Old Age Contributory Pension (65 70) for one quarter only. These pensions only became payable as from January 2, 1928
‡ Including interest.
§ Including £11,500,000 converted into other securities or re-invested

The number of telephones per 100 of population in all countries in which it exceeded 1 at December 31, 1926, is as follows:—

U S A	15·6	Great Britain and N. Ireland	3·4†
Canada	12 7	Netherlands	3·2
New Zealand	10·0	Austria	2 4
Denmark	9 8	Belgium	2 3
Australia	7·5	France	2·1
Sweden	7·4	Argentina	2·0
Norway	6·9	Japan	1·7
Switzerland	5·3*	Poland	1·0
Germany	4·3*		

* Apparent decrease due to revised figures of population being available
† Great Britain and N Ireland (Dec 31 1927) 3 7

For full official information *see* the Post Office Guide, price 1*s*, published in January and July.

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within Gt Britain and Northern Ireland and including Channel Is

Letters.

Not exceeding 2 oz. 1½*d*
For every additional 2 oz, or less ... ½*d*
Limit 2 ft. × 1 ft × 1 ft, or if in the form of a roll, 30 in length × 4 in Weight unlimited
Postcards, 1*d* ; *reply postcards*, 2*d* (p 542).

Printed Papers.

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof ... ½*d*.
Limits: 2 lb in weight, in size, as *Letters*
Printed papers bearing ½*d*. stamp only are not forwarded the same day unless posted by early afternoon.

Registered Newspaper Rate (per copy)

Not exceeding 6 oz .. .. .. 1*d*.
For every additional 6 oz, or less ... ½*d*.
Limits 2 lb in weight, in size as *Letters*.

Parcels.

Not exceeding 2 lb 6*d*
" 5 lb. ..... 9*d*.
" 8 lb 1*s*. 0*d*
" 11 lb. (limit of weight) ...1*s*. 3*d*.
Limit of size: length, 3 ft 6 in., length and girth combined, 6 ft.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters, newspapers, post cards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency*

RE-DIRECTION —(1) By agent of addressee. *Letters, postcards, printed papers, and newspapers* may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area), otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-*registered* free only up to day after delivery (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or from clubs, hotels, &c.) Requests for re-direction of *letters*, &c, must be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster or postman, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. Re-direction is free for 12 months; thereafter costs 1*s* for each surname for second, 1*s*. third, and 5*s* each subsequent year Separate forms must be filled in for *parcels*, and for the (postal) forwarding of *telegrams*.

REGISTRATION.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration must be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken*. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters, must be fastened with wax or other adhesive. The registration fee is 3*d*. exclusive of postage With a further 3*d*. the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets; at Head Offices this may be done later for an additional 6*d*. late fee. Unregistered packets containing coin or jewellery, or found open and containing stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, &c., over 10*s*. in value, or any marked "registered" and found in a letter-box, undergo compulsory registration (3*d*), carrying no compensation

COMPENSATION for loss or damage is granted, though not as a legal right even if fee is paid and packing adequate — The fees for *compensation inclusive of registration* are:—Fee 3*d*, compensation up to £5, 4*d*, £20; and 1*d* for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1*s* 11*d*. for £400. *Compensation* up to £2 is given on (*a*) *unregistered parcels* (or less, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (*b*) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No (1). Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c*) is only given if particulars (for identification) are kept and the money is sent by Registered *Letter* Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (*see* next page); the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5 Compensation for *jewellery, watches &c*., is only given on *registered* packets, for *glass, crockery, greases, colour-powders, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels* Compensation is not given for *damage* to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) registered packets other than parcels, unless conspicuously marked "*Fragile, with care.*"

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, 1½*d*., other unregistered postal packets, ½*d*.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE BY SPECIAL MESSENGER — There are five services of which (4) and (5) alone are available on Sundays —(1) All the way, from most offices which deliver telegrams Inclusive charge, *which must be prepaid*, in cash or by stamps, 8*d* per mile, or part of a mile, with 1*d* on each *separate* packet after the first, up to ten, the maximum; also a special charge of 3*d* on each packet over 1 lb. in weight. Packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis*. (2) After transmission by post, at senders request (*a*) from the ordinary delivery office, if open for telegraph business (maximum charge in London 6*d*), or *if so marked*, (*b*) "Express Delivery from Head Office" in large provincial towns, and (*c*) in London "from Head District Office" or "from G P O" Packets must be marked "Express" with a broad vertical line back and front Charges as for (1) (without weight fee) in addition to postage. (3) Before ordinary deliveries, at addressee's request (6*d* per mile for one packet, and 1*d*. for every ten or less additional packets) (4) *see* p. 549 (5) Of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (30 words for each express fee, besides telephone charges) ——Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2*d* —For Sundays and Holidays, *see* pp 549-550, and next paragraph.

RAILWAY LETTER.—On payment of 3*d* extra (4*d* between Gt Britain and N. Ireland except Belfast Lane, Derry, Newry) at a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways while the station is open, *week days or Sundays*, an unregistered letter up to 2 oz will be forwarded by the next train or steamer, and passed on from Company to Company It may be called for at station of address, or posted there in the nearest

letter-box, or (*except on Sundays*) delivered as an Express Letter under Service 2*a* (or from the first Express Delivery office it reaches), or (3) by telegraphing for a messenger to meet it under Service 1.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with postage of 1½d. or more*, undelivered are returned unopened if bearing sender's name and address outside; others are opened by the Returned Letter Office and returned to senders without charge. Packets containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except parcels which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 1½d.* are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage if his name and address, with a request for return in case of non-delivery, appear on the outside; those without such request are disposed of. *Foreign letters, &c., undelivered in Britain* are returned unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received; *parcels* are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address, he is advised, and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due, but for *parcels* see p. 544.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Correspondence of any kind may be addressed as above to all Post Offices except Town Sub-Offices. It should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is not taken in, but treated as undelivered. All applicants for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Poste Restante letters, parcels, &c., from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept 2 months, others, 2 weeks, after which they are treated as undelivered (see above), unless bearing a request to return at end of the interval, or some specified *shorter* period.

Letter Post.

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game, rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables) (*see* p. 541).

Post Cards.

Postage (*see* p. 541). The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence [the same holds for abroad]. Plain cards (minimum size 4 × 2¾ in.), like but not thinner than official cards, may also be used both inland and abroad (maximum size 5⅞ × 4⅛).

Printed Papers Post (*see* p. 541).

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 lb.

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and any other *written or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter*, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with their binding (provided that the materials are those ordinarily used for the purpose and are not brittle or very fragile), together with anything necessary for the safe transmission of the packet. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document, Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted. (For full conditions see the official Guide.) Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, *i.e.*, without breaking, tearing, ungumming, or cutting.

Newspaper Post (*see* p. 541).

For newspapers registered at the G.P.O.

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered at G.P.O. or supplements apart from their ordinary publications, may be charged at printed paper, letter, or (with 1d. fine) parcel rate.

Parcel Post.

For bulky and heavy matter (*see* p. 541). The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post" and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman, and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender (if underpaid, deficiency plus 1*d.* fine is collected from addressee). Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel.

A rural postman must accept any inland packets he can conveniently carry, but if on foot or cycle not more than 11 lb. from one person, without notice.

Parcels to or from Irish Free State, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty; except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting, and addressee must pay fees as for Parcels from Abroad (p. 544) if any duty be payable. Addressees in I.F.S. pay 6*d.* anyhow.

By the *Cash on Delivery Service* (not available with I.F.S.) a sum (Trade Charge) up to £40 can under certain conditions be collected from addressee and remitted to sender of a parcel posted at a Money Order Office or consigned by railway. Fees: For Trade Charge up to 10s., 4*d.*; up to £1, 6*d.*; £2, 8*d.*; £5, 10*d.*; and for each further £5 or less, 2*d.*; by rail, 3*d.* extra.

Literature for the Blind.

Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature," with name and address of sender: 2 lb., ½*d.*; 5 lb., 1*d.*; 6½ lb. (maximum), 2*d.* Maximum size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft., or if a roll 30 × 4 in.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2s. 6*d.*—*for list of latter see* p. 510) are sold of the respective values of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1s., 2s. 6*d.*, 5s., and 10s. Books of 6 1*d.*, and 6 ½*d.* stamps, together with (*a*) 18 1½*d.* stamps, 3s., or (*b*) 10 1½*d.* stamps, 2s. Rolls of 480 or 960 ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.* and 2*d.* stamps are also sold, joined lengthwise or sideways. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office open for telegraph business. Rural postmen carry ½*d.*, 1*d.*, and 1½*d.* stamps and registered letter envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters, with a 4½*d.* embossed stamp (for registration and postage), are of four sizes: F, 5¼ in. × 3¼ in., 5*d.* each; G, 6⅛ in. × 3¾ in., 5½*d.* each; H, 8 in. × 5 in., 6*d.* each; K, 11½ in. × 6 in., 6½*d.* each.

LETTER CARDS with 1½*d.* stamp, one, 2*d.*; 2, 3½*d.*; 5, 9*d.*

POST CARDS with impressed 1*d.* stamp. *Inland*: Single thin—one, 1¼*d.*; 2, 2¼*d.*; 5, 5½*d.*; 11, 1s.; stout—one, 1¼*d.*; 5, 6*d.*; 10, 1s.; reply—1, 2¼*d.*; 4, 8¾*d.*; 11, 2s. *Foreign* (1½*d.* stamp): Single—one, 1¾*d.*; 4, 7*d.*; 7, 1s.; reply—one, 3¼*d.*; 5, 1s. 4*d.*; 10, 2s. 8*d.*

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES (*a*) with 1½*d.* stamp: "A" (4¾ × 3⅝ in.)—1, 1¾*d.*; 3, 5*d.*; 5, 8¼*d.*; 11, 1s. 6*d.*; "Commercial" (5⅞ in. × 3½ in.)—1, 1¾*d.*; 2, 3½*d.*; 5, 8*d.*; (*b*) with ½*d.* stamp, ungummed "Commercial" size ("N"): 1, ¾*d.*; 2, 1¼*d.*; 5, 3*d.*

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS with ½*d.* stamp: 1, ¾*d.*; 2, 1¼*d.*; 3, 1¾*d.*; 7, 4*d.*; with 1*d.* stamp: 1, 1¼*d.*; 2, 2¼*d.*; 5, 5½*d.*; 8, 8¾*d.*; 11, 1s.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps (except of Queen Victoria's reign) cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams respectively, provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

London is divided for postal (not telegraphic) delivery purposes (§) into 9 Districts and these into 118 numbered sub-districts. To avoid delay in delivery, correct initials and number should appear in addresses. The "Head District" of each District is (Sub-district 1 (but of Paddington District is W 2), and address of its Head Office (District Office) appears on p. 228.

East Central (E.C.)	1-4	South Eastern (S.E.)	1-27
West Central (W.C.)	1, 2	South Western (S.W.)	1-20
Eastern (E.)	1-18	Western	W 1
Northern (N.)	1-22	Paddington	W 2-W 14
North Western (N.W.)	1-11		

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN MAILS (latest times for posting without late fee on week days at G.P.O.).—*LETTERS* *Europe* daily, exc. 2): (1) Europe generally, 7 30 a.m.; (2) Norway (W.), 8 30 a.m., Tu., Th., Sat.; (3) France (early 9 0 a.m.; (4) Belgium, Germany, Russia, Baltic States 12 0 noon; (5) Italy, Switzerland, and (6) France, Belgium, 1 30 p.m.; (7) Denmark (Jutland, Funen), 1 30 p.m.; (8) Europe generally, 6 0 p.m.; (8a) Same countries as 5 and 6, 8 0 p.m. *Extra-European*: (9) Egypt (Wed., Th.), Palestine (Wed.) 9 0 a.m.; (10) Africa (S., S.W., S.E.), Madeira, Fri. 11 30 a.m.; (11) India, Egypt, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, W. Persia, E. Africa, Far East (exc. Japan), Australia and New Zealand (and Sat.) Th. 6 0 p.m.; (12) Egypt (Tu., Wed.), Palestine (Fri.), Sudan (Wed.), 6 0 p.m.; (13) E. Africa, Mauritius and (14) W. Indies (French Packet) 6 0 p.m. Jan. 1 and alt. Tu.; (15) Dutch E. Indies (Dutch Packet, *via* Marseilles) alt. Wed. 6 0 p.m.; (16) Brazil, Argentine, etc. *via* Europe) 6.0 p.m., frequently; (17) Brazil, Argentine, etc. (direct) 8 0 p.m., frequently; (18) W. Coast of Africa, 2 0 a.m. most Tuesdays; (19) Canada, Newfoundland, U.S.A. and thence to Central and Northern S. America, West Indies, etc., and Japan, 2 0 a.m., usually ... and Fri. *REGISTERED LETTERS* must be posted half-an-hour earlier, but for (18) and (19) 8 45 p.m. the previous evening. *PRINTED PAPERS* ... still ... 1 30 p.m. *PARCELS* ... (2) ... 1 15 p.m. (Sat. 12 30 p.m.) ... 9 ... to Greece, Turkey ... Denmark, ... States, Poland ... and ... Sweden; (3) 1 15 p.m. to Portugal ... and (Th.) Sweden ... Wed. 1 15 p.m. to Gibraltar, Morocco, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, ... Iraq, E. Africa, India; (5) Th. 1 15 p.m. to S. Africa, Madeira; (6) 1.15 p.m. alternate Wed. *via* P. & O. to Malta, Ceylon, Singapore, Far East, Australia, New Zealand; (7) 1 15 p.m. to Newfoundland, Port. E. Africa, Rhodesia *via* Beira; (8) 9 a.m. to (a) Australia, New Zealand, *via* Orient Line; (b) Canada and U.S.A., and thence to China, Japan, Far Philippines, Central and N.W. South America; (c) Jamaica; (d) New Zealand direct; (9) 11 0 a.m. to (a) Brazil, River Plate, ...; (b) W. Africa; (c) W. Indies except Jamaica.

INLAND MAILS.—For *Letters and Postcards* the latest time of posting for Provincial Night Mails, at G.P.O. and District Offices, Charing Cross, and certain E.C. Offices, is 6 0 p.m.; elsewhere in Head Districts, 5 30 p.m.; for *Registered Letters* half-an-hour earlier; for *Newspapers*, E.C. and W.C., 5 30, the other District Offices, 5 p.m.

LATE FEES (Weekdays).—Correspondence, *not parcels*, bearing extra stamps, posted, in special boxes, at chief offices or the appropriate railway terminus, after the ordinary hour of collection but up to the times given below, is included in the mails.—*FOREIGN MAILS* (*At G.P.O.*). Unregistered.—Letter Mail (4) above, Fee 1*d.* up to 12 30 p.m.; Mail (8) 1*d.*, 7.0 p.m.; (8a) 1*d.*, 9 0 p.m.; (10) 2*d.*, noon; (11) 2*d.*, 7 0 p.m., 4*d.*, 8 0 p.m.; (12)-(16) 2*d.*, 7 0 p.m.; (17) 2*d.*, 9 0 p.m. Registered: (4) 2*d.*, noon; (8) 2*d.*, 6 30, 4*d.*, 7 0 p.m.; (8a) 2*d.* 8 30 p.m.; (10) 4*d.*, 11 30 a.m.; (11)-(16) 4*d.*, 6 30, 8*d.*, 7 0 p.m.; (17) 4*d.*, 8 30 p.m. *At Railway Termini*: Unregistered.—Mails to France, Italy, Switzerland, W. Europe, Algeria, Tunis and Malta, at Holborn Viaduct, 2*d.*, 8 10 p.m.* (if registered but not insured 1s 6*d.*), and at Victoria (Brighton Sec.), 2*d.*, 8.15 p.m.*. Daily mails from Liverpool Street to Holland, Germany, E. and Cent. Europe and Scandinavia (S. & W. Norway, Tu. only), 2*d.*, 8 15 p.m., and to Belgium, 2*d.*, 8 25 p.m. Mail (10) Waterloo, 6*d.*, 1 15 p.m., and with fee 6*d.* up to 10 min. before departure of final boat train at Waterloo for mail 19 *via* Southampton, New Zealand *via* Panama, at Euston for mail 19 *via* Liverpool. *INLAND MAILS* (late Fee ½*d.* unless otherwise mentioned). *At Post Offices*: Letters and postcards up to 7 30 p.m. at G.P.O. and District Offices, 7 0 p.m. at Charing Cross and some E.C. offices, 6.30 p.m. elsewhere in Head Districts. Newspapers (at G.P.O. only) ½*d.* up to 6 45, 1*d.* up to 7 15 p.m. Registered packets G.P.O., Charing Cross, some E.C. and District Offices 3*d.*, to 6 0 p.m.; 6*d.* 6 30; 9*d.*, 6 55 G.P.O., 7 0; and (G.P.O. only) 1s 6*d.* up to 7 30 p.m. *At Railway Termini* (box on platform or sorting carriage): *London Bridge*: 11 50 p.m.* (Kent, E. Surrey, E. Sussex). *Liverpool St.*: ... 5 0 a.m.* (Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk), 10 12 (§ 9 22) p.m. (Herts, Cambs, Norfolk). *King's* —: § 4 45 a.m. (E. Mid. & N. England, part of Scotland), § 8 25 p.m. (E. Coast route in England, S.E. Scotland), § 10 25 p.m. (Lincs., Yorks, Durham, Northumb., Scotland). *Euston*: § 8 30 p.m. and § 8 50 p.m. (N. Wales, Ireland *via* Holyhead), § 8 30 § p.m. (N.W. & Mid England, Mid. & N. Wales, Scotland *via* W. Coast route, Ireland), § 11 0 p.m. (N.W. & Mid England, N. & Mid Wales, Scotland). *Paddington*: § 5 30 a.m. and § 10 10 p.m. (West of England, S. Wales). *Waterloo*: § 5 10 p.m. and 10 30 (§ 9 30) p.m. (Dorset, Hants, I. of Wight). Registered letters can be received in the Sorting Carriages up to the same times (1s 6*d.* late fee) ... on the ... trains marked § also at Euston Station ... between 5 0 and 8 0 p.m. (late fee 3*d.* to 1s 6*d.* according to lateness).

SUNDAY MAILS, &c., *see* p. 549.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN POST.

N.B.—For times of despatch *see* above.

Letters

The letter rate *from* Great Britain to British Dominions and Mandates generally (*except* Iraq and Transjordan), to countries outside the Postal Union† (exc. State of the Alaouites), to Egypt, Tangiers, French India, Dubai, and Wei-haiwei, to the United States and Territories (incl. Hawaii but not Panama zone or island Dependencies) as well as to H.M. Forces on the Rhine, and H.M. Ships in Foreign Waters (address c/o G.P.O., London, E.C. 1), is 1½*d.* the first ounce and 1*d.* for each succeeding ounce or fraction. The charge to *all other destinations* is 2½*d.* the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards. Limits of size to *Foreign* countries in the Postal Union,† except Egypt, 1½×1½×1½ ft.; elsewhere, 2×1½×1½ ft.; but if in form of a roll, limits in all cases 30 in. ×4 in. diameter. Max. weight 4 lb.

Post Cards.

Postage 1½*d.* single, 3*d.* reply. (*See also* p. 542.)

Reply Post Cards must have the heading "Carte Postale avec réponse payée," on first half, and on the second half (valid only to country of origin) "Carte Postale—réponse."

Reply Coupons

For the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, coupons are issued, exchangeable (before end of 6th month after issue) for stamps representing a minimum letter postage from one country to another.—Cost: valid within the Postal Union except in Persia and Uruguay, 4*d.*; valid within British Empire only, 2½*d.*

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(*a*) PRINTED PAPERS: Newspapers, Books, Catalogues, Photographs, Engravings, Music, and other wholly printed matter, ½*d.* per 2 oz. For *Literature for the Blind*, in other respects considered as a Printed Paper, rates abroad are: up to 2 lb., ½*d.*; 4 lb., 1*d.*; 6½ lb. (max.), 1½*d.*

(*b*) SPECIAL MAGAZINE POST for magazines, newspapers, and trade journals sent to CANADA *by direct packet*, and thence (or direct) to NEWFOUNDLAND, if properly registered for such post (or for Newspaper post in the United Kingdom) and packed without a cover, or with cover open at both ends, otherwise complying with conditions for Inland Newspaper Post (*see* p. 542). These packets cannot be registered.

§ Glasgow, too, recently—8 Districts, 14 Sub-districts.
* Except Saturday.
† Friendly Is. (Tonga), Muscat, Nigeria, N. Rhodesia, Pitcairn I., State of the Alaouites, are not in the Postal Union.
§ Hour for late fee posting Sun. nt.—Mon. mrn. (p. 549).

Rate . 2-6 oz . 1*d* , 2½ lb , 1½*d*., and ½*d* per ½ lb up to 5 lb , 5*d*.

(*c*) COMMERCIAL PAPERS · Legal and mercantile documents, MsS , invoices, etc , partly written, ½*d* per 2 oz minimum charge of 2½*d*

(*d*) SAMPLES, Patterns (*bona fide*), and Scientific Specimens, one key, fresh-cut flowers, &c . ½*d* per 2 oz . minimum charge, 1*d*

Except that a single printed volume may weigh up to 6½ lb . the limits are (1) to the British Empire, and Foreign countries not in the Postal Union (see note † p 543) Size, (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) 2 × 1½ × 1½ ft , (*d*) 2×1×1 ft , weight, 5 lb (ii) Egypt and Sudan (*a*) and (*c*), 18×18×18 in , weight, 4 lb , (*d*) 2×1×1 ft , weight, 5 lb (iii) Elsewhere size (*a*) and (*c*) 1½×1½×1½ ft (*d*) 18 × 8 × 4 in , weight, (*a*) and (*c*) 4 lb , (*d*) 1lb. If in the form of a roll the limits of size for (*d*) are 18 × 6 in in case (iii), for (*a*) and (*c*) 30×4 in everywhere Wholly unpaid packets are *stopped* Regulations as to packing, writing, &c , are much similar to those for inland packets

Parcels from abroad.

These are subject to British Customs examination, and duties (with 6*d*. fee. or 1*s*. if they exceed 10*s*) must be paid before delivery.

Parcels sent abroad.

Enquiries should always be made at a P O , or the P O Guide consulted, before packing Parcels can be (and if containing coin, jewellery, &c , *must* be) *insured* for many countries, but not registered. They are subject to *Customs* and contents and value must be declared on special forms , undervaluation or other inaccuracy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines (especially U S A) (Rebate of Customs Duty is allowed on British goods by the chief Colonies) The Customs charges of Dominions and certain countries (not U S.A) can be prepaid by sender, on depositing generally one-fifth to one-half of declared value, other wise they are collected from addressee *Packing must be substantial*, and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon. Certain articles are *prohibited* ; among them letters nearly every where

Delivery in many countries is only to certain towns, post offices, stations, or customs houses, whence addressee, who is notified of the arrival, must arrange conveyance In Belgium, France, and Spain parcels are delivered by the railway companies From most countries abroad, an *undeliverable parcel is returned without notice at sender's expense, unless, when posting*, he instructed *either* its abandonment or its delivery to some other address or person in the country Warehousing fees and rarely the foreign customs duty are sometimes payable, the return postage always

Limits —Parcels over 11 lb are only accepted at and for important post offices, for certain countries (*e*, *f*, in table below), and generally may not contain coin, jewellery, &c Maximum length generally 3½ ft , length and girth combined 6 ft , but to *Paraguay, Portuguese Timor* · length 2 ft , length and girth 4 ft , also to *China* (other than about 1100 chief P O), but a parcel 8 in across may be 39 in long, except to Sinkiang Province where limits are 1 × 1 × 1 ft

Imperial and Foreign Parcel Rates.

(With Route, Minimum Duration, and Frequency of Mails)

Parcels for H. M Ships addressed "in Foreign Waters, c/o G P.O , London " —(i) in Atlantic Fleet (when this appears in address) may be prepaid at inland rate, but are then liable to delay , (ii) in other cases, must be prepaid at following rates *b* 1/3, *c* 2 6, *d* 3 3

Abyssinia (Adis Ababa, Diré-Dawa, Harrar only , *v* France *o*), *a* 3 -, *c* 5/3, *d* 5, *g* 8/6 , *Aden* (28 d , Wed), *b* 2/-, *c* 3/9 *d* 5/3, *f* 8/3 ; *Albania* (5-8 d , daily), *a* 3 -, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/6, *e* 7/-; *Algeria* (daily), *a* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/3, *e* 5/- ; *Arabia*, *a* 2/9, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/6 ; *Argentine* (23 d , 6 *u*), *b* 3/-, *c* 4/3, *d* 5, 6, *e* 9 3; *Ascension* (24 d x *u*), *b* 1/9 , *c* 3/-, *d* 4,3, *e* 6/6, *Australia* (36 45 d , about 4 *u*), *a* 1/4, *y* -/6 *Austria* (daily), *a* 2, 6, *c* 3 3, *d* 3/9, *e* 5/9 , *Azores* (2-3 w , *v* Portugal *o*), *b* 3/6, *c* 4/6, *d* 4/9 *Bahamas* (*v* N York, 2 *u*), *b* 2 -, *c* 3/9, *d* 5 -, *e* 7/6 , *Balearic Is* (daily), *a* 2 6, *c* 3 6, *d* 4/-, *Barbados* (24-28 d , 3 4 *u*), *b* 1 6, *c* 3 -, *d* 4,3, *e* 6/9 *Belgian Congo* (at 22d , *v* Antwerp, 1-2 *u*), *a* 2 9, *c* 4/6, *d* 5 , *e* 8/ (*g*) Katanga Province only (*v* Beira 16 w, *o*), *b* 4 6, *c* 8 , *d* 10 9 , (*h*) *v* Cape (otherwise 22d , Th), *b* 5,6, *c* 10 9, *d* 16 -, (*i*) Katanga and Eastern Prov only (*v* Aden, Wed), *b* 3 6, *c* 5 3 *d* 7 -, *e* 11/9, (*j*) Haut Uele, &c (*v* Sudan, Wed), *a* 2/9, *c* 6 -, *d* 7 , , *Bechuana* (daily), *b* 1 9, *c* 2 6, *d* 3 0, *e* 4 6 *Bermuda* (18 d , *v* New York 4 *u*), *b* 2 - *c* 3 9, *d* 5 -, *e* 7,6 , *Bismarck Archipelago* (2 *u*), *v* Brisbane *o*), *c* 1 1, *y* - 10 , *Bolivia* (*z*) (6 w , *v* Peru 2*u*), *b* 3 9, *c* 5 6 *d* 7/, *e* 10/6 , (*u*) (*v* N York, 3 4 w, 4 *u*), *b* 4 6, *c* 6 *d* 7 3, *e* 10 9 , *Brazil* (3 w irregular), *b* 3,3, *c* 4 3, *d* 5 3, *e* 8 3 *British Guiana* (3 w 2*u*), *b* 1 9, *c* 3/- *d* 4 3, *e* 7 9 *British Honduras* (*v* direct, 5 w , x *u*), *b* 1 6, *c* 3 -, *d* 4 6, *e* 7 6 (*u*) (3 5 w , *v* Jamaica *o*), *b* 2 6, *c* 4/-, *d* 5 6, *e* 8 3, (*m*) (*v* N York, 2 3 w, 4 *u*), *b* 3 6 *c* 6 6, *d* 10/-, *e* 17 6 , *British Somaliland* (*v* Aden *o*), *b* 1, 9, *c* 3 6, *d* 4 9, *e* 7 6 , *Brunei* (*v* Singapore), *b* 2 -, *c* 3 3, *d* 4 6, *e* 7/9 , *Bulgaria* (at x *u*, irregular), *c* 1,9, *c* 2 6, *d* 3 3, *e* 4 9 (*n*) (*v* Hungary, daily), *a* 3,3, *c* 4/6, *d* 5 3, *e* 8 -, *Cameroons* (27 d , 2 *u*) (*o*) British sphere, *b* 2 3, *c* 3 6, *d* 4 9 *e* 7 6 , (*m*) French sphere, *b* 1 9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3 9, *e* 5 9 *Canada* (20 to 26 d , about 9 *u*), *b* 2,3, *c* 4 3, *d* 6 -, up to 22 lb 8 9, *Canary Is* (8 to 9 , 4 *u*) *a* 2,3, *c* 3,3 *d* 3 6, *Cape Verde Is* (*v* Portugal *o*), *b* 3/-, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/-, *Cavalla Is* , same as Corea, *Cayman Is* , same as Jamaica , *Ceylon* (25 d , 4 *u*), *b* 2 -, *c* 3/9, *d* 5 3, *e* 7/9 , *Chile* (*i*) (direct 38 d , 2 *u*), *b* 3 3, *c* 4/6, *d* 5 6, *e* 8/9, (*u*) (*v* N York, 4 *u*, 4 6 w , *b* 4 -, *c* 5/-, *d* 6/-, *e* 9/3 , (*m*) except Punta Arenas (*v* Argentine, 4 w , 6 *u*) *b* 7 -, *c* 8 3, *d* 9 6; *China* (*a*) Chief Chinese P O (*t*) except Yunnan (*a*) *v* Suez 16 w , alt Wed), *b* 2 3, *c* 3 3, *d* 4 3, *e* 7/-, (*b*) *v* U S A (4 w , 4 *u*) *o*)/- *c* 8 9, *d* 9 9, *e* 16/9 , (*c*) *v* Canada *o*), same as (*b*) , (*u*) Yunnan only (*v* Suez, 2 *u*), *a* 2,9, *c* 4 3, *d* 5/-, *e* 9 -, (*m*) British Agency (Wei-hai-wei same as (*a*) (*t*) above , (*v*) Japanese Agencies and Kwantung, same as Japan , (*p*) Macao, (*v*) ; *Colombia* (3 w , direct or *v* Colon *o*), (*a*) Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Tumaco, *o*, *b* 3/ , *c* 4 9, *d* 5 9, *e* 8/6 , (*u*) elsewhere, *b* 3 - *c* 5,9, *d* 5 9, *e* 13 6 , *Coren* (Chosen), same as Japan , *Corsica* (4 d , *a* 1 9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3 3, *e* 5 -, *Costa Rica* (direct, 28 d , 2 *u*, *o*, Dutch Packet, 27 d , *o*), *b* 2 3, *c* 4 -, *d* 5 6, *e* 8 6, *Cuba* (direct, 27 d , 2 *u*), *b* 2/6, *c* 4/ , *d* 5/ , *Cyprus* (*v* Egypt *o*), *b* 2 6, *c* 3 9, *d* 5/-, *e* 8 3, *Czechoslovakia* (daily), *a* 1 9, *c* 2,9, *d* 3 3, *e* 5/-

Dahomey (5 w , x *u*), *b* 1,9 *c* 2 9, *d* 3 9 *e* 5/6, *Danzig* (daily), *a* 2 6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4 -, *e* 6 3, *Denmark* (daily), *a* 1 6, *c* 2 3, *d* 3,-, *e* 4 6, *Dominican Republic* (*v* Holland, 2 *u*), *a* 2 9, *c* 4,-, *d* 5 6 *e* 7,6, *Dutch East Indies* (*v* Singapore), *a* 3 6, *c* 4 9, *d* 5 9 ; *Dutch Guiana* (*v* Brit G), *b* 2,3, *c* 3 9, *d* 5/3 (*v* Holland, 2 *u*), *e* 7,9 , *Dutch West Indies* (3 4 *u*), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 6, *d* 4 9, *e* 7 -, *Ecuador* (*z*) (*v* Panama, 3 d , 2-3 *u*), *b* 3 -, *c* 4,-, *d* 5 3, *e* 10/- (*u*) (*v* N York, 3 4 w , 2 *u*), *b* 3 6, *c* 4 6 , *d* 5/6, *e* 9,6 , *Egypt* (24 d to Port Said, Wed), *b* 2 3, *c* 3 -, *d* 3 9 , *Eritrea* (*v* Italy *o*), *a* 3 6, *c* 5/3, *d* 5/9, *e* 9 6 , *Estonia* (8 d to Reval, 4 *u*), *a* 2 3, *c* 3,-, *d* 3 6, *e* 5 6 , *Falkland Is* (4 w , *o*), *b* 1,9, *c* 3,3, *d* 4 6, *e* (Stanley only) 8/- , *Fanning and Washington Is.* (*v* Australia ex 2 *u*.), *b* 1/6, *c* 2 9, *d* 4 6 , *Faroe Is* (3 d , *o*), *a* 1 6, *c* 2,3, *d* 3,-, *e* 4,6 , *Fiji Is* · (*x*) (*v* Canada, 35 d , x *u*), *b* 3 -, *c* 5 9, *d* 8 3, *e* 15 -, (*u*) (direct, 40 d , ex. 3 *u*.) *b* 1/9, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/9, *e* 9 -, (*t*) *v* (*v* N Zealand, 8 w., 2 *u*), *b* 2/5, *c* 4/6, *d* 6/3, *e* 11, 9 ; *Finland* (6 d , Tu), *a* 2 6, *c* 3/9, *d* 4, 3, *e* 6/6 , *France* (exc Corsica) (daily), *a* 1, 9, *c* 2 6, *d* 3, , *e* 4 9 , *French Equatorial Africa* (4 5 w , *v* France *o*), (*a*) Gabon and 4 places on coast of Middle Congo *a* 2 9, *c* 4 3 *d* 5/-, *e* 8/ (*g*) elsewhere in Middle Congo *a* 3 6, *c* 6 3, *d* 7/-, *e* 12 -; *French Guiana* (4 w., x *u*), *a* 2 6, *c* 4,- *d* 4,6, *e* 7,3 ; *French Guinea* (28 d., x-2 *u*), *b* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3,9, *e* 5/6 , *French Indo-China* (*v* Singapore, 2 *u*), *a* 3/-, *c* 5/-, *d* 6 6, *e* 10,9 , *French Settlements in Oceania* (3 m , *v* N Zealand, x *u*), (*p*) *b* 3/6, *c* 4,9, *d* 6,9, *e* 12/6 , (*q*) · *b* 5,3, *c* 6 3, *d* 8,9, *e* 15/3 ; *French South Coast* (*v* France *o*), *a* 2 6, *c* 3,9, *d* 4,-, *e* 6/6 , *French W Indies* (3 w , 2 *u*), *a* 2/6, *c* 3,9, *d* 4,3, *e* 6/9 ; *Gambia* (2 w , 3 *u*), *b* 2,3, *c* 3/6, *d* 4,9, *e* 6 9 , *Germany* (*v* Ostend daily, *o* direct

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a = for the first 2 lb , *b* = for the first 3 lb., *c* = up to 7 lb ; *d* = between 7 and 11 lb.

e = between 11 and 22 lb } see *Limits* above.

f = between 22 and 33 lb }

u follows approximate number of mails per month.

o = as opportunity offers.

p = for parcels not over 4 ft . "] in length and girth

q = for parcels between 4 and 6 ft } combined

r = *via*

x = for the first lb *y* = for each further lb. up to xx lb.

d= days , w = weeks , m = months.

Tu, Th, Sat), *a* 1'9, *c* 2, 9, *d* 3 3 *e* 5/-, Do (British Army of the Rhine), *a* 1·9, *c* 2 6, *d* 3·-, *e* 4·6, *Gibraltar* (6 d, Wed), *b* 1/6, *c* 2, 9, *d* 3'9, *e* 6, 3, *Gilbert & Ellice Is* (*z* 3 m, *v* Sydney or), *x* 1/4, *y* -/10, *Gold Coast* (*xy-zy* d, 3 4 *m*), *b* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/9 *e* 7, *Greece* (4) (*v* direct (3 w, about 4 *m*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/6, *d* 4·-, *e* 6, (*w*) *v* France (about 6 *m*, *zz* d), *a* 2 6, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/- *e* 7/9, (*x*) Corfu only (*v* Italy or), *a* 3/-, *c* 5· *d* 5/6, *e* 8/6, (*y*) *Greenland* (*v*, Denmark or), same as Denmark, *Grenada* (3 w, 3 4 *m*), *b* 1 9, *c* 3 3, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/-, *Guatemala* (*z*) (5 w, 3 *m*), *b* 2, 6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4·9, *e* 6/9, (*w*) *v* Jamaica, 3 4 w, 2 *m*), *b* 3/-, *c* 4·3, *d* 5 6 *e* 7/6, *Hawaii*, same as U S A, *Hayti* (*v* Holland 2 *m*), *a* 2 9, *c* 4/-, *d* 4'6, *e* 7/, *Holland* (daily), *b* 1·9, *c* 2, 6, *d* 3·-, *e* 4/6, *Honduras Rep* 2 *m* (Pacific side 4 w, Atlantic 3 w), *b* 2 3, *c* 3 6, *d* 4 9, *e* 7 6, *Hong Kong* (38 d, 4 *m*), *b* 1/9, *c* 2, 9, *d* 3 9, *e* 6 9, *Hungary* (daily), *a* 2 6, *c* 3 9, *d* 4 3, *e* 6/9, *Iceland* (direct, 2 *m*) *b* 2/3, *c* 3 3, *d* 4·-, *e* 6/-, *India** (23 d to Bombay, Wed), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 9, *d* 5 3, *e* 8 3, *Iraq* and Kuwait (*v* Bombay), *b* 3 3, *c* 4/9, *d* 6/-, *e* 11'9, *n* (*v* Palestine and Desert Motor, Wed), *b* 5/6, *c* 8/3, *d* 11/ *e* 20 9, *Italian Somaliland* (*v* Italy or), *a* 3/9, *c* 5 9, *d* 6 3, *e* 10/-, *Italy* (daily), *a* 2/3, *c* 3 3, *d* 3'9, *e* 5 9, *Ivory Coast* (3 w, *x* *m*), *b* 1, 9, *c* 2, 9, *d* 3 9, *e* 5, 9, *Jamaica* (26 d, 4 *m*), *b* 1 6, *c* 3·, *d* 4·-, *e* 6/6, *Japan* (with Corea, Formosa, and Jap Saghalien) (*v* Suez (50 d to Yokohama, alternate Wed), *b* 2·, *c* 2 9, *d* 3 9, (*w*) *v* U S A (*x* m, 4 *m*), or Canada (*x* m, *o*), *b* 2, 3, *c* 3 3, *d* 3'3, *Kenya and Uganda* (*v* Aden, Wed), *b* 2 9, *c* 4/6, *d* 6 3, *e* 10 3, *Leeward Is*, W Indies (*v* New York, 2 *m*), *b* 2·, *c* 3 9, *d* 5·, *e* 8·, *Lettonia* (Latvia) (8 d, 4 *m*), *a* 2·, *c* 3·, *d* 3 6, *e* 5/6, *Liberia* (*z* 3 w, 2 *m*), *b* 3 3, *c* 4/-, *d* 4·9, *e* 9/-, *Libya* (*v* Italy or), *a* 3/-, *c* 4 3, *d* 4·9, *e* 7 6, *Lithuania* (7 d, 3 *m*), *a* 2 3, *c* 3/-, *d* 3 6, *e* 5, 6, *Luxemburg* (daily), *a* 1 6, *c* 2 3, *d* 2 9, *e* 4/-, *Macao* (*v* Hong Kong), *b* 2 3, *c* 3'6, *d* 4 6, *Madagascar*, Comoro and dependencies (3·4 w, *v* France 2 *m*), *a* 2'9, *c* 4/-, *d* 4·9, *e* 7'6, *Madeira* (5 d, Th), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 3, *d* 4·-, *Malay States*, Federated and Unfederated (*v* Singapore), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 3, *d* 4, 6, *e* 7, 9 *Malta* (20 d, 4 *m*), *b* 1/3, *c* 2/6, *d* 3 3, *e* 5/9, *Mariana Is* (*x*) Guam, same as Samoa n, (*z*) elsewhere, same as Japan, *Marshall Is* (*x*) Nauru same as New Hebrides (*z*) elsewhere same as Japan, *Mauritania* (*v* France *o*), *a* 2 6, *c* 4·, *d* 4 6, *e* 7 3, *Mauritius* and Rodrigues (*v* direct *o*), *b* 2 - *c* 4 ·, *d* 5 ·, *e* 6 9, (*w*) *v* France, alt Th, *c* 3 ·, *c* 4 9, *d* 5 6, *e* 8 ·, *Mexico* (*v* direct 35 w, *x* 2 *m*), *b* 2 3, *c* 3 6, *d* 5 ·, *e* 7 9, (*x*) *v* U S A (*zz* d, 9 *m*), *b* 2 3, *c* 3 3, *d* 11 ·, *e* 13 6, *Morocco* (*x*) Tangier (7 d, *v* Gibraltar), *b* 1 9, *c* 2 ·, *d* 4 3, *e* 7 ·, (*z*) French Zone, Shereefian P O (*v* France *o*), *a* 2 6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4 3, *e* 6 6, (*v*) Spanish P O (daily), *a* 2 6 *c* 3 6, *d* 4/-, (*z*) British P O agencies in French and Spanish Zones † (7-zz d., *v* Gibraltar), *b* 1/9, *c* 3 3 *d* 4 9, *e* 7 9, *New Caledonia* (*v* Australia, 3 *m*), *b* 2 9, *c* 5·, *d* 7 9, *Newfoundland* (*zz* d, 9 *m*), *b* 2·6, *c* 4 3, *d* 5'9, *e* 10·, *New Guinea Territory* (except Dutch) (*x* m, *v* Australia *o*), *x* 1'4, *y* -/10; *New Hebrides* (*x*-3 m, *v* Sydney *o*), *x* 1 4, *y* -/10, *New Zealand* (*z*) direct (6 w, 2 *m*), (*y*) *b* 2 3, *c* 4 ·, *d* 5'6, *e* 9/-, (*z*) *b* 4/-, *c* 5, 9, *d* 7·6, *e* 11 9, (*w*) *v* Australia, *b* 2/3, *c* 4 ·, *d* 6 3, *e* 9 3, *Nicaragua* (4 w, *v* Panama), *b* 2, 6, *c* 4/-, *d* 5·, *e* 8/6 ; *Niger* (5 w, 2 *m*), *b* 1/9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3·9, *e* 5/6, *Nigeria* (28 and to Lagos, 3·5 w to interior, 3·4 *m*), *b* 2 3, *c* 3 6, *d* 4 9, *e* 7/6 *North Borneo* (*v* Singapore), *b* 1 9, *c* 3·, *d* 4/6, *e* 7/9, *Norway* (3 5 d, Th, Wed (*zzx* Oslo), Th, Fr), *a* 2/-, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/, *e* 6/3 *Nyasaland Prot* (6 w, *v* Beira, 2 *m*), *b* 3/6, *c* 5/9, *d* 7, 3, *e* 10/-

Palestine (*v* Egypt), *b* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4, 3, *e* 7/9, *Panama* (*x*) Republic (*zz*-3 d, *o*), *b* 2·9, *c* 4/, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/-, (*z*) Canal Zone 1 (*v* U S A), *b* 3/, *c* 5/6, *d* 8/6, *e* 15, 3, 11 (direct, *o*), *b* 3·, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/3, *e* 8/, *Papua*, same as New Guinea Territory; *Paraguay* (5 6 w, *v* Argentine), *b* 3/-, *c* 4, 3, *d* 5, 6; *Persia* ‡ 1 (*v* Bombay, 5 w), *a* 2/3, *c* 4/-, *d* 5, 3, 11 (*v* Desert Motor), *b* 5/6, *c* 8/6, *d* 11/6; *Peru* (*x*) Loreto Dept (8 w., *o*), *b* 4/-, *c* 5 - *d* 6/-, *e* 10'-, (*z*) elsewhere (4 w), same as Chile 1 and n, but *e* /3 less, *Philippine Is* (*v* U S A), *b* 3, 3, *c* 6, 3, *d* 9, 3, *e* 16/6, *Pitcairn I* (5 6 w, abt ev. 6 w), (*p*) *b* 1/6, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9, (*q*) *b* 3/-, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/9, *Poland* (6 d to Danzig, 4 *m*), *a* 1'9, *c* 2, 9, *d* 3 3, *e* 5 3, *Portugal* (6 d, 4 *m*), *b* 2/-, *c* 3/-, *d* 3 3, *Portuguese E Africa* (6 w, to Beira, 2 *m*), *b* 2 6, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/-; *Portuguese India* (*v* Bombay), *b* 2, 9, *c* 4 3, *d* 6/-, *Portuguese Timor* (*v* Singapore), *a* 3 0, *c* 4 6 *d* 5/3, *Portuguese W Africa* (5-6 w, *v* Portugal *o*), (*x*) Angola, *b* 3, 9, *c* 4/3, *d* 4/6; (*z*) Guinea, *b* 3·- *c* 3/6, *d* 4/-, (*c*) S Thomé & Principe, *b* 3/6, *c* 4/-, *d* 4 3, *Reunion* (4 w., *v* France *o*), *a* 2/9, *c* 4, 3, *d* 5/-, *e* 8·-;

Rhodes (*v* Italy *o*), *a* 3·-, *c* 4 6, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/-; *Roumania* (daily), *a* 2/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 4 6, *e* 7 -; *Russia-in-Europe*, *a* 3 6, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/6, *e* 8/-; *Russia-in-Asia*, *a* 5/3, *c* 5 9, *d* 6/3, *e* 11/6

St Helena (*zz* d, *xm*), *b* 1, 9, *c* 3·, *d* 4 3, *e* 6 6, *St Lucia* (2 3 w, 3-4 *m*), *b* 1 9, *c* 3, 3, *d* 5·, *e* 7 9, *St. Pierre & Miquelon* (2-4 w, *v* Canada *o*), *b* 3·, *c* 4 3, *d* 5 3; *St. Vincent*, W Indies (3 w, 3-4 *m*), *b* 2·, *c* 3 9, *d* 5'6, *e* 8/-, *Salvador* (4 w *v* Panama), *b* 3·, *c* 4·, *d* 5 3, *e* 8·, *Samoa* (*x*) British (3 m), same as N Zealand (*y*), but *e* 1/ more, also *v* U S A, *b* 4/-, *c* 7·, *d* 10 6, *e* 17 9, (*z*) Pago-Pago (*v* U S A), *b* 3·, *c* 5, 6, *d* 8 6, *e* 15 3, *San Marino* (*v* Singapore), *b* 2 ·, *c* 3 3, *d* 4'6, *e* 7 9, *Sarre Territ* (daily), *a* 1·9, *c* 2/6, *d* 3 ·, *e* 4 9, *Senegal*, Fr Soudan & Up Volta (24 d, *xx* 3 *m*), *b* 1 9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3 9, *e* 5 6 *Seychelles* (*v* India *o*) *b* 2 ·, *c* 3 3, *d* 5 3, *e* 9 3, *Siam* (*v* Singapore), *b* 3 6, *c* 4/9, *d* 5 9, *e* 9/ *Sierra Leone* (*zz*-24 d, 3-4 *m*), *b* 2 6, *c* 3 6 *d* 4/9, *e* 7/-, *Solomon Is*, same as New Hebrides, *South Africa* (*x*) Union (with Bisutoland Swaziland, and Brit Bechuanaland) (*zy* d to Cape Town, Th), *x* -/9, *y* -/9, (*w*) Bechuanaland Protectorate and S W Africa to Capetel, *c* 1 -, *y* 1/-, (*z*) S Rhodesia (1 to Cape (*zz* d to Bulawayo), *x* 1/4, *y* 1/4, (*w*) *v* to Beira, 2 *m*), *b* 3 6, *c* 5, 6, *d* 7/-, (*v*) N Rhodesia (*w*) *v* Cape (*zz*d to Livingstone), *x* 1 3, *y* 1, 8, (*w*) *v* Beira, *b* 4 -, *c* 6 6, *d* 8/6, *S. Georgia*, same as Falkland Is ; *Spain* (*v* France), *a* 2 3, *c* 3 3, *d* 3 9, *Spanish Guinea* (*x* Canaries *o*), *a* 3/-, *c* 4/-, *d* 4, 6 ; *Spitsbergen* (Svalbard) (summer only), same as Norway, *Straits Settlements* (32 d to Singapore, abt 4 *m*), *b* 2·, *c* 3 3, *d* 4 6, *e* 7 9, *Sudan* (Anglo-Egyptian), *v* Egypt, *b* 2 9, *c* 3/9, *d* 4 6, *Sweden* (4 d to Gothenburg, Th, Fr, alt.arn Th), *b* 2·, *c* 3 ·, *d* 4 3, *e* 6·, *Switzerland* and Liechtenstein (daily), *a* 2 ·, *c* 3 ·, *d* 3 3, *e* 5 3, *Syria* (*v* Egypt), *a* 2 6, *c* 3 9, *d* 4 9, *e* 8 3

Tanganyika Territory (*x*) Lake Victoria Area (*y*) Kenyah, *a* 3 2 *c* 6/3, *d* 6 6 *e* 13 6, (*w*) elsewhere, same as Kenya; *Toogaland* (*x*) British, same as Gold Coast, (*z*) French (*v* France *o*), *a* 2 9, *c* 4 ·, *d* 4 9, *e* 7/6, *Tonga* (3 m, *v* N Zealand *o*), (*x*) *b* 2 9, *c* 4/3, *d* 5, *e* 10 ·, (*y*) *d* 4 6, *e* 7 ·, *d* 7 9, *e* 13/- *Trans-Jordan* (*v* Egypt), *b* 3 ·, *c* 3 9, *d* 4, 9, *e* 8, 9, *Trinidad & Tobago* (2-3 w, 3-4 *m*), *b* 1 9, *c* 3 3, *d* 4 9, *e* 7/- *Tunis* (*v* France, 27 *m*), *a* 2 9, *c* 3 9 *d* 4 3, *e* 6 9, *Turkey-in-Europe* (*v* direct 4 *m*), *a* 2 ·, *c* 3 ·, *d* 3 6 and Istamboul, Patras, Gallatz only) *c* 5 6, (*w*) *v* Constanza, daily), *a* 3 9, *c* 5 6, *d* 6 - and (above places only) *e* 10 , (*x*) *v* Marseilles 3 *m*) *a* 2 9, *c* 4 ·, *d* 4 9 and (above places only) *e* 7, 3 *Turkey-in-Asia*, -6 more than for Turkey-in-Europe *v* by route in mid to Messina, Smyrna only) 7 9 ; *Turks & Caicos Is* (*v* N York, *x* *m*), *b* 2·, *c* 3 9, *d* 5·, *e* 8', *United States of America* (including Alaska, Hawaii, Pto Rico and Virgin Is) (*y*) d. to N York, and to S Francisco, about twice a week), *b* 2·, *c* 3'9, *d* 5·, *e* 7·6, *Uruguay* (*zz* d, 6 *m*), *b* 3 3, *c* 5/6, *d* 5/6, *e* 9/-, *Venezuela* (3 w 3-4 *m*), *b* 4·-, *c* 5'3, *d* 6/6, *Yugoslavia* (daily), *a* 2, 6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/-, *e* 6/3, *Zanzibar* (*v* Aden), *b* 2/3, *c* 3 9, *d* 5 6, *e* 9/6

* Including French India, Andamans, and agencies in Tibet (Gyangtse, Phariong, Yatung Chumbi), on Persian Gulf (Bahrein, Muscat), and Baluchistan (Guadur, Pasni).

† Casablanca, Fez, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi in French, Larache, Tetuan in Spanish zone

‡ Rate to Abadan, Ahwaz, Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Chahbar, Henjam, Jask, Lengah, Mohammerah, and Route 1) Douzdap, (Route 1) Qasr-i-Shirin

General Regulations: Postage Abroad.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES, except to some countries, must be sent by Parcel or Insured Box Post

REGISTRATION (except parcels and magazine post) is in force to almost all countries Valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, 3*d*. Compensation on registered packets up to £2 is paid for entire avoidable loss while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union (*see* note † *p.* 543), if claimed within a year.

INSURANCE (including, except for parcels, REGISTRATION) may be effected on packets to many countries (not U S A.) at the following rates:—5*d* for £12; and 2*d*. for every additional £12 up to 5*s* 11*d* for £400. COMPENSATION up to 20*s*. (32*s*. if over 11 lb) is also given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, Egypt, with many larger foreign countries, except U.S A, if certificate of posting is produced. Only packets containing nothing but valuable papers (banknotes, etc.) or valuable documents (plans, etc.) can be insured as *letters*; *other* valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes"

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (*not* letters, valuable paper, or commercial papers except an open invoice) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to some British colonies (including India and New Zealand), Europe (except Norway, Spain and Near East), Argentine, Brazil, China Egypt (not Sudan), many

French colonies, and a few other countries Postage 2*d.* per 2 oz (minimum 10*d.*), maximum weight 2lb, size 12×4×4 in Customs declarations must be affixed in.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A reciprocal service exists between Great Britain and various parts of the Empire and certain Foreign Countries Fees for collection 4½*d.* for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2*d.* extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is usually £40 (fee 8*s.* 6*d.*) but in some countries less *e.g.*, 1,000 francs) Addressee has generally also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee (4*d.* in U.K.) not prepayable For Trade Charge cannot be collected the rules for trade charge parcels apply

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels up to 11 lb. to or from certain countries or certain towns in the same. 6*d.* is paid by the sender, the rest by addressee

MONEY ORDERS.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT: 2*d.* inland (and to I.F.S.), 3*d.* for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries) Payment may be stopped (fee 4*d.*), or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders.

Inland (and I.F.S.) Ordinary Money Orders.

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3, 4*d.*; £10, 6*d.*; £20, 8*d.*; £30, 10*d.*, £40 (maximum), 1*s.* No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d.* The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. *No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Revenues (including Income Tax)* if authorising document is produced.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams, and at some other offices

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 2*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice It the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for porterage must be prepaid

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad

These, which are payable in nearly all countries, should be taken out 1 or 2 days before despatch of mail. Poundage, £1, 6*d.*; £2, 1*s.*, £3, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and thereafter 3*d.* per £1 or part thereof. Limits of amount, £20 or £40. Limit of validity, 6–12 months

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to certain countries, *e.g.*, to Canada, India and U.S.A., and to certain towns only in others, *e.g.* Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt and Palestine Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in most British Possessions), *plus* supplementary fee of 6*d.* for Newfoundland and foreign countries, 1*s* for British Empire, Egypt and Mandates (Canada 6*d* if telegram is full-rate).

POSTAL ORDERS.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week-days. They are also issued and paid in almost all British Possessions, Mandates, and Postal Agencies. They are *paid* (but not *issued*) at 55 Canadian offices and (to soldiers only) in Australia. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6*d.* up to 20*s.*, and for 21*s.* Poundage: 6*d.* to 2*s* 6*d*, 1*d*; 3*s* to 15*s.*, 1½*d.*; 15*s.* 6*d.* upward, 2*d.* The name of payee must be inserted. They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh poundage will be charged. Adhesive, unperforated British Postage Stamps may (except for Canada) be affixed to the *face* of an order in spaces provided (2 or 3), to increase its value by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 pence.

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Telegrams may be handed in at a telegraph office, or, if prepaid, posted or handed to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, 12 words or less 1*s.*, each further word 1*d.*; the address, which may be telephonic (*e.g.*, "Jones, London North 154"), is charged for, (an abbreviated address may be registered for £2 per annum and is then inserted free of charge in Sell's Directory, published at 8 & 9 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4). Payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Original or redirected telegrams, or replies, sent on *Sundays*, and (exc. Scotland) *Good Friday, or Christmas Day* are charged 6*d* extra (prepayable) Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words; the voucher issued to addressee may be used or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges 1*d* Certified copy 6*d*, sometimes more The charge includes delivery within 3 miles (1 in Irish F.S.) of the nearest telegraph delivery office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6*d.* per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender (in I.F.S. by addressee). Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; larger offices 8 a.m. to 7, 7.30 or 8 p.m (*see* below and p 549) For Sunday and Holidays, *see* above, below, and p. 549.

LATE FEES.—A telegram may often be got through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees 1*s* for the telegraphist, 1*s* for the messenger, and 6*d* an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1*s* for the postmaster, 1*s* for the telegraphist, and 1*s* for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

COUNTING, &c.—Plain language, *i.e.*, Latin, Esperanto or any modern European language, is charged by the number of words, all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word *per* 5 letters in text, one word each in address *The following count one word*—(1) All names of towns and villages in U.K (*not* of branch or sub offices or districts in towns, unless in addition to street name), (2) all names of railway and coastguard stations (*not* in towns) with public telegraph, (3) words *ordinarily* written as one or with hyphen, including "couldn't," etc., (4) *Names* with prefix "St.," "De," "De la," "O'," "Mac," but not hyphened surnames; (5) each five *figures* (th, &c, in ordinals count as two figures), (6) each initial, *except* London Postal Districts (p 543)—A.M.—P.M.—H.M.S. (in address), which are one word each group, (7) signs of punctuation, and the symbols a/c, b/l, s/s, c/o (% counts as one word or as three figures), (8) names of telegraph offices abroad mentioned in the International List of Telegraph Offices

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS with full ordinary address, in plain language, for delivery (except on Sundays) by first morning post, may be sent before midnight between offices marked † below (with Fleet Street and House of Commons P.O. in London) with addition of Inverness (before 10 p.m.) and Londonderry (9 p.m.), at 1*s.* for 36 words or less, and 1*d.* per 3 words beyond 36. Reply prepaid for 1*s.* to 4*s* extra

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN. *London*—Central (Newgate St.)†, and West Strand *ex*†, and the following railway§ stations (n*d*): King's Cross (G.N.), London Bridge (S.E.), Liverpool Street (G.E.), St. Pancras, Stratford, Marylebone (exc Sun) *Some Head and other Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham *ex*, Bradford † (exc.

Sun to 8 30 a m), Brighton *t* (exc Sun to 7 a m), Bristol *xt*, Cardiff *xt*, Derby *t* (exc Sun -6), Dover (for despatch) *t*, Exeter *t* (exc 3–7 a m, and exc Sun 0–9, 10 30–5), Holyhead *t*, Hull *xt*, Leeds *xt*, Liverpool *xt*, Manchester *xt*, Newcastle-on-Tyne (for Gateshead) *xt*, Newport (Monm) *t*, Norwich *t* (exc 12–7 a m, and Sun –7 p m), Nottingham *xt*, Plymouth *t*, Portsmouth *t*, Sheffield *xt*, South-ampton Docks (Branch office) *t*, Swansea *t*. *Scotland*—Edinburgh *xt*, Glasgow *xt*, Aberdeen *t*, Dundee *xt*. *Ireland*—Belfast *xt*, Cork *t*, Dublin *xt*, Queenstown *xt*. *Post Wireless Stations and*, and *Radiograms to Signal Stations at* Alnmouth, Bedhou (M R), Berwick *s*, Bournemouth (exc Sun, 6 a m –10 p m), Cambridge (G E) (exc Sun noon–1 15, 1 30–4), Carlisle (L M S), Chester*s*, Chesterfield (L M S), Cockermouth, Christon Bank, Crewe*s*, Darlington (*nd*), Derby, Doncaster, Dover (Marine), Durham (exc Sun), Exeter (G W), Ferry Hill *s*, Fishguard Harbour, Flamborough Head *d*, Folkestone Harbour (exc 12–8 a m, Sun open 9 30–2 5–11 30), *d*, Sun only 10 30–1 30 p m, 6–9), Gainsborough (exc Sun and Mon to 6 a m), Gloucester (L M S), (G W *s*), Godley *nd* (Sun only 9 a m–1 p m), Grantham *s*, Hereford *nd*, Hexham Harbour, Hitchin *s*, Holyhead (exc Sun 3 p m–10), Hubberts Bridge *s*, Huddersfield *nd*, Ipswich, Kildale *nd* (exc 5–7 a m; Sun exc 5–8, noon–7), Killingworth, Kingsbridge (Dublin) *d*, Leicester (M R), Limerick Jun (exc 5–9 a m Sun exc 5–8 12–7, *d* 9 a m –7 p m, Sun 9–10 30 a m), Liverpool (Central and Lime St) *nd*, Lucker, Mallow (exc 3–6 a m, Sun, exc 2 25–9, 12–3 45), Manchester (Central and London Rd N E) *nd*, March (Sun 10–1, 2 30–7 30 only), Newcastle-on-Tyne *nd*, Newton Abbot *nd* r, Northampton (N W) (exc Sun, & Mon to 6 a m), Norwich (Thorpe), Oxford (G W), Parkeston Quay, Perth (L M S), Peterborough (G N) and (Sun exc 6 a m –10 p m), G E), Pontypool Road, Potteries Branch, Preston (N W), Reading (G W), Retford *s*, Salisbury (S W) *nd** (Sun, at intervals, 8–8), Seghill (exc Sun to 6 p m), Selby *nd* (exc Sun 4.35 a m–Mon 6 a m), Shrewsbury, Slough *nd*, Stafford (L M S), Stannington (Northumb), Stillington (exc Sun from 5 a m), Swindon (G W), Taunton *s*, Thirsk (Sun open also 5 30–8 p m), Thrapston (exc 5–9 a m Sun 5–8, noon–7), Tilton Road (exc 12–7 a m Sun 9 a m–11 p m), Tow Law (exc Sun, *d* 8–8), Wigan (8 a m–7 p m *s*), Worcester (G W), York.

Abroad.

In the following list the names of countries or places are followed by the ordinary or FULL RATE per word (minimum charge, 1*s.* 3*d.*) from any part of the United Kingdom, whether transmitted by cable or by radio-telegraphy (wireless). OTHER RATES are indicated by signs referred to in footnotes. Certified copy, 5*d.* per 50 words or less (minimum 1*s.* 3*d.*)

Rules for counting of words are more or less as for inland (*see* above), *in address*, name of terminal office counts under class (8) counts as one word. In plain-language telegrams which must be in roman characters) 15 letters, in code 10, in cipher 5, is the maximum number counting as one word. *Prepaid Replies* (minimum 1*s.* 3*d.*) are allowed from most places. The indication for this "RP," counting as one word, must be paid for ("RPD" if Urgent *q* v.)

URGENT TELEGRAMS or replies, at three times Full Rates, are allowed to or from all places or regions in the list *except* those followed by the sign *xx*, and *except* by Empire-wide and some other routes. Minimum charge, 3*s* 9*d*, the word "Urgent" must be paid for.

* REDUCED RATES for telegrams (not radio-telegrams), each class is liable to be deferred in favour of higher-rate traffic. (*a*) *Deferred Telegrams*, in plain English (indication LCO, charged one word), French (LCF) or sometimes language or country of destination (LCD), cost (usually) *half* the Full Rate. This service applies to all regions, places, or rates in the list *except* in Europe, (in those marked thus §. When the deferred rate is other than half the full rate it is given next after the sign *d*. (*b*) *Letter Telegrams* in English or French (occasionally other tongues). *Week end Letter Telegrams* (WLT) normally delivered on Monday mornings, must reach Central Telegraph Office, London, by Saturday night. *Night Letter Telegrams* (NLT) may be handed in at any time of any day, for delivery next morning (unless it be Sunday). *Daily Letter Telegrams* (DLT) are for delivery after 36 or 48 hours from acceptance. *Post Letter Telegrams* (PLT), prepaid by stamps and posted under cover marked "Urgent" to Scott on Duty Central Radio Office, C T O, London, E C 4, or telephoned *by telephone subscribers*, are wired to Montreal and posted thence. The "indication" (shown above) must be paid for, one word according to the kind of letter telegram sent. The signs *wlt*, *nlt*, *dlt*, *plt* in the list below show the countries to which the respective services extend, *dlp*, *wlp* indicating where delivery outside other towns is effected by post only. The two prices following the sign are those of the first 25 words or less in each cable, and usually omitted in excess of first 25 (*see*).

EUROPE§ *Albania* -/4½; *Andorra* -, 2½, *Austria* -/3½; *Belgium* -/2½ (*c* -/4), *Bulgaria* -/4½ (*c* -/8), *Czechoslovakia* -/3½; *Danzig Free City* -/3½ (*c* -/4); *Denmark* -/2½ (*c* -/3); *Estonia* -/5 (*c* -/3), *Finland* -/4 (*c* -/3); *France* -/2½ (*c* -/4), *Germany* -/3 (*c* -/4); *Gibraltar* -/3 (*c* - 6), *Greece*, with Eubœa and Poros -/6 or -/4½, other Greek Islands -/6½ or -/5 (*c* -/4); *Holland* -/2½ (*c* -/4), *Hungary* -/4, *Italy* -/3 (*c* - 6), *Latvia* -/4 (*c* - 2½), *Liechtenstein* -/3, *Lithuania* -/3½ (*c* -/2½), *Luxemburg* -/2½, *Norway* -/2½ (*c* - 3), *Poland* -/3½, *Portugal* - 3½ (*c* -/4); *Roumania* -/4; *Russia-in-Europe* -/5½ (*c* -/6), *Saare Territ* -/2½, *Spain* -/3 or -/5 (*c* -/4½), *Sweden* -/2½ (*c* -/3) *Switzerland* -/3, *Turkey-in-Europe* -/7, *Yugoslavia* -/4 (*c* -/6).

ASIA§ *Aden* 2/- *dlt* 10 -, -/6 (*c* -/6); *Annam* 3/-, (*c* -/5), *Arabia* (*see* Aden, Hedjaz Muscat); *Baikhansky* -/5½, *Brunei* 3 3, *dlt* 16 3, -/10, *Burma*, as India, *Cambodia* 3/-, *Ceylon*, as India but *ve* 1/2; *China* 3/-, *c* -/5 (Macao 3/2 *c* -/2½), *Chosen* (Corea) 3/4; *Cochin-China* 3/- (*c* -/5), *Hedjaz vml* 3/2 (Djedda, Mecca 2/4); *Hong-kong* 3/- (*c* -/5); *India* 1/5 (*dlt* 7/1, -/4½, *wlt* 5/5, -/3½) *ve* 1/1 (*dlt* 5/10, *wlt* 5/-) (*c* -/6); *Iraq* 2/6 *dlt* 12/6, *ve* 1/8 *dlt* 8/4, *ve* 1/11 *dlt* 10/- (*c* -/8); *Japan* 3/4 (*c* -/6), *Kuang Tung Peninsula via* Japan 3/4, *via* China (§ except Dairen) 3/- (*c* -/6), *Kwang-chowan* (*see* Quang-), *Laos* 3/-; *Malay Peninsula* 2/10 *dlt* 14/2, (Kelantan 2/11 and 3/4), *Muscat* 2/2, *ve* 1/7, *Palestine* 1/1 *vml*; *Persia*§ 2/8 *ve* 1/7 (Bunder Abbas 2/9 *vi* 2/1, Bushire 2/8 *ve* 1/10 *c* -/6); *Persian Gulf* 2/2, *ve* 1/7 (Bahrein, Lingah 2/8, *ve* 1/2, 1) (*c* -/6); *Quang-Tcheou-Wan*, Ft Bayard (*c* -/5), Potsi, Taiping, Tchekam 3/-, elsewhere§ 3/-; *Russia-in-Asia*§ -/5½ (*c* -/6); *Saghalien* (Japanese) 3/4, *Sarawak* 4/- *dlt* 20/5, 1/0 2 (except to Goebilt, Kuching, Miri, Sadong, Sibu, "Telephone" must precede address and be paid for) (*c* -/6); *Siam ve* 2/-, *vid* Moulmein 2/10, *via* Saigon 3/6 (*c* -/4), *Straits Settlements* 2/10 *dlt* 14/2 (*c* -/6); *Sumatra* 1/4 *vml* (*c* -/1); *Tonquin* 3/- (*c* -/5); *Trans-Jordan* 1/3 *vml*; *Turkey-in-Asia*§ -/7.

AFRICA: *EAST*:—*Erythrea* 1/6 *vml* (*c* -/6); *Kenya* 2/4 *dlt* 11/8, *vkr d* -/9 *dlt* 7/6; (*c* -/6); *Portuguese* (*c* -/6) · Lour Marques and Inhambane Dist. 2/2, *ve vm* 1/5, *dlt* 10/10; Beira Town and Beira Rly. Stations 2/2 (*dlt* 10/10), *ve* 1/7 (*dlt* 9/2, *wlt* 8/4), *vm* 1/10 (*dlt* 9/2); Trans-Zamb. Rly. Co 2/3 (*dlt* 12/6), *ve* 1/9, *vm* 1/10, Quelimane, Tete, Mozambique Dist. 2/2 (*dlt* 10/10), *ve* 1/10 (Buzi, Mambone, *nu* 2/4 (*dlt* 11/8) *ve* 1/10);

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t Night Telegraph Letters allowed (*see* above).
x Express Sunday Delivery, Service 4, p 549.
* Accepts only urgent or passengers' telegrams on Sundays (or weekdays outside hours shown, if any).
§ Railway, &c, Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station. *nd* = no delivery at all, despatch only.
r Hours of *delivery* restricted, chiefly at night.
s Except 6 a m Sun –6 a m Mon.
v Except 10 p m Sun –6 a m Mon.

N B—For explanation of symbols, *see* p 549

Nyassa Co. 2/3 (*dlt* 11/3, -/7) *ve* 1/10: *Ruanda-Urundi* 2/9 *ve* 2/1; *Somaliland*, Brit. 2/6 (c included), French§ *nu* 3/- (*c* -/6); Ital 1/7 *und* (*c* -/6); *Tanganyika Terr.* 2/4 *dlt* 11/8 *c* -/6; *Uganda* same as Kenya; *Zanzibar* 2/- *dlt* 10/- (Pemba§ 2/2, no *dlt*), (*c* -/2). *NORTH* — *Algeria*§ -/3 (*c* -/4), *Egypt incl* 1st region (with Alexandria, Cairo, Pt Said, Suez) 1/- and 1/1, 3rd including Soudan 1/4 (*c* -/6), *Libya*§ -/5½ (*c* -/6), *Morocco*§ 10 places -/3½, Tangier -/4, Alcazarquivir -/6, Spanish -/3, elsewhere -/5 (*c* -/2), *Tunis*§ -/3 (*c* -/4). *SOUTH* (British) (*c* -/6).—*Union* Cape, with Basutoland and Brit Bechuanaland, Natal with Zululand, Orange F S, Transvaal) 1/8 (*dlt* 8/4 *wlt* 6/8), *ve* 1/4 (*dlt* 6/8 *wlt* 5/10) (*c* -/6); *Rhodesia N* 2/1 (*dlt* 12/6 *wlt* 10/10) *ve* 1/9 (*dlt* 10/10 *wlt* 10/-) [Abercorn, Ft Jameson, Kasama 2/2 (*dlt* 13/4 *wlt* 11/8), *ve* 1/10 (*dlt* 11/8 *wlt* 10/10)], *Rhodesia S.* (with Bech. Prot) 1/10 (*dlt* 10/- *wlt* 8/4), *ve* 1/6 (*dlt* 8/4 *wlt* 7/6), *S W. Africa* same as Union *WEST.*—*British Gambia* Bathurst 2/6 *dlt* 12/6 (*c* -/6) elsewhere 2/9 *dlt* 13/9, -/8½, *Gold Coast* Accra (*c* -/4) 3/- *dlt* 15/- elsewhere 3/2 *dlt* 15/10, *Nigeria* Lagos (*c* -/6) 3/- *dlt* 15/-; elsewhere 3/2 *dlt* 15/10, *Sierra Leone* Sierre Leone (*c* -/6), Cline Town, Water Street 2/6 *dlt* 12/6; elsewhere 2/8 *dlt* 13/4 *BELGIAN Congo*: 8 places 2/10, Banana (*c* -/5) and elsewhere 2/9, all places *ve* 2/1 *FRENCH Cameroons* 2/11 (*c* -/3 *in*), *Dahomey* 2/8 (*c* -/4½), *Equatorial Africa*, 1st zone 3/- (*c* -/4½), 2nd 3/-, 3rd 3/2 (except Abeché Ati, Fada, Mao-Tchad 2/1§, Ft Lamy 2/1); *Guinea* 2/2 (*c* -/4½); *Ivory Coast* 2/8 (*c* -/4½); *Senegal* 1/7 (*c* -/4½) *via* France Wireless§ 1/4; *Togo* 2/8 (*c* -/4). *LIBERIA* 3/4. *PORTUGUESE. Angola* 3/11 *dlt* 20/10 (Benguela, Loanda, Mossamedes towns 3/10 *dlt* 20/-) (*c* -/4), *Cabinda* 3/2 (*c* -/4); *Guinea* 2/6 *c* -/4 (Bubaque 3/4 *un* 2/6 *c* -/4½); *Principe I* 3/5; *St. Thome I* 3/5. *SPANISH Fernando Po* 3/7 (*c* -/5½) *REST* (not included above) *Abyssinia*§ 1/7 *und*; *Brit Cent Africa* (Nyasaland) 2/1 *dlt* 12/6, *wlt* 10/10, (*c* 1/9 *dlt* 10/10, *wlt* 10/-)

AMERICA *CENTRAL nu*—*Costa Rica* 2/10 (San Jose C.R., Limon C.R., Puntarenas 2/7) *wlt* 15/10; Colorado Bar 3/5, *Guatemala* 2/10 (San José de G. 2/7) *wlt* 15/10; *Honduras*: Republic 2/10 *wlt* 15/10; British 2/4 (*c* -/5 *m*); *Mexico* 1/10 *wlt* 11/8 *wlt* 10/10 (*c* -/4½), *Nicaragua*: Bragmans Bluff, El Gallo, Rio Grande, C Gracias 2/10. San Juan del Sur 2/7 *wlt* 15/10, elsewhere 2/10 *wlt* 15/10; *Panama* Republic and Canal Zone: Balboa and Colon (*c* -/6), Ancon, Cristobal, Panama 2/5 *wlt* 13/4, elsewhere 2/6 (Bocas-del-Toro, Almirante 3/6) *wlty* 13/4; *Salvador* 2/10 *wlt* 15/10 *NORTH nu.*—*CANADA plt* 2/6 *C Breton, N.B., N.S., Ont., P.E.I., Queb* Provinces -/9 *d* -/4 (*nlt wlt* 4/6, -/3; (*rc*) *wlt* 8/9, -/2½) (*c* -/5); *Manitoba* 1/2 (*nlt wlt* 7/-, -/4½; (*re*) *wlt* 6/3, -/4), *Alta., Sask., B.C.* 1st zone (with Vancouver and Victoria) 1/3 (*nlt wlt* 7/10, -/5; (*re*) *wlt* 7/1, -/4½) (*c* -/5); *B.C* and zone 1/5, 3rd zone 1/6, 4th to 8th zone 1/8; *Yukon.* and *Mackenzie* (Ft. Simpson) 2/6 *NEWFOUNDLAND plt* 2/6 -/9 (*nlt, wlt* 4/6, -/3; (*re*) *wlt* 3/8, /-2½) (*c*: Belle Isle -/3, Cape Race -/8½); *Labrador* -/11, *plt* 2/6. *UNITED STATES. New York:* City, Brooklyn, Yonkers and 5x other offices in the State -/9 (*nlt wlt* 5/-), elsewhere in N. Y. State, *see* below; *Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.* and *N J.* (Hoboken, Jersey City, Union Hill only). -/10 (*alt wlt* 5/-); *District of Columbia* (Washington City), *Del, Md., Pa* ,and all places not already referred to in *N.Y* or *N J.*: -/11 (*nlt wlt* 5/10); *Ala., N C, S C, Ga., Ill., Ind, Ky, Mich., Miss., Ohio, Tenn., Va, W Va, Wis*, with *Fla* (Pensacola only), *Lou* (New Orleans only), *Minn* (Duluth Minneapolis, St Paul, S St Paul. S St Paul Stockyards, Winona only), *Mo* (St Louis only) 1/1 (*alt wlt* 6/8): *Ark. Col, N Dak, S Dak, Iowa, Kans, Mont, Neb, N Mex Okla., Tex, Wyo*, and all places not already named in *Fla* (except Key West *see* below), *Lou., Minn, Mo* 1/3 (*nlt wlt* 7/6); *Ariz, Cant, Idaho, Nev, Ore, Utah, Wash.* (State) and Key West in *Fla* 1/4 (*nlt wlt* 8/4); *Alaska* 2/5 *SOUTH —Argentine* 2/6 *dlt* 16/8 (*c* -/6), *Bolivia* 2/5, *dlt* 18/4 (La Paz, Concoco 16/8), (Ballivian, Cachuela-Esperanza, Cobija, Dorbigny Esteros, Riberalta, Trinidad, Villa Bella 3/6 *dltp* from La Paz 16/8), *Brazil* (1) (*dlt* 15/-); Recife 1/7, Rio de Jan, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Para and 7 other places 2/3, (n) (*dltp* 15/-). Acre district 4/4, Amazon Co. offices. 1st zone 3/6 (also *dlt* 23/4), 2nd zone 4/9 (also *dlt* 31/8), elsewhere 2/3, (*c* -/6); *Chile*: 2/6, *dlt* 16/8 (*c* -/6), *Columbia nu*: Cartagena (*c* -/5) Buenaventura and Barranquilla 2/6 *wlt* 13/4 *nlt* 15/10, Bogota 2/7 *wlt* 15/- *nlt* 17/6; elsewhere 2/9 *wlt* 17/6 *nlt* 20/-; *Ecuador nu* 2/6 *wlt* 13/4 (*c* - 6); *Guiana nu* But Akyma, Apoteri, Enacmu, Mabaruma, Mackenzie-City, Rockstone, Wismar 2/7 *wlt* 15/10, elsewhere 2/3 (Georgetown 2/2 *c* -/6) *wlt* 11/8; Dutch 2/7 (*c* -/6), French 5/5§ or 5/1§, *re rm* 3/-, *Paraguay* 2/6, *dltp* from Asuncion 16/8; *Peru* El Encanto, Iquitos, Leticia, Masisea, Pto Maldonado 3/3§; elsewhere 2/11, *dltp* from 18 towns 20/- (*c* -/6 Tumbes -/4), *Uruguay* 2/11, *dltp* from Montevideo 20/- (*c* -/5); *Venezuela nu*: 3/10, or *via* Trinidad Wireless 3/2 (Portlamar also 2/6§) (*c* -/6)

AUSTRALIA: 2 - *dlt* 15/- *wlt* 12/6 (*re* 1/8 *dlt* 10/- *wlt* 8/4) (*c* -/6)

NEW ZEALAND. Kawau 1. §2/2, elsewhere 1/11 *dlt* 13/4 *wlt* 11/8 (*c* -/6).

ISLANDS, &c, not included in foregoing: *Ascension* 2/0 *dlt* 10/-, *Azores*§ -/9½ (*c* -/4), *Bahamas nu* Nassau 2/1 (*c* -/6), Gov Hbr. and Hog. I, Clarencetown, Hopetown, Inagua Normanscastle, Watlings I., and West-End 2/4, Bimini 2/2, *Bermuda nu* 2/2 *wlt* 11/8 (*c* -/7); *Bismarck Archip* Admiralty I. (Manus), New Ireland [Kavieng] & New Britain [Rabaul], *see* New Guinea Territory, *Canaries*§ -/5 (*c* -/4½); *Cape Verde Is.*: St. Thiago, 3/1, St Vincent 2/3 (*c* -/4½), elsewhere *nu* § 2/7 (*c* -/4½); *Carolines*: Yap, Ponape, Truk 3/4 (*c* -/6); *Chatham Is nu* §2/5 (*c* -/6); *Christmas I.* (Sti Sett.) 3/10; *Cocos* (do.) 2/- *dlt* 10/-; *Comoro* 2/3 (*via* French Wireless §2/1) *c* -/5, *Cook or Herrey inc*§. Aitutaki, Mangaia 3/5, Rarotonga (*c* -/6) & Niue 3/2, *Cyprus* 1/1½, *d* -/7; *Dutch E. Indies* [Java, Sumatra, D. Borneo, D. New Guinea, etc] 3/2 *dlt* 20/- (*c* -/6); *Falklands* Pt. Stanley 3/8 (*c* -/6), Fox Bay 4/2; *Fanning I.* 1/11 *dlt* 12/6 *wlt* 11/8; *Faroe*§ -/3 (*c* -/3), *Fiji*: Suva 1/11 *dlt* 13/4 *wlt* 11/8 (*c* -/6), Labasa, Taveuni & Savu-savu (*c* -/6) with Ba, Lautoka, Nadarivatu, Nausori, Navua & Vunidawa 2/1 *dlt* 14/2 *wlt* 12/6; *Formosa* 3/4; *Gilbert & Ellice inc*§: Ocean I. 2/8, Tarawa I. 3/2 (*c* -/6); *Greenland* (5 places)§ -/8; *Guam* 3/10 (*c* -/6); *Hawaii nu*

3/– *dlt* 20/10 *wlt* 18/4 (Oahu I. with Honolulu 2/5 *dlt* 17,6 *wlt* 15/– *c* –/5), *Hong-kong* 3/– (*c* –/5); *Icelandŝ* –/3½ (*c* –/3); *Labuan* 2/10 *dlt* 14/2; *Madagascar* 2/3 (*via* French wireless§ 2/1) (*c* –/5), *Madeira* 1/– (*c* –/4); *Makatea* [Pomotou Archip]§ 3/8, *Maltaŝ* –/4 (*c* –/6); *Mangareva* (Atuona)§ 3/8 (*c* –/3); *Marian Is* see Guam, Saipan; *Marshalls* Jaluit 3/4, Nauru 3/2 *ve* 2/10 (*c* –/6)· *Mauritius* 2/– *dlt* 10/– (*c* –/6), *Midway Is* 3/–, *Nauru*, see Marshalls; *New Caledonia* 2/9 *ve* 2/6 (*c* –/2), *New Guinea Territory* (Brit.)· Aitape, Buiolo, Kavieng, Kieta, Madang Manus Marienberg Salamoa 2/11 *wlt* 17/1, –/10 *ve* 2/7 *wlt* 13/4), Rabaul Kokopo 2/5 *wlt* 14/7 –/8½ (*ve* 2/1 *wlt* 10/10); (*c* –/6), *see also* Papua, *New Guinea, Dutch*, see D E Indies, *New Hebridesŝ* 2/8 (*c* –/6), *Norfolk I* 1/11 *dlt* 13/4 *wlt* 11/8, *North Borneo* 3/2 *dlt* 15/10 (*c* –/6); *Palau* and *Angaur* 3/4 (*c* –/6), *Papua Territory* [New Guinea Port Moresby, Samarai, Vailala Oilfields 2/5 *wlt* 14/7, –/8½ (*ve* 2/1 *dlt* 10/10) (*c* –/6) Oromo *ans* 2/6 *ve* 2/2, *Persia* 2/– *dlt* 10/–; *Philippines* Manila 3/– *dlt* 21/8 *wlt* 18/4 *c* –/5, Batan, Catanduanes, Corregidor, Luzon, Mamanduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Romblon, Tiao (3/2½) and elsewhere (3/9½) *dlty wlty* from Manila; *c* –/3, *Poulo Condore* 3/– (*c* –/5), *Reunion nu* 2/2 (*via* French Wireless 2/–) (*c* –/5), *Rhodesŝ* –/6 (*c* –/6), *Rodriguez* 2/–, *dlt* 10/–; *St Andrews ans* 2/10, *St Helena* 2/– *dlt* 10/–, *St Pierre and Miquelon nu* –/9, *nlt wlt* 5/–, *plt* 2/6 (*c* –/6 ; *Saipan* 3/4 (*c* – 6), *Samoa nu*: Otu & Tau 2/10, Apia 2/8 Futuna 2/11 (*c* –/6), *Sandwich Is* see Hawaii, *Seychelles* 2/– *dlt* 10/–, *Society Is* [Leeward] 3/6 (*c* –/9), *Solomon Is.*: Bougainville I (Kieta, see New Guinea Territory, Tulagi (*c* –/6) & Vanikoro 3/3, 2 *ve* 2 10½, *South Georgia nu* 4/8 (*c* –/6), *Spitsbergen* (Svalbard)§ – 6 (*c* – 3), *Timor* (Portuguese) *nlt* 4/2 (*c* –/6); *Tonga* (Friendly Is) [Nukualofa (*c* –/6) & Vavau] 2/8, *Vestmann Is* as Iceland; *Wallis Islets*§ (Dec to March only) 2/2 *ve* 1/10. *WEST INDIES nu*—*Bermuda* Antigua, Dominica L, St. Vincent Turks I, with Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia (*c* –/4) Jamaica, Montserrat (*c* –/6) 2/2 *wlt* 11/8, *Barbados* 1/8 *wlt* 11,8 (*c* –/4), *Curacao* 2/4 *wlt* 12,6, *Tobago* 2/5 (*c* –/6), *Trinidad* 2/3 (Port of Spain 2/2) *wlt* 11/8 (*c* –/6) *Dutch Aruba, Bonaire* 4/4§, *vny* 3/3§, *vh* 2/7 (*c* –/6), *Curacao* 3/10 *vny* 2/9 *vh* 2,7 (*c* –/6) *FRENCH, Guadeloupe* 3 8 *ve* 2/10 (*c* –/3); *Martinique* 3/8 *ve*§ 3/6 (*c* –/3), *Les Saintes, Marie Galante* 3/8 *ve* 2/10 *INDEPENDENT, &c., Cuba* Havana & Santiago 1,5, elsewhere 1,7 (*c* –/4); *nlt* 13/4 (Havana 10,–) *wlt* 11/8 (Havana 8/4), *Dominican Republic* (San Domingo) *c* –/3: San Domingo City, Pto Plata 2,10 *wlt* 15/–; La Romana 3/2 *nlt* 21/8, elsewhere 2/11 *wlt* 17,6; *Haiti* Pt. au Prince (*c* –/6), Cap Haitien, Mole St. Nicolas 2 10 *wlt* 15/–, elsewhere 3/– *wlt* 16,8; *St John* (Virgin Is) §2/11; *St Martin* 2,6§ *vh* 2/7 (*c* –/6), *Stan I* §2/1 *UNITED STATES Porto Rico*, 2 5 *wlt* 14 9, –/8½, *c* –/6 (San Juan, Ponce Mayaguez *wlt* 13/4); *Virgin Is.* (St. Thomas *c* –/6, St Croix) 2/9 *wlt* 15,10.

§ No Deferred Rate *See* 'Reduced Rates (*d*),' p 547
c—Coast-station charge *See* pp 550 551
d—*See* 'Deferred Telegrams,' p 547).
nu—*see* "Urgent Telegrams," p 547
wlt, nlt, dlt plt—Letter Telegrams *See* "Reduced Rates (*b*)," p 547
ve—*Via* Emmiradio *vh*—*Via* Hollandradio, *vke*—*Via* Kenyaradio (N.B no full rate)
vm—*Via* Marconi; *vi*—*Via* Indo-European Co
vny—*Via* New York Wireless
vmlt—*Via* Marconi, –3 def rate, if any, 1½*d.*) less.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY *THROUGHOUT THE U K no Parcel Post, Moneyand Postal Order*, or *Savings Bank* business is transacted, nor is there any delivery even to callers of letters, etc., except by Express Services (4 and 5) below *IN LONDON* all but 27 post offices are closed These open in the morning, 24 of them (including those mentioned in the next paragraph, on p 547, or on p 228 also in evening) stamps, telegrams, 67 stations, chiefly S of the Thames besides those on p 547 send telegrams, mostly at train times The one central collector (10 p m to 12 n) for *Monday* mails and first London delivery Letters to *Sunday* (or early Monday) *Mails* in box late for Sunday collection, must be posted with extra stamps (one fee) at the places and by the times indicated below —*Foreign* by post in special boxes: Late fee 6d inland, 2d abroad Day Mail in Government at G P O, up to 7 p m Night Mail at 2 Companies at G P O, 8 p m, 9 p m Minor Branch Hotel Liverpool Street Station 8 15 p m, 9 p m Fleet Street Switzerland, Spain, Portugal Algeria, Italy as 4 5 and 5 a m below, also at Victoria (Brighton Sec) 8 20 p m (5) Inland mail for G P O 6 p m, as offices open on Sundays, 4 45 to 11 at Offices 6 p m as 3 offices not open, 5 15 to 5 30 p m, up to 6 p m by at any of terminal referred to under in below or at Charing +, St Pancras Victoria, up after 6 p m at appropriate terminus p 543 under Late Fees, Inland Mail up to times at Victoria and Charing + (Kent, etc) 9 30 p m *Registered* to be handed in, late fees as ordinary cases 1s & elsewhere 1d and 2d abroad) Mail as above Cents Tot Offices 6 p m 6 30 and mail as ordinary, 5 55 p m as P O's referred to under 5 15 above but times 5 minutes earlier, at Victoria L B S C sorting carriage, 3 20 p m (5) Same as 2 b *OUTSIDE LONDON* all Head offices and most country telegraphic Sub offices open from 9–10 30 a m (Scotland 9–10 a m) for stamps, telegrams, registration but all town Sub offices, and most non telegraphic offices are closed Many stations send by mail letters posted at train times Telegrams collected at night despatched in most towns

EXPRESS SUNDAY DELIVERY Service 4 is available *only* to and from London and a few Provincial Head offices The offices marked † on pp 5–6–7 together with the following in London complete the list G P O, W and S W District Offices, and, among Branch offices Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway Holloway, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage Letters, &c (not parcels) are accepted up to time of posting for general Saturday night mails, those for Belfast earlier, in S & England, fee 1s besides postage and usual express fees calculated in London from G P O.—6*d* to 5s 6*d*

EXPRESS DELIVERY by messenger of a telephoned message (Service 5 p 542) is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District but a letter reaching "Central Telegraph Office, London, E C 1," early on Sunday morning will be telephoned to a telephone subscriber in the London Telephone Area if the envelope be marked conspicuously "For Sunday telephone delivery" with a broad perpendicular line back and front, usual postage being prepaid on the envelope, and 3*d* per 30 words or less by stamps affixed to the enclosed message

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY —*In London* there is one morning delivery of letters, parcels, &c, on Christmas Day, none on Good Friday Offices are usually opened as on Sundays, but in some cases for shorter hours *Outside London* · In Scotland business is as on week-days In England and N Ireland there is one delivery of letters and parcels, no acceptance of parcels Offices open as Sundays

BANK HOLIDAYS —*London* One morning delivery of letters and parcels Collection of letters, evening (from Head District and Branch Offices only) and late (general), parcels are accepted, in the morning, but are not despatched Head District Offices (p 228) open for most business (but not Ordinary Money Order Savings, Licence, Pensions *Outside London*. In *Scotland*, business is generally as usual In *England and Ireland* only one letter and parcel delivery, and generally one despatch (early in usual districts) Smaller offices are closed, the more important open in morning, some also in evening, for parcels, express, &c, and (morning only) postal orders. Telegraph offices nearly all open 9 to 10 30 a m and generally at the same hours, if any, as on Sunday evenings.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in *Scotland* · Telegraph mostly as usual, other businesses as English Bank Holidays One delivery only on Local Holidays On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels, no parcel, M.O., P O, &c, business; hours as on Sundays

Wireless Telegraphy.

Post Office as Licensing Authority —By the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, 1904–26, it was made illegal to install or work wireless telegraphy in the United Kingdom or on board British ships in territorial waters except with the Postmaster General's licence. By the Wireless Telegraphy Order 1908, the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 apply to British Ships whilst on the high seas The Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919, made it compulsory for all British sea-going ships over 1,600 tons to carry wireless apparatus The Post Office conducts the inspection of such apparatus under the Acts, and also the examination of Wireless Operators for the Postmaster General's Certificate.

Ship and Shore Service —The ship and shore stations of the Marconi Company and Lloyds, 10 in number, were bought by the Postmaster General in 1909 The service has since been reorganised and now comprises 13 stations, viz. —Cullercoats, Fishguard, Humber, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Portishead, Portpatrick, Rugby, Seaforth, Valentia and Wick. Portishead Radio affords (*a*) world-wide communication with ships equipped with short-wave sending and receiving apparatus, and (*b*) communication up to a range of about 2,000 miles with ships equipped with long continuous wave-sending and receiving apparatus Rugby Radio can transmit radiotelegrams to ships equipped with long-wave receiving apparatus The range is world-wide, but ships are not in a position to reply to this station

Anglo-Continental Wireless Services. —Post Office wireless services have been instituted side by side with the cable services to the following Continental countries —Italy, Poland, Estonia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Free State of Danzig, and Rumania

The services with Poland (in part), Danzig and Estonia are carried on *via* the Stonehaven Station (near Aberdeen), which is also available for communication with Scandinavia and Iceland during cable interruptions; while the services with Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia (in part), and Rumania are carried on *via* the Northolt Station (near London). The latter station is also used for the transmission of news and commercial intelligence intended for simultaneous reception in several European countries A medium-power transmitter at the Rugby Station is also used for the services to Czechoslovakia and Poland

Super-power Transmitter at the Rugby Station —This transmitter has a power of 1,000 kilowatts and is capable of communication with any part of the globe. It is used for the broadcasting of the British Official news messages and for transmitting radio telegrams and news messages to ships at sea.

Marconi Company's Beam and Omni-Directional Wireless Station —The privately owned wireless stations in this country at present carrying on commercial services with other countries are the Marconi Company's Short Wave Wireless Beam stations at Dorchester and Somerton, the high-power omni-directional station at Carnarvon, and the medium-power omni-directional stations at Ongar and Brentwood in Essex The Dorchester Beam transmitting station consists of seven Marconi short-wave Beam transmitters, and is the largest beam wireless station in the world. It communicates with the United States of America, Brazil, the Argentine and Egypt, and is also equipped for transmission to the Far East. The Somerton station is the receiving station of this short-wave Beam group, and has eight receivers employed on the same services

The Ongar and Brentwood group of omni-directional, medium and short-wave stations exchange direct communication with France, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia, Russia, and also *via* Vienna, with Bulgaria and Greece

The Carnarvon high-power omni-directional long-wave station communicates directly with Portugal, Turkey, United States of America and Syria

All these stations are operated and controlled directly from Radio House, London, the Marconi Main Telegraph Office.

Government Beam Stations —Two groups of stations on the "beam" system, each consisting of two units have been erected for the Post Office by the Marconi Company under contract * (1) for communication with Canada and South Africa, and (2) for communication with Australia and India. The transmitting unit of the group of stations for communication with Canada and South Africa is situated near Bodmin, and the receiving unit near Bridgwater. The transmitting unit of the group for communication with Australia and India is situated near Grimsby, and the receiving unit near Skegness

All the stations are controlled from London, which is thus placed in direct communication with Montreal, Cape Town, Melbourne and Bombay.

* Radiotelegrams.

The *Address* of a radiotelegram should contain name of addressee, of ship, and of coast station to be used. Messages for *H.M Navy* must have in the address "Warship" followed by the name of the vessel, or "Submarine" (which with identifying letters and figures counts in address as one word) Next must come (*a*) if ship be *abroad*, the name of the coast station (if this is not known, sender should enquire of the Secretary, Admiralty, London, by reply paid telegram or letter, stating when it is proposed to send the message); if it be *at sea* in the Mediterranean, the only coast station allowed is Rinella (Malta) (*c* –/2), if on the China Station, Seletar (Str Settlements) and Stonecutters Island (Hong Kong) (*c* –/2), if on the East Indies Station Matara (Ceylon) (*c*–/2) (*b*) If the ship be *in home waters*, the word "Wireless" (*see* Note 1) Radios to H M Ships cannot be sent through Portishead or Rugby Radio In the case of the *Mercantile Marine*, "Steamship" should precede the name if confusion with name of some telegraph office is otherwise possible; if name of nearest coast station is uncertain the message may yet be got through by other means (*see* Notes 1, 2), while if the name of the ship is not known, sufficient particulars of the voyage (names of ports, &c.) may be substituted, at sender's risk, under services *A* 1, *B* 1, and *B* 2 only. *Prepayment of Replies* is admissible except for messages through Athens or St Pierre and Miquelon *Counting of words*, etc., is subject to the rules for ordinary Telegrams Abroad, the name of ship and (if written in standard form) name of coast station count as one word each

The *Cost of Transmission (per word)* from any telegraph office is the sum of three rates rate for cable or other message to the coast station (denoted by *t* below), coast station charge (*c*), and ship charge (*s*) The charges and services may be classified as follows —

A. ORDINARY DISTANCE, to all ships · 1. *Through Post-Office coast stations†* (range up to 250 miles) (*c*) + (*c*) = 1*d.* Ship charges (*s*) are as follows :— (i) H M Navy, *nil*; (ii) ships of most nationalities, including British, 4*d*., (iii)

* "Radiotelegram," as used in the official Postal Guide, denotes only a message to or from a ship at sea, and includes no other kind of radiotelegraphic message.

Spanish and Swedish ships, 3*d*, (iv) Finnish ships and Lettonian ships, $1\frac{1}{2}d$ 2 *Through coast stations abroad* (*t*) = rate for *full-rate* telegram to the country in which coast station is situated (see list under heading Telegrams Abroad, p 547), (*c*) which varies from 0 to 9*d*., is given in the same list, after the name of a country or place with a coast station, preceded by the sign *c*, is same as given under .11 (s)

B LONG DISTANCE COMMUNICATION with certain ships beyond range of ordinary stations 1 *Via P.O station "Portishead Radio"* (Phone Highbridge 531 continuous wave, range about 2,000 m) to any one ships List A, at present about 420) having long range *reading* apparatus, rates same as under .11 2 *Via P.O station "Rugby Radio"* (which must appear in address at 9 a m G M T and once during G M T day under world-wide rate to British ships in the three mentioned List A as well as others List B, about 2,650 with long-wave receiving apparatus, ships are unable to send or acknowledge receipt to this station Rates (*t*) + (*c* = 1s 2*d* (*s*) = same as under .11 (s) 3 *Via P.O station Post Office (Phone* Highbridge 53, range world-wide) for ships (List C, about 55 equipped with short wave sending and receiving apparatus Rate (*t*) + (*c*) = 7*d* (*s*) = same as under .11 4 *Via the following coast-stations abroad* to the 420 List A ships rates as under .11 2—Louisburg (Nova Scotia), Reykjavik (Iceland), de la Mer (France), Nordden (Germany), Malta, Leiden, Durban, Perth (Australia), Sydney, Townsville, Casablanca, Cape Town, Walvis Bay (S W Africa), ranges 2,000 1,500 m

C REDUCED RATES FOR CROSS CHANNEL AND SHORT-VOYAGE SHIPS 1 *Through certain home stations* the *inclusive* (*t* + *c* + *s*) rates per word are as follows—to to 380 such ships $2\frac{1}{2}d$, (*b*) to 113 ships $5\frac{1}{2}d$ 2 *Through foreign coast stations* for the same groups of vessels respectively (*b*) Charges calculated as under .11 2, but ship charge is reduced to *b*d [Exceptions in group are (a) To the 8 Dover-Ostend Packets, through Antwerp or Ostend *t* = $2\frac{1}{2}d$, *c* + *s* = 2*d* (*b*) To 27 cross Channel boats through Boulogne, Cherbourg or Havre, *t* = 2 *d*, *c* = $1\frac{1}{2}d$ (*s*) = $1\frac{1}{2}d$ (*b*) Charges calculated as under .11 2, but ship charge is $1\frac{1}{2}d$ only

NOTE 1—The word "Wireless" must be substituted for name of coast radio P O coast station in services .11, .B1 and .B3, but *not* in .B2, and *may* be so substituted in messages for one of H M ships known by the sender to be within 250 miles of the British Isles service .11 3—in this case the P O assumes proper coast station

NOTE 2—*Open address*.—Messages intended to pass through ordinary distributive coast stations in Newfoundland on *east* coast of Canada (not Louisburg) *may* have "Montreal" in place of the name of any particular station similarly those for coast stations on east coast of Canada (except Cape Race) or either coast of U S A may bear "Newyork" In both cases (*c* + *s*) = 1*s* Again, messages intended to pass through stations on coasts of the union of S Africa *may* have "Cape town radio" instead of the name of any particular coast station (*c* + *s*) = 10*d*

‡ Cullercoats, Fishguard, Humber, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Portpatrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick

t, *c*, *s*—*see* above, '*Cost of Transmission*'

§ This charge may be altered on January 1st, 1929

AIR MAILS.

AIR MAIL SERVICES change frequently; details of services, time saved, and fees payable are embodied in the official Air Mail Leaflet which can be obtained free of charge through any Post Office.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

"Money remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Sundry Persons for Conscience Sake, etc., varies in amount from year to year, as will be seen from the following table—

Year	Amount Received. £	s	d
1915–16	1 905	7	11
1921–22	3,886	0	5
1922–23	6 224	4	8
1923–24	3.724	0	7
1924–25	8,679	2	1
1925–26	1,427	1	0
1926–27	2,931	18	4
1927–28	10,475	5	8

CIVIL AVIATION STATISTICS.

(British Aircraft on Regular Air Routes.)

Year	Mileage Flown.	Passengers	Cargo (Tons).
1919	104,000	870	30
1920	644.000	5,799	137
1921	225.000	5.256	19
1922	717.000	10 393	215
1923	943 000	15.552	328
1924	936 000	13.601	543
1925	862 000	11.193	550
1926	810 000	16 775	679

FLIGHTS BETWEEN U.K. AND ABROAD

(International Civil Flying commenced on Aug 26, 1919)

Year	British Aircraft		Foreign Aircraft	
	Flights	Passengers	Flights	Passengers
1919	467	870	64	52
1920	2 854	5,799	768	584
1921	993	5 256	2,404	5,475
1922	2 891	9,490	2,058	2 869
1923	2,559	11.047	2,016	3 189
1924	2.794	10,456	2,044	7,402
1925	2,891	10,602	2,399	10 119
1926	2.879	15,450	2,641	10,074

CIVIL FLYING ACCIDENTS

(British Aircraft on Regular Air Routes.)

Year	No. of Accidents		Crew		Passengers	
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1919	—	—	2	1	1	2
1920	1	1	2	—	2	2
1921	—	—	—	—	—	—
1922	1	1	2	1	—	1
1923	1	2	2	3	3	—
1924	1	—	1	—	7	—
1925	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—

SEA ROUTES

Great War's Effect on Sea Routes.

Route	Percentage of Tonnage Employed April, 1911	June, 1921
East Indies	17 22	20·49
South America, East Coast	15 53	12 55
United States, West Indies, and East Coast of Canada	15 00	24 39
Mediterranean	12 24	3 22
Australia	11 35	14 61
China and Japan	9 15	9 01
Pacific, North and South	7 48	2·15
Baltic, France, Spain, Portugal, and "Home Trade"	4·57	6·41
West Africa and Cape of Good Hope	3 00	4·71
Coasting Trade	4·46	2 46
	100 00	100·00

The tonnage of all trading vessels recorded as employed on the selected dates fell by 33·7 per cent. in the ten years.

At the Imperial Conference of Oct 1926, the Secretary for Air, Sir Samuel Hoare, laid down two broad propositions —

(1) That the Empire is in urgent need of better communications.

(2) That their improvement will require a sustained and united effort

By aeroplane or airship London could be brought within a fortnight of the furthest cities and territories of the Empire Journeys could be reduced to the following periods —

	Days
Canada	2½
India	5
Cape Town	6
Australia	11
New Zealand	13

The Secretary for Air referred to the opening at the end of 1926 of a regular civil air line between Cairo and Karachi enabling seven or eight days to be saved on the journey from England to India He showed how this might become, given the necessary co-operation, the first section of an Empire air route to the Far East stretching to Australia and New Zealand There must also, he said, be an Empire air route from London to the Cape, with branches diverging to the West African Dependencies Here again a small beginning was being made during the next few months, as "an enterprising pioneer" had organised an experimental service covering 1 400 miles between Khartoum and Kisumu For the creation of these two long-distance air routes the co-operation of the overseas Governments was essential for the provision of suitable landing grounds. Empire airship routes were also dealt with in the statement The two airships building for the British Government are of 5,000,000 cubic feet capacity, or about 150 tons gross lift

In April, 1929, a stage of development in the air journey between London and India will be marked by the introduction of large passenger aeroplanes for the London—Paris—Marseilles section, transhipping into air boats for the passage over the Mediterranean, and so from Cairo—Baghdad—Basra to Karachi *Airships*—R 100, building at the works of the Airship Guarantee Company, Howden, Yorks, and R 101, building at the Royal Aircraft Factory, Cardington, Beds, are expected to be ready for the air early in 1929. The trial trip of R 100 to Canada and U S will be made by a working crew and no passengers will be carried. The dimensions of R 101 are, *length* 740 feet, *girth* 130 feet, approximate *weight* (unladen) 90 tons.

AIR SERVICES

The following services are in operation :—

Imperial Airways, Ltd.—Daily—from London (Croydon) to Paris (2½ hours), and thence to Basle and Zurich.

Imperial Airways, Ltd —Weekdays only—from London (Croydon) to Brussels (3 hours), and thence to Cologne, Essen, Magdeburg, Berlin, Stettin, Munich, Hamburg and Copenhagen.

Imperial Airways, Ltd, and Sabena Joint Service.—Weekdays only—from London (Croydon) to Brussels (3 hours).

Imperial Airways, Ltd., and Deutsch-Russische Luftverkehrs Gesellschaft.—Daily—from London (Croydon) to Ostend (1½ hours), Amsterdam, Hanover, Berlin, Danzig, Konigsberg and Moscow.

Imperial Airways, Ltd, and A. B Aerotransport —Weekdays only—from London (Croydon) to Ostend (1½ hours), Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Copenhagen and Malmo

Imperial Airways, Ltd —Wednesdays only—from Southampton to Guernsey (1 hour and 40 minutes)

Air Union —Daily—from London (Croydon) to Paris (2¾ hours), Lyons, Marseilles and Geneva

Royal Dutch Air Line (K L M.) —Weekdays only—from London (Croydon) to Rotterdam (3 hours), Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, and Malmo

Royal Dutch Air Line (K L M) —Weekdays only—from London (Croydon) to Rotterdam (3 hours), Essen, Dortmund, Cassel, Halle, and Leipzig.

PRINCIPAL BRITISH WORLD FLIGHTS

Newfoundland to Ireland —Sir John Alcock and Sir J Whitton Brown June 14, 1919

Scotland to New York and Back by Airship (6,260 miles) —R 34 (Maj G H Scott in command) July 2-6, 1919.

England to Australia (11,294 miles) —Sir Ross Smith and Sir Keith Smith Nov 12—Dec 10, 1919

England to Cape Town (8,000 miles) —Sir P van Ryneveld and Sir Q Brand Feb 4—March 20, 1920

Round Australia —Wing-Commander Goble and Flying-Officer McIntyre May, 1924

England to Egypt and Palestine (12,000 miles) —Alan Cobham 1924

England to India.—Alan Cobham. Nov. 20—Jan 3, 1925-6.

England to Zurich and Back in 24 hours —Alan Cobham. May 29, 1925

England to Cape Town and Back (16,000 miles) —Alan Cobham. 1925-1926

England to Australia and Back (28,000 miles) —Sir Alan Cobham June—Oct, 1926.

England to Australia (10,340 miles) —Bert Hinkler (Australian), 15½ days Feb, 1928

Altitude Record (23,000 feet) —Lady Heath, (British) Oct 4, 1928.

OTHER NOTABLE FLIGHTS.

First Round the World Flight —U S. Army team of 4 machines (2 completing journey). March 17—Sept 6, 1924.

Amsterdam to Japan —Major Zanni (Argentine) 1924.

Paris to Japan (12,000 miles).—Capt Pelletier d'Oisy (France). April 24—June 9, 1924

Round Europe (4,600 miles). — Messieurs Arrachard and Carol (France). Aug. 9-12, 1925

Rome to Australia, Japan and Back (34,000 miles) —Marchesi de Pinedo (Italy). Sept.—, 1925.

Spain to South America.—Commandant Franco and Capt de Alda (Spain). 1925.

Over North Pole (Airship) —Airship *Norge*, with Amundsen Expedition (Italy—Denmark) 1926.

New York to Paris (3,510 miles) in single seat monoplane.—Capt. Lindbergh (U.S A.). May 20-21, 1927

Ireland to Labrador (2,300 miles). *First East to West Atlantic crossing.*—Capt. Kohl and Baron von Hunefeld (Germany) and Commandant Fitzmaurice (Irish Free State). April 12-13, 1928.

Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst, New Jersey.—Zeppelin Airship, 111½ hours, Oct. 11-15, 1928, return journey 71 hours Oct. 29-31, 1928.

MERCHANT SHIPPING OWNED IN EACH COUNTRY.

(Extracted from 'Lloyd's Register Book," 1928-1929)

COUNTRY.	STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESSELS		SAILING VESSELS		GRAND TOTAL	
	No	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No	Gross Tons
Great Britain and Ireland	7,810	19,754,001	394	121,349	8,204	19,875,350
British Dominions	2,030	2,750,175	449	157 048	2,479	2,907,223
Total British	9,840	22,504,176	843	278,397	10 683	22,782,573
U S A.—Sea	3 005	11,153,844	754	843 597	3,759	11,997,441
Great Lakes	549	2,453.537	28	86,980	577	2,540,517
Philippines	99	95.444			99	95 444
Total U S A	3.653	13,702 825	782	930.577	4,435	14 633 402
Argentine	252	264,898	40	22,716	292	287 614
Belgium	230	488,219	3	4 390	233	492,609
Brazil	344	542,092	44	17,376	388	559,468
Chile	116	159,568	14	11,296	130	170,864
China	212	315,729	6	1,550	218	317 279
Danzig	33	127,568	..	..	33	127 568
Denmark	627	1,042,209	86	25.330	713	1 067,539
Finland	239	213,991	115	66 590	354	280,581
France	1,482	3,255,832	200	88,633	1 682	3.344,465
Germany	2,053	3,738,067	27	39,184	2,080	3 777,251
Greece	515	1,187 508	.	.	515	1,187.508
Italy	1,142	3 348,732	287	80,085	1,429	3.428 817
Japan	2.048	4,139,815	.	...	2,048	4,139,815
Netherlands	1,270	2,809,375	20	7,330	1,290	2,816,705
Norway	1 765	2,953.944	22	14 263	1,787	2 968,207
Portugal	169	219 337	101	26 789	270	246,126
Russia	349	373,836	5	2,983	354	376.819
Spain	789	1,137,813	95	26,459	884	1,164 272
Sweden	1,239	1,411,730	144	35,740	1,383	1,447,470
Turkey	179	159,836		.	179	159,836
Yugoslavia	145	260,912			145	260,912
Other Countries	656	738,704	148	59,870	804	798,574
Country not Recorded	40	62,697	39	55,688	79	118,385
Grand Total.	29,387	65,159,413	3,021	1 795,246	32,408	66,954,659

Steamers of less than 100 tons gross, and Sailing vessels of less than 200 tons net, are not included
Vessels trading on the Caspian Sea, and *Wood or Composite* vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America, are not included
Japanese sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book
In the absence of satisfactory information sailing vessels belonging to Greece, Turkey, and South in Russia are also omitted

SHIPBUILDING.

DURING 1927-28 the committee of Lloyd's Register passed plans for 476 new vessels of 1,454,050 tons gross, of this total projected tonnage 69 3 per cent (1,007,340 tons) is to be built in Great Britain and Ireland, and 30 7 per cent (446,710 tons) abroad. During the same period 578 vessels of 1,885,533 gross tons were assigned the Society's classification, the countries contributing to the total including —

Country	No. of Vessels	Gross Tons.
Great Britain and Ireland	418	1,348,004
Italy	21	153,413
Netherlands	24	73,788
Denmark	12	66,497
United States	22	63,877
Germany	40	53,819
France	9	41,770
Japan	7	31,885
Sweden	7	16,630
Spain	3	14,821
Russia	5	12,176

The report gives the following data of engines and fuel relating to all existing vessels of 100 tons gross and upwards recorded in Lloyd's Register Book —

	Tons gross
TOTAL STEAM AND MOTOR TONNAGE (including auxiliary screw vessels)	65,159,413
TYPE OF ENGINES—	
Steam Reciprocating	50,045,048
Steam Turbines	9,682,063
Motors	5,432,302
FUEL—	
Coal only (= 62 4 per cent)	40,674,097
Oil (including steamers burning either coal or oil) (= 37·6 per cent)	24,485,316

During 1927-28 refrigerating installations were fitted in 62 vessels, representing a total insulated capacity of nearly 5,500,000 cubic feet,

At the end of June, 1928, there were 424 vessels holding the Society's Refrigerating Machinery Certificate, with a total capacity of over 76,000,000 cubic feet of insulated space.

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1928, the sea-going Mercantile Marine of Great Britain and Ireland had a total tonnage of 19,875,350 gross tons, of which 19,754,001 tons were steamers and motor ships, and 121,349 sailing vessels On March 31, 1927, there were 200,525 seamen employed (including 52,062 Lascars and 16,079 foreign subjects) in trading vessels, which were enumerated at 4,169 steam vessels of 14,954,617 gross tons; 381 motor vessels of 896,187 gross tons and 537 sailing vessels of 61 252 gross tons, a total of 5,087 vessels of 15 912,056 gross tons.

The United Fishing Fleet.—On Dec 31, 1925, the fishing boats belonging to the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and Channel Islands, were classified as under :—

Class of Boat	Sailing		Steam and Motor	
	No	Net tons	No	Net tons
15 net tons and over ...	598	18,715	3,941	224,467
Under 15 net tons and of or over 18 ft. keel...	3,341	14,733	3,855	22,566
Under 18 ft. keel	4,560	6,687	—	—
Total	8,499	40 135	7 836	247,033

The estimated number of men and boys employed in sea fishing in 1926 was 62,648, of whom 53,771 were regular fishermen and 8,877 persons occasionally employed in sea fishing

Wrecks.—In 1926, 29 sailing vessels (1,554 gross tons) and 102 steam and motor vessels (118,939 gross tons), a total of 131 vessels (120.493 gross tons), were totally lost at sea In 1926 the following lives were lost through wrecks at sea—from sailing vessels, crew 9, passenger nil, from steam and motor vessels, crew 219, passenger 1 —a total of 229 The years with the heaviest losses of life at sea were 1912 and 1914. In 1912 the total of 2,335 included 673 of the crew and 825 passengers on *S.S Titanic*, in 1914 the total of 1,778 included 171 of the crew and 840 passengers on *S.S Empress of Ireland*.

Ocean Shipping in British Ports.

Total net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared in the Foreign Trade (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in Great Britain and Ireland :—

Year	Entered	Cleared	Total.
1923	82,148,569	82,661,012	164 809,581
1924	87,056,576	88,779,869	175.836,445
1925	84,017,781	85,290,109	169,307,890
1926	82,278,323	82,607,817	164,886,140
1927	90,442,000	91,297,000	181,739,000

British and Foreign Tonnage Entered.

Year	British.	Foreign
1923	46,602,920	35,545,649
1925	52,020,734	31,997,047
1926	53,270,145	29,008,178
1927	55,834,000	34,608,000

Port	Departed 1926	Arrived 1926
England & Wales—	Tons.	Tons.
Barrow	319,759	280,503
Beaumaris	1,375,457	1,340,391
Blyth	475,772	733,554
Bristol.	2,342,709	2,116,564
Cardiff	3,345,577	4,209,875
Cardigan..... . .	483,973	477,325
Cowes	1,383,042	1,391,487
Dartmouth .	484,260	786,773
Dover . ..	1,671,332	1,645,414
Falmouth ...	553,478	617,328
Fleetwood . . .	76,447	57,010
Folkestone . .	982,653	986,963
Goole	512,095	529,449
Grimsby	1,882,732	1,812,373
Hartlepool . .	472,158	467,447
Harwich	1,788,043	1,762,863
Hull	4,922,904	4,517,580
Liverpool	14,033,965	13,297,474
London	21,110,101	19,832,850
Manchester . ..	3,544,667	3,241,062
Middlesbrough .	1,896,621	2,006,067
Newcastle & Shields	3,194,414	4,063,294
Newhaven	559,105	558,943
Newport	1,377,665	1,872,427
Plymouth	5,425,743	5,391,152
Portsmouth	202,401	205,417
Port Talbot .. .	412,523	476,051
Southampton .	9,652,543	9,669,189
Sunderland	563,863	756,653
Swansea	2,008,936	2,276,695
Weymouth	500,183	555,642
Scotland—		
Aberdeen	501,763	421,116
Ardrossan	149,151	135,492
Buntisland	104,070	177,806
Dundee	516,711	461,694
Glasgow	3,975,982	4,780,316
Grangemouth .	1,163,757	941,918
Greenock	1,581,419	1,530,396
Leith	1,541,271	1,548,521
Methil	224,295	397,792

Ocean Tonnage by Flags, 1926

Flag.	Entered	Cleared.
British	53,270,145	53,426,971
Belgium	1,361,724	1,355,851
Denmark	2,407,574	2,359,750
France	2,654,853	2,648,874
Germany	4,371,280	4,369,511
Greece	864,116	903,574
Italy	1,099,643	1,105,279
Japan	730,736	779,703
Netherlands	4,556,223	4,600,850
Norway	3,623,612	3,688,245
Portugal	103,457	102,467
Russia and Finland . .	293,367	284,535
Spain	990,183	1,018,290
Sweden	1,878,921	1,892,731
U S.A.	3,144,308	3,114,578
Other Flags	928,181	958,608
Total	82,278,323	82,607,817

Coastwise Tonnage.

Year	Arrived.	Departed.
1923	65,273,838	65,111,086
1925	47,217,000	47,115,000
1927	50,667,000	50,315,000

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between 55° 46′ and 49° 57′ 30″ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between 1° 46′ E and 5° 43′ W (from Lowestoft to Land's End) England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland, on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), the Principality of Wales and the Irish Sea. The total area of the kingdom is 50,851 square miles. At the *Census* of 1921 the population numbered 35,678 530 (an increase of 1,633,240 in the decennial period).

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division of England into the hilly districts of the north west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low lying plains of the east and south east In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west and divide England from Scotland, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N by W to S by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet) South of the Pennines there are heights above 2,000 feet in the *Peak of Derbyshire* (highest point 2,088 feet), and in *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Long Mynd (1,674 feet), and Brown Clee (1,805 feet), in Herefordshire the Black Mountain reaches 2,310 feet, in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills reach 1,395 feet, in western Monmouthshire are the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1,905 feet), and the Cotteswold (or Cotswold) Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleeve Cloud (1,134 feet)

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotteswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea. The lower river is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge, and small craft reach Lechlade, 160 miles from the mouth The Thames is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth), and its upper stream is connected with the Severn by a canal at Lechlade; the Wilts and Bucks canal enters at Abingdon, and the Wye canal at Reading. The principal tributaries are the Cherwell, Lee, Kennet, Wey, Mole and Medway. The Thames forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire, Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign, Eton College, the first of the public schools, and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester) The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16¾ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester, other canals connecting with the Thames, Trent, Dee and Mersey The *Severn Tunnel*, which carries the Great Western Railway under the river, 14 miles below the Shrupness Bridge, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, &c The tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2¼ miles are under the river) Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills: and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ullswater and Derwentwater

Islands.—The *Scilly Islands* form part of the county of Cornwall, and are distant 25 miles from Land's End. The group consists of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited, the total population in 1921 being 1,749 The capital is Hugh Town, in St Mary's The climate of the Scilly Islands is unusually mild, and vegetation is luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The *Isle of Wight* forms an administrative county and is separated from Hampshire by the Solent and Spithead The total area is 147 sq miles, with a population in 1921 of 94,697. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. The capital is Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay and Bembridge.

Climate.—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 52° in the Scilly Islands to 48° at the mouth of the Tweed, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the Lake district of Cumberland and the driest in the Thames estuary and the Lincolnshire Wash.

EARLY INHABITANTS

Prehistoric Man.—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument) Stonehenge (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of megaliths (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height) only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons* invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48–51 A.D. was *Caractacus* (strictly Caratâcus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (strictly Boudicca), Queen of the Iceni (Norfolk), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. *Christianity* reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash to Spithead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome; officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welch* (old English *Wealisc* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Tî, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in 'Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hadraada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or Santlache) on Oct 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 50 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 72 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown overleaf.

WHERE the figures for the Administrative County are smaller than those for the Geographical County or Shire the difference is accounted for by the exclusion of County Boroughs

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Geographical Boundaries		Administrative Boundaries.	
	Acreage	Population	Acreage	Population
Bedfordshire (Shire Hall, Bedford)	302,942	206.478	302,942	206,478
Berkshire (Shire Hall, Reading)	463,830	294.807	454,725	202,533
Buckinghamshire (County Hall, Aylesbury)	479,360	236 209	479.360	236,209
Cambridgeshire (County Hall. Cambridge)	315.168	129.504	315.168	129,594
Cheshire (Shire Hall, Chester)	657,950	1,025.423	640,791	625,001
Cornwall (County Hall, Truro)	868,167	320 559	868 167	320,559
Cumberland (The Courts, Carlisle).	973.086	273.037	968,560	220.437
Derbyshire (Shire Hall, Derby)	650.369	714,539	45 097	584.703
Devonshire (The Castle Exeter)	1,671,364	709 488	1.660 948	440 023
Dorsetshire (County Office, Dorchester)	625 612	228,258	625,612	228 258
Durham (Shire Hall, Durham)	649.244	1,478,506	633.058	943,670
Ely, Isle of (County Hall, March)	238.073	73.778	238,073	73.778
Essex (Shire Hall, Chelmsford)	979,532	1,468,341	964.443	918,111
Gloucestershire (Shire Hall, Gloucester)	805,842	757.668	785,088	329.277
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester)	958.896	910 333	935 195	410,223
Herefordshire (Shire Hall, Hereford)	538,924	113.118	538,924	113 118
Hertfordshire (Shire Hall, Hertford)	401,523	333 236	404 523	233 236
Huntingdonshire (Shire Hall, Huntingdon)	233,985	54 748	235,985	54,748
Kent (Sessions House, Maidstone)	975.965	1,141.867	972 990	1,118.129
Lancashire (County Offices, Preston)	1,194.555	4.928.359	1,054.741	1,746 418
Leicestershire (10 New Street, Leicester)	532,779	494.522	524.197	260.332
Lincolnshire	1 705.193	602 105	..	...
Holland (County Hall, Boston)	263,255	85,225	263,355	85 225
Kesteven (County Offices Sleaford)	469 142	108.237	469.142	108 237
Lindsey (Mint Street, Lincoln)	972 796	268,643	563,800	260 294
London (County Hall, S.E 1)	74.850	4 483.249	74,172	4 469 543
Middlesex (Guildhall, Westminster, E C 1)	148.692	1 253.164	128,692	1 253.164
Monmouthshire (County Hall Newport)	349.552	450 700	345 018	350,331
Norfolk (The Shire House, Norwich)	1,315,064	504,277	1 303 568	322 914
Northamptonshire (County Hall, Northampton)	585,148	302 430	581.679	211,507
Northumberland (Moot Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne)	1,291,515	746.138	1,278,691	407.397
Nottinghamshire (Shire Hall. Nottingham)	540,123	641,134	529,188	378 476
Oxfordshire (County Hall, Oxford)	479,220	189,558	474,501	132,506
Peterborough, Soke of (Cross St., Peterborough)	53,464	46,954	53,464	46,954
Rutlandshire (The Castle, Oakham)	97.273	18,368	97,273	18,368
Shropshire (Shire Hall, Shrewsbury)	861,800	242,959	861,800	242,959
Somersetshire (Shire Offices, Weston-super-Mare)	1,037,594	465,682	1,032.442	397 034
Staffordshire (Shire Hall, Stafford)	741,318	1 349.225	707.177	711 003
Suffolk	948,269	399,988	..	..
East Suffolk (County Hall, Ipswich)	557,353	291.006	549 241	211 623
West Suffolk (Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds)	390,916	108 982	390.916	108 982
Surrey (County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames)	461.853	930,377	452,821	739,500
Sussex	932,471	728,001	.	.
East Sussex (County Hall Lewes)	530,555	532,206	517,040	261,253
West Sussex (County Hall, Chichester)	401 916	195,795	401,916	195.795
Warwickshire (Warwick)	605,275	1,390,092	557,527	342,449
Westmorland (Exchange Chambers, Kendal)	504,917	65,740	504,917	56 740
Wight, Isle of (County Hall, Newport)	94,146	94,697	94,146	94,697
Wiltshire (County Offices, Trowbridge)	864,101	292,213	864,101	292,213
Worcestershire (Shire Hall, Worcester)	458,352	405,876	451,144	301,120
Yorkshire	3,889,432	4,182,735	...	
East Riding (County Hall, Beverley)	750,115	460.717	741,073	173.704
North Riding (County Hall Northallerton)	1,362,058	456,312	1,357,899	325,209
West Riding (County Hall Wakefield)	1,773,529	3,181,654	1,652,647	1,508,610
York City and County (Guildhall, York)	3,730	84,052	3.730	84,052
Total	32,559,868	35.678,530	31,965,683	23 533,348

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole

	Average Height	Average Weight
Scotsmen	5 ft 8¾ in	11 st. 11 lb
Irishmen	5 ft 8 in	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7¼ in	11 st. 1 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft 6½ in	11 st. 4 lb.

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF Q S.

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1928-9.	Chairman of Q S.
(1) Bedford	Samuel H. Whitbread, C B.	Maj Charles E Wells	Anthony H Wingfield, D L.
(2) Berks	James Herbert Benyon	F. A. Simonds	C Murray Pitman, K C.
(3) Bucks	Col Lord Cottesloe, C B, V.D, T.D	Maj. T. Sutton Timmis..	Col, Lord Cottesloe, C B, V D, T D
(4) Cambridge	Charles R W. Adeane, C B	H A. Whittome	T Musgrave Francis, D L.
(5) Isle of Ely			His Hon Judge Farrant
(6) Cheshire	Brig.-Gen Sir W. Bromley Davenport, K C B., C M G., C B E, D S O.	Maj. Philip Durning Holt	Maj. J. F T Royds
(7) Cornwall	John C Williams	Col E Treffry, C M G., C B E, T D, A D C.	G T. Petherick; Col E Treffry
(8) Cumberland	Earl of Lonsdale, K G. ...	Darrell E Montague Crackanthorpe, C M G.	G A. Rimington [C.B E.
(9) Derby	Duke of Devonshire, K G	Capt J A E Diury-Lowe	H St John Raikes, K C,
(10) Devon	Lord Mildmay of Flete ..	Capt. F. B Imbert-Terry, M C.	Lord Merrivale, P C; Sir T. H Kekewich, Bt.; Sir F. G. Newbolt, K C.
(11) Dorset	Earl of Shaftesbury, K P	Carlton Cross	J C Swinburne-Hanham
(12) Durham	Marquess of Londonderry, K G	John Henry Bacon Forster	His Hon. Judge Greenwell, C B E, D L
(13) Essex	Lord Lambourne, G C V O.	Sir T. Fowell-Buxton, Bt [Bt	Collingwood Hope, K C, C.B E
(14) Gloucester	Earl Beauchamp, K G.	Sir G A Hamilton Wills,	Sir F A. Hyett
(15) Hants	Maj.-Gen. Rt Hon J E B	Capt Sir J C E Shelley-	Sir W W Portal, Bt
(16) Isle of Wight	Seely C B, C M G, D S O	Rolls, Bt	Sir G Baring, Bt
(17) Hereford	Sir John Cotterell, Bt	Capt I R H Hanley	T. P. P. Powell, O B E.
(18) Hertford	Viscount Hampden, K C B, C M G, A D C	Maj G R. B Smith-Bosanquet	Sir J Priestley, K C., E. A Mitchell-Innes, C B E., K.C.
(19) Huntingdon	Earl of Sandwich	(See Cambridge)	G. F. Rowley
(20) Kent	The Marquess Camden	Sir W Pleudel, Bt, G B E	Lord Harris, G.C S.I., G C I E, C.B; Sir Coles Child, Bt
(21) Lancashire	Earl of Derby, K.F.	Sir A M. Hollins, Bt.	Rt. Hon Sir L. Sauderson, K C; J Openshaw; H W Deacon, C B E.
(22) Leicester Lincoln	Sir A. G. Hazelrigg, Bt.	R W Kaye	Sir A G Hazelrigg, Bt.
(23) Lindsey	Earl of Yarborough	Harry Ernest Knott, O B E	F Acton, C B E
(24) Kesteven			Earl of Ancaster
(25) Holland			Fitzalan Howard
(26) London	Marquess of Crewe, K G	Hon R D Kitson, D S O, M C [D L	Sir R Wallace, K C
(27) Middlesex	Lord Revelstoke, G.C V.O	Col Sir H F Bowles, Bt	Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C
(28) Monmouth	Lord Tredegar, C B, C M G	Maj A Addams-Williams, O B E	Sir H M Jackson, Bt., C B E
(29) Norfolk	Earl of Leicester, G C V O	E Paulet Stacey	Ernest Barkley Raikes
(30) Northampton			
(31) Peterborough Soke of	Marquess of Exeter, C M G [K G	Maj C I. C Maunsell.	John Alfred Gotch His Hon Judge Woodcock
(32) Northumberland	Duke of Northumberland,	Sir L. J Milburn, Bt	Sir F. Blake, Bt, C.B.
(33) Nottingham	Duke of Portland, K G	Sir E. Jardine, Bt [Bt.	Col Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D S O
(34) Oxford	Duke of Marlborough, K.G	Capt. Sir A. T Peyton,	Capt M. U Weyland.
(35) Rutland	Earl of Ancaster	J. Burnaby-Atkins	William Henry Neill
(36) Salop	Earl of Powis	Maj H. R. Sykes	Sir W F K Taylor, K.B E.,
(37) Somerset	Marquess of Bath, K G	Sir W J Peake-Mason, Bt	Hon. W. B. Lindley [K C
(38) Stafford	Earl of Harrowby	J. E. Mitchell, O B.E	Sir R Hardy, Bt.
(39) Suffolk, E	Sir T. C. T Warner, Bt., C.B	Brig.-Gen. S E. Massy-Lloyd, C B E [son	Lord Walsingham; C. H. Lomax; R E. White
(40) ,, W.			A. Maitland-Wilson, O.B.E.
(41) Surrey	Lord Ashcombe, C.B., T.D	Brig-Gen. E B Cuthbert-	G. Cecil Whiteley, K.C.
(42) Sussex, E	Lord Leconfield	Sir R. M. Kindersley, G B.E.	Sir H. S. Cautley, Bt., K C.
(43) ,, W.			(F. T. Barrington-Ward,
(44) Warwick	Lord Leigh	Capt. G. D. E Muntz	Lord Ilkeston [K C.
(45) Westmorland	Lord H C Bentinck, M P	Maj J. W. Cropper	Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.
(46) Wilts	Earl of Radnor	Col. R W. Awdry	His Hon. Judge Randolph, K.C.
(47) Worcester	Viscount Cobham	J. Boultbee Brooks	Hon. Sir R W. Coventry, K.C.
Yorkshire—			
(48) East Riding	Lord Deramore		Sir A. Macdonald, Bt.
(49) North Riding	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., C B.	Sir John H. Harrowing-	Sir E. R. Turton, Bt., M.P.
(50) West Riding	Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D S O		W. F. Tempest

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable	Medical Officer.
(1) Lord Amphill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E	J. B. Graham	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens, C.B.E.	Prof. H. R. Kenwood, C.M.G., M.B.
(2) Sir William A. Mount, Bt., C.B.E.	H. J. C. Neobard, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. A. Poulton, C.B.E.	G. C. Taylor, O.B.E., M.D.
(3) L. H. West, O.B.E., LL.D.	Lt.-Col. G. C. Crouch, M.C., T.D., LL.B.	Lt.-Col. T. R. P. Warren, C.B.E.	S. J. C. Holden, M.D.
(4) M. V. J. Webber	A. Tabrum, O.B.E.	W. Varney Webb	Frank Robinson, M.D.
(5) Sir William H. Clarke	C. E. Copeman, C.M.G.	Maj. W. R. Harteup, C.B.E.	I. Pixton Walker, M.D.
(6) Sir William Hodgson	Reginald Potts	Lt.-Col. P. Malcolm, D.S.O., M.V.O.	Meredith Young, M.D.
(7) Henry Grylls [C.B.E.	W. Leslie Platts	Lt.-Col. Sir H. B. Prothe-roe Smith, O.B.E.	E. M. Clarke, M.D.
(8) Rev. Canon A. Sutton	C. A. W. Hodgson.	Philip T. B. Browne	F. Hughes Morrison, M.D.
(9) E. C. Barnes, C.B.E.	H. Wilfrid Skinner (Depy.).	Maj. F. R. Anley [O.B.E.	Walter M. Ash, F.R.C.S.
(10) Sir Henry Lopes, Bt.	Brian S. Miller	Capt. H. R. Vyvyan,	George Adkins, M.D.
(11) Earl of Shaftesbury	J. Leslie Tom	Major L. W. Peel Yates	J. Elliott Robinson, M.B.
(12) W. N. Smith, M.A.	Harold Jevons, D.L.	George Morley, C.B.E.	T. E. Hill, O.B.E., M.B.
(13) W. Chisenhale-Marsh.	J. H. Goold	Capt. J. A. Unett, D.S.O.	W. A. Bullough, M.B.
(14) Lt.-Col. R. J. Kerr	E. T. Gardom, O.B.E.	Maj. F. L. S. Clarke	J. Middleton Martin, M.D.
(15) Earl of Malmesbury	F. Viccars Barber	(Vacant)	R. A. Lyster, M.D.
(16) Sir G. Baring, Bt.	John Dufton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Connor, M.V.O., D.L.	James Fuller, M.D.
(17) F. Ballard	E. W. Maples, O.B.E.	Capt. H. F. M. Munro	Peter Lowe, M.D.
(18) Sir E. B. Barnard, O.B.E., K.C.B.	Sir C. E. Longmore, K.C.B.	Lt.-Col. A. L. Law [Carnac	H. Hyslop Thomson, M.D.
(19) G. F. Rowley	J. Percy Maule	Capt. J. C. T. Rivett-	C. B. Moss-Blundell, M.D.
(20) Lord Cornwallis, C.B.E.	W. B. Prosser, O.B.E.	Maj. H. E. Chapman, O.B.E.	Alfred Greenwood, M.D.
(21) H. Wade Deacon, C.B.E.	Sir George Ether-ton, O.B.E.	Wilfrid Trubshaw, O.B.E.	J. J. Butterworth, M.D.
(22) Lt.-Col. R. E. Martin	W. J. Freer	Capt. C. E. Lynch Blosse	J. A. Farrell, M.D.
(23) Lord Heneage, O.B.E.	Eric W. Storer	Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, C.B.E.	(W. S. H. Campbell, M.B. A. H. Lowe, M.D. H. C. Jennings, M.D.
(24) Sir C. Welby, Bt., C.B.	A. D. Piper		
(25) J. W. Gleed, M.A.	H. C. Marris		
(26) Lt.-Col. C. B. Levita	John Dix	(Metrop. Police Area)	F. N. Kay Menzies, M.D.
(27) Col. Sir C. Pinkham.	E. S. W. Hart, M.B.E.	(Metrop. Police Area)	John Tate, M.R.C.S.
(28) Alfred Barrett	Thomas Hughes.	Victor Bosanquet	D. Rocyn Jones, C.B.E., M.B.
(29) Russell J. Colman	Hugh Christopher Davies	Capt. S. H. van Neck, M.C.	F. Ruddock West, M.D.
(30) Sir A. de Capell Brooke, Bt.	H. Millington, O.B.E.	J. D. K. MacCallum, C.B.E.	(L. Meredith Davies, M.D. C. Rolleston, M.D.
(31) Marquess of Exeter	Walter J. Deacon		
(32) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.	C. Harold Carter	Capt. F. James, C.B.E.	W. F. J. Whatley, M.D.
(33) Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O.	K. Tweedale Mealy	Col. F. J. Lemon, D.S.O. [D.S.O., R.N.	T. E. Holmes, M.D.
(34) W. H. Ashhurst, C.B.E.	F. G. Scott, M.C.	Capt. E. K. Arbuthnot,	Charles Coles, M.D.
(35) Earl of Ancaster	B. A. Adam	Fredk. Wm. Golder	C. Rolleston, M.D.
(36) Col. H. H. Heywood-Lonsdale, D.S.O.	A. A. Johnson, O.B.E.	Maj. Jack Becke [D.S.O.	(Vacant).
(37) F. H. Berryman	Harold King	Lt.-Col. H. C. Metcalfe,	W. G. Savage, M.D.
(38) Lt.-Col. W. E. Harrison, O.B.E.	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	Col. Hon. G. A. Anson, C.B.E. M.V.O.	W. D. Carruthers, M.D.
(39) C. H. Lomax	Cecil Oakes, LL.M.	Capt. J. G. Mayne, C.B.E.	Bernard Wood-White, M.D.
(40) Marquess of Bristol, M.V.O.	L. G. Henshman Munsey	Maj. E. P. Prest	A. H. Bygott, M.D.
(41) Edward J. Holland	Dudley Aukland	Capt. M. L. Sant	(Vacant)
(42) H. C. Burra	H. J. T. McIlveen	Col. G. M. Ormerod, D.S.O.	R. Ashleigh Gleag, M.D.
(43) Lord Leconfield	S. Thornely	Capt. A. S. Williams, O.B.E.	R. D. Smedley, M.D.
(44) Lord Algernon Percy	Leon E. Stephens, LL.B.	Capt. J. T. Brinkley, O.B.E.	A. Hamilton Wood, M.D.
(45) G. H. Pattinson	H. Greenwood, LL.B.	P. T. B. Browne	W. E. Henderson, M.B.
(46) Marquess of Bath, K.G. [O.B.E.	W. L. Bown	Lt.-Col. Hoel Llewellyn, D.S.O.	C. E. Tangye, M.D.
(47) Col. E. V. V. Wheeler.	C. H. Bird	Lt.-Col. H. S. Walker, C.B.E.	Wyndham Parker, M.B.
(48) Lord Deramore	J. R. Procter	Capt. A. F. Hordern	R. L. Thornley, M.D.
(49) Maj. R. B. Turton	H. G. Thornley, O.B.E.	Maj. Sir R. L. Bower, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Harry Mason, M.D.
(50) Sir J. P. Hinchliffe	F. A. Darwin	Col. J. d'Ewes Coke, C.M.G.	J. R. Kaye, M.B.

The Government of London.

LONDON the capital of England and of the British Empire and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from its outflow into the North Sea

The City of London represents London within its ancient boundaries The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall the Norman Tower and the 14th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St. Bride's St Dunstan's in the East, &c).

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St Marylebone and Holborn on the north and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts Buckingham Palace and St James's and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia. Westminster is the richest of the London areas.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith

London County Council —For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council, which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities —The Poor Law is administered in the Metropolitan area by the *Metropolitan Asylums Board*, and by 32 *Boards of Guardians*, for Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corporation as to the *City Police* and in the Home Office as to the *Metropolitan Police* The authority for the supply of water is the *Metropolitan Water Board*, while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the *Port of London Authority* and above Teddington by the *Thames Conservancy*, the lighthouse and pilotage authority being *Trinity House* The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the *Bridge House Estates* Committee of the Corporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council The lighting of London is carried out by private enterprise, and in some cases by the Borough Councils, while locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the Tramway authority, and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways and motor vehicles.

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Cities and Boroughs	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	Rates, 1928 29 s	Rates, 1928 29 d	Town Clerk	Mayor, 1928–29
London	7,476,168	17 9	11 9	59 945 446				
CITY OF LONDON	13,706	8 7	11 5	8,163 691	9	2	Sir James Bell, C V O	*See* p. 561.
WESTMINSTER	141,317	10 0	12 3	9,418,680	9	2	G Parker Morris, LL B	Maj V B. Rogers, D S O , M C.
Battersea	167,739	26 6	12·2	1,144,028	12	10	Edwin Austin	Joseph Evans
Bermondsey	119,455	18 5	12 9	1,102.028	17	6	E Goff Clark	G. A Horwood.
Bethnal Green	117,238	11·7	8·3	605 555	17	0	David J Keep	W C Chandler.
Camberwell	267,198	15 6	11 4	1,550,556	12	2	C E Newton	A. G Harvey.
Chelsea	63,700	13·4	14 1	1,066,152	10	3	John T Jefferys	C. B Clapcott, O B.E.
Deptford	112,500	16 8	11 5	681.594	13	4	A Purkis	F D W Ross.
Finsbury	76,019	19 2	13 4	1,234,423	10	1	Hugh Green	C J. Sabouiin.
Fulham	157,944	15·1	11 3	1,085,416	10	9	Wilfred Townend	F Holgate Barber.
Greenwich	102,000	15·08	8 84	883,333	12	7	Fredk J Simpson	R. F A Purkiss.
Hackney	222,159	15 7	11·6	1,454,189	11	3	H R H Tee, LL.B	W H. Power.
Hammersmith	130,287	16 3	11 4	1,070.261	11	11	Hugh Royle	B J Samels.
Hampstead	86,153	11·9	12·2	1,357,483	11	5	Arthur P Johnson, M A	W. C Northcott.
Holborn	43,192	11 96	12 5	1,640,101	9	11	Lionel Walford	Albert J. Clark.
Islington	330,737	18 3	12 3	2,163 819	10	6	C G E Fletcher, C B E	Sidney C Harper.
Kensingt'n (Royal)	175,686	15 0	13 8	2,957·751	9	11	Horace Rapson	Dr Henry Robinson.
Lambeth	302,960	22 8	12·4	2,240 608	10	6	Bruce Penny	G E King
Lewisham	174,194	15·1	11 0	1,415,446	11	8	John W. Shuter	J T. Halliman.
Paddington	144,261	15·53	13 56	1,702,842	10	7	W F Abbiss, M.B.E.	Leonard T. Snell.
Poplar	164,100	17·1	11·2	917,141	23	4	H. E Dennis	C. W Key.
St. Marylebone	104,222	13 2	11 3	2,819,825	9	9	R. C Graves, LL D.	S. G Joseph.
St. Pancras	212,900	15 5	12·3	2,181,139	10	6	F. V Creed	E. J. Saunders.
Shoreditch	104.308	20 9	12 7	959,866	12	8	J. A. D. Milne, O B.E.	George Reynolds.
Southwark	184,404	19 0	13 4	1,435,809	11	9	Percy Hayman Gray	T. S Hewitt.
Stepney	249,738	18·1	11·6	1,743,988	15	1	W. L. McCarty	Daniel Frankel.
Stoke Newington	52,167	14·0	12 2	399,326	11	0	Emrys Evans, LL.B.	F. A. Dod. [O.B.E.
Wandsworth	328,657	13·13	10·96	2,827,313	11	0	D. A. Nicholl, M.A.	Lt.-Col. G F. Doland,
Woolwich	140,389	15·9	10·6	1,083,835	13	5	Sir Arthur Bryceson	R. P Purcell.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era From the Romans, it is said, it received municipal institutions which have endured in their main features to the present day In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i e*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor, the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done; though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times A D 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419), and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* was not in general use in the outer world until about 1545 The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas, he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council* elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec 21), was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers who usually had charge of a large district The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D 1130 At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer, but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue, as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298 The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circ* 1319 The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1376. The Town Clerk and Common Serjeant are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A D 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1928–1929.

Col Sir John Edward Kynaston Studd, Kt, O B E, M A, *born* July 26, 1858, *Sheriff* 1922: *Alderman of Farringdon Ward Without*, 1923, *Lord Mayor*, 1928, The Mansion House, E.C 2 . . £10,000
Private Secretary (54th year), Sir Wm J. Soulsby, K.C.V O, C B, C.I E.

The Aldermen.

Aldermen	*Ward*	*Born.*	*C C.*	*Ald*	*Shff*	*Mayor*
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt. .	*Dowgate*	1857	1882	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Knill, Bt	*Bridge Without* (1927) .	1856	1893	1897	1903	1909
Sir David Burnett, Bt . . .	*Candlewick*	1851	1888	1902	1907	1912
Sir T Vansittart Bowater, Bt M P	*Castle Baynard* .	1862	1899	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Bt	*Aldersgate* . .	1848	1900	1907	1910	1914
Sir Charles C Wakefield, Bt, C B E .	*Bread Street*.	1859	1904	1908	1907	1915
Rt Hon. Lord Marshall, P C, K C V.O ..	*Vintry*	1865	1896	1909	1901	1918
Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Bt	*Cordwainer*	1867	1905	1916	1916	1923
Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Bt.	*Langbourn*	1860	1896	1917	1913	1924
Sir William Robert Pryke, Bt.	*Queenhithe*	1847	1887	1920	1921	1925
Rt. Hon Lord Ebbisham G B.E.	*Bassishaw*	1868	1913	1920	1917	1926
Sir Charles Albert Batho, Bt . . .	*Aldgate*	1872	1913	1921	1925	1927
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.						
Sir Harold Moore, Kt....	*Walbrook*	1877	.. ...	1921	1921	.....
Sir William Alfred Waterlow, K B E ..	*Cornhill*	1871	1914	1922	1928	. ....
William Phene Neal..	*Lime Street*	1860	1893	1922	.....	.....
Maurice Jenks F C A	*Cheap*.	1872	1910	1923	.....	.....
Percy Walter Greenaway	*Bishopsgate*	1874	1917	1923	.....	.....
Sir John William Baddeley, Bt . .	*Cripplegate*	1869	1922	1924	. ...	.....
Josiah Gunton, F R.I B A	*Coleman Street*	1863	1904	1924	. . ..	.....
Sir John Scott Hmdley, Bt	*Tower*	1883	... .	1924	. . ..	.....
Sidney John Sandle	*Farringdon Within* .. .	1862	1904	1926	.....	.....
Charles Henry Collett ..	*Bridge*....	1864	1912	1927	.....	.....
James George Howell	*Billingsgate*	1857	1903	1927	. ....	.....
Sir Stephen Killik, Kt..	*Broad Street*	1861	1908	1927	1923	.....
Isidore Nathan Jacobs..	*Portsoken*	1867	1910	(1921) (1927)	. . ..	.....

The Sheriffs.

Alderman Sir W. A. Waterlow, K.B.E. (*see* above) and Major W. G. Coxen, C.C.

MEMBER.	WARD.
Abrahams, I. H. W.	*Portsoken.*
Adolph. W. E. L.	*Vintry.*
Agar, *Dep.* Sir F.	*Aldgate.*
Alderton, *Dep.* S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Allcard. V	*Broad St*
Allen, R. C. de L.	*Cripple Wt.*
Anning, E. H.	*Cheap.*
Baily, H. D.	*Bridge.*
Barrett, H. Roper	*Lime St.*
Beal, E. S.	*Bridge.*
Beatty, A H., O B E	*Vintry.*
Bedford, A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Beecroft L C.	*Farrin Wn*
Bennet, *Dep.* J. F	*Cordwainer*
Berridge, *Dep.* G. J.	*Dowgate.*
Berry, F. W.	*CastleBynd*
Berry, O. C.	*Bridge.*
Biggs, W. W.	*Farrin Wt*
Bird, *Dep.* Sir H.	*Billingsgate.*
Blackham, *Col* R J., C.B., C.M G., C I E., D.S.O, M D	*Farrin Wt.*
Botterill, *Col* G. P	*Farrin. Wn*
Bowater, *Maj.* F. H.	*CastleBynd*
Bowles, H. E	*Bridge.*
Bray, A. W.	*Aldgate.*
Brett, W. C	*Coleman St.*
Brough, *Dep.* J. R	*CastleBynd.*
Brown, H. W., B.A	*Bishopsgate*
Brown, Victor, J.P.	*Broad St.*
Brown, W Hurst	*Broad St*
Brundle, F. H.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Bull, O	*Bishopsgate.*
Burgess, H J.	*Aldgate.*
Callard, T B.	*CastleBynd.*
Caunter, F. J	*Cripple. Wt*
Champness, *Maj.* W. H.	*Farrin Wt.*
Chapman, W. B.	*Bread St*
Chubb, Hon. C A	*CastleBynd.*
Coates, *Dep.* S. D., J.P.	*Bread St*
Collins, *Dep.* D. G.	*Farrin. Wn*
Conoley, J.	*Queenhithe.*
Cooper, E. H	*Cornhill.*
Cooper, E R., O B.E, M.C.	*Tower.*
Coxen, *Maj* W. G	*CastleBynd*
Crosse, C. S.	*Cheap.*
Crossingham, C	*Farrin. Wt.*
Crowther, J. S. J.P.	*Langbourn.*
Davenport, Sir H. E., J.P.	*Bridge.*
Davies, T. M.	*Bread St.*
Deighton, *Dep.* T. H.	*Bridge.*
Dennis, W.	*Candlewick.*
Dickson, J. P.	*Aldersgate.*
Doree, H. J.	*Farrin Wn.*
Dove, *Dep.* H. S	*Coleman St.*
Downer, Sir H. G., LL.B	*Coleman St.*
Dray, F. G.	*Vintry.*
Dunn, B. S.	*Langbourn*
Dutton, E. H.	*Portsoken.*
Easton, H. A.	*Coleman St.*
Edwards, J. J.	*Cordwainer.*
Elkan, *Lt.-Col.* C. J., D.S.O., O.B.E	*Bishopsgate*
Ellis, *Dep* T. H.	*Aldersgate.*
Farmer, H. L.	*Cheap.*
Farnan, *Dep.* F.	*Tower.*
Farrow, L. W.	*Bishopsgate.*
Fletcher, Sir B. F., K.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S A.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Fortescue, W., J.P.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Foxton, W.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Francis, J. M.R., J.P.	*Walbrook.*
Galloway, A.	*Tower.*

MEMBER.	WARD.
Gamon, C.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Gibson, W.	*Cornhill.*
Giddins, C. S., J P.	*Candlewick*
Gillett, F.	*Farrin Wt.*
Goldney, *Dep* T.	*Cornhill*
Goodinge, A. C.	*Aldersgate*
Gorman, A P	*Billingsgate.*
Gow, *Maj.*, J L, M C	*Bishopsgate.*
Gower, H J.	*Cordwainer*
Green, *Dep.* Sir F.H, Bt.	*Vintry.*
Green, W. W., J.P.	*Tower.*
Greenaway, S H.	*Bishopsgate*
Greenwood, J F	*Candlewick.*
Harrowing, T J	*Bishopsgate.*
Hart, J. T.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Haydon, D.	*Aldersgate.*
Hays, A. C.	*Cornhill.*
Haywood, E. H	*Dowgate.*
Heath, *Capt* A H	*Tower*
Heilbuth, *Dep* G. H	*Walbrook.*
Hewitt T W	*Aldgate*
Hicks, *Dep* J., J.P	*Cripple. Wn.*
Hornet, F. A.	*Tower*
Howe, H M	*Broad St*
Hughes, H. F, D S.O.	*Broad St*
Jennings, C. F. J	*Walbrook*
Johnson, B	*Bishopsgate.*
Jones, G W	*Farrin Wt.*
Juniper, A S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Kershaw, C	*Cripple Wt.*
Kev, *Dep.* W H, J P.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Kimber *Dep* Sir H. D., Bt., M A.	*Langbourn.*
King Farlow, C. D., M.A.	*Candlewick.*
King Hamilton, A.	*Cornhall.*
Knight, A C., F S.A.	*Cheap.*
Lamb, *Dep.* Sir E, C.M.G., J.P.	*Candlewick.*
Lamboll, F S.	*Langbourn.*
Larking, *Capt.* A.	*Farrin. Wn*
Lavington, G.	*Farrin. Wt*
Laws, E L	*Portsoken.*
Layton, J. E	*Tower.*
Leader S.	*Farrin Wn*
Leuw, W.	*Portsoken*
Lindley-Jones, *Dep.* W., O.B.E.	*Bishopsgate.*
Lord, F. A. B.	*Cordwainer.*
Lovell, J. S W., M A.	*Farrin Wt*
Lowe, F. I.	*Coleman St*
McAuliffe, *Dep.* Sir H. T	*Bishopsgate.*
McDonald, G J. W.	*Billingsgate*
MacRae, C. J. H.	*Billingsgate.*
Mart, G	*Cripple Wn.*
Marten, H W.	*Bassishaw*
Martin, *Maj.* J G., D.S.O.	*Langbourn.*
Martin, L. E.	*Portsoken.*
Matthews, *Maj.* H.E., O.B.E	*Dowgate*
May, R. W.	*Billingsgate.*
Metcalfe, T. D.	*Portsoken.*
Metchim, R.	*Langbourn.*
Monckton, H. P.	*Walbrook.*
Morris, H. W.	*Walbrook.*
Mostyn, F. A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Mounsey, J. D.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Musgrave, C. H.	*Billingsgate.*
Myers, A.	*Portsoken*
Nelthropp, W. R.	*Candlewick.*
Newell, C.	*Castle Bynd.*
Newson-Smith, *Dep.* F. E.	*Broad St.*

MEMBER.	WARD.
Nicholls, G. J.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Nicholson, W.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Northcott, J	*Bread St.*
Osman, A	*Bread St.*
Pakeman, Sir J. R., C.B.E.	*Cheap.*
Parnwell, W. S	*Cheap.*
Patmore, T.	*Cripple Wn.*
Pearse, J. S.	*Cripple Wn.*
Pimm, *Dep.* T	*Queenhithe.*
Polden, F. C	*Vintry.*
Pollitzer, F. J. C.	*Queenhithe.*
Pollock, J S	*Vintry*
Pragnell, A.	*CastleBynd.*
Preen, *Dep* H. E	*Bassishaw.*
Pryce, *Capt* E. C., LL.B	*Aldgate.*
Raphael, J H.	*Farrin Wn.*
Reading, W A.	*Billingsgate.*
Redding, *Dep.* J J.	*Portsoken*
Regge, R. W	*Coleman St.*
Robertson, A.	*Aldgate*
Rowland, F, O.B E.	*Cordwainer.*
Sheat, W. J O, J P	*Broad St*
Shepherd, Sir H. P.	*Lime St.*
Shipton, W. E.	*Tower*
Shirreff, H.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Simonds, S. R.	*Lime St.*
Singer, *Dep.* H. D	*Lime St.*
Skeate, T A.	*Bridge.*
Slazenger, A. E. L	*Dowgate.*
Smith, *Col* Sir W., M.D.	*Farrin Wt.*
Smyth, *Dep* R	*Aldersgate*
Snell, A T.	*Dowgate.*
Spaul, H. B.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Spyer, W., J.P.	*Broad St.*
Stanham, G. G.	*Dowgate.*
Stopher, J.	*Cornhill.*
Syrett, H S., C.B.E., LL B.	*Coleman St.*
Taylor, H. T.	*Cripple Wn.*
Taylor, Leo, O.B E	*Coleman St.*
Teuten, *Capt.* A. H	*Queenhithe.*
Thirkell, C	*Cripple Wn.*
Thomas, F.	*Aldersgate.*
Thomas, *Dep.* Sir W., M B E	*Cheap.*
Thompson, H. G	*Langbourn.*
Tighe, C	*Langbourn.*
Tranter, *Dep.* G T. S	*Cripple. Wt.*
Truce W. J.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Underwood, E S	*Cheap.*
Vick, R. W., Junr.	*Bridge*
Vincent, Sir P, J.P.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Vine, *Maj.* G. H M.	*Aldersgate.*
Walker, G.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Wardlaw, D. C. W	*Aldgate*
Watson, G.	*Aldersgate.*
Watts, A E	*Walbrook.*
Wells, L. S. M.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Weston, E. C.	*Aldgate.*
Whitaker, *Dep.* C. W., M.A., F.S.A.	*Farrin. Wn.*
White, J. H.	*Bread St.*
Whiteley, C. P.	*Cordwainer.*
Whittingham, F.	*Queenhithe.*
Wigley, F. G.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Wilkinson, G. H.	*Queenhithe*
Wood, F. A.	*Billingsgate.*
Worskett, S. A.	*Bread St.*
Wright, W. Newcome	*Bishopsgate.*
Youldon, F.	*Bassishaw.*
Young, G. W.	*Bassishaw.*
(Vacancy)	*Bishopsgate.*
(Vacancy)	*Bread St.*

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

		Elect
Recorder, Sir Ernest E Wild, K C	£4,000	1922
Chamberlain, Sir Adrian Pollock	£3,000	1912
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell, Kt, C V O	£3,500	1902
Common Serjeant, Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, K C	£3,000	1917
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court (and other offices), L. A Atherley Jones, K C	£2,500	1914
F. Shewell Cooper	£1,750	1922
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. H S. Turnbull	£1,500	1925
Comptroller, V F Crowther-Smith	£1,800	1920
Remembrancer, John Bridge Aspinall	£1,500	1927
Solicitor, A. F. I Pickford, B A	£2,000	1924
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, B A, J P	£1,300	1905
Medical Officer, City of London, W. M Willoughby, B A, M.D	£1,750	1928
Coroner for London (£1,450) *and Southwark* (£126 19s 4d), F J Waldo, M D, M.A. [Golden Lane, E C]	£1,576 19 4	1901
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£57 7 0	1922
Clerk of the Peace Sir Herbert Austin	£400	1924
Architect and Surveyor, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A.	£1,750	1905
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E.	£1,750	1915
Head Master of City of London School, Rev Arthur Chilton, D D	£1,750	1905
Head Master of Freemen's School, W W Parkinson, M.A.	£600	1914
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls Miss Hilda Doris Rugby, M.A.	£600	1927

		Elect.
Principal, Guildhall School of Music, Sir Landon Ronald	£1,500	1910
Sword-Bearer, Maj A E. Wood, D C M	£550	1921
Marshal, Capt D F Massey	£450	1925
Common Cryer and Sergeant-at-Arms, William Thomas Boston	£400	1927
Librarian, J L Douthwaite	£800	1926
Director, Art Gallery (vacant)		
Medical Officer Port of London, Charles Francis White, M B Ch B, D P H	£1,500	1928
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, S Richards	£1,400	1920
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Lewis Beeston	£950	1923
Registrar of Mayor's and City of London Court, Wilfred Lawson Dell	£1,500	1921
Keeper of the Guildhall, G W Bodman	£500	1922
Principal Clerks —		
Chamberlain, L C Michelmore	£1,000	1924
Town Clerk's Office, Adrian M Nortier	£1,350	1923
Public Health Dept, Francis J C Helder	£1,000	1927
Valuation and Rating, L V. Cockell	£1,250	1920
Markets Dept., Frank J Pullan	£1,250	1922
Market Superintendents —		
Central, H W G. Millman	£1,400	1904
Cattle, J R Hayhurst, M.R.C.V.S.	£1,200	1913
Billingsgate J O'Neill	£1,000	1906
Spitalfields, Maj F H Millman, O.B.E.	£1,350	1920

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1927-1928.

Net Receipts.	£	s	d.
Estates revenue	206,886	11	3
Markets Revenue Accounts —			
London Central Markets	57,574	8	6
Billingsgate Market	13,290	5	2
Leadenhall Market	3,642	7	8
	281,393	12	7
Less Metropolitan Cattle Market	1,958	2	8
	279,435	9	11
Gresham Estate Revenue (Moiety)	5,154	18	10
Various Contributions	27,405	3	0
	£311,995	11	9

Net Expenditure	£	s.	d
To Magistracy	8,310	2	4
Criminal Justice	14,650	10	8
Civil Government	36,993	2	10
Open Spaces	19,336	0	4
Guildhall School of Music	12,684	4	3
City of London School	13,372	14	10
City of London School for Girls	3,934	10	0
Freemen's School	5,771	10	7
Do. do. Alterations, &c.	2,592	13	6
Sundries	1,512	9	9
Expenses not allocated to Depts. and Committee Allowances	3,385	0	0
To Officers' Establishments	23,890	2	3
Expenses of Bonds and Debentures	3,197	11	3
Pensions not allocated to Depts.	640	7	2
Charitable and Public Donations	11,515	2	0
Sundry Gratuities	62	15	0
Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500	0	0
Expenses of Honours conferred	127	16	0
Freedom and Addresses	11,551	4	3
To London Almshouses	2,430	10	2
Debenture Stock Redemption	15,000	0	0
Supplementary Sinking Fund	15,000	0	0
Contingencies Reserve Fund	30,000	0	0
Alterations and Repairs Res. Fund	10,000	0	0
Market Improvements Res. Fund.	30,000	0	0
Chamberlain's Reserve Fund	10,000	0	0
Purchase of Pictures Reserve Fund	525	0	0
Rebuilding Surpense Account	20,000	0	0
School War Athletic Ground	6	2	0
Ex-Servicemen's War Bonus	123	3	6
Loss on Realisation	436	13	3
Balance	4,446	5	10
	£311,995	11	9

* The above is abstracted from the 295th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A D 1633 to 1927-28 [The Accounts earlier than A D 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, *temp* Queen Elizabeth, have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation The above extract is from the 144th Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A D 1784 to 1927-28 The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, the 14th December, 1905, and 25th January, 1917, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 82nd Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are made up to the end of March and are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES).

In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Broderers (Embroiderers), Cordwainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Lormers (bridle, bit, and spur makers), Poulters (poulterers) Scriveners (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company

9,443 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (*see* p 562) The actual net number is, however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild, and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district

There are 77 Guilds in existence. The Liveries of the Stationers (377), Lormers' (360), and Haberdashers' (350), are the most numerous, the Fletchers' (17) the smallest

Company	No of Livery	Corporate Income	Trust Income	Total Income	Master or Prime Warden, 1928—1929	Clerk	Hall *
		£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	202	52,000	58,000	111,000	F H Blakesley	Col. F D Watney, C.B.E.	[Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2
Grocers (2) ..	155	37,500	500	38,000	Col. C S Martindale	L Hickman Barnes	Princes Street, E C 2
Drapers (3) ...	200	50,000	28,000	78,000	Gerald W Williams.	E H Pooley, M.A., LL.B	Throgmorton St, E C 2.
Fishmongers (4)	268	17,798	2,428	50,226	James Yate Johnson	C N Hooper, J.P	London Bridge, E C 4.
Goldsmiths (5) ..	150	43,000	16,000	58,000	Sir William J Pope, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S	W T. Prideaux ...	Foster Lane, E C 2
Skinners (6) . .	227	33,200	33,500	66,700	Lt -Col F. T H Bernard	J J Lambert	Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4
Merchant Taylors (7)	327	37,000	13,000	50,000	Ernest Prescott ..	C Roche Finnis, M.A	30 Threadneedle St, E C.2
Haberdashers (8)	350	8,000	49,000	57,000	Norman B Morris	J Eagleton . .	33 Gresham St., E C 2
Salters (9) ..	149	20,000	2,000	22,000	G E Nichols, M.A.	G Everard Nichols	St. Swithin's Lane, E C 4.
Ironmongers (10)	35	13,000	13,000	26,000	Ernest A Ebblewhite.	J F Adams Beck	Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E C 2
Vintners (11) ...	188	27 000	1,500	28 500	Charles Breach .	Pavin Com H B Tufnill, C.B.E., K.B.,	68½ Up Thames St, E C.4
Clothworkers (12)	167	57,169	27,398	84,566	Charles B O Clarke	P M Evans, M.A. ..	41 Mincing Lane, E C 3.
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence							
Apothecaries (58)	150	..	600	600	Lt -Col. C. P. Samman R.A.M.C	Philip Frere, M.C	Water Lane, E C 4.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	86	7,940	60	8,000	Gerald Piers Dumas	Hewitt Pitt, M.C	81 Coleman St., E C 2.
Bakers (19) ...	120	1,580	320	1,900	W Newcombe Wright	Frank C Lingard, M.A Do	26 Harp Lane, E C. 3
Barbers (27) .	102	.	..	.	Leonard Denny ..		33 Monkwell St., E C 2
Basketmakers (52)	136	.	45	.	Thomas Patmore .	H H Bobart, M.B.E	[Gresham College, E C]
Blacksmiths (40)	70	684	none	684	William H Garrett	F. C Luffman	65 Lwr Thames St, E.C.]
Bowyers (33)....	50	610	40	650	Sir Reginald J N Neville, Bt., M.P	H E Griffith .	[5 Gray's Inn Sq., W.C.1.]
Brewers (14) ...	70	3,140	21,300	24,440	C G Field-Marshall	Lt -Col E. H. Evans, M.C.	Addle St, E.C 2
Broderers (48) ..	26	..	..	..	John W. Belsey	Sir William Barber..	[13 St Swithin's Lane, E.C.]
Butchers (24) . ..	250	..	818	..	James Blofeld . ..	L E. Hall, LL.D .	87 Bartholomew Close
Carmen (89) .. .	93	250	none	165	G. P Hedge, O.B.E.	H W Capper	[Chipplegate Inst., Golden Lane, E C]
Carpenters (26) .	150	16,000	1,180	17,180	Walter Jacob	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Av , E C 2.
Clockmakers (62)	130	2,000	250	2 250	W J L Smith .	W. J. S Pennefather	[108A Cannon St , E.C 4]
Coachmakers (99)	98	1,129	none	1,129	W J McCormack .	Henry Smith .	Noble St , E C 2
Cooks (35)	80	2,000	100	2,100	Daniel Duff . .	G C Sherrard, M.A .	[34 & 36 Gresham St , E C.]
Coopers (36) ...	182	2,400	5,000	7,400	Henry W. Putley .	Leslie Clarke, M.A. ..	72 Basinghall St., E C 2.
Cordwainers (27)	110	9,000	1,600	10,600	Leonard Horner ..	C H W Mander, LL.M	7 Cannon St , E C. 4
Curriers (29) ..	57	1,088	74	1,162	Henry Stebbing	P H Hepburn, LL.B	[7 Cannon St , E C 4]
Cutlers (28) .	81	5,350	50	5,400	Francis Weston, K.C	W H Beaumont....	4 Warwick Lane, E.C 4.
Distillers (74) .	52	.	none	.	F. W Imbert-Terry.	T G Vickery	[Guildhall, E C 2]
Dyers (23) . ..	83	6,000	1,000	7,000	George E Peachell, B.Sc., M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P	M M Merriman, M.A	10 Dowgate Hill, E C 4
Fanmakers (84)	50	150	none	150	Frank W J Smith	H D P. Francis, M.C.,	[62 London Wall, E C 2]
Farriers (55) ..	111	325	none	325	A G J. Brown	W R. Starkie ...	[26 Bishopsgate, E C 2]
Feltmakers (64)	233	87	184	271	George T Devonsmire	S A Williamson.. .	Arundel House, W C 2.
Fletchers (39) ..	17	70	none	70	A E Prockter .	P B Shepheard ..	[4 Broad St. Place, E C.2]
Founders (33)....	84	1,720	115	1,825	Lt -Col. Dudley Cookes, D.S.O	Sydney R Pollard .	[13 St Swithin's Lane, E C.
Framework Knitters (65)	139	250	600	850	J. E. Ellis	Norman Hedderwick	[28 Essex St , Strand]
Frutterers (45).	108	340	200	540	H. T C. de Lafontaine, M.A.	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Ln , W.C.2.]
Gardeners (66)..	205	66	65	131	George E W. Beeson	E A.Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[Bakers' Hall, Harp Lane, E.C.3]
Girdlers (23) ...	90	3,000	2,500	4,500	Reginald W James.	W D Smythe	39 Basinghall St., E.C.2.
Glass-sellers (77)	44	nil	85	85	William Hale	George J Leckie ..	[13 Q'n Anne's G'te, S W 1]
Glaziers (53)....	154	243	66	309	Sir Hugo Hirst, Bt.	Col R. J. Blackham, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., C.C	[1 Garden Court, E.C 4.].
Glovers (62a)	118	100	58	158	Edmund V. Huxtable	J J. Edwards, C.C. ..	[28 Sackville St., W. 1.]

Company	No. of Livery	Comparative Income	Trust Income	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden 1928–1929.	Clerk.	Hall.
		£	£	£			
*Gold & Silver Wyredrawers (109)	170	110	3	113	A Rochester Brown	A Charles Knight, J.P., F.S.A., C.C.	[33 Wallbrook, E.C.2.]
*Gunmakers (80) ..	30	900	*none*	2,800	T D S Purdey . .	Norman Cayley ...	48 Commercial Rd., E.1.
*Horners (74)	110	105	*none*	105	Gilbert Taylor . .	Howard Deighton, C.C.	[90 Cannon St., E.C. 4.]
*Innholders (32) .	92	3,000	250	3,250	Maj. H. E. Matthews	John C. Bruce	College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4
*Joiners (41)	60	1,300	*none*	1,300	Capt. William A. Herbert, *Jnr.*	Arthur Bedford ..	[118 Wormwood St., E.C.2.]
*Leathersellers (15)	150	26,000	7,500	33,850	Sir Lulham Pound, Bt.	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.
*Lorimers (57) .	360	600	80	630	G. R. Allison .	C. F. J. Jennings, C.C.	[13 St. Swithun's Lane, E.C. 4.]
*Masons (30)	62	550	*none*	550	George Emmerson .	H. M. Clowes, D.S.O.	[9 New St., Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.]
*Musicians (50)	150	619	235	854	W. W. Cobbett, F.R.C.M.	C. K. Philips, M.V.O.	20 Bedford St., W.C. 1.
*Needlemakers (69)	200	..	*none*	.	Jesse Hoare	C. D. King Farlow, M.A., C.C.	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C. 4.]
*Painters (28) .	185	700	2,200	2,900	Rupert H. Vigor ..	T. M. Pritchard	9 Little Trinity Lane
*Paltenmakers (76)	90	250	100	250	Sydney Frankenburg	William Sparks .	[32 Wallbrook, E.C. 2.]
*Parish Clerks (56) .	200	.	.	*none*	H. Woodward Aston	Henry C. Head .	[14 Coleman St., E.C. 2.]
*Pewterers (10) .	94	6,500	232	6,732	John W. Webster	C. W. Sawbridge .	15 Lime St., E.C. 3.
*Plasterers (46)	48	1,200	30	1,230	A. J. C. Harrison	Alfred F. Mott	21a Theobalds Rd., W.C. 1.
*Playing Card Makers (83)	110	50	5'5 0	55'5 0	Sir William Noble	W. Hayes, M.A., J.P.,	[Guildhall, E.C.]
*Plumbers (31) .	83	880	20	900	James Oswald . . .	Maj. W. H. Champness, C.C.	[36 Furnival St., E.C. 4.]
*Poulters (34)....	75	750	250	1,000	Sir J. Brickwood, Bt.	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	[19 Great Winchester St.]
*Saddlers (25) ...	85	11,200	1,000	12,200	H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. (George Matt., C.C. *Prime Warden*)	A. F. G. Everitt ..	[41 Cheapside, E.C. 2.]
*Scriveners (44) .	50	.	..	.	E. Courtney Walker	A. A. Pitcairn	[56 Victoria Street S.W. 1.]
*Shipwrights (59)	207	830	*none*	830	Sir Eustace H. T. D'Eyncourt, K.C.B.	F. C. Lingard, M.A.	[4 New London St., E.C. 3.]
*Spectaclemakers (60)	247	400	.	400	Sir Osborn Hodden, K.B.E.	Maj. W. H. Champness, C.C.	[36 Furnival St., E.C. 4.]
Stationers (47)	377	1,600	3,100	4,700	Sir C. R. Harrison	R. T. Rivington, M.A.	[Stationers' Hall, E.C. 4.
*Tallow Chandlers (21)	75	..	220	220	Arnold Mitchell .	M. F. Morris-Wilkens	[4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 3.
*Tin Plate Workers (69)	145	..	..	..	Arthur E. Frampton	L. A. Ebblewhite, B.A.	[Tin Plate Hall, Hop Lane, E.C. 7.]
*Turners (51)	172	74	*none*	74	John Todd	Frederic A. Stone ..	[Broad St. Ho., E.C. 2.]
*Tylers & Bricklayers (37)	72	1,900	80	1,980	Alan L. W. Bird, D.S.O.	Attnall Bird, M.A. ..	[6 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.]
*Upholders (49)	36	300	20	320	Col. A. J. Eady, D.S.O.	William G. Crump .	[27 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.]
*Waxchandlers (20)	27	1,370	230	1,600	Gerald M. Todd	T. R. Bridgwater .	Gresham Street, E.C. 2.
*Weavers (42) ...	120	1,243	1,527	2,760	J. H. Early . .	Lawrence Tanner, M.A.	[15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.]
*Wheelwrights (73)	153	35	102	137	C. A. Mercer . .	P. Harvey Hull ...	[Guildhall, E.C. 2.]
*Woolmen (43)	31	400	*none*	400	T. E. Livingston Oakley	G. M. Canham ...	[62 London Wall, E.C. 2.]

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE. *Headquarters* 94 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 1

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in 1866 the churchwardens and overseers of every parish had been compelled, under an Act passed in 1774, to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries, and from about 1830 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. On January 1, 1866, under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities. On January 1, 1867, the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded 1844) the service of the saving of Life from fire. By the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade. In 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered from "Metropolitan Fire Brigade" to "London Fire Brigade."

On Dec. 31, 1927, the complement of the Brigade consisted of:—1 chief officer; 2 divisional officers; 2 assistant divisional officers; and 1,919 officers, firemen, and pilots; a technical and clerical staff of 179, and an ambulance service staff of 155. There were 62 land fire-stations, 13 ambulance stations, 3 river stations and 1 river repairing depot. The appliances included 87 motor fire engines, 74 motor escape vans, 6 petrol-electric motor ladders, 3 petrol motor ladders (in addition to tenders, &c.), 8 hose carts and 114 fire escapes, 1 long fire ladder, 62 miles of hose, 1 steam and 3 motor fire floats, 55 smoke helmets, 399 hook ladders and 293 hook belts. There were 1 662 street fire-alarm posts, 108 telephone lines from station to station and 354 telephone lines to public and other buildings. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, totalled 7,696, and the fires numbered 5,125, of which 30 were classed as "serious."

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Chief Officer, Arthur R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E.
Divisional Officers, Maj. C. C. B. Morris, M.C.; Com. A. N. G. Firebrace, R.N.
Assist. Divisional Officers, Maj. F. W. Jackson, D.S.O.; C. M. Kerr, A.M.I.C.E.

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1, and Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. 1.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9.30 to 5.30 (Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888 London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles

The City of London is an electoral division of the county The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c , and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and ten retire every 3 years The councillors are elected for 3 years The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken

The *Finance Committee* have important statutory powers No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £70,284,000 (of which £35,676,000 represents debt incurred for revenue-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure of about twenty-nine millions, of which thirteen millions are expended on education. The *Mental Hospitals Committee* administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has mental hospitals and other institutions for the care of mental defectives, with accommodation for over 20,000 patients The *Housing Committee* perform the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1928, in respect of all schemes was £28,518,000 Over 32,000 houses and tenements have been completed and occupied since the war, and very large works are still in progress

The *Improvements Committee* are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. The Council has given general approval to the scheme of the Ministry of Transport for the construction of a road bridge at Charing Cross, involving the removal of Charing Cross station to the other side of the river, subject to the Council's liability in respect of its share of the cost of the scheme and of the scheme for reconditioning Waterloo Bridge as recommended by the Royal Commission on Cross River Traffic in London being restricted to an amount not exceeding £3,219,000 The Council has also decided to reconstruct Lambeth Bridge and to carry out street improvements in connection therewith, and works are in progress on the approaches.

The *Metropolitan Main Drainage* system covers about 153 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises about 400 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and five sludge vessels The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, and the sludge is taken out to sea The Council is carrying out experimental work in connexion with other systems of sewage treatment The total capital outlay on main drainage is nearly £16,000,000, and further expenditure is in progress for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain.

The Council is the *Tramway Authority* for London The system (including about 9 miles belonging to the Leyton Urban District Council but worked by the London County Council) extends over 165 street miles, all of which are electric lines (123 miles on the underground conduit system and 42 miles on the overhead system) The whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through-running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on March 31, 1928, to £17,178,000, and the net debt outstanding to £8,693,000 The results of working for the year 1927-28 were: gross receipts £4,333,783, surplus on working £522,957, deficiency, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, £226,210, which was charged on the rates.

The *Education Committee* comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women The Council has approved a further programme of educational work extending over a period of three years from April, 1927, providing for developments in all branches of education at a total capital cost of about £3,500,000, and involving ultimately additional annual expenditure of about £1,000,000.

Amongst the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; maintenance of fire brigade and ambulance services; acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces; the sanctioning of local sewers, town planning, controlling the building line, and the naming of streets and numbering of houses; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; cattle diseases; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter and electricity-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; supervision of common lodging-houses; the granting of music and dancing licences; public health, including treatment of tuberculosis and diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases; historic build-

ings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire; administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments, licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars, collection of duties on motor cars, dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences; registration of War charities; and welfare of blind persons.

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total Stock outstanding at September 30, 1928, was £94,441,660. These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds, the amounts outstanding at September 30, 1928, being £2,705,300 London County 5½ per cent Bonds, and £5,670 850 Local Bonds for Housing.

The *Rating* for the year 1928–29, as originally fixed and shown by the statement below (which relates to rate and debt accounts only), amounted to 3s. 6¾d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City and a further rate over the county outside the City of 3½d. in the pound, together 3s. 10d. Of the total rate, 2s. 2¾d. is for education. For the second half of the year the general county rate was reduced by ½d., and the special county rate increased by ½d., the total rate remaining at 3s. 10d. The total rate for 1927-28 was 3s. 11d., and for 1926–27 3s. 9½d. The *Assessable Value* of the County of London on April 6, 1928, was £56,937,853—a 1d rate over the whole county producing £237,241.

Estimated Income

	£	£
1 Estimated Balances on April 1, 1928		1,667,246
2. Exchequer Grants:—		
Local Taxation Licences and Estate Duty	481,114	
Education	6,167,275	
Fire Brigade	10,000	
Treatment of Tuberculosis	77,375	
Mental Deficiency Service	114,975	
Venereal Diseases, diagnosis and treatment	69,745	
Unemployment	62,260	
Refund of cost of collecting Road Fund Licence Duties	76,790	
Agricultural Rates Acts	2,140	
Road Fund (towards cost of maintenance of bridges, tunnels and embankments)	48,670	
Other	7,742	
		7,118,085
3 Receipts in aid of services:—		
Consolidated Loans Fund:—		
Interest	1,392,200	
Rents and Improvement Charges	292,805	
Other receipts	26,730	
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c	792,815	
		2,494,450
4 Transfer from Parks Boating Account in relief of rates		895
5. **COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS required to be raised:—**		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education, rate of 1s. 4½d.	£3,825,512	
For Education, rate of 2s. 2¾d.	6,346,198	
	10,171,710	
Special County rate of 3½d.	634,507	
		10,806,217
Total rate, 3s. 10d.		
		£22,086,893

Estimated Expenditure

	£	£
1 Debt—Redemption	£2,156,839	
Dividends on Stock, &c	3,559,282	
Interest on sundry loans, &c	274,087	
Rent drawbacks, &c	19,860	
	6,008,057	
Less Charged to other than rate accounts	2,320,249	
		3,687,808
2 Grants—To Guardians and others		784,402
3 Contribution in Respect of Metropolitan Road Works outside the county		88,200
4 Pension and Superannuation and Provident Fund	536,045	
Less included in cost of services	410,375	
		125,670
5 Establishment Charges	2,578,615	
Less included in cost of services	2,254,760	
		323,855
6. Judicial Expenses		67,765
7. Parliamentary Expenses	16,125	
Less included in cost of services	2,855	
		13,270
8 Main Services (including Establishment charges) —		
Main Drainage	£552,630	
Fire Brigade	803 940	
Parks and Open Spaces	339,490	
Bridges, Tunnels, Ferry and Embankments	154,020	
Mental Hospital Buildings, &c.	160,945	
Coroners	37,825	
Public Control Services	69,870	
Public Health Services	19,020	
Tuberculosis Treatment	153,905	
Venereal Diseases	93,955	
Building Acts	44,650	
Ambulance Service	51,485	
Mental Deficiency Service	253,495	
Collection of Road Fund and Local Taxation Licence Duties	94 665	
Miscellaneous	94,130	
Education—	2,924,025	
Elementary	10,114,294	
Higher	2 984,213	
	13,098,407	
Less included in Head 1	811,322	
	12,287,095	
		15,211,120
9. Provisional Sums and Contingencies		57,275
Total Estimated Expenditure		20,359,385
10. Transfers to other accounts		321,610
		20,680,995
11. Estimated Balances on March 31, 1929		1,405,898
		£22,086,893

THE THIRTEENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected March 8, 1928, *for three years*

Chairman (1928-29) ..... Lt-Col. Cecil B Levita, C.B.E., M.V.O., D.L.
Vice-Chairman ..... F. L. Dove, D.L.
Deputy Chairman ..... John Speakman.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name	*Electoral Division.*
Adamson, Mrs J L (*Lab*)	*North Lambeth.*
eAdler, Miss A (*Lab*)	*Central Hackney.*
Allpass, Charles J (*MR*)	*South Battersea*
Anderton, Sir Francis, M.A.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Arlott, D. (*Lab*)	*Central Southwark.*
eBaker, Alfred (*Lab.*)	*South Hackney*
eBeaufoy, G. M.	*Alderman till* 1934
Bennett, C R (*Lab*)	*S. Islington.*
Benskin, Lieut.-Col. J, D.S.O., O.B.E. (*MR*)	*E Lewisham.*
Berry, H., A.M.I Mech.E (*Lab*)	*East Woolwich*
Blacketer T J (*Lab.*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
Blake, J. P. (*Lab.*)	*Peckham.*
eBowie, Francis (*Lab.*)	*N Hammersmith.*
Burns, W. G., M.A., M.B. (*MR*)	*Holborn*
Campbell-Johnston, M. (*MR*)	*Balham & Tooting*
eCazalet, Miss Thelma (*MR*)	*East Islington*
Churchill, Dr Stella (*Lab*)	*S E. Southwark.*
eCobb, Sir Cyril S, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
eCobb, Capt Edward, D.S.O. (*MR*)	*East Islington.*
Coppock R.	*Alderman till* 1931
Coumbe, Maj. E. H. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington*
eCranbrook, Earl of	*Alderman till* 1934.
Cruse, Edward (*Lab*).	*Bow and Bromley*
Culpin, Ewart G	*Alderman till* 1931.
eDalton, Mrs. Hugh (*Lab*)	*Peckham.*
Dalton, J. C (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
Davies, A. Emil	*Alderman till* 1934.
Davies, D	*Alderman till* 1934.
Davis, David, C.B.E., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Kensington*
Davis, M. H (*Lab.*)	*Whitechapel and St. George's.*
eDawson, Miss Agnes (*Lab.*)	*N. Camberwell.*
Day, Mrs. H. (*Lab*)	*Central Southwark.*
Dence, E. M. (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
Dodge, Lt.-Col. J B, D.S.O., D.S.C (*MR*)	*Mile End.*
Dollar, Mrs M. M. (*Lab*)	*S.E. St. Pancras*
Dove, F. L, D.L (*MR*)	*North Islington*
Elliot, Mrs A. (*MR*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Emmet, Mrs T A, M.A (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
eEve, Lady (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
Falmouth, Viscount (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Galer, F. Bertram, M.A., F.I.A. (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
eGardner, Mrs R. Dunn- (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
eGatti, Sir John (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
Gibbings, T G. (*Lab.*)	*North Southwark.*
Gibson, C. W. (*Lab.*)	*Kennington.*
eGilbert, Sir John, K.B.E	*Alderman till* 1931
Goff, T. C. E, D.L. (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
eGooch, Sir Henry (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Gordon, A. McD. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington.*
Grantham, W. W., K.C. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Greenwood, Hubert J., D.L.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Guest, Hon. Lionel (*MR*)	*Mile End.*
Gunton, Josiah, F.R.I.B.A. (M.R.)	*City of London.*
Haddo, The Earl of, O.B.E., D.L.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Halse, F T. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Harris, P A, M.A, D.L., M.P, (*Lab*)	*S W Bethnal Green.*
Hays, Sir Marshall (*MR*)	*N Hammersmith.*
Hayward, I J (*Lab*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Head, Geoffrey (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Hobbs, Frank W. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
House, G (*Lab*)	*South Islington*
Howard, Frank G (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Hume, Sir George, M P	*Alderman till* 1934.
Hunt, William (*MR*)	*Putney*
eHunter, Admiral Cuthbert (*MR*)	*Greenwich*
Hunter, Sir Herbert (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
eJackman, Marshall (*Lab*)	*South Hackney*
Jacobs, Cyril H M (*MR*)	*Clapham*
Johnson, W C., D.L.	*Alderman till* 1931.
eJones, Ronald P, M.A., F.R.I.B.A (*Lib*)	*S W Bethnal Green.*
Karslake, Lt.-Col J.B.P (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
Kemp, E. H. (*MR*).	*West Woolwich.*
eLambert, Dr Battle, C.B.E., D.P.H, (*MR*)	*Brixton*
eLankester, Mrs. C. B	*Alderman till* 1931
Latham, Charles	*Alderman till* 1934.
eLatham, H. P. (*MR*)	*E Lewisham.*
eLawrence, Hon Lady (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Levita, Lt.-Col. Cecil B, C.B.E., M.V.O., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Kensington*
Lewis-Barned, Maj H B, D.L (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
eLowe, Mrs E M (*Lab.*)	*W. Bermondsey.*
Lyall, Dame Beatrix, D.B.E. (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
eMacDonald, Miss Ishbel (*Lab*)	*South Poplar.*
eMacdonald, Malcolm (*Lab.*)	*Limehouse.*
Macdonell, J. H, F.R.S.A. (*Lab.*)	*N. Southwark.*
eMahoney, Rev. James, Ph D (*Lab*)	*Deptford.*
eManning, Cecil A G (*Lab*)	*N. Camberwell.*
eMarchant, W. F., O.B.E (*MR*)	*Norwood*
Mark, J Elliot (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Martin, W H. (*Lab.*)	*Finsbury*
Mathew, Mrs A. M. (*Lab.*)	*Limehouse.*
Matthews. Charles W., D.L.	*Alderman till* 1934.
Meinertzhagen, Sir Ernest (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Mercer, W. S. (*MR*)	*S W. St. Pancras.*
Mills, Bertram W. (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
Mills, G. W. (*Lab.*).	*South Poplar.*
Monk Bretton, Lord, C.B. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
Moreing, Adrian C., M.A. (*MR*)	*S W St. Pancras.*
Morrison, Herbert (*Lab.*)	*East Woolwich.*
Morton, W J., O.B.E. (*MR*)	*N.W. Camberwell.*
Naish, G. B. (*Lab.*)	*W. Islington.*

Name	*Electoral Division.*
Nathan, Mrs H. L (*Lib*)	*N.E Bethnal Green*
Norman, R C	*Alderman till* 1934
Pearson, R E (*Lib.*)	*N E Bethnal Green*
Perring, John, D L (*MR*)	*Balham & Tooting*
ePhipps. Dame Jessie Wilton, D B E	*Alderman till* 1931.
Pierrepont, Capt. G. E., M C. (*MR*)	*Brixton*
Platt, J Crawfurd (*MR*)	*S Hammersmith.*
Pollitt, F. Leigh (*MR*)	*W. Lewisham.*
ePrichard, Rev. A. G (*Lab.*)	*W Islington.*
Ray, W (*MR*)	*Central Hackney.*
Reed Percival H (*MR*)	*West Lewisham.*
Reynolds, Walter (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Rickards, Miss E., M S, F R C S, L R C.P	*Alderman till* 1934.
Roberts, Dr. Adeline, O B E. (*MR*)	*St Marylebone.*
eSamsbury, E. J., O B E, B A (*M.R.*)	*North Battersea*
Salter, Mrs Ada (*Lab*)	*West Bermondsey.*
Samels, B J (*MR*)	*S Hammersmith.*
Samuels, A. E., LL.B (*Lab*)	*S.E St. Pancras.*
Sanger, Ernest (*MR*)	*St Marylebone*
Savage, Lt.-Col, M.B., C.B E, D S.O (*M R.*)	*North Battersea.*
Scott, Angus N., F C.A (*MR*)	*Putney*
Scurr, John, M.P.	*Alderman till* 1931
Selley, H R. (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
Shand, A. M. (*MR*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Sidney, Hon. William (*MR*)	*Chelsea*
Silkin, L (*Lab.*)	*S E Southwark.*
Sillitoe, Thomas J. (*Lab*)	*Shoreditch*
Simmons, Sir Percy, K C.V O. D.L (*MR*)	*City of London.*
eSumpson Charles R (*Lab*)	*Finsbury.*
Smith, Miss Rosamond (*MR*)	*North Islington*
Speakman, John (*Lab.*)	*Deptford.*
Stranks, S (*Lab*)	*Rotherhithe*
Strauss, George R. (*Lab*)	*North Lambeth.*
Sullivan, J (*Lab*)	*Whitechapel & St. George's*
eSwann, Harold (*MR*)	*Kennington.*
Tasker, R I, M P. (*MR*)	*Holborn*
Taylor, Robert G (*MR*)	*Central Wandsworth*
eWallas, Miss K. T.	*Alderman till* 1934.
Walton, Alfred (*Lab*)	*Shoreditch.*
Warburg, Sir Oscar, O B.E (*MR*).	*North Hackney.*
eWebbe, W. H., C B E (*MR*)	*N.W. Camberwell.*
Williams, F. E, F.R.I B A.	*South Kensington.*
Wilmot, H A. (*M.R*)	*Dulwich*
Wilson, Clyde T., B A., LL.B (*MR*)	*Central Wandsworth*

NOTE.—The letters (*MR*), (*Lab*), (*Lib*), stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (*MR*) Municipal Reform, (*Lab*) Labour, (*Lib*) Liberal.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (*Chairman*, Sir John Gilbert; *Vice-Chairman*, Harold Swann).—Members whose names are marked e form the Education Committee, together with the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Council, and the following co-opted members:—Hon Alice Brand, St John Catchpool, Mrs B Drake, Miss C S. Ganley, Miss Moyra Goff, Dr Sophia Jevons Professor H J Laski, Rev. Canon A. W. Maplesden. LL D., Miss Tomes, Capt. O Wakeman M.A, Mrs Priscilla Worsthorne (*one vacancy*)

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Montagu H. Cox, LL B. (*Barrister-at-Law*), J P £2,250
Deputy Clerk, W. H Waddington.
Comptroller of the Council, C D. Johnson £2,500
Deputy Comptroller, H W Stovold, O B E
Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, Sir George Humphreys, K B E, M.Inst C E. £2,500
(Also £500 as Administrator of Housing Development Schemes.)
Architect to the Council and Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, G. Topham Forrest, F R.I.B A., F R.S.E... £2,500
Solicitor, T. Bullivant £1,600
Chief Officer of Fire Brigade and Officer-in-charge of Ambulance Service, A. R. Dyer, A.M.I C E £1,600
Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, F. N Kay Menzies, M D, F R C P.Ed, D P.H., F.R.S.E. £2,000
Valuer, Frank Hunt, C.V.O. £2,500
Chief Officer, Public Control Dept, A G. Channings £1,200
Chief Officer, Parks Dept, Brig.-Gen. P. Maud, C M.G., C.B E £1,000
Gen. Manager of Tramways, J. K. Bruce £2,000
Education Officer, G. H. Gater, C M.G, D.S O, M A. £2,250
Chief Officer of Supplies, F W. Mackinney £1,500
Parliamentary Officer, H. M. Hooke (*Barrister-at-Law*) £1,200
Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Dept., R. H. Curtis (*acting*) £1,000
Mental Hospitals Engineer, J. Malcolm, B Sc. £1,000

CRIME IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Year	Total No of Crimes.	Total No of Persons Apprehended	First Loss	Amount Recovered	Total Loss	Estimated Population	Proportion of Crimes per 1,000 of pop.
1923	14,841	10,178	£520,266	£121.203	£399,063	7,550,080	1·965
1924	15,032	10,296	643,783	251,563	392,220	7,611,689	1 975
1925	14,902	9,825	700,802	93,829	606,973	7,652,212	1·947
1926	15,662	10,731	451,327	110,534	340,793	7,728,583	2 026
1927	14,908	10,427	564,269	130,020	434,249	7,777,790	1·916

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES.

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world, is 113 miles N.W. of London The municipal area is 46,687 acres (about 70 square miles), with a population at the census of 1921 of 919,444.

The chief industries are brass working, jewellery and precious metals, iron, machinery, small arms and ammunition, magnetos, railway rolling stock, glass making, electro plating, motor engineering, cycles and chemicals.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832-1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall, the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); the University (Aston Webb, 1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St Philip's Church, built by Archer, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St Chad (Pugin), and the Wesleyan Central Hall A memorial bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in 1921 Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 91 Councillors The city returns 12 members to Parliament The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the *ham* or dwelling-place of the *ing* of the family of *Beorn*, presumed to have been a Saxon Between the 11th and 16th centuries, the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1928-1929), W B. Kenrick.
Recorder, Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C. (1925)
Stipendiary Magistrate, The Rt. Hon Lord Ilkeston (1910).
Town Clerk, F. H C. Wiltshire (1918).
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph James (1905).
Coroner Dr. W. H Davison

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Atlantic and 194 miles N W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 24,102 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 33 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1921 of 803,118. The net tonnage of British and Foreign ships engaged in ocean trade arriving in the port during 1924 was 13,185,360, and of those departing 12,572,997; these figures exclude 2,317,626 tons for arrivals and 3,063,983 for departures in the coasting trade, while the value of the sea-borne trade of the port was stated at £582,580,575 for 1924. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a linear quayage of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone dock will accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The chief import is cotton, those next in importance being grain, provisions, sugar, fruit, oil, timber and tobacco.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; St. George's Hall, erected 1838-1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Fine Art Gallery, the University, the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Custom House

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 38 Aldermen and 113 Councillors. The City returns 11 members to Parliament. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1928-1930), H M. Miller
Recorder, Edward G Hemmerde, K.C. (1909)
Police Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910)
President, Court of Passage, Sir Wm F. Kyffin Taylor, K B E, K.C.
Coroner.
Town Clerk, Walter Moon, £3,300 (1922).
Clerk of the Peace, R. D. Cripps.
Medical Officer of Health, A A. Mussen, M.D., D.P.H.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 21,690 acres (about 34 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 730,307.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, india-rubber goods, chemicals, &c. The city is connected with the sea by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, a depth of 28 feet, and a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade was 3,554,667 for arrivals and 3,241,062 for departures in 1926, the value of the sea-borne trade of the port being £96,448,534 in 1926. The net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 486,453, and of departures 807,800 net tons in 1926. In 1926 the weight of sea-borne merchandise which passed over the Waterway amounted to 6,533,780 tons, as compared with 5,622,405 tons in 1925.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R A.; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869, enlarged at cost of £800,000 and reopened by the King, 1921; the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1856, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The Lord Mayor presides over a Corporation of 35

Aldermen and 105 Councillors. Manchester returns 10 members to Parliament. The Latin name of the city was *Mancunium*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1928-1929), George Westcott
Recorder, Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, K.C., M.P (1925).
Stipendiary Magistrate, J Wellesley Orr (1927).
Town Clerk, F. E Walbreck Howell (1929)
Clerk of the Peace, E. M Redhead.

LEEDS.

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N W of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large rope works printing works, and factories of thread, linen, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, railway wagons, and other engineering works Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre

The municipal area is 30,137 acres (over 47 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 458,232

The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1858), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery, the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1865) The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840, the 17th century St John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen, the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849 Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Laci in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. *Temple Newsam*, birthplace of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present mansion, a stately edifice in red brick, was built by Sir Arthur Ingram in 1620 Adel Church, about 3½ miles from the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors The city returns 6 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1928-1929), D. B Foster.
Recorder, E A. Mitchell-Innes, C.B.E., K C. (1928).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Horace Marshall (1910).
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Arthur Copson Peake (1896).
Town Clerk, Thomas Thornton (1924).

SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire, 159 miles N.N W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 31,625 acres (about 49 square miles), with a population at the census of 1921 of 519,239 The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, &c.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742–1840, when electroplating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St Peter's), the Town Hall (1897), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum and the University.

The Saxon town of *Escafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. Sheffield returns 7 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1928–1929). Henry Bolton
Recorder, William James Waugh, K C (1915).
Master Cutler (1928–1929), Thomas Gilbert Sorby.
Town Clerk, Sir William E Hart (1913).
Clerk of the Peace, G. E Smith.

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL (Gloucester and Somerset), astride the River Avon and within 7 miles of the estuary of the River Severn (Bristol Channel), is a city and seaport 119 miles W of London, with a municipal area of about 18,700 acres and a population at the census of 1921 of 376,975.

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper lead and iron works The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river, and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance The net tonnage of ships (engaged in the Foreign Trade) entered in 1927 was 2,153,573 tons, and of those cleared 1,337,886 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £36,520,724 for 1926; the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 1,264,922, and of the departures 1,922,294 net tons in 1927 The principal imports are grain, flour and meal, fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, oilseeds, paper, petroleum and petroleum spirit, timber, tobacco and general merchandise, and the chief exports are galvanised iron, tin-plates, machinery, manufactured oils, chemicals, strontia, hardware, and unmanufactured clay.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868–1888), the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynges' House, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1860.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors. The city returns 5 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.
The Lord Mayor (1928-1929), William H Eyles
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, T.D.
Recorder, Henry Holman Gregory, K C. (1926).
Sheriff, Ernest J. Taylor
Town Clerk, Josiah Green

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber. 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N of London. The municipal area is 9,359 acres (about 15 square miles), with a population of 287,150 at the census of 1921.

Hull is the principal seaport for shipping the manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire to Northern Europe, and among its principal imports are grain from Russia and America and timber from Scandinavia, in addition to iron, fish, butter (from Denmark and Siberia), and fruit The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade in 1924 was 5,450,067, for arrivals and 4,845,336 for departures, the value of the seaborne trade being £121,186,307 in 1924. The net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 827,726 and of departures 1,401,984 net tons in 1924.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Exchange (1865), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, City Hall, Custom House Dock Offices Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce's House, Trinity House (1753), and the Ferens Art Gallery. A Municipal Art Gallery is in course of establishment under the gift of Mr T R. Ferens.

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1576 and made a county borough in 1888 The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Hull returns 4 members to Parliament

Principal City Officers
The Lord Mayor (1928-1929), Benno Pearlman.
High Steward, Rt Hon T. R. Ferens, P C.
Recorder, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C (1917).
Sheriff (1928-1929), Dr. T Ritchie Rodger.
Town Clerk (acting), Graham Wilson
Coroner, John Divine, M D.

BRADFORD

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N N W of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 22,879 acres (about 36 square miles), with a population at the 1921 census of 285,979.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the Windsor (Baths and Public Halls, 1905), Grammar School, Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics' Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was a created parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907 The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors Bradford returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers
The Lord Mayor (1928-1929), H. Thornton Pullan.
Recorder, Frank Bevcley (1926)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Morice (1914).
Town Clerk, N. L Fleming (1920).

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N of London, has an area of 8,452 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 278,400 at the Census of 1921

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. Its exports include coal, chemicals, pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, petroleum, sulphur ore, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade was 7,205,071 for arrivals and 8,536 788 for departures in 1924, the value of ocean-borne trade being £43,228,065 in 1924; the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 3,638,040 and of departures 2,514,118 net tons in 1924 The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings include the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St John's (14th century), St George Jesmond the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1658), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery, Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by four bridges, of which the old High Level Bridge (1849) was designed by Robert Stephenson and carries the railway and roadway; the new High Level (Edward VII.) Bridge (1906) carries the railway only

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1859 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors. Newcastle-upon-Tyne returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.
The Lord Mayor (1928-1929), A W Lambert.
Recorder, His Honour Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K C (1906).
Sheriff (1926-1927), Robert Stanley Dalgliesh.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver, O.B E (1907).

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river, 125 miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 10,935 acres (17 square miles), and includes an open market-place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, with a population at the Census of 1921 of 262,624

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is an important railway centre The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters, and colour printing

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall (1580-88) recently purchased by the Corporation, St Mary's, St Peter's, and St Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842-4), the Guildhall and Sessions Court (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary New University College, opened July 10, 1928 and new Exchange buildings are being erected

Snotengaham or *Notingeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuggobaue*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897 The Corporation comprises a Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. The city returns 4 members to Parliament

Principal City Officers.

Lord Mayor (1928-1929), A. R Atkey
Recorder, Henry Holmes Joy, K C. (1928).
Town Clerk (1912) *and Clerk of the Peace* (1921), William John Board, O.B E
City Coroner, Charles Lambert Rothera, B A.

THE FIFTY LARGEST TOWNS IN ENGLAND.
(Census of 1921)

NOTE.—The official Census of 1921 was postponed from the usual date to June 19, in consequence of the postponement the annual migration from towns to sea-side and other holiday resorts had already set in, and many *visitors* were thus credited as *inhabitants*, with a corresponding loss to the figures for the towns of which they are inhabitants This anomaly is reflected in the population figures in the Municipal Directory following this page, such figures being supplied from returns compiled by the Medical Officers of Health

London	4,483,249	East Ham	143,304
Birmingham	919 438	Brighton	142,427
Liverpool	803,828	Middlesbrough	131,103
Manchester	730,551	Derby	129,836
Sheffield	490,724	Leyton	128 432
Leeds	458,320	Coventry	128,205
Bristol	377,061	Walthamstow	127,441
West Ham	300,905	Blackburn	126,630
Hull	287,013	Gateshead	124,514
Bradford	285,979	Stockport	123,315
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	274,955	Norwich	120 553
Nottingham	262 658	Preston	117,426
Portsmouth	247,343	South Shields	116.667
Stoke-on-Trent	240 440	Huddersfield	110 120
Leicester	234,190	Southend-on-Sea	106 021
Salford	234,150	Burnley	103 175
Plymouth	209,857	St Helens	102,675
Croydon	200,262	Wolverhampton	102 373
Bolton	178,678	Blackpool	99 640
Willesden	165,669	Halifax	99,129
Southampton	160,997	Walsall	96,964
Sunderland	159,100	Reading	92,274
Tottenham	156,695	Bournemouth	91,770
Birkenhead	145 592	Northampton	90 523
Oldham	145 001	Rochdale	90,816

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Shakespeare's Birthplace (April 23. 1564). at Stratford on-Avon, has been for over 200 years the goal of pilgrims It was bought for £3 100 in 1847 and given to the nation. (Restored in 1857.) Managed by 26 Trustees (16 *ex-officio*). Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics. In the garden are many trees and plants named by the poet.

Clopton Bridge, built of stone, on 19 arches, about 1490 by Sir Hugh Clopton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London

Guild Chapel and Guildhall.—Built A.D. 1296. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records). In chapel were discovered beneath whitewash, 1804, mural allegorical paintings, done by mediæval priests

Hall's Croft.—Unaltered old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's daughter wife of Dr. John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor

Harvard House.—Built 1596 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A

Hathaway Cottage.—At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith Contains curious Tudor and Jacobean furniture. National property, controlled by Birthplace Trustees.

King Edward VI. School.—Founded by Thomas Jollyffe, priest, in Henry VI. reign; incorporated by Edward VI Here Shakespeare acquired his "little Latin, less Greek," and matchless English.

The Shakespeare Memorial.—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830-92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 10,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and ana including rare Wm Jaggard collection. *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout" portrait) *Museum* of antiques and relics (including Irving collection) *Lecture rooms* Tower, affording views of 50 miles. *Gardens*, and *Statuary* (Lord Ronald Gower's gift). *Theatre*, burnt down in 1926, is to be rebuilt by public subscription organized by *The Daily Telegraph*. Special celebrations and performances, with floral procession to tomb, mark the birthday, April 23, each year.

New Place.—Site of the poet's retirement. Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597; retired to it about 1610; died there April 23, 1616. House was rebuilt about 1700, and demolished by Francis Gastrell, the iconoclast, 1759

The Cage.—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner.

Town Hall.—Erected 1633; rebuilt 1768 Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A D 1292 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare). Exhibits: Gainsborough portrait of Garrick; four Corporation Maces, gilt silver of 15-16th Century, and ancient Corporate Sword

Trinity Church.—Dates from A D 692 Of cathedral-like proportions. Shelters remains of poet and family.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts* with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)	Mayor, 1928-29 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C.
England.						
Abingdon, Berks	7,167	14 6	10·3	33,563	W. Carlyle Croasdell	A. B. Woodley.
Accrington, Lancs.	43,620	13·2	14 6	274,457	W H Warhurst, LL B	Richard Watson.
Acton, Middlesex	61,314	16·0	11 0	585,577	J Morgan	C. E. Street, O B E
Aldeburgh, E Suffolk	2,892	13 4	9·6	12,168	William C Reade	Miss S B I Pettit
Aldershot, Hants	28,756	20 8	10 4	187,555	D Ll Griffiths, O B E	H. M. Foster.
Andover, Hants	8,569	19·9	11·9	41,000	Thos E Longman	H J Humber.
Appleby, Westmorland.	1,786	14 2	18 8	9,830	Guy H Heelis	W Harris
Arundel, W Sussex	2,741	14 1	11·8	13,427	Herbert A. E. Hey	A Greaves.
Ashton-und-Lyne, Lancs	44,200	14 3	13·2	281,670	Fredk. W. Bromley	Joshua Crossley.
Aylesbury, Bucks.	12,114	17 98	11 90	68,990	Harold Crookes	George Cannon.
Bacup, Lancs.	21,256	15·1	18 4	116,102	H. Isherwood	Walter Nuttall
Banbury, Oxon	13,347	14·22	13 27	75,439	Arthur Stockton	John Collingridge.
Barnsley Yorks (W R)	68,991	20 80	12 67	289 583	A. D Mason	J. F Broley.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,409	14 9	13 8	70,844	J. H L Brewer	Col G F. A Whitlock
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.	74,254	15·1	11·6	436,113	R R. H Meggeson, B A	John Whinnerah.
Basingstoke, Hants	12,718	15·1	12·1	93,408	F. H Smith	Frank Stratford.
BATH, Somerset	68,648	11 6	10·4	449,142	J B. Ogden, M A, LL B [M C	Cedric Chivers
Batley, Yorks (W R)	36,151	16 0	15 0	184,121	Thos Edgar Clark,	C Spedding.
Beccles, E. Suffolk	7,077	11 43	10 85	33,114	W Bryan Forward	J Bundy
Bedford (Town & County)	40,247	13 10	9·9	233,264	H. Darlow, B A, LL M	G. H. Barford.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	12,994	19 4	10 61	72,895	R H Wright	Theodore Bolus
Beverley, Yorks (E R)	13,469	17 9	14·8	59,260	J Dennett	B Maw
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,758	23 3	14 5	9,514	Thomas N. Fisher.	H. N Frost.
Bexhill, E. Sussex	20,363	12·22	9·07	251,081	S J. Taylor	A T Laing
Bideford, Devon	9,125	13·8	12 73	43,500	Wm. Britton Seldon	H W. Fulford.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	145,592	18·2	12·6	983,607	Ernest W. Tame	G A. Solly.
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	919,444	17 8	11 6	6,774,913	* (*See* p 570)	
Bishop's Castle Salop	1,268	20 6	20 6	7,686	F Lavender	E Griffiths
Blackburn, Lancs	129,400	13 6	14 9	761,874	Sir Lewis Beard	J. A Ormerod.
Blackpool, Lancs	73,800	11 85	14 37	1,143,554	D L Harbottle, LL B	John Potter
Blandford Forum Dorset	3,194	18 50	12 22	16,430	W H Wilson	Walter J Newman.
Blyth, Northumberland	31,833	20·62	12·86	154,686	J Leigh Turner	J B Nicholson
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,527	7 9	10 5	25,878	John Pethybridge	W J P Burton.
Bolton, Lancs	178,683	15 1	13 8	1,189,037	Samuel Parker	Frank Cheadle.
Bootle, Lancs	76,487	21 4	12 2	634,186	J Spencer Tumilty.	E Gardner
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	16,100	19 2	15·1	60,488	Edmund Waite	Edward A Bailey.
Bournemouth, Hants	91,770	11·6	13·44	1,081,783	Herbert Ashling	C. H Cartwright.
Brackley, Northants	2,373	14 2	13·8	13,611	Charles Eric Baines	Rev R F. Ashwin.
BRADFORD, Yorks	285,979	14 73	14·57	2,548,035	* (*See* p 572)	
Bridgnorth, Salop	5,143	15·8	15·0	24,320	Jas Hughes Cooksey	A Oliver.
Bridgwater, Somerset	15,968	18·7	11·4	70,574	Charles C Byers	F. O. Symons.
Bridlington, Yorks (E R)	22,768	14·66	14·61	151,353	George Melvin	C H. Gray.
Bridport, Dorset	5,910	12 8	17·7	30,254	Sydney E. Howard.	Andrew Spiller.
Brighouse, Yorks (W R.)	20,610	13·2	15·3	125,393	Ernest H. Clegg	J. H. Turner.
Brighton, E. Sussex	235,802	13·33	13·50	1,528,012	J. H. Rothwell, C B E	H F J Galliers.
BRISTOL. Glos. and Som.	376,975	16 34	12 35	2,253,937	* (*See* p 571)	
Bromley, Kent	35,070	14·9	10 8	320,545	F. H. Norman	W F Skilton.
Buckingham	3,059	11·41	16·76	20.335	Philip Wood	Arthur J. Hounslow.
Burnley, Lancs.	103,175	15·2	15·4	649,516	Colin Campbell	Harry Lees
Burton-upon-Trent	48,909	18·0	12·09	305,537	J.B Chapman, O.B.E.	William H. Giles.
Bury, Lancs.	56,426	13·6	14·2	389,652	Richard Moore	James D. Lepp.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,050	15·32	12·68	76,879	Thomas Wilson	S. J. M. Sampson, LL.M.
Buxton, Derbysh.	15,651	15·32	10·65	122,887	H. G. Curtis	Stephen L. Pettitt.
Calne, Wilts	3,640	13 2	11·2	18,331	C. O. Gough	Arthur G. Angell.
Cambridge	59,262	13·9	12·7	442,000	Cecil H. Kemp	J. E. Purvis
CANTERBURY, Kent	23,738	15·8	14·1	183,854	R. H. Wanklyn	Capt. W. Van S Howard, D.S.O., R.N
CARLISLE, Cumberland	52,720	18·3	12·3	349,665	A. H. Collingwood, O.B.E.	Thomas G. Charlton
Chard, Somerset	4,372	13·3	10·42	20,726	John Adams Forward	H. E. Dening.
Chatham, Kent	42,665	14·6	6 7	198,729	Edward B. Lee	O. Taylor.
Chelmsford, Essex	20,761	15·52	11·38	152,651	G. E. Barford	J. O. Thompson O.B.E.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1922	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1928-29. * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,444	12·74	11·47	397,217	Robt Owen Seacome	C.H Margrett, C.B.E
Chepping Wycombe, Bcks.	21,952	16 9	10 1	112,520	P. B Beecroft, LL.D.	A. Stacey.
CHESTER.	40,794	16 51	11·86	257,952	J Husband Dickson	Lt.-Col. W. A. V. Churton, D.S.O, T.D.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	61,236	18 7	11·8	255,253	J. L Feather	Philip M. Robinson.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex	12,410	15·59	12·01	65,503	J. W. Loader Cooper.	Myles Burton.
Chippenham, Wilts.	7,713	14 4	9·0	46,628	A. Strand	F. H. Porter.
Chipping Norton, Oxon...	3,522	13·7	13·7	13,213	Frank W. Morris	William Gardiner.
Chorley, Lancs.	30,576	17·4	12·4	159,150	John Mills	E Ashton
Christchurch, Hants	6,991	16·3	10·5	41,691	.....	Miss M.B. Robinson.
Cinque Ports (*see* Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	...	...	...	..	(*Registrar*:—R. E. Knocker, Dover	*Lord Warden*, Earl Beauchamp K.G. (1913)
Clitheroe, Lancs	12,204	12 8	15·7	56,445	W. Self Weeks, F.S.A.	W. Standring.
Colchester, Essex	43,393	15 58	11 24	216,472	R L. H. Hiscott . ..	John Russell.
Colne, Lancs	24,755	11·9	14 9	151,145	L. A Venables	J. E. Keighley.
Congleton, Cheshire	11,764	16·6	12 3	47,373	Edward A. Plant	S. Maskery.
COVENTRY, Warwick...	128,205	14·8	10 2	789,903	Fredk. Smith, B.A.	A. J. Makepeace.
Crewe, Cheshire	46,477	16 2	10 1	185 523	Harold S.K Feltham	W C. White.
Croydon, Surrey	191,500	15·0	11·6	1,624,184	Dr. J M. Newnham	W J Chamberlain.
Darlington, Durham . ..	65,866	17·1	7·9	481,446	H Hopkins	J F. J. Smith.
Dartmouth, Devon.... ..	7,201	15 5	14 6	38,468	J. J. E. Day	Dr H J. Campbell
Darwen, Lancs.	37,913	11·95	15 0	218,969	Charles C. Byers	El Leach.
Daventry, Northants.....	3,528	14 19	11 87	13.909	Geo E. Foster	George W. Stopford.
Deal, Kent.....	12,290	13·6	15·57	70,115	Douglas A. Daniels	A. W. Lambert
Derby	132,400	18·9	10 9	601,526	G. Trevelyan Lee ...	J F Bell.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,035	17·0	12 5	31,804	A Hodge ..	B H. Cunnington.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W R.)	54,165	22·08	14·9	316,430	Holland Booth	William Greenwood.
Doncaster, Yorks (W R.)	54,052	19·5	11 4	441,107	W. Bagshaw, O B.E	R. E. Hepworth.
Dorchester	9.554	15 5	12 7	65.705	J A Hands	Ernest W Lidley.
Dover, Kent	39,985	18 7	12·4	213,021	R. E Knocker	Hilton D Russell
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,588	17·8	17·6	23,370	Arthur V. Holyoake	Charles H. Everton.
Dudley, Worcestershire	55,874	21·4	9·27	221,508	J. Brock Allon, B A.	F. J. Ballard.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,493	12·65	8 65	99,680	Ernest Barlow	George Saxon
Dunstable, Beds.....	8,894	10·57	11·71	44,127	J. Murray Coombs .	Percy W. Lockhart.
DURHAM	17,346	20·4	15·6	83 772	G. A. Carpenter	W. W. Wilkinson.
Ealing, Middlesex	67,753	14·1	10 5	792,601	George E. Brydges.	W J. S. Cox
Eastbourne, E Sussex ..	62,030	11 55	11 47	595,715	Hy. West Fovargue.	Lt.-Col. R. Gwynn, D.S.O
East Ham, Essex..... .. .	143,304	15·8	9 8	652,295	C Eustace Wilson .	Thomas M. McGift.
East Retford, Notts	13,412	20·7	13 6	70,328	Wm. Percival Jones.	S. H. Clay.
Eccles, Lancs	44,242	16 36	12 7	245,110	A V. Ridgway	Robert Cardwell.
Edmonton, Middlesex	60,809	17·8	10·9	269,430	F W. Claxton.....	†A.J.G. Hollywood.
ELY, I of Ely	7,690	17 6	16 9	59,964	A. K. Campbell.	†Lt.-Col.G L Archer
Enfield, Middlesex	60,738	16·39	11·08	361,565	T. W. Scott	†O M. Proudlock-Dunbar
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,685	18·2	7·4	48,595	Thomas Allaid Cox.	Samuel Byrd.
EXETER	59,608	15 5	10·1	475,210	H. L. Parry, O B.E ,	J. S. Steele-Perkins.
Eye, E. Suffolk.	1,835	12·3	10·8	5,949	Harold Warnes [B.A.	G. S. Flowerdew.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,318	13·06	13·67	63,091	Ernest P. Skinner . .	J W. Sawle.
Faversham, Kent	10,870	15·1	13·4	50,187	Guy Tassell.....	William G. Ash.
Folkestone, Kent	37,410	12·5	12 5	316,617	C F. Nicholson...	A. Castle.
Fowey, Cornwall.....	1,982	8 57	10·95	19,693	H. S. Graham	George Clatworthy.
Gateshead, Durham	125,142	21·5	13·0	504,253	William Swinburne .	W. E. Wardill.
Gillingham, Kent	54,038	14·6	11·4	235,170	F. C Boucher, LL B	A. S. J. Treacher.
Glastonbury, Somerset ..	4,297	14·66	12·0	20,236	R. T Gould, M A. .	J C Morland
Glossop, Derby.....	20,528	13 34	13·4	116,756	George H. Lea . . .	J Dempsey Doyle.
GLOUCESTER	51,330	17·1	12·9	350,311	G S. McIntyre LL B	John O. Roberts.
Godalming, Surrey	9,193	12·44	12·1	58.984	Alfred P. V. Moon...	William F. Paine.
Godmanchester, Hunts ..	2,034	...	...	15,198	Kenneth Hunnybun.	E. Whybray
Grantham, Lincoln.....	18,902	19 6	11·9	108,689	AubreyHenry Malim	G. H. Turnor.
Gravesend, Kent.....	31,171	18 08	12·5	190,654	Hy. H. Brown, B.A.	Robert McGregor.
Grimsby, Lincoln	83,600	18·7	11·7	413,019	J. W. Jackson O.B E.	Malcolm Guy Smith.
Guildford, Surrey	26,000	16·9	11·8	224,751	Charles H. Wood ..	H. George Herbert.
Halifax, Yorks (W R.) ...	100,700	13·8	16·4	673,335	Percy Saunders.	John Law.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	38.938	10 7	13·9	277,655	Jos. Turner Taylor.	Capt. C. Whitworth.
Hartlepool, Durham . ..	21,300	22·6	15·9	84,873	J. W. Porter..	W. Scott-Gibb, M.B.
Harwich, Essex	13,036	17·27	12·04	50,995	A. J. Hanslip Ward.	E. Saunders, O.B.E.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C.).	Mayor, 1928-29 * Lord Mayor † Chairman, U D C
Haslingden, Lancs	17,485	12 2	15 1	110,543	Thomas Oldroyd	Walter Halstead
Hastings, E Sussex	66,496	12 6	11·12	567,313	D. W. Jackson	A D. Thorpe.
Hedon, Yorks (E R)	1,321	28·6	13·9	5,226	J. Watson	J. H. Wright.
Helston, Cornwall	2,616	15 34	14·96	9,106	Jos. Walker Tyacke	John B Martin.
Hemel Hempsted, Herts	13,832	14 8	11·0	89,266	Alfred E Usher	M Alston
Hendon, Middlesex	56,014	14 85	8 03	913,033	Leon Worden, LL.M.	†A. J. Reynolds.
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,841	18 4	10 3	39,246	Alfred Caldecott	Sidney J Holton
HEREFORD	23,324	14 9	15·1	142,032	Robert Battersby	P. W Goodwin.
Hertford	10,712	15·8	13·4	71,597	Alfred Baker	Sir L Faudel-Phillips, Bt.
Heywood, Lancs	27,280	15 6	14·7	155,509	George G Bouchier	James Berry
High Wycombe, Bucks	.	..	...	..	*See* "Chepping Wycombe"	
Higham Ferrers, N thants	2,851	14·1	12·1	11,514	F. J Simpson	Thomas Paternall
Honiton, Devon	3,090	13 2	15·5	18,691	Cyril N Tweed	Edm. W. Matthews.
Hornsey, Middlesex	87,691	13 3	11·2	764,137	E. B Croasdell	G A. Double
Hove, E Sussex	46 519	10 0	10 79	569,460	W. J Harrison, B A.	Capt. A. B Wales.
Huddersfield, Yorks	110,102	14 09	14 92	894 227	J HenryField, O B.E	Thomas Canby.
HULL, Yorks (E R.)	287,150	21 0	13·2	1,792,810	* (*See* p. 572.)	
Huntingdon	4,194	18 6	14·09	23,851	J W Winter	Frank Clark.
Hyde, Cheshire	33,437	13 1	12·4	191,657	Thos Brownson, B.A	A. Shaw.
Hythe, Kent	7,764	11·0	13 7	62,664	Herbert Stamer	Brig-Gen G. G. Cunningham, C.B
Ilford, Essex	85,191	16·63	9 89	584.178	A. Partington	G Gunary
Ilkeston, Derby	32,269	18 11	12·3	117,093	E I E Williams	William Lacey.
Ipswich, E Suffolk	79,383	16 4	12·3	491,976	A. Moffat	J. F. C. Hossack, M.D
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	35,590	21·53	16 63	141,177	Geo Johnson	W G Pearson.
Keighley, Yorks (W R)	41,942	11 7	13 6	226,199	S Walker	Eli Mutton.
Kendal, Westmorland	14,149	17 2	14·5	95,653	John E. Bolton	Norman F Wilson
Kidderminster, Worcs.	27,122	16 42	15 0	117,613	J. H. Thursfield, M C	E. G. Eddy, M B E.
King's Lynn, Norfolk	19,968	11 35	12·93	100,759	J. W. Woolstencroft	Mchss Townshend
Kingston-upon-Thames (Royal).	39,484	13 1	12 4	291,042	Alfred W. Forsdike	W. E. B. Cain.
Lancaster	40,212	15·7	13 6	230,403	R. M. Middleton	Edward G. Smith.
Launceston, Cornwall	3,981	10·34	14·74	22,399	Stuart L. Peter	Edward Hicks.
Leamington, Warwick	28,946	13 5	14·1	218,540	Leonard Rawlinson	Alfred Holt, M A.
LEEDS, Yorks (W R.)	458.320	16 3	13·0	3,386,287	* (*See* p 571)	*Harry Hand.
LEICESTER	234,190	16 18	12·42	1,504,764	H A. Pritchard	
Leigh, Lancs.	45,545	15 3	12·7	247,177	T. B. Bamber	A Betton.
Leominster, Hereford	5,539	16·6	15 4	37,986	A H. Gibson	H J. Southall
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,798	13 19	12·22	68,464	C W. Stephenson	J J Lister, V.D , M.A
Leyton, Essex	128,432	14·16	10·25	570,608	John Atkinson	W C. Russell.
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	8,394	18 8	14 27	51,297	W Brocksom	J. Hey.
LINCOLN	66,020	15 3	12 6	338,478	L. O. Need	Pearce Milner.
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,376	12·11	19 88	22,164	Alfred W. Venning	James Rule
LIVERPOOL, Lancs.	803,118	23·3	14·1	6,657,816	* (*See* p 570).	
LONDON	7,476,168	17·9	11·9	55,925,428	* (*See* p 560 and pp. 561-3.)	
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1,308	10·88	19·44	5,223	J Percival Heath	F. Wallace Rowe.
Loughborough, Leics	25,874	14·4	11·6	129,165	Harry Perkins	Alan Moss
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,554	14·89	15·95	41,294	Hugh E Roberts	Percy Parker.
Lowestoft, E Suffolk	44,326	16·8	8·9	205,452	C. Ashton Stray	Arthur Evans.
Ludlow, Salop	5,677	14·8	14·8	24,497	W. Charles Tyrrell	John Palmer.
Luton, Beds	57,077	14·5	12·2	312,444	William Smith	Albert Wilkinson.
Lydd, Kent	2,256	10·66	9·69	10,228	Walter Lamaciatt	William T. White.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,883	10·9	11·8	14,700	H J Ramsbotham	Reginald W. Baker.
Lymington, Hants	4,600	14·92	11·08	25,744	Herbert E. Tizard	E. A. G Stone.
Lytham St. Anne's, Lancs.	25,877	10 9	13·7	288,060	Harry Rothwell	Sydney Smith.
Macclesfield, Cheshire	33,846	15·14	13·2	132,776	F Ralph Oldfield	F Wood
Maidenhead, Berks	16,741	15·16	13·75	109,761	H. E. Davies	William Archer.
Maidstone, Kent	37,448	15·1	12·3	261,536	S. Lance Monckton	H. G Tyrwhitt-Drake.
Maldon, Essex	6,589	13·0	14·4	23,999	Frederick Hy. Bright	A. L. Clarke.
Malmesbury, Wilts	2,398	12·2	16·1	8,283	Montagu Hy. Chubb	E. M. S. Mackirdy.
MANCHESTER, Lancs.	730,551	17·11	13·77	7,015,912	* (*See* pp. 570-1.)	
Mansfield, Notts	44,418	18·5	10·3	261,793	J. S. Robinson	J. A. Beck.
Margate, Kent	46,475	14·2	12·8	344,027	Edward Brooke	Edward Coleman.
Marlborough, Wilts	4,192	11·1	8·9	28,200	W. H. Vowles	Edwin H. Webber.
Middlesbrough, Yorks	131,103	25·35	13·16	656,132	Preston Kitchen	G. Alexander.
Middleton, Lancs.	28,309	11·4	5·7	169,325	J. P. Walmsley	R. Grundy.
Morecambe, Lancs.	19,182	10 9	14·3	139,564	J. Entwistle, M.B.E.	Edwin Banks.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C.).	Mayor, 1928-29 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C
Morley, Yorks (W R.)	23,935	14·9	13 6	119,940	F. Thackray	T A. Marshall.
Morpeth, Northumb.	7,580	19 9	13·01	26.640	Edward C. Jackson	W S. Sanderson
Mossley, Lancs.	12.705	22·8	13 3	76 564	V. C Proctor	A. L. Bell
Nelson, Lancs.	39,841	11 0	12 9	275,013	J H Baldwick	Andrew Smith
Newark, Notts.	16,957	17·63	13·73	82 973	H Tallents D S O	C. H. Dale
Newbury, Berks	12,290	14 8	13 7	68,721	S. Widdicombe	Arthur C. Elliott
Newcastle-under-Lyme	20,418	23·01	13·4	88,131	Joseph Griffith, LL B	R Beresford.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	278.400	21 6	13·6	1,948.923	† (*See* p 572.)	
Newport, I. of Wight	11,036	15·0	12·0	53,068	T. Ross Piatt	H W Horan
New Romney, Kent	1,605	10 66	9 69	9,472	Walter Lamacraft.	Maj M Twichman Deville, O B L
Northampton	90,895	13·7	12·0	647,999	W R Kew	Arthur E Ray.
NORWICH, Norfolk	120,653	17·12	12·16	654,751	Noel B. Rudd, M.A.	*H P. Gower
NOTTINGHAM	266,400	17 8	13 8	1,664,945	(*See* pp 572–3.)	
Nuneaton, Warwick	41,894	18 6	10·1	183,946	F S. Clay, M.B E.	Dr L. Price
Okehampton, Devon	3,456	10 8	10·1	13,421	J. J. Newcombe	Albert W. Coles
Oldham, Lancs.	144.983	14·6	14·4	839,012	J J Williams, LL D	H W. Tupman.
Ossett, Yorks	14,802	17·81	14·08	68,575	T. W. Wilson	N Armitage
Oswestry, Salop	9,790	16·3	12·6	67,162	H. Bird Jones.	Evan Evans
OXFORD	57,052	14·86	12 69	500,041	Arthur Holt.	W. M Gray.
Penryn Cornwall	3,151	18 4	11 74	9.424	Matthew H Truscott	Capt J C Annear
Penzance. Cornwall	12,096	12 01	16·06	68,865	Thomas H Cornish.	W G. Goodfellow.
PETERBOROUGH	35.533	14 6	13·0	223,328	W T. Mellows	Arthur E Crane
Plymouth	209,857	16 5	12 0	1,190,516	R J Fittall, O.B.E	Ambrose Andrews.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	16,763	23 2	16·1	117,692	F.M. Farmer, M B.E LL B.	Peter Wilson.
Poole, Dorset	43,661	17 5	10·34	303,013	Charles Lisby.	A E F. Cornwell.
PORTSMOUTH, Hants	247.343	17 0	12·6	1,728.433	F J Sparks	*J E Smith
Preston, Lancs.	119,900	13·01	10·69	639,810	Alfred Howarth	William Lucas.
Pudsey, Yorks (W R)	14,315	12·7	13·2	84,762	Alfred E Evans.	George Womersley.
Queenborough, Kent	3,073	11·9	4 5	13.294	E C. Harris	C R Stevens
Ramsgate, Kent	36,560	14·98	12 5	191.966	A. Blasdale Clarke	T H Prestidge.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	28,980	14 2	13 0	181,309	James Whalley	R Ashworth.
Reading, Berks.	92.274	17·50	11 46	706,682	C S Johnson, M.C	L Rabson.
Redcar, Yorks (N Riding)	16,399	16·5	11·0	118,000	R McClean	W. Metcalf
Reigate, Surrey	28,915	13·7	11·9	235,031	Alfred Smith	T. Newell
Richmond, Surrey	35,651	14·2	13 1	388,281	Edwin M. Neave	Sydney W.Gladwell.
Richmond, Yorks (N R.)	3,883	20·7	11 6	20,866	W W. Foster	G R. Wade.
RIPON, Yorks (W R.)	8,389	17 34	15 43	52,571	J Henry Gough	T. F Spence.
Rochdale, Lancs	90,816	16·2	15 1	630,048	W.H Hickson, O B E	Charles F Dearden.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,933	16·6	11·9	153,868	Jn L. Perceval, LL B	F C A Matthews.
Romsey, Hants.	4 826	17·2	12 9	21,492	B. W Attlee, M A	Baldwin Holman.
Rotherham, Yorks (W R)	68,045	20·76	13 46	364,797	Chas. L des Forges	Samuel Hall
Ryde, I of Wight	11,295	15·0	14 2	75,390	Thomas J Fawdry	J B. Purnell.
Rye, E Sussex	3,918	12·50	13 78	19,199	Edwin P. Dawes	L A. Vidler.
Saffron Walden, Essex	5,876	10·4	10·4	29,001	William Adams	J H Swanton, M D.
ST. ALBANS, Herts	25,588	13·70	11 82	214,647	W. G. Marshall	William S Green.
St. Helens, Lancs.	102,640	20·8	11·4	456,691	W. H Andrew	T. H. Boscow.
St. Ives, Cornwall	6,945	14·22	16·51	23,454	T J. Chellew, O.B.E	J. Daniel
St. Ives, Hunts.	2,797	14·1	13·0	18,650	G Dennis Day, LL B.	Samuel Robb
SALFORD, Lancs.	239,100	17·3	13·9	1,379,653	L. C Evans	Albert H. Collins.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	22.867	21·6	5 8	168.445	Capt R H. Jerman	A. Salisbury-Jones.
Saltash, Cornwall	3,631	17·1	13·3	16,155	Reginald McDonald	J. A. Venn.
Sandwich, Kent	3,161	15·2	10·5	18,676	E.Cotton Byrne, B.A	Mrs Andrewes-Uthwatt.
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.)	46,192	12·8	13·6	350,876	Sydney Jones	A. Moore.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,808	13 9	11 8	11,568	J. Kingsley Rutter.	J. A. Norton.
SHEFFIELD, Yorks (W.R.)	519,239	16·23	12 26	2,620,155	* (*See* p. 572.)	
Shrewsbury, Salop	31,030	18·2	11·2	190,042	R. F. Prideaux	John Henry Perks.
Smethwick, Staffs.	75,757	17·0	11·9	429,348	Frank Chapman	A. T. Morris.
Southampton, Hants.	162,200	17·5	12·9	1,009,482	Sir R R. Linthorne.	M. H. Pugh.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	106,021	12·8	11·3	1,009,266	H. J. Worwood	R. H. Thurlow-Baker.
South Molton, Devon	2,818	17·0	14·0	14,450	Attree Powell	Edwin Cochrane.
Southport, Lancs	76,621	12 18	13·56	768,534	J Ernest Jarratt	John Brook.
South Shields, Durham	118,631	19·8	13·3	606,463	John M.Hayton, B.A	James Dunlop.
Southwold, E. Suffolk	3,376	9·67	10·39	17,816	Ernest G Naunton	Maj B D Hayton.
Stafford	28,632	16·4	10·7	152,298	H. H. Battle	Wm. T. Richardson.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*	Population 1921	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1928-29. * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
Stalybridge, Cheshire ..	25,233	15·26	14·4	147,497	Frank H. Worsley ..	George L. Flint.
Stamford, Lincs ..	9,881	15·5	12·49	42 614	Charles Atter. ..	Henry Deer
Stockport, Cheshire . .	125,500	14 66	12·54	820,237	Robert Hyde	Joshua Preston.
Stockton-on-Tees..	64,126	20·93	13·55	311,415	Thos Downey ...	J. Goldston.
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.	273,238	21·2	13 4	1,190,613	E B Sharpley, O.B E	*William T. Leason
Stourbridge, Worcester	18,190	15 93	5 09	80,680	Geoffrey Ince . ..	Leonard James Cook
Stratford-upon-Avon	9,391	15·3	12·9	72,382	Robert Lunn	Miss Annie Justins
Sudbury, W. Suffolk ..	7.097	12·9	14 4	25,441	T M. Braithwaite	E. P. Fitzgerald
Sunderland, Durham	159,055	22 4	13·8	853,685	Henry Craven, O.B E.	Isaac G Modlin, M.D.
Sutton Coldfield	23 028	14 48	11 19	199,593	R. A Reay-Nadin	T. W. Lawrence.
Swindon, Wilts	54,920	16 2	9 6	353,481	W H Bentley .	G H. Stevens.
Tamworth, Staffs	8.032	20·7	15 96	31,977	Henry Wood . ..	T. Leedham.
Taunton, Somerset.	24,191	14·2	12 2	130,572	W H. Bailey [T.D.	L. C. Barker.
Tenterden, Kent... ...	3.438	15 6	11·4	21,590	Col J. Munn-Mace,	H. Judge.
Tewkesbury, Glouces.	4.775	13 24	14·5	22,843	H. Alec Badham.....*	W. T. Boughton.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,704	14 12	5·8	20,050	G. R Blaydon	Mrs Lucy E Bidwell.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.	19,831	22·38	12 62	76,498	J. R Carr	S. A. Fox.
Tiverton, Devon	9,715	14·02	13·45	64,620	J Follett Pugsley ...	G. C. Physick.
Todmorden, Yorks (W R) and Lancs.	23,888	12 56	15·5	147,229	H. Garratt.	Joseph Woodhead.
Torquay, Devon	39.432	15·2	16·2	265,039	H. A. Hield, M.A	Harry Geen.
Torrington, Great, Devon	2,931	15 17	12·59	10,711	Reginald Boase	Thomas John Dyer.
Totnes, Devon	3.982	11 1	13 0	23,519	George E. Windeatt.	J. K. Powney.
Tottenham, Middlesex .	149,200	14·7	10 2	682,421	Eric Townson, LL.B	†C. Wise.
Truro, Cornwall .	10,833	12 9	12 3	49,874	(Vacant)	R. K. Worth.
Tunbridge Wells (Royal)	35,568	12·8	9·9	378,761	John Whitehead . .	J. B. Snell, O.B E.
Twickenham, Middlesex	34,790	15·7	12 87	242,835	Edwin G. Stray. ..	Cecil C. Wilson
Tynemouth, Northumb.	63,786	19 9	12·8	332,105	Stanley Wilson	Dame M. Burnett.
Wakefield, Yorks (W.R.)	52,891	18·4	13·3	345,899	A. C. Allibone, O.B E	John Hardy Richards
Wallasey, Cheshire	89,600	13·5	11 7	759,194	George Livsey, LL.B.	Albert Wrigley, B.A.
Wallingford, Berks. . .	2,724	14 8	12·6	13,886	Francis R. Hedges..	T. E. Wells
Wallsend, Northumb. .	43,880	20·6	13 2	248,743	W. V. Mulcaster.. ..	John Mason.
Walsall, Staffs	96,964	20·83	12 74	400,244	Herbert Lee...	E. H Ingram.
Walthamstow, Essex ..	127,441	16 3	10·06	522,675	C. S. Watson, LL.D .	†M. F. Watcham.
Wareham, Dorset	1,997	21·0	12·5	7,854	J. W. Miller	S. B Bye.
Warrington, Lancs	78,000	19 6	10 8	437.470	A. T Hallaway	Frank Stringer.
Warwick	12,862	16 3	12 9	81,214	Walter Heap	A. Tandy.
Watford, Herts.....	45,910	15·4	10 03	315,191	William Hudson	F. J B. Hemming.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	30,407	20 3	12 4	132,787	Wm. H. Pollit, LL.B	W H. Wesson.
Wells, Somerset	4,372	15 53	16 20	27,200	Ed Pyndar Foster..	J. C. Davis.
Wenlock, Salop	13,712	17 0	13 6	63,342	Frederick W. Deiry	Owen D Murphy.
West Bromwich, Staffs. .	73,761	20 2	12 4	317,789	Alfred Wickham	Samson Crump.
West Ham, Essex	300,905	18·9	11·0	1,417 288	G. E Hilleary, O.B E, M.A. [O.B.E., B.A.	W. T. Bell.
West Hartlepool, Durham	68,689	20·1	14 9	302,600	Harold W. Stanton,	G. E. Hope.
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	24,570	14·0	12·8	140,077	Percy Smallman, LL.M.	Percy Boyle, M.B.E.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,536	22·1	16 9	93,471	Tom Cuppage Bone .	Miss C. Helder.
Widnes, Lancs.	38,879	21·7	12·1	236,023	P T. Grove, LL.B. ...	John Hardman.
Wigan, Lancs.	91,200	19·04	14·31	418,173	W H. Tyrer, O.B.E...	Patrick Murphy.
Willesden, Middlesex ..	165,669	14·66	9 88	1,197,941	Edwin A. Pratt	†A. C. Melluish.
Wilton, Wilts	2,024	17·6	16 6	13,000	Percy D. Aylward ...	Vincent H. Moore.
Wimbledon, Surrey .	61,451	12·3	10·6	528,337	Herbert Smith, LL.B.	G D. Burrows.
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	.	4,500	Walter Dawes.....	G M. Truman, K.C.
Winchester, Hants	23,791	14 8	13 1	187,383	Thomas Holt. O.B E.	W. G. Symes.
Windsor, Berks (Royal). .	20,115	14 6	12·4	119,088	E. Cecil Durant	Lt.-Gen S. Wright.
Wisbech, I. of Ely	11,316	17·1	14·5	58,374	F. W. Coulam	J. W. A. Ollard.
Wokingham, Berks	4,473	14·15	18·16	37,425	J. H. E. Clifton	Ernest S. Whaley.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	102,373	20·5	10·5	763,892	F. E. W Howell.	A. E. Wood.
Wood Green, Middlesex...	50,716	13·14	9 73	336,206	C. E. Staddon.....	†A. J. Blue.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,616	9·4	13·1	4,566	Stanley Henman ...	W. B. Turrill.
Worcester	49,153	16·2	10·7	292,759	Samuel Southall.....	Col. Albert Webb.
Workington, Cumb.	26,480	17·5	15 2	109,382	Thomas Jackson.....	Col. D. J. Mason, D.S.O.
Worthing, W. Sussex	35,224	11·3	10·1	280,050	J. Kennedy Allerton.	W. T. Frost.
Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk	60,710	16·0	13 58	294,997	W. E. Stephens, O.B E. [D.S.O.	Harry T. Greenacre.
Yeovil, Somerset	14,987	14·7	10·2	81,306	Maj. H. C. C. Batten,	S. C. Clothier.
York	84,500	17·8	13 5	561,439	P. J. Spalding, LL.D.	*E. J. L. Rymer.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7 467 sq. miles. and a population (1921) of 2,206.712. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles. Separated from the mainland by the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of *Anglesey* or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826 and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the L. & N.W. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles)

Population.—The population at the *Census* of 1921 was 2,206,712 (or, inclusive of Monmouthshire, 2,657,412)

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,571 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft, Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft), Berwyn (Aran-fawddy 2,970 ft.), Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft , Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft), and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft , Brecon Beacon 2.862 ft., Pen-y-gaver fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn (see* England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welch rivers

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The *Roman* conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caradog* (Caratâcus), King of the Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth In A D 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales. and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S W Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelise*, or Welsh. (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelise of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) similarly cut off communication with the Waelise of Strathclyde In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dyke). In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid) and *Deheubarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Merivyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Llewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welch rose under the leadership of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendency over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince, in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

WELSH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Geographical Boundaries		Administrative Boundaries	
	Acreage	Population	Acreage	Population.
Anglesey (Shire Hall, Llangefni)	176,630	51,695	176,630	51,695
Brecknockshire (County Hall, Brecon)	469,281	61,257	469,281	61,257
Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth)	443,189	61,292	443,189	61,292
Carmarthenshire (County Offices, Carmarthen)	588,472	175,069	588,472	175,069
Carnarvonshire (Caernarvon)	366,005	131,034	366,005	131,034
Denbighshire (County Offices, Ruthin)	426,080	154,847	426,080	154,847
Flintshire (Mold)	163,707	106,466	163,707	106,466
Glamorganshire (County Hall, Cardiff)	520,456	1,252,710	474,607	814,717
Merionethshire (County Offices, Dolgelly)	422,372	45,450	422,372	45,450
Montgomeryshire (County Offices, Welshpool)	510,110	51,317	510,110	51,317
Pembrokeshire (County Offices, Haverfordwest)	393,003	92,056	393,003	92,056
Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells and Presteign)	301,165	23,528	301,165	23,528
Total	4,780,470	2,206,712	4,734,621	1,768,728

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1928 9	Chairman of Q.S.
Anglesey	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., K.C.B. [D.S.O.	Capt. R. Rees Davies	The Lord Lieutenant
Brecknock	Lord Glanusk, C.B., C.B.E.	W. M. Llewellyn	His Honour Judge Ivor Bowen, K.C.
Cardigan	Earl of Lisburne	Lt.-Col. J. L. Vaughan	Maj. J. C. Harford
Carmarthen	Lord Dynevor	Francis J. Rees	Sir F. D. W. Drummond, K.B.E.
Carnarvon	John Ernst Greaves, C.B.E.	— Pratt	R. W. Egerton
Denbigh	Col. R. W. H. W. Williams Wynn, C.B., D.S.O.	Capt. William Best.	R. W. Egerton
Flint	Henry Neville Gladstone	Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Bankes, G.C.B.
Glamorgan	Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E., C.B.	Theodore Gibbins	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Merioneth	Lord Harlech, C.B.	Capt. Charles Llewelyn Wynne Jones	Sir H. Beyer Robertson.
Montgomery	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt., C.B.	Henry Platt Hall	Major John Lomax
Pembroke	Viscount St. Davids	Kenneth Walker	Sir E. M. Samson K.B.E., K.C.
Haverfordwest	Lord Kylsant, K.C.M.G.		
Radnor	Charles Coltman-Rogers	Capt. S. A. Mavrojani	Capt. Hon. Reginald Walsh, M.V.O.

OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County, &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
Anglesey	Capt. E. W. Cemlyn Jones	W. O. Jones, B.A., O.B.E.	R. H. Prothero	Arnold Davies, M.D.
Brecknock	Idris Davies.	Albert Jolly	Col. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Herbert Davies, M.D.
Cardigan	R. J. R. Loxdale	Ivor Evans, M.A.	Steven Jones	Ernest Jones, M.D.
Carmarthen	H. E. Blagdon-Richards.	J. W. Nicholas	W. Picton Phillips	David A. Hughes, M.D. [M.D.
Carnarvon	A. Ivor Pryce	A. Bodvel Roberts	Edward Williams	E. Ll. Parry Edwards
Denbigh	Edward Williams	Edward Parry	G. T. Guest	Thos. Roberts, M.D.
Flint	Brig.-Gen. J. H. Lloyd.	H. A. Tilby, O.B.E.	R. Yarnell Davies, M.B.E.	A. E. Williams, M.D.
Glamorgan	Rev. Wm. Saunders	W. E. R. Allen (*acting*)	L. Lindsay, M.V.O., O.B.E.	E. Colston Williams, M.D.
Merioneth	Capt. T. Lloyd Jones	Hugh John Owen	R. Jones	E. Lewys Lloyd, M.D.
Montgomery	J. Murray Naylor	G. R. D. Harrison	J. E. Lloyd-Williams	E. W. Richards, M.D.
Pembroke Haverfordwest	D. Dundas Roach	R. A. Wheatley, B.C.L.	F. T. B. Summers	H. Middleton, M.C., M.B. C. A. Brigstocke.
Radnor	C. Coltman-Rogers	H. V. Vaughan	A. S. Michael	J. W. Miller, M.D.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1928-29 * Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.
Aberdare, Glamorg.	55,010	14·5	11 7	178,298	W. R. Morgan, M.B.E.	†R. L. Berry.
Abergavenny, Mon.	9,008	16·1	9 8	45,267	Wm. H. Hopwood	A. P. Thomas
Aberystwyth, Card.	11,220	11 7	15 4	54,378	T. J. Samuel, M.B.E.	Col. G. Fossett Roberts, O.B.E.
BANGOR, Carn.	11,032	15 4	11 9	44,698	J. Pentir Williams.	William R. Jones.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	1,839	12 3	11 07	10,459	J. Hugh Thomas	J. H. Burton.
Brecon.	5,649	12·8	13·8	24,490	G. Hyatt Williams	W. Jones-Williams.
Caernarvon	8,301	21 8	21 4	35,163	R. O. Roberts	D. Elliott Alves
CARDIFF, Glamorg.	219 688	18·1	12 6	1,723,130	(*see* below)	*(*see* below)
Cardigan.	3,452	..	..	13,500	David Morgan Jones	W. Charles Davies.
Carmarthen	10,070	13 8	15 3	48,956	H. Brunel White	D. J. Davies
Conway, Carn.	10,000	12 4	13 6	51,800	Hugh Parry	L. C. Atkinson.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,159	13 04	13 09	4,490	Wm. Thos. Gwyn	W. A. L. Phillips
Denbigh	6,783	16 13	13 5	27,496	Robert Davies	Col. E. Wynne-Griffith.
Flint	6,410	23 3	11 7	37,200	J. Bibby Denny	Robert Davies. [fith.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	5,750	17·48	13·62	16,826	H. W. D. Williams	J. H. Sandham-Grif-
Kidwelly, Carm.	3,181	22·4	12·4	11,172	Mervyn D. J. Paton	John Morgan [nth.
Lampeter, Card.	1,823	..	..	8,101	J. Ernest Lloyd	C. Evans
Llandovery, Carm.	1,932	17·2	9·5	7,139	H. Alfred Thomas	M. H. Nichols
Llanelly, Carm.	37,180	17·07	11 25	163,511	Henry W. Spowart	E. Willis Jones
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,639	12·4	11·2	10,231	N. B. Edwards	D. Jones
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2,517	14 5	17 3	8,788	Arthur Davies.	E. H. H. Turner
Merthyr Tydfil	80,161	15 8	12·9	271,714	T. Aneuryn Rees	D. Parry [liams
Monmouth, Mon.	5,207	15 0	17·7	21,230	A. C. Tweedy	E. T. Addams-Wil-
Montgomery	951	14·3	16·3	8,622	N. P. Vaughan-Pryce	S. H. Harmood Banner.
Neath, Glamorg.	32,514	18·2	10·0	131,262	A. E. I. Curtis	John Davies
Newport, Mon.	93,700	17·79	12 19	648,573	Oscar T. Morgan	W. T. Griffiths
Pembroke	15,481	16 9	14·6	57,025	Ronald D. Lowless	John Henry
Port Talbot, Glamorg.	40,039	18·3	10·83	192,760	Moses Thomas	Evan Dummer
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,811	17·9	12 8	16,024	W. Cradoc Davies	R. Jones
Rhondda, Glamorg.	162,717	17·3	11·5	544,668	D. J. Jones	†J. T. Jones
Ruthin, Denbigh	2,767	10·1	13·0	14,658	Baldwin Griffith	R. T. Hughes.
Swansea, Glamorg.	159,600	18·2	12·54	914,664	(*see* below)	(*see* below)
Tenby, Pemb.	4,830	12·5	14·7	23,150	G. Meyrick Price	W. H. Thomas.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5,677	18 5	11·8	45,967	O. Ben Davies	D. J. Jones. [Jones.
Wrexham, Denbigh	19,002	15 4	12·8	89,719	Lawson Taylor	Milly Edwards-

CARDIFF

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rummey and Ely, the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 13,628 acres, and a population (1921) of 219,688. The principal industries include ship repairing, rope making, steel, copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, chemical factories, paper mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, tin plate and paint works. The chief imports are grain, timber, pitwood, ore, fruit, butter, cheese, frozen and chilled meat, live cattle, canned goods, sugar, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke, patent fuel, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

* The *Lord Mayor* (1928–29), W. R. Williams.
Stipendiary Magistrate, W. St. J. F. Williams.
Recorder, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., D.S.O., K.C., M.P. (1922).
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Cecil G. Brown, LL.B.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal (the largest anthracite port), patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil (National Oil Refineries). There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The trade is principally with France, Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1921 of 159,600. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton, and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Mayor (1928–29), T. J. Richards
Recorder, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk, H. L. Lang-Coath.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between 60° 51′ 30″ and 54° 38′ N. latitude and between 1° 45′ 32″ and 6° 14′ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,510 square miles (land and water). The population (at the census of 1921) was 4,882,288, an increase of 121,394 since the census of 1911, or 2·5 per cent.

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinns of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Whitecoomb (2,695 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (20 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882–9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,295 feet).

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Ericht in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1921) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914–9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1921) of 27,921. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51′ 30″ N. lat.).

*Western Islands.**—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernessshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles),

* *Land's End to John o' Groats.*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 597 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends further N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513).

* *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, Beinn-an-Oir (2,571 feet), and Beinn Chaolais (2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate.—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour, the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south-western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The Picts seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the Picts were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Gaidels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about A.D. 450.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or Picts' Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodlee, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943–954) the Brythons of Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005–1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.), and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Pans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.

Counties and Headquarters.	Population, 1921	Acres	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen) ...	300,980	1,261,521	Marq. of Aberdeen. K.T.	H. D McCombie
Angus (Forfar)	270,950	560,186	Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, K T ,G C.V O.	Lt.-Col. W.T J. S Steuart-Fothringham
Argyll (Lochgilphead)	76,862	1,990,472	Duke of Argyll	Maclachlan of Maclachlan
Ayr (Ayr)	299,254	793,600	Marquess of Ailsa .	J. Harling Turner.
Banff (Banff)	57,293	410,112	Sir J. R. Findlay, Bt.	Col J J George, V.D , D.L
Berwick (Duns)	28,246	294,805	Col Charles Hope	Francis Stewart Hay
Bute (Rothesay).....	33.711	139,432	Duke of Montrose, C.B ...	George Laidler.
Caithness (Wick)	28,284	448,068	Sir A H. M Sinclair, Bt ..	D. Keith Murray
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	32,543	30,477	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K T	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K T.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	75,365	680,217	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	H Cavan Irving, C.B.E.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	150 868	157,289	Sir I Colquhoun, Bt . D S O	Capt Alan Burns.
East Lothian (Haddington)	47,487	179,142	Earl of Wemyss	Lord Polwarth
Elgin or Moray (Elgin) .	41,561	304,606	Duke of Richmond	J. F Cumming O B E
Fife (Cupar)	292,902	314,952	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.
Inverness (Inverness) . . .	82,446	2,616,545	Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Mackintosh of Mackintosh
Kincardine (Stonehaven) ..	41,779	245,347	Viscount Arbuthnott ..	William Low.
Kinross (Kinross) . . .	7,963	46,487	J. J. Moubray	Hy. P R. Montgomery D L.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbt)	37,156	574,588	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C B	Wellwood J. H. Maxwell.
Lanark (Lanark)	1,539,307	562,821	Col. Sir R K. Stewart, K.B.E.	Gavin Hamilton.
Midlothian (Edinburgh) ...	506,378	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, K.G. . .	Sir John Don Wauchope,
Nairn (Nairn).	8,790	124,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S O....	J. S. Robertson. [Bt.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	24,103	240,476	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt , K C M G., C.B	William MacLennan, O B.E.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,330	226,899	Michael Grieve Thornburn.	Michael Grieve Thornburn.
Perth (Perth)	125,515	1,617,808	Duke of Atholl, K.T	Earl of Mansfield.
Renfrew (Paisley)..... ...	298,887	156,785	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bt., C B	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bt., C B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	70,790	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bt ...	Sir Ken'th Mackenzie, Bt
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	44,989	425,656	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	22,606	172,549	Maj. C H. Scott Plummer	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer.
Shetland (Lerwick)	25,520	352,889	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M G.	James A Smith.
Stirling (Stirling)	161,726	286,338	Visct Younger of Leckie.	Sir David Wilson.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	17,800	1,297,849	Duke of Sutherland . ..	Andrew Lindsay
West Lothian (Linlithgow)	83,966	76,807	Earl of Rosebery, K G. .	H M Cadell, D.L.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	30,782	310,747	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bt.	Earl of Stair, D.S.O.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1921) of 420,264 (over the enlarged area). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 72 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1928-29), Sir Alexander Grierson.

Town Clerk, Andrew Grierson, S.S.C., J.P.

City Chamberlain, John D. Imrie, M.A., B.COM.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 29,511 acres, and an estimated population of 1,130,675 The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £85,302,000 in 1924. the tonnage of the ships entering (1926-27) being 6,677,722 tons, of those cleared 6,568,831 tons The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, inkle-making, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 113 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1928-29), Sir David Mason, O.B.E.

Town Clerk, David Stenhouse, J.P.

City Chamberlain, A. C. McMillan, C.A.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable
*Aberdeen	William Murison	Archib'd C. Morrison, O.B.E.	John Gauld.
Argyll	Malcolm Sinclair	Malcolm Sinclair	D A. Ross.
Ayr	James E Shaw	John Howie.	Maj. E. R Cockburn
Banff	G. A. Cumming and J. Tough	J. L. M'Naughton, M B.E., V.D., Buckie	William Hope.
Berwick	R G Johnston, O.B.E.	Alexander N McDougal	John Morren.
Bute	David Arnot	T. W Alexander	John Robertson, Paisley.
Caithness	James Young, Thurso	G. A. O Green, Wick	Wm. K. Cormack, Wick.
Clackmannan	T. Cunningham Shanks	James Cuthbert	John Scott
Dumfries	John Robson	B. M'Gowan	William Gordon
Dumbarton	David Cockburn	W. Craig	Neill McLennan.
East Lothian	George Cruikshank	A. C. Stevenson	Maj S. W Douglas, D.S O
Elgin or Moray	E. D Jameson	D. A Shiach	William Stewart.
Fife	J. M. Mitchell	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S.	J Tennant Gordon, O B.E.
*Forfar	R. Freer Myles, LL B.	(vacant)	R. T. Birnie, O B E.
Inverness	J. W. Mackillop	D Noble	Maj. A. C. Maclean.
Kincardine	John Falconer	J. B. Cunningham	Robert Mitchell.
Kinross	D A R Cuthbert	D. A. R. Cuthbert	J Tennant Gordon, O.B.E
Kirkcudbright	Adam Brown	Patrick Gifford	Alex. Donald.
*Lanark	John McGhie and R. Bryce Walker.	James Annan, *Upper Wd.* J. T. T. Brown, LL D., *Middle* Sir Thos. F. Wilson, K.B E, *Lower Wd.*	Alexander Nesbit Keith
*Midlothian	Sir A. G. G. Asher, C B.E., W.S.	W. B. Robertson, S.S.C., N P	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C B E., D S.O
Nairn	{H. T. Donaldson} Joint... {John McDonald}	H. G. Strachan	John Bruce
Orkney	Duncan J Robertson, O.B.E	D. J. Robertson, O.B.E.	John Muir Tulloch.
Peebles	J. Ramsay Smith and Wm. Y Blackwood.	R. Lendrem-Ainslie	Maj. S W. Douglas, C.B E., D.S.O.
Perth	T B Marshall	Alexander Stewart	M. J. Martin.
Renfrew	J Caldwell Fraser	T MacRobert, Junior	John Robertson.
Ross & Cromarty	John Fraser, Dingwall	W S Dewar	Capt D. Finlayson, O B E
Roxburgh	J Stormonth Darling, W.S., Kelso.	T. Colledge Halliburton	John Morren.
Selkirk	W. C. Dundas, LL.B.	J. Mowbray Kinnaird	John Morren.
Shetland	A Sutherland	A. Sutherland	Gifford Gray.
Stirling	James Learmonth	A C Buchanan	Charles E Middleton.
Sutherland	Archibald Argo	J. M'Crone	Hugh Chisholm.
West Lothian	J. G B. Henderson W.S	A. P Simpson, O B.E, W S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Wigtown	A. Aitken, Stranraer	Percy J. Adair, Stranraer	Alexander Donald.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 6,678 acres, and a population (Census 1921) of 168,315 (an increase of 8,036 since 1911). The principal buildings are University College (St Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 35 acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (1928–29), William High.

Town Clerk, W. H Blyth Martin.

Treasurer (vacant).

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres. with a population (Census 1921) of 158,969 (a decrease of 4,922 since 1911). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1927 was 866,013 tons (and fishing vessels 1,136,642 tons). The chief industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library, H.M. Theatre, Art Gallery and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (1928–29), Andrew Lewis.

Town Clerk, George S. Fraser

SCOTTISH BURGHS WITH 5,000 INHABITANTS.

There are 66 Royal Burghs †, 4 Ancient Royal Burghs ‡, and 15 Parliamentary Burghs §; marked as shown in the following list, which includes only those Burghs with a population of 5,000 and upwards.

Counties of Cities and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs	Population 1921	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	* Lord Provost or Provost	Town Clerk.
†Aberdeen, Aberdeen	158,969	20·0	13·7	1,429,491	. . . (*See* p. 585)	
§Airdrie, Lanark .	25,092	25 5	12 9	149,385	Thomas Armour .	Thomas Thomson.
†Arbroath, Forfar	19,500	17 6	17·9	119.745	William Chapel	Robert Finlayson.
†Ayr, Ayr	35 763	18 6	12 7	378.939	John S. Stewart ..	P. A Thomson.
†Brechin, Forfar...	7,446	17·0	20 0	42,546	Allan Reid.... . . .	Fred A Ferguson
†Burntisland, Fife	5,707	16·0	11 2	54,966	James Dempster .	R Brown, J P Gilmour
†Campbeltown, Argyll.	6,757	21 6	15 3	42,958	John Smith	Thos Mackelvie
§Coatbridge, Lanark .	43,909	31 2	11 5	312,967	Thomas Smith .	John Alston and A S. Thom
†Dumbarton, Dumbarton	22,933	21 0	11 6	142,563	John Garrick .. .	Alex Roberts and Fergus Roberts
†Dumfries, Dumfries .	15,778	22 0	15·6	132,472	P. O'Brien.....	R A Grierson.
†Dundee, Forfar	168,315	21 8	16 7	1,636,039	. . . (*See* p 585.)	
†Dunfermline, Fife .	38,886	17 3	10·4	292,656	Robert Wilson	Andrew Shearer.
†Edinburgh, Midlothn.	420,281	18·6	14 5	4,766,000	. . . . . (*See* p 584.)	
†Elgin, Elgin...	7,776	19 7	17 4	65,447	John Millet.. .. .	A. G Cockburn
§Falkirk, Stirling	33,312	20 8	12 7	239,930	J C Gilchrist ..	A Balfour Gray
†Forfar, Forfar	9.585	20·2	14 4	63,637	Dr J. A. Lowson .	A MacHardy.
§Galashiels, Selkirk ...	12,946	12 0	11 6	110,306	John S. Hayward .. .. (*See*	J. B. Lumsden.
†Glasgow, Lanark	1,034,174	22·1	14·2	11,500,000	p 584.)	
§Greenock, Renfrew ...	81,120	23·83	13 72	571,774	John Drummond, Jr.	Andrew Nimmo.
§Hamilton, Lanark	38,644	25·8	14·6	244,902	Arthur Anderson...	P. M Kirkpatrick.
§Hawick, Roxburgh	16,353	16·14	16 14	118,099	James Renwick	John. R Purdom, O.B E, J P
†Inverness, Inverness.	20,937	20 05	17 35	173,172	Alex Malcolm Macewen	Geo Smith Laing, M B E, J P
†Irvine, Ayr	11,826	23 9	11 6	73,287	R M Hogg .	A. R Wilson
§Kilmarnock, Ayr . .	35,911	21·1	13 6	278,260	David Jones	Norman J Campbell
†Kinghorn, Fife	2,425	20·0	21 0	14,540	William Williamson	James Wilson
†Kirkcaldy, Fife..	39,951	18 0	11·6	310,701	Alexander Kilgour	Wm L. Macindoe.
†Kirkwall, Orkney .	3,697	12·8	14 7	22,947	John M. Slater . ..	W. J Heddle.
†Lanark, Lanark...	6,268	20·5	14 2	48,767	Wm John Fergus	James Annan
Largs, Ayrshire	9,450	14·6	12·6	64,481	Robert B. McPhaden	Peter Morris.
†Montrose, Forfar	10,956	16 4	17·0	72,643	W D Johnston ..	James Cumming.
§Musselburgh, Mdlthn	17,100	19·5	10 0	104,720	Alex. S. Bourhill	Herbert Millar.
§Oban, Argyll...	6,344	14·5	10·7	56,659	A. L. Macarthur ...	Alexander S. Black.
§Paisley, Renfrew	84,837	20·6	13 1	652,950	William Crawford	Jas. F. Johnstone.
†Peebles, Peebles	6,105	15 9	12·3	47,587	George Anderson	J. W. Buchan, LL B.
†Perth, Perth	33,208	17 0	13 6	316,810	....	Robert Adam
§Peterhead, Aberdeen	13,003	26 5	10·5	70,969	James Milne	Alexdr. Davidson.
§Port Glasgow, Rnfrw.	21,022	23·4	12 3	125,804	James Dick	Andrew Paton
†Renfrew, Renfrew ...	14,129	19 2	10 9	118,592	John B. McGregor	Andrew R Harper.
†Rothesay, Bute	16,223	15·3	10 8	111,109	John Machlachlan	Robert D. Whyte.
†Rutherglen. Lanark.	24,744	18·3	12 4	189,559	James Kirkwood, O B E.	J. Anderson Gray
†St. Andrews, Fife.....	9,336	10·9	9·5	98,268	Wm Norman Boase	J. C. Cantley.
†Selkirk, Selkirk	5,775	12·9	16·4	43,979	William Crichton .	John Pollok and Walter Ingles
†Stirling, Stirling	21,345	22·85	12·33	164,644	Daniel Baker	David B. Morris.
†Stranraer, Wigtown.	6,172	23·5	16·5	40,969	R. B. Dyer, M.B E	John Bennoch.
†Wick, Caithness	8,115	26·8	14·2	43,723	John Duchart	Alexander Bruce.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32 531 sq miles and its geographical position between 51° 26′ and 55° 21′ N latitude and from 5° 25′ to 10° 30′ W longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Armagh Head), is 174 miles. The island is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone in the North, the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft) in the North-East, the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft) of County Donegal in the North-West; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway in the West; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3 414 ft., the highest point in Ireland) in the South-West; and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford, in the South The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles) rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay, and the *Suir*, *Nore*, and *Barrow* to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough *Neagh* (150 sq miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Boderg*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the Erne Chain of *Gowna*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne*, and *Erne*, in the central plain; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara* and *Conn* in the north; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney* The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N and 62° in the S.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island, while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B C In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

Legendary History. — According to Irish legends, the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C The supremacy of the *Ardri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Christianity.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. *St. Patrick* was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22 In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

Later History.—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as Finngaill (White Strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the Provinces of Ulster, Leinster and Munster being survivals of the Norse *Ulaid-stadr*, *Largin-stadr* and *Muman-stadr*. The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuaran; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermod MacMurrough (Diarmait Mac-Murchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruadri O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermod enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1 000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermod's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II himself landed in Ireland, with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo-Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confined in the early 15th century within the English "Pale" of 600 square miles. In the reign of Henry VII. English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by *Robert Poyning*, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec 1494), at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poyning's Law*, making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII. the title of King of Ireland.

Provinces, Counties (with Assize Towns), and *County Boroughs*	Acreage	Population, 1926	Density of Popn per sq mile
*Northern Ireland :—			
ULSTER.			
Antrim (Belfast)	702,850	191,618	174
Belfast County Borough	14,797	415,007	17,950
Armagh (Armagh)	312,772	110,083	225
Down (Downpatrick)	608,859	209,179	220
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	57,985	89
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512 495	94,511	118
Londonderry County Borough	2,198	45,164	13,151
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	132,775	109
Total, Northern Ireland	3,351,446	§1,256,322	240

§ Males, 608,205; Females 647,117 Increase, 1911–1926, 0 5 per cent

Provinces, Counties and *County Boroughs*	Acreage	Population, 1926	Density of Popn per sq mile
†The Irish Free State :—			
LEINSTER			
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	34,476	100
Dublin (Dublin)	219,344	288,961	551
Dublin County Borough	8,357	316,693	24,253
Kildare (Naas)	418,644	58,028	89
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,470	70,990	89
King's (Tullamore)	493,637	52,592	68
Longford (Longford)	257,935	39,847	99
Louth (Dundalk)	202,814	62,739	198
Meath (Trim)	577,816	62,969	70
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,892	51,540	78
Westmeath (Mullingar)	435,604	56,818	83
Wexford (Wexford)	580,894	95,848	106
Wicklow (Wicklow)	500,244	57,591	74
	4,851,136	1,149,092	152
MUNSTER.			
Clare (Ennis)	787,768	95,064	77
Cork (Cork)	1,840,905	287,257	100
Cork County Borough	2,685	78,490	18,709
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,708	149,171	82
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	100,895	98
Limerick County Borough	2,386	39,448	10,581
Tipperary, North Riding (Nenagh)	493,255	59,645	77
,, South Riding (Clonmel)	558,034	81,370	93
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	51,915	73
Waterford County Borough	1,438	26,647	11,859
	5,962,803	969,902	104
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway (Galway)	1,467,639	169,366	74
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon)	376,774	55,907	95
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,941	172,690	83
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,540	83,556	88
Sligo (Sligo)	443,928	71,388	103
	4,230,822	552,907	84
ULSTER.			
Cavan (Cavan)	467,162	82,452	113
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,573	152,508	82
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,985	65,131	131
	1,979,720	300,091	97
Total, Irish Free State	17,024,481	2,971,122	112

* NORTHERN IRELAND.—Under the *Government of Ireland Act*, 1920, as amended by the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the *Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act*, 1922, and the *Ireland (Confirmation of Agreement Act*, 1925, Northern Ireland comprises the cities of Belfast and Londonderry, the ecclesiastical city of Armagh, and the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, with its capital at Belfast.

† IRISH FREE STATE.—Under the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, form the Irish Free State, with its capital at Dublin.

Northern Ireland.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., K.P., *born* 1869; *appointed Governor* 1922; *re-appointed for further term* Dec. 8, 1928 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland. Telegrams Govnorire, Belfast: Telephones: Official, Hillsborough 19; Private, Hillsborough 18) £8,000

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lieut.-Comm. Oscar Henderson, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (retd.).

Aide-de-Camp. Capt. H. de C Martelli, M.C.

Assistant Private Secretary, Mrs. F. W. Haslett.

Clerk, Miss Jean D. Wilson.

Honorary A.D Cs, Lt.-Col. J. K. McClintock, C B.E., D.L.; Capt. Sir Basil Brooke, Bt., C.B L.. M.C., D.L.; Lt.-Col. Henry S. C. Richardson D.L.

Military A.D.C, Maj. H. D. Harington, D S O., M.C.

Royal Air Force, A.D.C., Flight-Lieut. R. C. Preston. A F.C

Surgeon in Ordinary, Professor Thomas Sinclair, C.B., M.D.

Physician in Ordinary, (Vacant).

Honorary Dental Surgeon, Herbert Williams.

Honorary Chaplain, Rev. F. Hamilton.

Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, J. Ewing Johnston, M.B.E., M.R C.V.S.

THE CABINET (June 8, 1921)

(Stormont Castle, Belfast)

Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon Viscount Craigavon, D L, M P. £3,200

Minister of Finance, The Rt. Hon. Hugh Mac-Dowell Pollock, D L., M.P .. . £2,000

Minister of Home Affairs, The Rt Hon Sir Richard Dawson Bates, O B E, D L, M.P £2 000

Minister of Labour, The Rt Hon John Miller Andrews, D L, M P £2,000

Minister of Education, The Rt Hon the Viscount Charlemont, D L £2,000

Minister of Agriculture, The Rt Hon Sir Edward Mervyn Archdale, Bt, D L, M P £2,000

Minister of Commerce, The Rt. Hon J Milne Barbour, M P £2,000

The above form the Cabinet.

Secretary to the Cabinet, C H Blackmore, C B.E.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Prime Minister's Dept, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Massereene and Ferrard. H M L., D S.O.

Finance (Financial Secretary), The Rt. Hon. John Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Rt. Hon. Herbert Dixon, D L, M.P.

Asst. Parliamentary Secretary, Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland, M P.

Home Affairs, George B. Hanna, B.L., M.P.

Labour, J F Gordon, M P.

Education, J. H. Robb, K.C., M.P

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, C. H Blackmore, C B E

Principal Officer, James Taylor.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

(15, Donegall Square West)

Permanent Secretary, Lt.-Col W. B. Spender, C.B E., D S.O, M C.

Parliamentary Counsel, Sir A Quekett, LL.D.

Assistant Secretaries, G C. Duggan, O.B E; R. E. Thornley, C.B.E.

Solicitor, J. H. B. Gunning.

Commissioner of Valuation and Director of Works. Major P. E. Shepherd, O B.E

Registrar-General and Statistician, L. A. Bullwinkle, O B E.

Deputy Keeper of Public Records, D. A. Chart, Litt.D

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Ocean Buildings, Donegall Square East)

Permanent Secretary, Maj Geo A. Harris, C B.E., D S O

Assistant Secretaries, W. A Magill; D. L Clarke, O B.E

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. A. B Babington, K C, M.P

Chief Crown Solicitor J. R Moorhead.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, H Conacher, C.B E.

Assistant Secretaries, P. R Bowman, J S Godden, O B.E

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

(Parliament Buildings, Botanic Avenue)

Permanent Secretary, A N. Bonaparte Wyse, C B E, M A

Assistant Secretaries, W A. Houston, M.A.; J Yates, O B E., M.A.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(25, Wellington Place)

Permanent Secretary, J S Gordon, C B E, D.Sc.

Assistant Secretary, J. V Coyle, C.B E

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

(1, Wellington Place.)

Permanent Secretary, Chairman of Electricity Commissioners, Registrar of Friendly Societies, and Industrial Insurance Commissioner, W D Scott, C B E.

Assistant Secretary, G. H. E Parr, M.B E.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Business Names, Moneylenders, W. Abbott, O.B.E.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, W. R. Maconkey.

Principal Auditor, F. H Kerr.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Secretary, G T. Fidler, O.B E.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

Inspector-General, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles G. Wickham, D.S O.

Deputy Inspector-General, Frederick A Britten, O B E., B.A.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(Parliament Buildings, Belfast)

Parliament consists of a *Senate* of 2 *ex-officio* and of 24 selected members, and of a House of

Commons of 52 elected members, who receive an allowance of £200 per annum
Speaker of the Senate, The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, P.C., D.S.O., D.L.
Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt Hon William Hugh O'Neill, D.L., M.P.
Black Rod, Maj. T. Dalby Hackett, D.S.O.
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, Rt Hon Thomas Moles, M.P.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig.-Gen. H. G. Young, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Librarian, Guy O. Young

Clerk of the Parliaments, Arthur Irwin Dasent
Clerk Assistants, A. O'Neill Chichester; Maj. George Thomson, D.S.O., M.A.

THE JUDICATURE

Supreme Court of Judicature, Law Courts, Belfast

Judges.

The Rt. Hon. William Moore, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland . . . £5,000
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews, £4,000. The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Richard) Best, £4,000. The Hon. Mr. Justice (Daniel Martin) Wilson, £3,500; The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (Thomas Watters) Brown, £3,500

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, A. Newton Anderson
Private Sec. to L. C. J., William Johnson, LL.B.

Registrar's Department.

Registrar, J. M. Davies, B.A.
Asst. Registrars, J. G. Breakey; R. McQuitty; William Horner
First Class Clerks, John O'H. Devine; W. M. Knight

Chief Clerk's Department.

Chief Clerk, P. B. Wallace.
Asst. Chief Clerks, A. J. Weir, Daniel McGonigal, F. Redmond
First Class Clerks, James Beattie, H. E. Montieth; John Henderson.

Taxing Master's Department.

Taxing Master, Barry Meglaughlin.
First Class Clerk, H. C. Neilson.

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, J. H. Elliott, A.C.A.
Chief Clerk, W. T. Barry, A.C.A.
First Class Clerk, N. G. Bell

Land Registry.

Central Office

Registrar of Titles, Martin J. Burke
Examiner of Titles, E. R. Wade
Deputy Registrar, Paul Burrowes
Chief Clerk, A. L. Hurford.
Legal Assistants, J. McHenry, W. R. Dunlop

Recorders.

Belfast, H. M. Thompson £2,000
Londonderry, R. E. Osborne 1,500

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

Armagh and Fermanagh, G. C. Green £1,400
Down, A. H. Bates 1,400
Tyrone, J. Linehan, K.C. 1,400

EDUCATION.

On Dec. 31, 1927, there were 1,948 Public Elementary Schools with 201,688 pupils. In 1926-27 there were 70 Preparatory, Intermediate and Secondary Schools recognised by the Ministry of Education, with 9,012 pupils, and 142 Centres of Technical Instruction, with 23,704 students, and the Queen's University at Belfast, with 80 Professors and Lecturers, and 1,238 students.

FINANCE.

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the Imperial Authorities; the balance after deducting the cost of collection and of certain services reserved to the control of the Imperial Parliament is paid over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer. Northern Ireland makes a contribution to the cost of the Imperial Services, i.e., Navy, Army and Air Force, National Debt, &c.

	1927-8
Total revenue	£11,024,000
Total expenditure (including Imperial contribution)	£10,775,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1927 there were 318,892 acres under corn crops (oats, 309,639 acres), 200,653 under green crops (potatoes, 153,136), 26,334 under flax, 8,633 under fruit, and 468,403 under hay, a total acreage of 1,022,915. The production (1927) in tons was: oats, 275,758; potatoes, 1,057,010; turnips, 709,213; flax, 4,988; hay, 945,236. The *Live Stock* included 697,339 cattle; 600,349 sheep; 236,285 pigs; 52,770 goats; 107,402 horses, 261 mules, and 8,519 asses.

Principal Industries.—Agriculture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, flax spinning and weaving, linen bleaching and finishing, distilling, linen embroidering, fruit preserving, milling, and the manufacture of ropes and twine, tobacco, tweeds and woollens, shirts and collars, chemical manures, soaps and candles, clothing, hosiery, pottery, roofing felts and vulcanite, biscuits, matches, &c., the production of aluminium, bauxite, iron ore, coal, salt. Herring fishing and pickling is an important industry during the summer months.

Minerals.—About 2,350 persons were engaged in the various mines and quarries over 20 feet deep in 1927, the principal output being igneous rock, 320,000 tons; chalk, 229,000 tons.

Manufactures.—Belfast is the principal industrial centre. Linen manufactures provided employment for over 110,000 persons in 1927, the number of looms being 4,000, and of spindles 1,000,000; the value of the Exports in 1927 exceeded £17,000,000. The shipyards employed over 25,000 persons in 1927, the output exceeding 107,000 tons.

COMMUNICATIONS

Seaports.—The principal seaports are Belfast, Londonderry, Newry, Larne and Coleraine. There are regular week-day shipping services from Belfast to Liverpool, Heysham, Ardrossan and Glasgow, and from Larne to Stranraer. Other services are maintained at regular intervals and there are also indirect routes *viâ* Greenore and Holyhead and Kingstown and Holyhead.

Railways.—The principal railways are the Great Northern, L.M. & S. (Northern Counties Committee), Belfast and County Down, Londonderry and Lough Swilly, and the Clogher Valley. The total railway mileage in 1927 was 766 miles.

TOURIST ASSOCIATION.—Tourists are supplied with information by *The Ulster Tourist Development Association*, 5, Donegall Square South, Belfast.

Saorstat Eireann—The Irish Free State.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency James McNeill, *born* March 27, 1869, *appointed Governor General* Dec. 15, 1927 ..... £10,000

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

UNDER the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the Irish Free State (*Saorstat Eireann*) is a coequal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations The Constitution, as issued by the Crown, June 16, 1922, contains five Sections, of which Section I is declaratory of Fundamental Rights (1) The coequality of the Irish Free State (2) Power of government derived from the people, in accordance with the Constitution. (3) Irish domicile for seven years, or Irish parentage on either side, conferring Irish nationality, and men and women having equal rights as citizens (4) Irish the national language, English being recognised as an official language. (5) No titles or honours may be conferred on any citizen, except with the approval or advice of the Executive Council (6) Liberty of the person inviolable (7) Dwelling of each citizen inviolable. (8) Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion, and no law establishing or prohibiting religion may be passed (9) Free speech and right of lawful assembly. (10) Free education for all citizens (11) Natural resources of the State inalienable

Section II provides for a legislature (*Oireachtas*) of the King and two houses, the Chamber of Deputies (*Dail Eireann*) and the Senate (*Seanad Eireann*), the former elected by secret ballot and by direct vote of all citizens above the age of 21 years who comply with the existing electoral laws and consisting of not less than one member for each 30,000 of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population. The latter, consisting of 56 Senators and of 2 Senators from each University, elected by all citizens above the age of 30 years who comply with the existing electoral laws. Every citizen who has reached the age of 21 years is eligible for the Chamber of Deputies; the Senate is composed of citizens who have reached the age of 35 years and have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service, or who are specially qualified as representing important aspects of the nation's life. Parliament shall hold at least one session each year. Provision is made for the "Initiative" of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments on a petition of 50,000 voters on the register; and for the submission of any bill passed by both houses to a "Referendum" for the decision of the people. In this Section also Article 45 declares that the Parliament (*Oireachtas*) has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the scheduled Treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State, and every such force shall be subject to the control of the Parliament. Save in the case of national invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Parliament.

Section III vests the Executive Authority in the King and provides for its exercise as in the Dominion of Canada, by the representative of the Crown. The Executive Council (*Aireacht*) is responsible to the Chamber, and consists of not more than twelve Ministers (*Airi*) appointed by the representative of the Crown, of whom four ministers shall be members of the Chamber, and a number not exceeding eight chosen from all citizens eligible for election to the Chamber, who shall not be members of Parliament during their term of office, and who, if at the time of their appointment they are members of Parliament, shall by virtue of such appointment vacate their seats, provided that the Chamber may from time to time, on the motion of the President of the Executive Council determine that a particular Minister or Ministers, not exceeding three, may be members of Parliament, in addition to the four members of the Chamber above mentioned.

Section IV establishes a Judiciary, consisting of Courts of First Instance, and a Court of Final Appeal to be called the Supreme Court (*Cuirt Oachtarach*) The Courts of First instance include a High Court (*Ard Chuirt*), invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law. The decision of the Supreme Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive, and shall not be reviewed or capable of being reviewed by any other Court, Tribunal or Authority whatsoever Provided that nothing in the Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to his Majesty in Council or the right of his Majesty to grant such leave.

Section V contains certain Transitory Provisions to meet the special circumstances incidental to the establishment of the Legislature, &c.

THE EXECUTIVE.

AIREACHT—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Executive Council, Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. Cosgrave, LL.D) £2,500

Vice-President, Minister for Finance, and Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Earnán de Blaghd (Ernest Blythe) 1,700

Minister for Justice, Seamus MacGearailt O Cionnaoith (J. Fitzgerald Kenney, S.C.) 1,700

Minister for External Affairs and Minister for Industry and Commerce, Pádraig MacGiollagáin (Patrick McGilligan, B.L.) 1,700

Minister for Agriculture, Pádraig O hÓgain (Patrick Hogan) 1,700

Minister for Local Government and Public Health, Risteard Ua Maolchatha (Richard Mulcahy) 1,700

Minister for Defence, Deasmhumhan MacGearailt (Desmond Fitzgerald) £1,700

Minister for Lands and Fisheries, Fionan O Loingsigh (Fionan Lynch, B.A.) 1,700

Minister for Education, Sean O'Sullebhain (John M. O'Sullivan, Ph.D.) 1,700

Attorney-General.

Attorney-General of the Irish Free State, Sean MacCoisdealbha (John A. Costello, S.C., LL.B.).

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Parliamentary Secretary to the President, and to Minister for Defence, Eamon O Dugáin (Edmund Duggan)

Do to Minister for Finance, Seamus de Burca (James Burke, B L)

Do. to Minister for Lands and Fisheries, Mairtin O Rodaigh (Martin Roddy)

Do. to Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Michael O hIfearnain (Michael R Heffernan)

Do. to Minister for Industry and Commerce, Seamus O Dúláin (James N Dolan).

Sec. to the Executive Council, Diarmuid O hEigceartaigh (Diarmuid O'Hegarty)

Assistant-Secretary to the Executive Council, Micheál MacDonnchadha (Michael McDunphy, B.L.).

High Commissioner in London,
(Vacant) *Office,* York House, Regent St, S W 1

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U.S.A.
T. A. Smiddy, M A., 1,800, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, N W.1, D C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of a Senate (*Seanad Eireann*) of 60 members; and of a Chamber of Deputies (*Dail Eireann*) on a population basis (153 at present) elected on the principles of Proportional Representation The maximum duration of the Chamber is 5 years.

Speaker of Dáil Eireann, Micheal O hAodha (Michael Hayes) £1,700
Deputy Speaker of Dail Eireann, Domhnal O Muirgheasa (Daniel Morrisey) 1,000
Clerk of the House, Colm O Murchadha (Colm Murphy)..... .....

Party Strength (Dáil Eireann).

Government	62
Fianna Fail	57
Farmers	6
Labour	13
Independents	12
National League	2
The Speaker	1
Total	153

*** Members of Dáil Eireann, other than Ministers, are allowed £30 a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

THE JUDICATURE—CUIRT OACHTARACH

The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court

Chief Justice, Hon. Hugh Kennedy £4,000
Pres of the High Court, Hon. Timothy Sullivan 3,000
Judges, Supreme Court, Hon. Gerald FitzGibbon; Hon. J. A Murnaghan .. each 3,000
Judges, High Court. Hon. J. Creed Meredith; Hon. W.E. Wylie; Hon. W J. Johnston, Hon. H. Hanna; Hon. J. O'Byrne each £2,500

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

Direction	1926	1927.
Inward	10,638	12,801
Outward	29,412	29,308
Balance Outward	18,774	16,507

DEFENCE—ROINN COSANTA.

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State lays it down that the Oireachtas has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of the armed forces in the Irish Free State. The strength provided for (1928-29) is 809 Commissioned Officers and 9,513 Non-Commissioned Officers and men The estimated total expenditure on the Army for the financial year ending March, 1929, is £1,836,884.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is directed by the State, the estimated expenditure on Primary Education in 1928-9 was £3,727,390 Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders, the State contribution in 1928-9 being £292,956. There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin).

FINANCE.

	1928-29.
Estimated Revenue	£31,463,000
Estimated Expenditure	31,463,000

The *Revenue* is derived from Customs £6,968,000 Excise £6,888,000, Motor Vehicle Duties £670,000, Estate Duties £1,100,000, Stamp Duties £440,000, Income and Super Tax £4,350,000, Corporation Profit Tax £250,000, Post Office Services £1,818,000, Miscellaneous £1,782,000, and Loans (mainly for reproductive works) £7,197,000.

The items of *Expenditure* are Debt Service £1,607,000 (interest £1,032,000, Sinking Fund £575,000), Road Fund £800,000, Local Taxation Grants £1,061,000, Army Services £2,101.000, Police £1,588.000, Property Losses Compensation £548,000, Education £4,523,000, Old Age Pensions £2,547,000, Postal Services £2,453,000, Lands and Agriculture £1 266 000, Other Services £12,969,000 (including £7,400,000 for work of a capital and reproductive character)

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1927 there were 806,553 acres under corn crops, 690,729 under green crops, 5,998 under flax, 7,839 under fruit, and 2,283,086 under hay, a total of 3,694,185 acres The principal produce in 1927 was: oats, 667,643 tons, potatoes, 2,443,175 tons; turnips, 3,478,372 tons, mangolds, 1,617,816 tons; flax 990 tons; and hay, 4,992,373 tons. The *Live Stock* included 4,047,013 cattle, 3,120,308 sheep, 1,177,737 pigs, 185,810 goats, 428,502 horses, 19,065 mules, and 197,004 asses.

Minerals —586 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1926. 78,456 tons of coal were won.

Sea Fisheries.—Over 14,000 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1927, the total value of all fish landed being £450,000.

TRADE.

The total trade of the Irish Free State for 1927 was valued at £105,675,653, being £60,823,958 for Imports and £44,851,695 for Exports; the Imports from Great Britain were valued at £40,613,300, and the Exports to Great Britain at £37,831,972, the Imports from Northern Ireland at £6,443,629 and the Exports to Northern Ireland at £5,127,196.

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India; while "India" means British India together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,805,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 319 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The details are as follows:—

Province, State, or Agency	Area in square miles 1921	Persons 1921 Males	1921 Females	1921 Total	1911 Total	Difference per cent 1921 & 1911
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	269,566	225,705	495,271	501,395	− 1·2
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	20,793	6,293	27,086	26,459	+ 2·4
Assam	53,015	3,961,109	3,645,121	7,606,230	6,714,259	+ 13·3
*Baluchistan	54,228	255,014	165,634	420,648	414,412	+ 1·5
Bengal	76,843	24,151,222	22,544,314	46,695,536	45,482,605	+ 2·7
Bihar and Orissa	83,161	16,763,866	17,238,323	34,002,189	34,489,544	− 1·4
Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,621	10,176,969	9,171,250	19,348,219	19,696,266	− 1·8
Bombay		*8,301,310*	*7,771,632*	*16,072,942*	*16,436,866*	*− 0·8*
Sind	*40,550*	*1,837,265*	*1,342,112*	*3,179,377*	*3,513,135*	*− 6·7*
Aden	*82*	*38,394*	*18,506*	*56,500*	*40,265*	*+ 22·4*
Burma	233,707	6,756,969	6,455,223	13,212,192	12,115,217	+ 9·1
Central Provinces and Berar	99,876	6,951,399	6,961,361	13,912,760	13,916,158	
Coorg	1,582	89,501	74,337	163,838	174,976	− 6·4
Delhi	557	281,633	200,555	482,188	413,447	+ 16·1
Madras	142,260	20,870,749	21,448,236	42,318,985	41,405,404	+ 2·2
*North West Frontier Province	13,419	1,229,316	1,022,024	2,251,340	2,190,933	+ 2·5
Punjab	99,882	11,306,265	9,378,759	20,685,024	19,578,573	+ 5·7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106,295	23,787,745	21,588,042	45,375,787	46,807,490	− 3·1
Total Provinces	1,094,300	126,872,116	120,131,177	247,003,293	243,933,178	+ 1·3
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	188,119	195,897	384,016	346,222	+ 10·9
Baluchistan States	80,420	205,986	172,991	378,877	420,291	− 9·8
Baroda State	8,127	1,100,564	1,025,958	2,126,522	2,032,798	+ 4·6
Bengal States	5,434	477,143	419,783	896,926	822,565	+ 9·0
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	1,946,186	2,013,483	3,959,669	3,945,209	+ 0·4
Bombay States	63,453	3,769,962	3,639,467	7,409,429	7,388,052	+ 0·3
Central India (*Agency*)	51,531	3,068,962	2,928,061	5,997,023	6,129,029	− 2·2
Central Provinces States	31,276	1,029,398	1,037,502	2,066,900	2,117,152	− 2·4
Gwalior State	26,357	1,691,700	1,494,375	3,186,075	3,227,961	− 1·3
Hyderabad State	82,698	6,345,071	6,126,699	12,471,770	13,374,676	− 6·8
Kashmir State	84,258	1,757,122	1,563,396	3,320,518	3,158,126	+ 5·1
Madras States	10,696	2,744,921	2,715,391	5,460,312	4,821,841	+ 13·5
Mysore State	29,475	3,047,117	2,931,775	5,978,892	5,806,193	+ 3·0
North-West Frontier Province (*Agencies and Tribal Areas*)	25,500	1,517,791	1,307,345	2,825,136	1,622,094	+ 74·2
Punjab States	37,989	2,425,783	1,990,253	4,416,036	4,212,794	+ 4·8
Rajputana (*Agency*)	128,987	5,284,891	4,659,493	9,944,384	10,530,432	− 5·6
Sikkim	2,818	41,492	40,229	81,721	87,920	− 7·1
United Provinces States	5,949	581,230	553,651	1,134,881	1,189,874	− 4·6
Total, States and Agencies	711,032	37,123,438	34,825,749	71,949,187	71,283,218	+ 1·0
TOTAL, INDIA	1,805,332	163,995,554	154,946,926	318,942,480	315,256,396	+ 1·2

* Districts and Administered Territories

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Terai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains,

is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat: further inland are hills and rolling downs: while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fifth general census of India was taken on the 18th March, 1921. The final census returns gave a population of 318,942,480, as compared with 315,156,396 in 1911 (for details *see* p. 593), an increase in the ten years of about 1·2 per cent. The census total of 1921 is divisible into 247,003,203 (or over 77 per cent.) for British India, and 71,939,187 (or over 22 per cent.) for Indian States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1921 33 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet. The chief castes are:—Sheikh (33,388,000), Brahman (14,255,000), Chamar (11,225,000), Ahir (9,032,000), Rajput (8,773,000), Burmese (7,827,000), Jat (7,375,000), Maratha (6,566,000).

Religions.—The population by religions in 1921 includes 216,734,586 Hindus (68 per cent. of the total), 68,735,233 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 11,571,268 Buddhists (3·6 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving nearly 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 4,754,064 Christians (seven-twelfths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,238,803 Sikhs, 1,178,596 Jains (a decline), 101,778 Parsis, and 9,774,611 described as Primitive or Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1921 dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 33,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services support over 4,825,000 persons.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1921 over 26,834,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945.

Languages.—India has 222 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 316,056,000 persons in 1921 are grouped in seven families. The principal languages are Western Hindi (spoken by 96,714,000 persons), Bengali (49,295,000), Telugu (23,601,000), Marathi (18,798,000), Tamil (18,780,000), Punjabi (16,231,000), Rajasthani (12,681,000), after which come Oriya, Kanarese, Gujarati, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 120,000 (*including Cantonments*).

	In 1921	In 1911		In 1921	In 1911
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1 327,547	1,272,279	Amritsar	160,218	152,756
Bombay City and Island	1,175 914	979,445	Allahabad	157,220	171,697
Madras City	526,911	518,660	Mandalay	148,917	138,299
Hyderabad	404,187	501,646	Nagpur	145,193	101,415
Rangoon	341,962	293,316	Srinagar	141,735	130,201
Delhi	304,420	232,837	Madura	138,894	135,115
Lahore	281,781	228,687	Bareilly	129,459	129,462
Ahmedabad	274,007	232,777	Meerut	122,609	116,631
Lucknow	240,566	252,114	Trichinopoly	120,422	123,512
Bangalore	237,496	189,485	Jaipur	120,207	137,098
Karachi	216,883	151,903	Patna	119,976	136,153
Cawnpore	216,436	178,557	Sholapur	119,587	61,345
Poona	214,796	188,701	Dacca	119,450	108,551
Benares	198,447	203,804	Surat	117,434	114,868
Agra	185,532	185,449	Ajmer	113,512	86,222

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads;* their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriya as is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautáma, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Me-

The latest principal publications relating to India, published in 1927–28, are.—Statistical Abstract, 1916–17 to 1925–26 (Cmd. 3046; Moral and Material Progress Report (H.C. 48); Indian Budget for 1928–29 (103); Home Accounts, 1926–27; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1928–29 (Cmd. 3206); Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, 1927–28; Reports of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India; Indian Statutory Commission: Chairman's letter to the Governor-General of India (Cmd. 3029); Indian High Courts Bill: Explanatory Memorandum (Cmd. 3146). They can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the High Commissioner for India, 42, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1 (1s. to 2s. 9d. each).

gasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and adverse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272–232 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606–648) after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions, but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years: but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutb Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 *Babar*, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, *Humayun* (1530–56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540–1545. *Akbar the Great*, Humayun's son (1556–1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire, at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister, Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. *Jahangir* (1605–27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627–1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658–1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707–12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors *Muhammad Shah* (1719–48), grandson of Bahadur came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748–1754) and *Alamgir II* (1754–1759), occupied the throne and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759–1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627–1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishwanath* (1712–1720) Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family. Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul

empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God purity of life and abolition of caste. He had ten successors named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Runjit Singh* (1780-1839) who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the trading nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the *Portuguese* enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses, while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire realisation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II., the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the *Dutch* were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. *French* and *Danish* East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay, in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702, and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing

to Clive's efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India

After an interval of minister *Warren Hastings* (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773 He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali The rule of *Sir John Shore* (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippoo, as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1805), and that of *Sir G. Barlow* (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepaul ended with the Treaty of Segouli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa created Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliance he secured on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory states of Rajputana and Central India He encouraged commerce *Lord Amherst* (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings Encroachments on British territory by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000 but gave to India the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim and, practically, Assam.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education the liberty of the Press finance and justice The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1835-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the total retreat from Cabul The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events The second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *viâ* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853 In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt The siege of Delhi, the

massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN —The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company" Legislative Councils were established *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88) In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders The famine codes were amended A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901) The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy *Lord Curzon* was reappointed in Dec., 1904 In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6 For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907 In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious

Meetings Act was passed A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz, the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. In Dec, 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy The outbreak of *The Great War* in August, 1914, was the signal for an outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Several tribal risings on the North-West Frontier were promptly and rigorously suppressed. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported. Three leading Indians attended the Imperial War Cabinet. Action was taken against the Mahsuds and Mohmands on the North-West Frontier. The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress The year 1918 was marked by some symptoms of unrest; the Rowlatt Committee, appointed in 1917, reported, and revealed evidence of the association of the Bengal seditionists with German plots; anti-Moslem riots broke out in Bengal, and Muhammadans organised agitation leading to disturbances in Madras and Calcutta The operations against the Mahsuds were closed. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education, a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it is estimated that over 12 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916 issued a report. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report, and eventually passed During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a 'passive resistance' movement, inaugurated by Mr Ghandi against the 'Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers which the Government had provided themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The movement spread to Bombay, and the local government was forced to deport Mr Horniman, the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. Noteworthy features in the progress of India during the year were the appointment of an Indian, Lord Sinha, as Under-Secretary of State for India in the Home Government, and the representation of India at the Peace Conference by two Indians, H.H the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha The policy underlying the Government of India Act, 1919, mainly based on the recommendations of the "Montagu-Chelmsford" Report, viz, the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government, was carried forward a further stage in 1920 by the Home Parliament, which, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (*see* pp 606 and 609). One section of the India Home Rule for India party, dissatisfied with the Act, threatened non-co-operation with the Government in the future working of the reforms, and with the assistance of some Muhammadans, Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, commenced a movement to carry out the threat, but the support of the "Moderate" wing of the party, including that of Mrs. Besant, was given to the Government A prominent and distinguished Indian, Lord Sinha, was designated as the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced

Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, i.e., an exchange rate of Rs 10 to the £, was adopted. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers.

In January, 1921, the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught

Lord Reading succeeded in April, 1921 The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths Mr Gandhi, the Ali brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the Ali brothers forced Government to order their arrests. The Moplahs (Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar) resisted the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued and forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works. The deficit in the Budget, due mainly to war commitments, compelled Government to impose additional taxation Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England The Jails Committee reported, and Government announced its intention to abolish the Andamans penal settlement

In November the Prince of Wales visited India. In 1922 the Government arrested Mr Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment The Budget showed a deficit necessitating additional taxation. The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press

The Fiscal Commission (appointed in 1921) reported and advised the adoption of a policy of protection.

The Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions, as a representative of the Government of India, to discuss with the leaders of political thought the disabilities of Indians in the self-governing Dominions. There was peace on the tribal frontier except in Waziristan. Some of the Wazir and Mahsud tribal sections entered into satisfactory engagements. Twenty-three Acts and Regulations supplementing the criminal law were repealed. The Assembly agreed to the proposal to devote 150 crores of rupees (£100,000,000) to the rehabilitation of railways during the next five years A Central Advisory Board for Railways was established.

In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province The "Inchcape" Retrenchment Committee, appointed in 1922, reported and recommended a total reduction in the Budget of Rs 19¼ crores (£12,833,000 at 15 rupees to the £) The Government proposed to raise the salt tax Its proposals were defeated in the Assembly, whereupon Lord Reading certified the Bill under the provisions of section 67B of the Government of India Act as essential for the interests of British India. The Government accepted the principle of Protection, but declared that it should be applied with discrimination; hitherto the Indian tariff had been a revenue tariff. A trade Convention was concluded with Afghanistan A Bill was passed providing for the removal of existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians The new frontier policy was further developed by the completion of various roads for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border: Jandola and Razmak were held by regular troops pending the completion of this road programme The question of the status of Indians in Kenya evoked much interest and controversy. The Secretary of State (Viscount Peel), the Maharajah of Alwar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru represented India at the Imperial Conference, at which a Resolution was passed recommending each Dominion of the Empire concerned to set up a Commission to consider, in conjunction with a Commission of equal number from India, how far the principle laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1921 that Indians lawfully resident overseas should not suffer derogation of rights of citizenship, had been given effect to and to what extent it could be further applied. Demands for the expansion of the Indian Constitution were made in the Indian Legislature, but the Secretary of State declined to submit the question to Parliament, on the ground that the experience of the working of the new Constitution had not yet been adequately tested. In 1923-24 the elections for the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils were held. The total electorate was 990,979 for the Legislative Assembly and 5,820,345 for eight Provincial Councils. The Swarajists obtained a majority in the Central Provinces and increased their numbers in nearly all the other Provincial Councils and in the Legislative Assembly. When the new Councils met Government proposals were blocked and the Governor-General was again forced to "certify" the Budget after it had been rejected in the Legislative Assembly. In the Central Provinces and Bengal the Governors were compelled, in consequence of the opposition, to take over all the "transferred" subjects from the Indian Ministers. Conspiracies and methods of violence to further political aims were revived during the year, and the Bengal Government was given special powers to deal with violent crime. The Punjab was greatly disturbed by the Sikh invasion of the Nabha State The Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services, appointed in 1923, reported and recommended financial improvements for the Indian Civil

and other Services Further Indianisation of the Services was recommended, viz, 60 per cent. of Indians in the Indian Civil Service as compared with 39 per cent, in the Police 50 per cent, and in the Forests Services 75 per cent During the year a Legislative Council was set up in Coorg

Early in 1925, the Swarajist leader, Mr. Das, repudiated the policy of violence, but asked in return for the cessation of "repressive" measures A committee was appointed to enquire into the difficulties arising from or inherent in the working of the Constitution, and recommended many alterations, particularly that the control of the Secretary of State should be relaxed in purely Indian matters. The terms of reference did not, however, extend to the larger question of a complete revision of the Constitution, contemplated in Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of 1918 The Viceroy came home to confer with the Home Government, and on his return to India announced the decision that the moment for such an enquiry had not arrived The political situation was somewhat confused by the sudden death of the Swarajist leader, Mr. Das, who was succeeded by Mr. J M. Sen Gupta Das The first railway electrification scheme in India was inaugurated in Bombay, and in Madras the Mettur-Cauvery irrigation project, by which 300,000 acres will be brought under irrigation, was commenced. The Government extended the policy of protection by granting a bounty on steel manufactured in India In Bombay the mill-hands struck against a reduction of wages, and Government was asked by the mill owners to repeal the cotton excise duty. The Khyber Pass Railway, 27 miles in length from Jamrud—some three miles from the entrance of the Pass—to Landi Kotal, on the Afghan border, was opened

In 1926 the Finance Member announced, for the fourth year in succession, a balanced budget, and that, consequently, more expenditure on medical research, education, sanitation, &c, was contemplated. The Cotton Excise duty was abolished.

H.E H. the Nizam of Hyderabad asked for the restoration of the Province of Berar, which had been leased in perpetuity to the British Government in 1902. The Government of India were unable to agree to the grounds on which the claim was based.

It was decided to reconstruct the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force so that India may ultimately undertake her own naval defence.

The Government of India decided to prohibit the export of opium for medical purposes, thus taking the lead in initiating the measures for which the Geneva Protocol provides

Lord Irwin succeeded Lord Reading as Viceroy in April, 1926

In the United Provinces a Bill was passed to improve the lot of tenants in Agra Province by facilitating occupancy tenure and for the prevention of unauthorised imposts by landlords.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance recommended that the gold value of the rupee should be fixed at 1*s.* 6*d.*, that the currency authority should be put under a statutory obligation to buy and sell gold or gold exchange at appropriate prices to maintain the ratio, that a central bank should be created apart from the Imperial Bank and that measures should be taken to establish a gold standard for India Government announced their intention to adopt the ratio of 1*s* 6*d* and to pass the necessary legislation to put the matter on a statutory basis

Following the success of the Government mission for the suppression of slave trading in the Hukawng valley an expedition was sent to the Kachin tribal chiefs in Burma with the object of endeavouring to persuade the chiefs to agree to the abolition of the system of tribal slavery in the area lying between the head waters of the Irrawaddy In Nepal the slave liberation scheme formulated by the Prime Minister of that State was completed at a cost of £275,000

Important changes in the administration of the State of Hyderabad were made by H H. the Nizam following representations by the Supreme Government.

The Secretary of State for India, H.H. the Maharajah of Burdwan and Mr. D T Chadwick represented India at the Imperial Conference.

During the year there was a recrudescence of communal and religious strife between Moslems and Hindus, and serious riots, with great loss of lives, occurred in most parts of India particularly in Kohat, Calcutta and Delhi The Government of Bengal was obliged to proclaim a state of emergency

The elections for the Indian Assembly and Provincial Councils were held towards the close of the year, and were contested on a communal platform.

The Swarajists obtained a majority of seats over any other group in the Legislative Assembly, and in the Legislative Councils of Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces

In 1927 a continuance of the measures for the protection of the Indian Steel Industry, in a modified form, was recommended by the Indian Tariff Board, whose main proposals were accepted by the Government of India. It was also decided to protect the cotton textile industry against competition in cotton yarn produced under conditions which enable such yarn to be produced at a cost below that at which it can be produced in India, by an alteration in the import duty on cotton yarn, and to abolish the duty on imported mill stores, etc. An Act for the registration of trade unions came into force The rupee was stabilised by legislation, at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and a bill for the establishment of an Indian Reserve Bank was introduced.

The Bombay Back Bay Reclamation Committee recommended the carrying on of a certain portion of the work, but that it should in future, as far as possible, be undertaken by contract agency.

A substantial and progressive Indianisation of the Indian Army was recommended by the Sandhurst (Skeen) Committee in order that, by 1952, 50 per cent of the cadre of officers should be Indians

A settlement was reached with the Government of South Africa on the question of the position of Indians in the Union, and Mr. Srinivasa Sastri was appointed the first Agent-General for India in South Africa. A Public Services Commission was formally constituted. The new Council House at New Delhi was opened The Indian Princes met in conference to consider their future status. His Highness, the Maharajah of

Patiala, sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in his State. Slavery was abolished in the State of Kalat (Baluchistan).

In the Home Parliament the Indian Navy Bill and the Indian Church Bill were introduced. The latter provides that the Church in India shall be an autonomous body.

In November the Home Government announced its intention to set up a Statutory Commission, with the Rt Hon Sir John Simon as Chairman to report to what extent it is desirable to establish the principles of responsible government in India or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government

In 1928 the Commission visited India, but was unfavourably received by many who were dissatisfied with the terms of its reference. Boycotts and sympathetic strikes were organised Towards the end of the year the Commission succeeded in securing the offer of the co-operation of most of the political parties and groups previously hostile

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (appointed in 1926) issued its Report and the first step to carry out its recommendations was taken by the opening of a Conference in India to draw up schemes for co-ordinated action

A Committee, with Sir Harcourt Butler, was appointed to consider the relations between the Paramount Power and the Indian States, with special reference to the financial and economic relations between British India and the States. The Indian Princes demanded that their position should be taken into consideration if and when any further step towards self-government is made

The Government of India decided to accept some of the initial recommendations of the Skeen Committee, appointed in 1927 to report as to the desirability of further measures for the Indianization of the Indian Army It was announced that in future, direct vacancies open to Indian candidates at Sandhurst will be doubled, that a certain number of vacancies will be reserved to Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, and that Woolwich and Cranwell will be open to Indian aspirants for King's Commissions.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed, in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act as amended by Acts of 1889, 1907, 1915 and 1919, at least one-half of the members of Council must have served in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less than 8, and is at present 11 Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act, 1919, confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India, it distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature, it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Right Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (*see* page 211).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 9 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 7 members, including the Commander-in-Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (*see* p. 606 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council, of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament.

The seat of the Supreme Government is at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 9 Departments—Finance; Foreign and Political; Home; Legislative, Commerce, Industries and Labour, Education, Health and Lands; Army; and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with external politics, relations with Foreign States, frontier tribes, relations with Indian States and Feudatories within the limits of India, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Indian States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf and Muscat look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the internal politics, civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping, ports, &c. The department of *Industries and Labour* deals with industries, stores, labour, public works, post-office, telegraphs, civil aviation, communications, irrigation, factories, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The *Education, Health and Lands Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, land revenue and surveys, agriculture, famine, meteorology, forests, foodstuffs, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council.

British India is divided into 15 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma, under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government,

he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are 273 Districts in British India

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma, and a Chief Court in Oudh Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council The Central Provinces, Berar, Coorg, Sind, and the North-West Frontier Province have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE

The Council of State (second election of 1925).

President, Sir Henry Monck-ieft Smith, C I.E.

(Rs. 5,000 for 8 months and Rs. 3,000 for 1 month.)

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent.	In Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces and Berar	Burma	Assam	Total.
Non-Muhammadans	4	3	3	3	1	3	...	..	1	18
Muhammadans	1	2	2	2	2	1	...		...	10
European Commerce	.	1	1	...	..	...	...	1	.	3
Sikhs	..	..	...	...	1	...	..	..	...	1
General Population.	..	.	...	...	.	...	2	1	...	2
Total, *elected*	5	6	6	5	4	4	2†	2	1	34
Total, *nominated* *										26
Grand Total										60

* Of whom not more than 20 may be officials
† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar
The total electorate in the 1925 election was 32,126

The Legislative Assembly (election of 1926)

President, Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel.

(Rs. 5,000 for 6 months and Rs. 3,000 for 6 months.)

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	In Madras	Bombay.	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar	Assam.	Burma.	Delhi.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Total.
Non-Muhammadans	10	7	6	8	3	8	4	2	...	...	...	48
Muhammadans	3	4	6	6	6	3	1	1	..	...	...	30
Europeans	1	2	3	1	..	.	...	1	1	..	...	9
Landholders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7
Indian Commerce	1	2	1	.	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	4
Sikhs	...	...	...	..	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
Non-Europeans	..	.	..	..	.	...	..	.	3	...	...	3
General population	..	...	.	..		...	..	...	..	1	1	2
Total, *elected*	16	16	17	16	12	12	6	4	4	1	1	105
Total, *nominated**												40
Grand Total												145

* Of whom 26 are officials
The total electorate in the 1926 election was 1,125,602

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem*.]

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Baron Irwin, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. (assumed charge 4 April. 1926), *per mensem* Rs 20,900

Private Secretary, G. Cunningham C.I.E., O.B.E. ..... Rs 2,750

Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. C. O. Harvey, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C

Comptroller of the Household, Lt.-Col. W.W Muir, C.B.E., M.V.O., 1/15th Sikhs allnce (Rs 500–700) + r pay.

Aides-de-Camp, Major W P. A. Bradshaw, D.S.O., Scots Guards; Capt J H Taylor Probyn's Horse; Capt J B Gordon-Duff, Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), Capt A. G S Alexander, Central India Horse *Indian Aides-de-Camp* Risaldar-Major Jafar Husain; Risaldar-Major Shaikh Faiz-ud-din I.D.S.M

Surgeon, Bt.-Col H H Thorburn, C.I.E. ..... Rs 2,100

Commandant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Major E G Atkinson, 15th Lancers

Adjutant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Capt. H. L. Mostyn-Owen, 19th K.G.O. Lancers.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Members Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief in India (1925)...Rs 8,333
J. Crerar, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Home*); Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., (*Education, Health, and Lands*); Sir George Rainy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (*Railways and Commerce*); Sir George E Schuster, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. (*Finance*); Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (*Industries and Labour*); (Vacant) (*Legislative*) ... . each Rs 6,667

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, H. G. Haig, C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Officer on Special Duty, J. M. Dunnett, C.I.E. Rs.3,000
Joint Secretary, J A. Shillidy. ..... Rs 3,000
Deputy Secretary, J. D. V. Hodge Rs.1,000–2,550
Director, Intelligence Bureau, D. Petrie, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E. Rs.3,000
Director of Public Information, J. Coatman Rs.2,000
Public Services Commission: (*see* p 608).

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Secretary, C. C. Watson, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Foreign Secretary, Sir Denis de S Bray, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Secs., B. J. Glancy, C.I.E. (Rs 2,200); J. C. Acheson Rs.2,100
Under Secretary, Major P. Gaisford .... Rs 1,500
Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, Major-General G. A. H. Beatty, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.

AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Central India, Sir R. I R. Glancy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. *Rajputana*, L. W. Reynolds, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C., *Baluchistan*, see p 615; *North-West Frontier Province*, see p. 614; *States of Western India*, Lt.-Col. H. S Strong (each Rs. 4,000); *Punjab States*, J. A. O Fitzpatrick, C.I.E., C.B.E.; *Madras States*, Lt.-Col. C. G Crosthwaite, C.B.E. ..... each Rs.3,000

RESIDENTS

Hyderabad, Sir W P Batton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; *Mysore*, L M Crump, C.I.E., *Persian Gulf*, Sir F. Johnston K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (each Rs.4 000); *Kashmir*, E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Baroda*, Lt.-Col. R J C Burke, *Waziristan*, Lt.-Col. C F. Bruce, C.I.E., C.B.E., *Gwalior*, Lt.-Col. R J. W. Heale, O.B.E. ..... each Rs.3,000

BRITISH ENVOY TO NEPAL, Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E. Rs.3,000

H.B.M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, KHORASAN, Lt.-Col H V. Biscoe ..... Rs 3,000

H.B.M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL, KASHGAR, Bt.-Major F. Williamson Rs.1,000

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

ORDINARY BRANCH.

Secretary, E. Burdon, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, B Rama Rau Rs.2,100
Currency, Controller of, H. Denning C.I.E. Rs 3,000–3,500
Auditor-General, Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E. Rs.5,000
Revenue, Central Board of Members A. R Loftus Tottenham, C.I.E., A H Lloyd, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000–125-3,500). *Secretary*, V S Sundaram Rs.2,280
Accountant-General, Central Revenues, G Kaula Rs.3,000

MILITARY FINANCE BRANCH.

Financial Adviser, A. Macleod Rs.3,250
Deputy Financial Advisers, C. Rajagopala Aiyar, M.B.E.; A C. Tyndale; Lt.-Col. H. D Watson; Lt.-Col R. Prince, O.B.E., Lt.-Col J. S. Graham; J. C Crawford; H. S. Cumber Rs.1,000–2,250
Military Accountant-General, Col. G W Ross, D.S.O. Rs.2,750

MINTS.

Master Security Printing, Lt.-Col. Sir G. H. Willis C.I.E., M.V.O. Rs.3,675
Mint Masters, Major M Stagg, O.B.E. (Calcutta), Lt.-Col. R. E. Stace (Bombay) (Rs 2,000–200–3,000); Capt. A. J. Ransford (*Deputy, Bombay*) Rs.1,250–1,750
Assay Master, Bombay and Calcutta Mints, Major W. J. Kennedy-Mmards ..... Rs 1,400–1,800

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, G M Young . . Rs 4,000
Deputy Secretary, G. R F Tottenham Rs.2,250

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

Director, Rear-Admiral H T Walwyn, C B., D.S.O .... Rs 2,800
Deputy Director, Capt H Morland . Rs 1 900
Commander, Bombay Dockyard, Commdr R H Garstin, O B E . . . Rs 1,100
Constructor, W. J Kendsett
Engineer Manager, Bombay Dockyard, Eng.-Capt W A Williams . . ..Rs 1,550

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary, Sir G. L. Corbett, K.B.E , C.I E Rs 4,000
Joint Secretary, J. A Woodhead . Rs.3,000
Under Secretary, V K Aravamudha Ayangar, C I E ....
Deputy Secretary, N. J Roughton . . . Rs.2,250
Assistant Secretaries, Rai Bahadur S N. Banerji; Rai Sahib L Sen . . . . Rs 1,000–1,250
Actuary, H. G. W Meikle Rs.2,000
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, D. B. Meek, O.B.E.. .. . . . .Rs.1,300–2,250
Indian Tariff Board: President, Sir Padamji P. Ginwala Rs.4,000
Members, A. E. Mathias, Dr. John Matthai Rs.3,000
Secretary, R. L Walker ....Rs 1,000

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, L. Graham, C.I.E. . ...Rs 4,000
Joint Secretary, W. T. M. Wright, C I E Rs.4,000
Additional Joint Secretary, S. C. Gupta Rs.3,000
Deputy Secretary, G. H Spence . . . Rs 2,000
Solicitor to the Government of India, T. E. T. Upton ... . .Rs 2,000–2,500

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD)

Chief Commissioner, Sir A Hadow, C.V O. Rs 5,000
Members, P. C. Sheridan, C M G , J. M. D Wrench .... each Rs 4,000
Financial Commissioner, A. A. L. Parsons, C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Directors, F. G. Arnould, C I E ; A J. Chase, O.B.E ; J. H. Chase; A M. Hayman, O.B.E. ; P. R. Rau ; J. C. Highet ; A. Lines Rs 2,500–3,000
Secretary, J. Kaul Rs.2,500–2,800
Accountant-General, J. M. Hartley Rs.2,750–3,000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LANDS.

Secretary, G. S. Bajpai, C I E , C.B E Rs.4,000
Joint Secretary, A. B. Reid .. ..Rs 3,000
Deputy Secretary, Ram Chandra, M B.E Rs.2,500
Educational Commissioner, R. Littlehailes, C.I.E. (*offg.*) .... .Rs 2,500–3,000
Inspector-General of Forests, A. Rodger, O.B E Rs.3,250

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Director-General, Major-General T. H. Symons, C S.I., O B.E ....Rs 3,500
Deputy Director-General, Col. J. K. S. Fleming, O.B.E..... . ...Rs.2,250
Public Health Commissioner, Col. J. D. Graham, C.I.E. Rs.2,500–3,000
Assistant Directors-General, Lt.-Col. J. B. Lapsley, M.C. ; Lt -Col. A C Munro .....Rs 1,750
Archæology Director-General, Sir John H. Marshall, C I E .. .. .Rs 1,750–2,250
Surveyor-General of India, Col -Commdt. E A. Tandy, R E . . .. Rs 3,250
Agricultural Adviser and Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Dr. D. Clouston, C.I E . . .. Rs 3,075
Zoological Survey of India Director, Lt -Col. R. B S. Sewell .. .. .Rs 1,750–2,000
Botanical Survey Director, C. C Calder
Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, A. F M Abdul Ali ... .. . Rs 1,300–40—1,500
Librarian, Imperial Library, J A Chapman Rs.1,300–40—1,500

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

Secretary, A. G. Clow, C I.E (*temp*) . .Rs 4,000
Joint Secretary T Ryan, C I E (*temp*) Rs 3,000
Deputy Secretary, Shamaldhary Lall . Rs 1,600
Under Secretary, Tin Tut . .. . Rs 1,050

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

Consulting Engineer, D. G. Harris, C I.E Rs.2,750
Assistant Secretary, W. R. Chambers Rs.1000–50–1,250

CIVIL AVIATION

Director, Lt -Col. F. C Shelmerdine, O B E. Rs.2,500

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (HEADQUARTERS).

Director-General, H. A Sams, C.I.E Rs.3,500–100–4,000
Deputy Directors, P. G. Rogers, C.I.E.; C. J. E. Cleidei, C.I.E., O.B.E. ; J. R T. Booth ; W D MacGregor ; M. L. Pasricha (*offg.*), C. D. Rae, O B.E. (*offg.*)..... (Rs.1,750–2,250 or Time Scale)
Chief Engineers, E L. Bagshawe, C I E., D S O., O.B.E ; F T. de Monte (*offg.*) Rs.2,750–125–3,000
Deputy Chief Engineers, G. A. Hopkins (*offg.*); M. F D. J. Sice (*offg*) Rs.1,750–2,250
Director, Wireless Branch, P. J. Edmunds Rs 1,750–2,150

Printing, Stationery, and Stamps, Controller of, E. E. Coombs, O B.E .... .Rs 1,850—2,250
Stores, Indian Stores Department, Chief Controller of, J. S. Pitkeathly, C.I.E , C.V O , C.B E., D.S.O. .. . .Rs 3,000–100—3,500
Ditto, Directors, Lieut -Col. K. M. Kinkhope, C I.E. (Rs.2,250–100—2,750); Lieut.-Col. H. M. Alexander, D.S O., O.B E. Rs.2,000–2,500
Patents and Designs, Controller of, K. Rama Pai Rs.750–1,200
Metallurgical Inspector, E A. Wraight Rs 2,250–2,750
Observatories, Director-General of, C. W. B Normand Rs.1,750–2,250
Geological Survey, Director of, Sir E H. Pascoe Rs 3,000
Mines, Chief Inspector of, R R. Simpson Rs.2,000–2,500
Explosives, Chief Inspector of, Dr. N. L. Sheldon Rs.1,500–2,000
Simla Circle, Engineer, A. Brebner, C I.E. Rs.2,150

Indian Public Service Commission. Chairman, W R. Barker, C.B ; *Members*, A H. Ley, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. ; Sir Philip Hartog, C.I E ; Saiyid Raza Ali, C.B E. ; *D B* Sir T Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E ; *Secretary*, J. H. Wise

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a large measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as 'Central," such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs, &c. Other administrative heads, classified as "Provincial"—viz, local self-government, public health, education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief, agriculture, excise, administration of justice, &c., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility, subject to certain limitations, within their own areas, for administering them. In the nine major or "Governors'" Provinces—i.e., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and Burma—provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred subjects," the administration of, and responsibility for, which rests with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers are chosen from among the elected members of the Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They are directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the 'transferred' subjects, but can be overruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self-government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance are dealt with, as a rule, by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects rests with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers, subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is required to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it, or of another Province, and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, but in emergencies the Governor-General may assent to them, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The figures are according to the Census of 1921.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent	Legislative Councils of									
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar	Assam.	Burma	Coorg.
Non-Muhammadans ..	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	29	20	.	.
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	4	12	..	
Indian Christians . . .	5	.	..	.	.	.	.	..	...	
Europeans	1	2	5	1	...	1	..	..	1	2
Anglo-Indians	1	...	2	.				.	1	..
Landholders	6	3	5	6	4	5	2			
Universities	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		1	...
Planting Interests	1	...	..	.	.	3		5	...	..
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	3	2		1	1	5	.
Sikhs	.			.	12	.	...	...	...	..
Mining Interests				.			1		..	.
General Urban Population ..	...			.	.	.	.	1	14	...
Indian Urban Population .		.		..	.				8	.
Karen Rural ..	..	.		.		.			5	..
General Rural .. .						.	.		44	..
Jama	.			...	.	...		.	.	9
Non-Jama		.	.	...	...	...	...		.	4
Total *elected*	98	86	114	100	71	76	38	39	79	15
Total *nominated*, including Members of the Executive Councils	34	28	26	23	23	27	35‡	14	24	5
Grand Total	132	114	140	123	94	103	73	53	103	20
[Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers may be officials] ...	19	10	18	10	14	18	8	7	14	4

* 27 seats reserved for Non-Brahmans. † 7 seats reserved for Mahrattas.
‡ Including 17 nominated as the result of elections in Behar.

Governor has powers of assenting to or withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills but must in certain circumstances send them for consideration to the Governor General, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure

Provincial Budgets are voted on by the Legislative Councils, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal of a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure do not require an annual vote: a deadlock is thus avoided in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some represent certain communities and interests Males over 21 (18 in the case of Burma) years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income-tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and gives the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners. The electorate of 1926 comprised over 8,258,000 persons, of which over 346,000 were women in the six provinces where women are enfranchised (excluding Assam where no separate record was kept of male or female voters).

(1) MADRAS (area, 142,260 sq miles; pop 42,318,985) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801 With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c, are cultivated Manganese ore is mined and exported Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 89 per cent of the people are Hindus There are 1,361,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam Madura (138,894) and Trichinopoly (120,422) famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 526,911.

Gov, H.E. the Rt Hon. the Viscount Goschen, G.C.I.E, C.B E. (April, 1924) .....Rs. 10,000
Private Sec, I. Green ..... Rs 1,500
Milit. Sec., Major H. F. C. Hobbs .....Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Lt. M. A Fremantle, Lt. R. J. Longfield; Lt. H. A. Lash; Risaldar-Major Hamir Singh Bahadur, I.D.S.M.
Surgeon, Maj. D P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O B.E., R A M.C. (retd.) ..... Rs 1,700
Commdt, Governor's Bodyguard, Major T. N. Watson, M.V O, M C
Adjt, Gov's Body Guard, Capt. C C. Harris.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir N E. Marjoribanks, K C I E, C S I, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman, Salub Bahadur, T E Moir, C S I, C I E., Dewan Bahadur M Krishnan Nair Avargal each Rs 5,333

MINISTERS.

Dr. P Subbarayan, S. Mutiah Mudaliyar, M R Seturatnam Ayyar ..... each Rs 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Presdt, *R B* C V S Narasimha Raju Rs 2,000
Dep Presdt, Mrs Muttulakshmi Reddi (per annum) Rs 5,000
Sec., Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal ..... Rs 1,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec, H. G. Stokes, C.S I, C I E ..Rs. 3,750
Revenue Sec, D N Strathie ..... Rs. 2,050
Local Self-Govt, &c., Sec., C W. E Cotton, C I E Rs 3,000
Law Sec., G S. Bozman ..... Rs 2,400
Finance Sec., H. A. Watson ..... Rs 2,400
Development Sec, A Mc G C Tampoe Rs 2,650
Public Works Sec, C A Souter ... Rs 2,550
Board of Revenue, H A B. Vernon (Rs 3,750), P L. Moore, C.I E (Rs. 3,500); H. L. Blandwood (Rs 3,500)

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Victor M. C. Trotter .Rs 5,000
Judges, Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriyar, V. Ramesan; C. E Odgers; M D. Devadoss; M. Venkatasubba Rao, E H. Wallace; H O. C Beasley; C Madhavan Nayar, H O C. Reilly, *D. B.* C. R Tiruvenkata Acharyar (*temp addtl*), A. J Curgenven (*actg*), E. Pakenham Walsh (*actg*); G G Mackay (*actg*) Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including *Sind*, but not *Aden* and *Perim*, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 19,291,719. Eastern Sind is desert The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent Muhammadans. The Parsis (83,000), who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kanarese and Western Hindi, are the principal languages Millet and other food-grains and oil seeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards, south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (274,007), Poona (214,796), Sholapur (119,582),

Surat (127,434), and Karachi (216,883), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities For Aden and Perim, *see* p 615.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 1,175,914.

Governor, H.E. Major-General Sir Frederick H Sykes G B E , K C B , C M G . . Rs 10,000
Private Sec , J. C. Kerr, C.S I., C I E . Rs 2,375
Military Sec , Major H G. Vaux C.S I., C I E , M.V.O
Aides-de-Camp, Lt C A. J. Nicholson Lt J H Cawley-Way R M
Surgeon, Lt -Col A G Tresidder, C I E. Rs 1,700
Commdt. H E's Body Guard, Major H de N Lucas
Adj. ditto, Capt E D. Holder

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. L Rieu, C S I., J. E. B Hotson, C S I , O B E , Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah; Govind Balvant Pradhan . . each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS

D.B. Harilal Desaibhai Desai, Rafiuddin Ahmad each Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi Rs. 3,000
Dep. President, R B Siddappa Totappa Kambli Rs. 500
Sec., Naoroji Jahangir Wadia

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Pol Dept. J. R Marjin, C.I E Rs 3,750
Sec., Rev Dept, J W Smyth . Rs. 3,000
Finance Sec , G. Wiles, C I E . . .Rs 3,000
Gen., Educl Sec , C. W. A Turner, C I E Rs 3,000
Home and Educl Sec , J. Monteath .....Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., R T. Harrison, Rs 3,250 , D. R H Browne, O B E . . . . .Rs 3,125
Legal Sec., Balak Ram ... .Rs. 3,000
Development Sec , R D Bell, C I E. ....Rs. 3,150
Commr in Sind, W. F. Hudson, C I E Rs 4,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, Sir A. B Marten . .... Rs 5,000
Judges, Sir C. G H Fawcett, N W Kemp, G. D. Madgaonkar; Mirza Ali Akbar Khan; C. P. Blackwell, M B E , Sitaram Sunderrao Patkar; W. T. W. Baker , J D Davar (*addtl*) each Rs. 4,000

SIND.

Judicial Commr Court Stnd, Judl Cmmr P E Percival, C I E. . . . . Rs 3,500
Addl Judl Commrs, Di. F. X. DeSouza, A. H S Aston; Rupchand Bilaram...Rs. 3,000

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 76,843 sq miles, with population of 46,695,536) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 54 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 43 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Western Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta are also important. Important cities are Dacca (129,450), now the second capital, and Howrah (195,301), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,327,547

Governor, H E Col the Rt Hon. Sir Francis S Jackson, P C., G C I E (May, 1927) Rs. 10,000
Private Secy., H Graham . Rs. 1,700
Military Sec., Lt-Col R. B B tler, O B E., M.C . . . . . Rs 1 530
Aides-de-Camp, Lt J C A Battye, Lt J. O Horne; Lt. A. D. Crabbe.
Indian A.D C, Risaldar Major Mal Singh
Commdt. Governor's Bodyguard, Capt H. D Tucker (*offg*)
Adjut. Governor's Bodyguard, Capt. J. H Wilkinson
Surg. to the Gov Major H Hingston.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Nawab Bahadur Sayid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C I E ; A N Moberley, C I E.; A. Marr, C I E , Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, C I E. . . . . each Rs 5,333

MINISTER.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Mushariruf Hossain Rs 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President, Raja Manmatha Nath Roy Chaudhuri Rs 3,000
Dep. President, K.B Maulvi Emaduddin Ahmed Rs 4x6
Sec , J. Bartley

SECRETARIAT

Chief Sec , Political and Appts., W. D R. Prentice, C I E. . . . . Rs 3,750
Judl Sec Mahim Chandra Ghosh . . Rs. 2,750
Rev and Irrigr. Sec , F A Sachse . Rs 3,250
Local Self-Govt Sec , J. G. Drummond Rs 2,750
Fin and Commerce Sec , A Cassells O B E. Rs 2 750
Legislative Sec , J Bartley . Rs. 2,350
Agric. and Industries Sec., R. N. Reid Rs. 2 750
Educ Sec , J H. Lindsay . . . . Rs 2,750
Pub. Wks. Sec (Roads and Bldgs) G. G. Dey, C I E. Rs. 3,250
Board of Revenue, Member, Kiran Chandra De, C I E.... .. ..Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir George C. Rankin . .Rs. 6.000
Judges, Sir C C Ghose , Sir P L Buckland; Sir Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy , Sir A H Cumming; H G Pearson, B B Ghosh, L. B H. Panton; A Page, K C., Manmatha Nath Mukharji; L. W. J. Costello; J. F. Graham; J. L. Williams, K C R E Jack; Dwarka Nath Mitter (*addtl.*); Satyendra Chandra Mallik each Rs. 4,000

(4) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 106,295 sq. miles; pop. 45,375,787), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the

central plateau Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent Muhammadans. Western Hindi is the chief language The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185,532), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (198,447), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (216,436), Lucknow (240,566), Bareilly (129,459), and Allahabad (157,220)

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop 157,220.
„ (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop 240,566.

Governor, H. E Sir Malcolm Hailey, G C I.E., K.C S I. ... ...Rs. 10,000

Priv. Sec., Major T. S Paterson, M.C Rs.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. E. C. Pepper; Capt. D. W. Neilson.

Hon. Indian Aide-de-Camp, Hon. Capt Risaldar-Major Mohi-ud-din Khan, C.I E

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, K.C I.E., M.B.E.; G. B. Lambert, C S.I. Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Nawab Muhammad Yusuf (*Local Self-Govt.*), Rajah Kushapal Singh; Maharaj Kumar Major Mahijit Singh (*Agricul.*) each Rs 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Rai Bahadur Lala Sita Ram ...Rs 2,000

Dep Presdt., Mukandi Lal . .. .Rs. 416

Sec, W. K. Porter .... Rs. 800-50-1000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt. Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.I.E., O.B E. ....Rs 3,750

Financial Sec, E. A H Blunt, C.I E, O.B.E. Rs. 2,750

Industries and Educ. Sec., Panna Lal .Rs. 2,400

Local Self-Govt. and Public Health Sec., Sir Ivo Elliott, Bart. . ....., ...Rs. 2,450

Judicial Sec, R. L. Yorke .... Rs. 2,150

Revenue and P. W. D. Sec., H. A. Lane, C.I.E. Rs. 2,350

Public Works Secs (Irrign.), B. D'O Darley, C.I.E.; Jwala Prasad .... .Rs. 3,250

Board of Revenue, A. W Pim, C S.I., C.I E, A. W. McNair, C S.I, O.B.E. . .. .each Rs 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, Sir Edward Grimwood Mears Rs. 5,000

Judges, Sir Cecil Walsh, K.C.; Dr. Shah Muhammad Sulaiman; Barjor Jamshedji Dalal; Rai Bahadur Lal Gopal Mukharji; G P Boys, Rai Bahadur Lalit Mohan Banarji; E. H. Ashworth; C H. B. Kendall, Surendra Nath Sen (*addtl.*) ....., ...each Rs. 4,000

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW.

Chief Judge, Sir Louis Stuart C I.E..... Rs. 4,000

Judges, Saiyid Wazir Hasan; Pandit Gokoran Nath Misra; Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Raza; E. M. Nanavati (*actg.*); Bisheshar Nath Srivastava (*actg.*) .....Rs. 3,500

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 99,846 sq. miles; pop. 20,685,024) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849 Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. 55% of the population are Muhammadans, and 32% are Hindus The Sikhs number about 3,107,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Panjabi, Western Punjabi and Western Hindi are the chief languages The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 160,218 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore Population, 281,781

Governor, H. E Sir Geoffrey F de Montmorency, K.C.S.I., K.C I E, K C V O., C.B.E. (Oct. 1928) Rs. 8,333

Private Sec, Major D Pott, D.S.O., M C Rs 1,490

Aides-de-Camp, Lt A. C Maynard; Capt A M. Walker.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain; A. M. Stow, O B E .... .Rs 5,000

MINISTERS.

Sardar Jogendra Singh; Manohar Lal; Malik Firoz Khan, Noon ....Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Shabab-ud-din Rs 3,000

Dep Presdt., Sardar Habibullah.

Sec., Sardar Abnashna Singh.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., H. W. Emerson, C.I.E., C B E Rs. 3,000

Financial Sec, J. D. Penny. . . .. .Rs 2,200

Transferred Depts Sec., J. G. Beazley, C.I E. Rs. 2,350

Joint Sec Transferred Depts., J G Beazley, C.I.E. ... . Rs. 2,350

Home Sec, H M Cowan .... .Rs 2,250

Legislative Sec, M M. L. Currie ... . .Rs. 2,500

Rev. Sec., W. R. Wilson ... .Rs. 2,400

Police Dept, Insp.-General, C. Stead, C B E, M.V O. ....Rs. 2,500

Reforms Dept. Sec., M Irving, C.I.E., O B.E Rs 3,750

Edn. Dept, Director of Public Instruction, Sir G. Anderson, C.I.E. .. ..Rs 2,750

Public Works Dept. Secs., A. R. Astbury (*Bldgs. and Roads*) (Rs. 3,250); J B G. Smith, C.I E (*Northern Canals*) (Rs. 3,250); N. White (*Southern Canals*) (Rs. 3,125); E. P. Hadow, C.I.E. (*Construction*) .. . .Rs. 3,250

Financial Adviser P.W.D. & Joint Sec. Finance Dept., B. M Staig .. .. Rs. 2,000

Financial Commrs., C. A. H. Townsend, C.I.E.; F. W. Kennaway (*offg*); H. D Craik, C S I. Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI

Chief Judge, Hon. Sir R. B Shadi Lal ...Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir A. B. Broadway; M. H. Harrison; C Fioorde, K C; *K.B.* Zafar Ali, J Addison, Bakhshi Tek Chand, J. Coldstream, Jai Lal (*addtl*) K. Dalip Singh (*addtl*); Syed Agha Haider (*addtl.*) . ..... each Rs 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west It is the largest province, having a total area of 233,707 sq miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 13,212,192. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885 The Shan States form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma though under the same Executive Government and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Burma Legislature. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased 9 per cent in 10 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Shangale are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China The Burma Railways have reached Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon. Pop 341,962.
„ „ UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 148,917.
Governor, Sir Charles A Innes, K.C.S I, C I E. (Dec. 1927) . . .. Rs. 8,333
Private Sec, Capt. T W Rees, D S O. Rs 1,100
Aides-de-Camp, Capt R Ashley; Naib-Commdt. Sardar Bahadur Sarian Singh

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Joseph A. Maung Gyi; S. A. Smyth, C S I. Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

U Ba Yin; Lee Ah Yain.....Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, O. de Glanville, C.I.E., O B.E.
Deputy President, U Paw Tun.
Sec., U Ba Dun.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec, J. Clague .... Rs 3,000
Finance Sec., A. E Gilliat, C I.E. ... ...
Educn. Sec, W H. Payton..... . . . . .
Revenue Sec., C R P. Cooper .. ..
Forest Sec, F H Steavenson .. . ..
Judl Sec., H L Nichols . . ..
Local Govt. Sec, U. Maung Gale . . .
Financial Commrs, C. F Grant; C. W Dunn, C I.E. ... . Rs. 4,000
Chief Engrs, L G. Nunes, H. L Holman-Hunt, C I.E. . . . . Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, RANGOON

Chief Justice, Sir John G Rutledge, K C Rs 5,000
Judges, Hons. H. S. Pratt; Sir B H. Heald, W Carr, J. R E Cunliffe; Parungavur Narasimha Chari; Jyotis Ranjan Das R E Otter, M C; Maung Ba, Mya Bu; H A Brown each Rs 4,000

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq miles, with pop. of 34,002,189). This province, which came into existence on April 1, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures The population is exceedingly dense Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar and tobacco are cultivated 82% of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Western Hindi and Oriya being the chief The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 119,976.
Governor, H E. Sir Hugh L. Stephenson, K.C.S I., K C.I.E. (Apr. 1927) .... Rs 8,333
Priv Sec, Capt. H. T. Lawden, M.C. ..Rs. 1,500
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. I. F. Hossack; Lieut. A. M Hicks, Lt.-Col. C. G. Lees (*Hon*); Lieut. Muhammad Raza Khan (*Hon.*).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Maharaja Bahadur Keshav Prasad Singh, C.B.E.; J D. Sifton, C.I.E.. .... each Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din (*Educn.*); Sir Ganesh Datta Singh (*Local Self Govt.*) each Rs 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur .. .. Rs 2,000
Dep. Pres, Lakshmidar Mahanti . . .Rs 250
Sec., J. A. Samuel ... ... Rs 2,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., H. K. Briscoe, C I.E. .. ..Rs. 3,000
Fin. Sec., P. C Tallents . ...Rs. 2,250
Revenue Sec, R. E. Russell (*offg.*) ....Rs. 1,950
Judl. Sec., A. E Scroope .....Rs. 2,500
Educ. Sec, E. C. Ansorge.....Rs. 2,150
Public Works Secs, (*Irrign.*) E. L. Glass (*offg.*) (Rs. 3,000); (*Rds. and Bldgs*) H. A. Gubbay Rs. 3,250
Local Self-govt Sec., G. E Owen (*offg.*) Rs. 1,950
Member, Bd. of Rev., B. Foley, C.S I. . Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, C. Terrell . . . . Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir Jwala Prashad; Pratulla Ranjan Das; L. C. Adami, R. L. Ross, A. W. E. Wort, Kulwant Sahay, T. S. Macpherson, C.I.E., H. L. L. Allanson, C.S.I. (*acty.*), Saiyid Fazl Ali (*acty.*) . . . . each Rs. 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,109 sq. miles, pop. 10,837,444). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Western Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,767 sq. miles, pop. 3,075,316), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 145,193.

Governor, Sir Montagu S. D. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E. (Jan. 1925) . . . . Rs. 6,000
Priv. Sec., Capt. B. Y. Hayes-Newington.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. P. W. R. Kaye.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Shripad Balwant Tambe, A. E. Nelson, C.I.E., O.B.E. . . . . each Rs. 4,000

MINISTERS.

E. Raghavendra Rao, Tek Aram Kedar Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Shankerrao Madhaorao Chitnavis, I.S.O. . . . . Rs. 2,000
Sec., D. G. Mitchell.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., H. C. Gowan, C.I.E. . . . . Rs. 3,000
Settlement and Land Records, C. F. Waterfall . . . . . Rs. 2,150
Finl. Sec., N. J. Roughton (*offg.*) . . . . Rs. 2,300
Rev. Sec., R. M. Crofton (*offg.*) . . . . Rs. 1,750
Legal Sec., F. L. Grille . . . . Rs. 1,950
Educ. Sec., E. A. Macnee (*offg.*) . . . . Rs. 2,000
On Special Duty, H. C. Greenfield . . Rs. 2,250
Public Works Secs. (*Bldgs. & Roads*) J. A. Baker, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,250); and (*Irrign.*), Lt.-Col. H. de Pollard-Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs. 3,250

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS.

C. S. Findlay (Rs. 3,500); (*addtl.*) H. F. Rallifax; F. W. A. Prideaux, O.B.E.; Madhao Rao Kinkhede . . . . each Rs. 3,000

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq. miles; pop. 7,606,230) was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong.

Governor, H.E. Sir Egbert L. L. Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E. . . . . Rs. 5,500
Priv. Sec., Lieut. J. W. M. Martin . . Rs. 705
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. d'A. P. P. Thompson . Rs. 705

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-din Ahmad; A. W. Botham, C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . . Rs. 3,500

MINISTERS.

Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla, Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy . . . . . Rs. 3,500

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Maulavi Abdul Hamid . . . . Rs. 1,000
Dep. Presdt., Gopendralal Das Chaudhuri . . . . Re. 1 a year.
Sec., B. N. Rau

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, G. E. Soames, C.I.E. . . Rs. 2,650
Transfd. Dept., Sec., R. Friel. . . . . Rs. 2,300
Fin. and Rev. Secs., H. M. Prichard . Rs. 2,050
Legis. Sec., B. N. Rau . . . . . Rs. 2,150
Public Works Sec., O. H. Deseine. . . . . Rs. 3,250

(10) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,419 sq. miles; pop. 2,251,340, partly estimated). Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Pashto and Western Punjabi. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 104,452.

Chief Commr., Sir Horatio N. Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (July, 1923) . . . . . Rs. 5,500
Secretary to Chief Commr., C. H. Gidney Rs. 1,900
Judicial Commr., J. H. R. Fraser, C.I.E., O.B.E. (*offg.*) . . . . . Rs. 3,000
Rev. Sec., Lt.-Col. R. Garrett (*offg.*) . . . . Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., Col. C. H. Haswell (*Rds. & Bldgs.*), (Mil. Pay), S. Walker (*Irrign.*) Rs. 2,750

(11) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 495,271), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority. 73 % of the people are Hindus. Rajasthani and Western Hindi are the chief languages.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 113,512

Chief Commissioner, L. W Reynolds, C S I, C I E., M.C .... Rs 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq miles · pop 163,838) annexed in 1834 The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority

Chief Com., L M Crump, C.I.E. .. .. .. Rs 4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq miles, pop 420,648) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans, and Pashto is the chief language. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896–7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *viâ* Quetta and is continued to Nushki. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Lt.-Col H B St John, C I E, C B E ... ... Rs 4,000

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Major C T C Plowden ... . Rs 2,250

Rev. and Judl. Commr., Lt.-Col E H. S James, C I E, C.B E ....Rs 3,000

(14) DELHI.—This province (area, 593 sq miles; pop 488,188) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.

Chief Commissioner, Sir John Thompson, K C I E., C S I. .... Rs 3,000

(15) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq miles, pop 27,086) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col M. L Ferrar, C.S.I., C I E, C B E. ....Rs. 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included (Pop. 10,600 in 1911.)

Aden and Perim.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East has been an important trade centre Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance It was occupied by the British in 1839 It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling-station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 56,500 Aden is a free port The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total seaborne trade in 1926–27 was £11,397,000 In 1926–27, 1,496 vessels called at Aden, and 532 at Perim The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair

Aden Political Resident, Lt.-Col. Sir G. Stewart Symes, K.B E, C.M.G, D.S.O.

per mensem Rs. 3,500

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Oman, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE highest civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England and India 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London July–August Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. 1. Examination fee, £8 Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two years, and receive an allowance of £300 if of European domicile, or £350 if of Indian domicile, if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. A first-class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates In case of failure to pass the final examination, or to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 7,200 a year. The Regulations for competitive examinations to be held in India can be obtained from the India Office, London.

The Indian Army.—Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 18 and 19 years of age (in

the case of Indian candidates the age limits are 18 and 20 years) Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India, the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination A few direct appointments to the Unattached List for the Indian Army are made by the War Office from candidates nominated by the principal Universities in the United Kingdom A few direct appointments are also offered to officers of the Territorial Army and Supernumerary Reserve between the ages of 21 and 25 who undertake the final examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, under arrangements made by the War Office. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's initial pay is at the present moment Rs. 480 (£36) per month. Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W C

Indian Police Force (Higher Grade)—A competitive examination is usually held in London and other centres in June of each year in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. A fee of £4 is required from candidates examined in London, and a fee of £5 from those examined in other centres. Save as provided in the regulations a candidate must be a European British subject. Indian and Burmese candidates are eligible if they have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years. Candidates must be above 19 and under 21 years of age on Aug. 1, must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India must forfeit their appointments Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London. Successful candidates are required to undergo a strict medical examination; are examined as to their ability to ride Free passage to India is granted to probationers. The initial pay is Rs 350 per month, plus an overseas allowance of Rs 100 per month, rising to Rs. 450 in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by increments to Rs. 700, and thence to Rs. 1,350 per month, subject to efficiency bars, with prospects of promotion to higher posts.

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is small. Appointments of *Chaplains* of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age On appointment chaplains receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,500 per month.

Indian Railway Service of Engineers.—The Secretary of State in Council from time to time makes a number of appointments of Asst Executive Engineers on Indian State Railways. In making these appointments he acts with the advice of a Selection Committee Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Services and General Dept, India Office, Whitehall, London. Every candidate must have attained the age of 21, and not attained the age of 25 Candidates must produce evidence that they have obtained one of the University degrees or passed one of the examinations specified in the Regulations, and must have had at least one full year's practical experience of civil engineering under a qualified civil engineer. Those whose qualifying diploma has been obtained without a college course must have had a full three years of such practical experience Every European candidate must be a British subject of non-Asiatic domicile. All selected candidates are on probation in the first instance on an initial pay (including overseas pay) of Rs. 525 a month and are required to execute agreements for three years, at the end of which period, if they have given satisfaction, their services are retained The pay rises by increments to Rs. 1,025 in the 9th year and to Rs. 1,675 in the 24th year of service, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts. From time to time a number of appointments of Asst. Executive Engineers in the Public Works Dept in India are made under regulations, which are generally the same as for the Indian State Railways.

Indian Forest Service.—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council acts with the advice of a Selection Committee. Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. The normal age limits are over 21 and under 24 on the 1st January of the year of candidature. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State that he is a British subject. Selected candidates must be prepared to give an undertaking that they will not marry before reaching India Any breach of this undertaking will entail forfeiture of appointment. Every candidate must be of good physique and good character. Candidates must have obtained a degree or diploma in Forestry at a University of Great Britain or Ireland, and must possess such practical knowledge of Forestry as will enable them to take up duty as an Assistant Conservator of Forests without undergoing further training in Europe Candidates are required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French. Preference is given to candidates who possess an Honours degree in Natural Science in addition to the above-mentioned qualifications Applications are accepted from candidates who, on the 1st July of the year of candidature, have already sat at an examination for a degree or diploma in Forestry, but who have not learned the result of the examination subject to the condition that their applications will not be proceeded with if they are found to have failed at the examination when the result is announced On appointment to the Indian Forest Service the salary commences at Rs 475 and rises by increments to Rs. 1,800, with prospects of promotion.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments can be obtained on application, from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, which can be consulted at the India Office

THE FINANCES OF INDIA (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1927.

(In lakhs of rupees.)*

Separation of Central and Provincial Finances.

The Government of India Act, 1919, was designed *inter alia* to secure a greater measure of independence for Provincial Governments, and to this end provision was made, in the Act and in Rules subsequently published under authority of the Act, for the delimitation of the functions of Government as between the Government of India and the chief Provincial Governments, and for the definite assignments to each of these Provincial Governments of specific revenues of their own. Effect has been given to these measures of devolution in the nine "Governor's Provinces," viz.: Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma and in the Province of Coorg. As regards these provinces the functions of Government have been classified as either "central subjects" or "provincial subjects" A general authority to control all matters coming under the latter head, subject to certain expressed provisos, is devolved upon the Local Governments concerned.

The sources of revenue available to Local Governments for the purpose of defraying their administrative charges consist, in the main, of the receipts from those provincial subjects which are revenue-producing, the principal heads being Land Revenue Irrigation, Stamp Duties and Excise. In addition, a local Government is given a small share in any expansion of Income Tax (otherwise a 'central" source of revenue) that may be due to an increase of the total assessed incomes within the Province over that of 1920-21.

When the division of the sources of revenue was made between the Central and Provincial Governments, it was realized that the Central Government would be left insufficiently provided. It was therefore arranged that an annual contribution should be made by eight of the local Governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregated 983 lakhs of rupees. They were not, except in case of emergency and with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to be subject to increase, and should reduction of the aggregate be found possible, reductions were to be made in fixed proportions from the quotas of the several Provinces. The general policy pursued has involved a progressive reduction of the provincial contributions with a view to their ultimate cessation. The Budget for 1928-29 provided for the remission of those portions of the contributions which had not been permanently remitted at the close of the previous year.

The revised financial arrangements outlined above came into force from April 1, 1921, as from that date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceased to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government. In the case of Coorg the separation was made on April 1, 1924.

* A lakh = Rs. 100,000. (*See* p. 624 for the Indian system of notation.)

Gross Revenue and Receipts

	Central Govt	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Principal Heads of Revenue.			
Customs	4738 1	...	4738 1
Taxes on Income	1565 0	33 3	1598 3
Salt	669 8	...	669 8
Opium	433 1	..	433 1
Land Revenue	41 0	3447 3	3488 3
Excise	41 1	1941 6	1982 7
Stamps	26 7	1292 9	1319 6
Forest	23 6	595 3	618 9
Registration	1 6	144 1	145 7
Scheduled Taxes	.	36 5	36 5
Tributes from Native States	83 5	.	83 5
Total	7623 5	7491 0	15114 5
Railways (net receipts) †	3407 1	2 2	3409 3
Irrigation (net receipts)†	10 3	669 8	680 1
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts)†	70 6	.	70 6
Interest Receipts	408 6	235 6	644 2
Civil Administration.			
Justice	3 6	95 5	99 1
Jails and Police	2 6	90 8	93 4
Ports and Pilotage	25 7	1 8	27 5
Education	1 7	72 6	74 3
Medical and Public Health	5 8	46 0	51 8
Agriculture	18 1	28 9	47 0
Misc Departments	28 5	30 1	58 6
Total	86 0	365 7	451 7
Currency and Mint	415 5	...	415 5
Civil Works	15 8	69 2	85 0
Miscellaneous			
Superannuation	22 1	57 1	79 2
Stationery and Printing	19 7	16 8	36 5
Miscellaneous	18 2	117 5	135 7
Total	60 0	191 4	251 4
Receipts by Military Depts.	494 7	...	494 7
Extraordinary Receipts	60 1	131 5	191 6
Grand Total	12652 2	9156 4	
Contributions, &c., from Provincial Govts and Miscellaneous adjustments	513 2	−513 2	...
Total Revenue	13165 4	8643 2	21808 6
Equals (at Rs. 13⅓ to £1) (000 omitted)	£98,741	£64,823	£163,564

Expenditure charged against Revenue.

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts	Total
Direct Demands on the Revenue			
Customs	81 3	..	81 3
Taxes on Income	61 8	..	61 8
Salt	120 0	..	120 0
Opium	00 4	..	100 4
Land Revenue	12 5	410 0	422 5
Excise and Stamps	11 4	260 9	272 3
Forest	32 3	315 5	347 8
Registration	0 3	68 0	68 3
Scheduled Taxes	...	0 3	0 3
Total	420 0	1054 7	1474 7
Salt and other capital outlay charged to Revenue	7 2	30 0	37 2

† Gross receipts less working expenses.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—*continued.* (In lakhs of rupees)

	Central Govt	Provincial Govts	Total
Railways:			
Interest, Annuities, &c	2429 8	8	2430 6
Interest on capital contributed by Companies	156 9	.	156 9
Other expenditure	219 3	−5 0	214 3
Total	2806 0	−4 2	2801 8
Irrigation:			
Interest on debt	12 0	365 0	377 0
Other expenditure	3 5	318 5	322 0
Total	15 5	683 5	699 0
Posts & Telegraphs			
Interest on debt	57 3	...	57 3
Other expenditure	18 5	.	18 5
Total	75 8	..	75 8
Interest:			
On Ordinary Debt (excluding Railways, Irrigation, Posts and Telegraphs, &c.	687 3	236 4	923 7
On other obligations	987 2	58 3	1045 5
Total	1674 5	294 7	1969 2
Civil Administration			
General Administration	165 0	1112 0	1278 0
Audit	84 6	...	84 6
Justice	14 6	559 9	574 5
Jails and Police	129 6	1366 4	1496 0
Ports and Pilotage	34 6	16 2	50 8
Ecclesiastical	32 5	.	32 5
Political and Scientific	417 0	7 7	424 7
Education	37 9	1172 5	1210 4
Medical & Public Health	47 6	550 2	597 8
Agriculture	26 6	214 9	241 5
Miscellaneous Depts	122 4	99 1	221 5
Total	1113 4	5098 9	6212 3
Currency	76 4	...	76 4
Civil Works	189 7	1077 0	1266 7
Miscellaneous:			
Famine Relief	1 0	107 5	108 5
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	30 6	...	30 6
Superannuation	261 7	392 5	654 2
Stationery and Printing	31 6	112 7	144 3
Miscellaneous	71 3	118 2	189 5
Total	396 2	730 9	1127 1
Mil. & Marine Services	6091 6	.	6091 6
Extraordinary Items	3 6	31 7	35 3
Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund	295 6	20 0	315 6
Total expend charged to Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	13265 5	9017 2	22282 7
Equals (at Rs 13⅓ to £1) (000 omitted)	£98,741	£67,629	£166,370
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) (000 omitted)	...	−£3805	−£3806

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1926-27. (In lakhs of rupees)

	Revenue	Expenditure °	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)
Madras	1683 7	1582 2	+101 5
Bombay	1482 1	1647 7	−165 6
Bengal	1050 4	1070 9	−20 5
U Provinces	1289 7	1284 8	+4 9
Punjab	1171 5	1232 5	−61 0
Burma and Shan States	1104 4	1239 8	−135 4
Bihar and Orissa	573 6	604 6	−31 0
Central Provinces & Berar	529 4	596 8	−67 4
Assam	258 4	258 1	+0 3
Coorg	13 2	13 0	+0 2
Total	9156 4	9530 4	
less—Contributions, &c, to Central Government	512 2	512 2	
	8643 2	9017 2	
Net (as shown in table *above*)	8642 3	9017 2	−374 0
Equals (at Rs 13⅓ to £1) (000 omitted)	£64,823	£67,629	£−2,806

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1927-28

The revised estimates for 1927-28 show a surplus in the following cases (in lakhs of rupees). Madras, 118; United Provinces, 112, Punjab, 35; Assam, 10 8; Central Provinces, 7·6 There are deficits in the case of: Burma, 16r; Bihar and Orissa, 28·9; Bengal, 25·7; Bombay, 10·8; and Coorg, 0·4

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1928-29. (In lakhs of rupees)

	Revenue	Expenditure °	*Surplus*	*Deficit*
Madras	1697	1706	...	9
Bombay	1574	1613	..	39
Bengal	1094	1120	.	26
United Provinces	1247	1214	33	..
Punjab	1273	1277	...	4
Bihar and Orissa	574	588	...	14
Burma	1122	1235	...	113
Central Provinces and Berar	554	582	...	28
Assam	278	289	...	11
Coorg	13	14	...	1
Total	9426	9638	33	245
less Contributions to Central Government	..	.	...	.
Total	9426	96 8	33	245
Central Government ordinary revenue	12965	12960	5	
Contributions from Provincial Governments	.	..		
Total	22391	22598	38	207
Equals (at 13⅓ Rs. to £1) (000 omitted)	£167,930	£169,490	Deficit (approx.)	£1560

° Including Contributions to the Central Government

Net Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government.

The figures of Gross Revenue given above include the net receipts of railways and other commercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments: while the figures of Gross Expenditure include the interest charges of commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for 1926-27 is therefore given in the table below, which shows the *net* revenue derived from commercial undertakings after deducting all expenditure including interest charges, similar adjustments being made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium from sale receipts, and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue, but as a separate head of expenditure.

Net Revenue (in lakhs of rupees)*

	1926-27.
Principal Heads of Revenue:	
Customs	4738 1
Taxes on Income	1565 0
Salt	669 8
Opium	332·7
Other Heads	217 5
	7523 1
Commercial Undertakings:	
Railways	601 1
Irrigation	−5 2
Posts and Telegraphs	−5 2
	590·7
Currency and Mint:	
Currency	346 2
Mint	−7·1
	339 1
Provincial Contributions and Adjustments	513 2
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	18·1
Extraordinary Items	−439 1
Total Net Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	8745·1
Equals (at Rs. 13¾ to £1) (000 omitted)	£65,588

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees. (See p. 624 for Indian system of notation.)

Net Expenditure.

	1926-27.
Debt Services	1265·9
Military Services:	
Army	5217·3
Marine	49·5
Military Engineer Services	330·1
	5596·9
Collection of Revenue	319·5
Civil Administration	1027·4
Miscel. Civil Charges	354·2
Civil Works	174·0
Salt and other capital outlay charged to revenue	7·2
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue (lakhs of Rs.)	8745 1
Equals (at Rs 13⅜ to £1)	£65,588
Surplus (+) or *Deficit* (−) (000 omitted) — Surplus	—

Capital Expenditure.—The following statement shows capital outlay not charged to Revenue:

Central Government.

	Accounts, 1926-27.	Revised Estimate, 1927-28.	Budget Estimate, 1928-29.
	(In lakhs of rupees.)		
State Railways	2722 8	3000·0	2400·0
Posts & Telegraphs	32 6	57 6	68 0
Irrigation Works	7	16 9	1·7
New Capital at Delhi	62 6	54 0	78 7
Other Capital Outlay	349 6	169 1	592 3
Total	3165 9	3297 6	3440 7
Equals (at Rs 13·3/16 to £1) (000 omitted)	£23,744	£24,732	£25,805

Provincial Governments.

	1926-7	1927-8	1928-9
Madras	99 3	150 9	169·4
Bombay	310 7	320 1	171 6
Bengal	22 9	3·5	42·6
United Provinces	168 8	194 5	195·9
Punjab	76 1	79 9	46·5
Burma & Shan States	—	—	39·3
Bihar and Orissa	2 5	−1	−1
Central Provs & Berar	38 0	36 0	31·4
Assam	1·9	2 8	3·5
Coorg	2	—	—
Total	740·4	787 6	700·1
Equals (at Rs 13·3/16 to £1) (000 omitted)	£5,553	£5,907	£5,251

Burden of Taxation.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States, the burden in 1926-27 was estimated at Rs 4·1 per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, Rs. 5·5 per head.

Debt and Assets.—On March 31, 1928, the public debt of the Central and Provincial Governments amounted to Rs 8 87 36.45 000 (£665,523,000). Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about

Rs 119 crores Its advances to Indian States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., stood at Rs 140 crores. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £40,000,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £5 627,000 and Rs. 9·2 crores respectively

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed, elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years) The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment The gross land revenue paid to the State (Central and Provincial Governments) in 1926–27 amounted to Rs. 3,488 lakhs (£26,162,000 at 1/6 the rupee).

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces and in the Central Indian (Malwa) States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1926–27, 8,012 chests of Bengal opium were sold direct to the Governments of Borneo, Netherlands, Indies, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, &c.; 4,922 chests were issued to the Excise Department for local consumption, and 20 chests were supplied to the Medical Department for medical purposes, and by export to the United Kingdom for sale to chemists. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £3,249,000. The expenses of production, &c., were £753,000. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China; but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from March 31, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited. In 1926 the Government of India announced its intention to restrict the export of opium except for medicinal purposes.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,982 lakhs (£14,870,000) gross in 1926–27 (Central and Provincial Governments).

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was 4,738 lakhs (£35,535,000) in 1926–27. (For tariff *see* p. 623) The export duty on rice yielded 113 lakhs (£846,000). The export duty on jute produced 390 lakhs (£2,922,000) The duty on motor spirit and Kerosene amounted to 201 lakhs (£1,504,000).

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates:—

Annual Income	*Rate of Tax per Rupee* *
Rs. 2,000 and over	5 pies
,, 5,000 ,,	6 ,,
,, 10,000 ,,	9 ,,
,, 20,000 ,,	12 ,,
,, 30,000 ,,	15 ,,
,, 40,000 ,,	18 ,,

In the case of companies and registered firms, whatever the total income, the rate is 18 pies in the rupee.

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of Hindu undivided families at 1 to 6 annas in the rupee on incomes over Rs. 75,000, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee Rs. 1,598 lakhs (£11,987,000) were received from taxes on income in 1926–27.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded 1,320 lakhs gross (£9,897,000) in 1926–27. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (82 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. 1¼ on March 1, 1916, to Rs 2½ from March 1, 1923, and reduced to Rs. 1¼ from March 1, 1924. Rs. 670 lakhs (£5,023,000) were received from salt in 1926–27.

FORESTS.—About 99,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. The revenue from forests amounted to Rs. 619 lakhs (£4,641,000) in 1926–27. A third of the revenue comes from Burma

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1926–27 conveyed 1,293 million of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c, and issued 37 million of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on March 31, 1927, was 512,000 miles, and the number of paid messages sent in 1926–27 was 19 million. The capital outlay amounted to 1,214 lakhs (£9,105,000) at the end of 1926–27 (excluding expired capital in respect of assets existing on April 1, 1925, and assets lost or abandoned amounting to lakhs 1,100 (£8,250,000)) The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1, 1914 The combined services showed for the year 1926-27 a surplus of 62 lakhs before charging interest on debt. The net receipts of the Indo-European Telegraph Department amounted to 8·3 lakhs in 1926–27. Its capital expenditure to the end of 1926-27 was £925,000 (depreciated value)

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on March 31, 1927, was 39,049. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and

* 12 pies = 1 anna, 16 annas = 1 rupee; 13⅓ rupees = £1 (statutory rate)

about 4½ per cent on the metre gauge. On March 31, 1927, the total capital at charge was Rs. 788 crores (£591,500,000). The net earnings of the railways in 1926-27 amounted to 4,265 lakhs (£31,990,000), showing a percentage of 5·4 on total capital at charge The number of passengers "originating" was 604 million, and the goods traffic amounted to 85·8 million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over four miles for a penny The net gain to the Central Government from "Budget Lines" administered from funds under its direct control was 7½ crores in 1926-27, of which 6 crores (£4,500,000) were appropriated by General Revenue, while the balance was transferred to the Railway Reserve Fund The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1926-27 was 2,920 lakhs (£21,900,000).

IRRIGATION —The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1927, was £81,046,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £2,337,000 The area irrigated by Government irrigation works, excluding the Indian States, in 1925-26 amounted to 28 1 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised amounted to over 1½ times the total capital expended on the works Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab

HOME CHARGES —The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1926-27 to £23,301,000. The main items were —Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £8 537,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt, £4,182,000, interest assumed in respect of British 5 per cent War Loan, £916,000, Stores, £2 060,000, of which £1,726,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £3,550,000; Army non-effective charges, £3,462,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,800,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £1,742,000; home administration, £350,000 (less £116,000 contributed by H.M. Treasury) The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling

CURRENCY. —The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916, was practically stable at 1s 4d. The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920. In 1907 it was decided that half the profit on silver coinage should be applied to capital expenditure on railways; the other half of the profit, and the whole of the interest, being added to the gold standard reserve. In June, 1912, it was decided that no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000. From April 1, 1921, the interest on investments in the Gold Standard Reserve, when that Reserve reaches £40,000 000, is appropriated in reduction of the rupee securities created for the special purpose of the Currency Reserve The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to March 31, 1928, amounted to £53,795,000. Of this sum £1 123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder, out of which £2,886,217 has been transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in reduction of created rupee securities and £8 306,000 has been transferred to Revenue, has been credited to Reserve On March 31, 1928, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £37,844,000 (estimated value), while £4,028 was held in cash in England, and £2,152,000 deposited in gold at the Bank of England India has a paper currency The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue In 1918 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins

ARMY —The sanctioned strength of the Army in India is: British troops and officers 68,300, Indian troops and officers, 162,300: Army in India Reserve of Officers, 1,850; Indian Army Reserve, 42,900; Auxiliary Force, 35,700; Indian State Forces, 44,700, and Indian Territorial Force, 19,000 For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902–9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army On June 1, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912–13 to about 5,597 lakhs (£41,977,000) in 1926-27. The estimated net expenditure for 1928–29 is 5,510 lakhs (£41,325,000). During the Great War of 1914–18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800,000 combatants and more than 400,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1·3 million men. 1,215,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India; the total Indian casualties were 101,000. In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed; the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved India has an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of 10 sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches.

Director R I M, *Bombay*, Rear-Admiral H. T. Walwyn, C.B., D.S.O ..... .Rs. 2,800

In 1926 it was decided that the Royal Indian Marine shall be abolished, and that the vessels shall be transferred to the Royal Indian Navy, which will be constructed as a combatant force to enable India to enter upon the final stage of her development, and ultimately to undertake her own naval defence. The fleet will consist, in its first stage of development, of four sloops, two patrol-craft vessels, four trawlers and two survey ships, together with one depôt ship. Indians will be eligible for commissioned rank.

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is based, so far as possible on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. It has appealed to the natural intellectuality of the people and has succeeded only partially in stimulating practical application. There are 15 Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares (Hindu), Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, Rangoon, Nagpur and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1925–26 numbered 238,000, and the scholars 10,514,000, including 1,117,000 females, excluding scholars in night schools in some Province. Of the institutions, about 75 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1925–26, £17,084,000, £3,695,000 came from fees, and £10,612,000 from Government revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1921 showed that only 139 males and 21 females per thousand are literate, in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply thereto.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1925–26 numbered 767, controlling a total population of nearly 19 million, and receiving an income of £8,573,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £3,446,000 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 12,468 members of municipal bodies 932 were officials and 11,536 non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, mainly representative. Over 31 per cent. of their total expenditure of about £10,243,089 in 1925–26 was devoted to civil works, 37 per cent. to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are over 9,470 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1925, 2,421,000 civil suits were instituted; 2,367,000 persons were tried, and 1,094,000 convicted, in criminal cases of whom 636 were sentenced to death and 539 executed, 1,711 to transportation, and 174,861 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1925 was 14,515 officers and 179,995 men. There were 769 prisons, with a daily average of 127,916 prisoners. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 7,799 prisoners on March 31, 1926.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38·21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28·72 in 1913; it was 35·9 per 1,000 in 1919 and 24·72 in 1925. There were over 12 million deaths from influenza during 1918–19. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1925 were about 11,721,000 in India as a whole. 19,258 people were killed by snakes and 1,962 by wild animals in 1925. In 3,972 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 41,481,000 patients were treated in 1925. The number of persons vaccinated in 1925–26 was 11,988,000. According to the census of 1921 there were 102,400 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical and archæological surveys are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26.	1926–27	1927–28.
	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)
Imports of Private Merchandise ..	170,709	184,969	169,633	173,416	187,425
Government Stores ..	7,179	5,054	7,368	7,298	8,719
Total Merchandise	177,888	190,023	177,001	180,614	196,144
Treasure—Private ..	39,151	74,383	41,552	30,986	26,112
Government	752	15	63	163	11,335
Total Treasure.. ..	39,903	74,398	41,615	31,149	37,447
Total Imports	217,791	264,421	218,616	211,763	233,591
Exports of Private Merchandise					
Indian Produce, &c ...	261,627	288,499	281,132	226,077	239,335
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	9,806	10,132	7,864	6,007	7,157
Government Stores	1,099	1,551	1,113	1,204	1,179
Total Merchandise..	272,532	300,182	290,109	233,288	247,671
Treasure—Private ...	2,666	3,685	2,638	1,503	1,969
Government .	89	191	242	155	383
Total Treasure ...	2,755	3,876	2,880	1,658	2,352
Total Exports	275,287	304,058	292,989	234,946	250,023
Total Sea-borne Trade	493,078	568,479	511,605	446,709	483,614
Net Imports of Treasure	37,148	70,522	38,735	29,491	35,095
Net Exports of Merchandise	94,644	120,159	113,108	52,674	51,527
Excess of Exports	57,496	39,637	74,373	23,183	16,432

NOTE.—In previous issues of the Almanack the figures of trade were converted into sterling at Rs. 15=£1, in this issue the statutory rate of Rs. 13⅓ has been adopted.

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure. The table (p 622) exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling Rupees being converted at the rate of 13⅓ to the £)

During the year 1927–28 as compared with 1926–27 the value of the imports increased by Rs. 2,910 lakhs (£21,828,000), and the exports increased by Rs 2,020 lakhs (£15,077,000). In imports the principal articles showing increases were —Metals and ores (£3 428,000), machinery (£1,727,000), raw cotton (£1 262 000); railway plant (£1,130,000), grain (£1,042,000), motor cars, &c. (£970,000), artificial silk (£953,000) There were decreases in sugar (£2,988,000). apparel, earthenware, glass, brass and spices.

In the export trade (Indian merchandise) seeds increased by £5.703,000; raw jute by £2.911,000. grain by £2,738,000; tea by £2,585,000, metals by £1,321,000, leather by £1,270,000, hides by £1,222,000; lac by £1,137,000 There were also increases in coffee, coir, dyes, spices There were decreases in raw cotton (£8,161,000); cotton yarn (£1 557,000); and in oils, mica and raw hemp.

The bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles while two-thirds of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1927-28 (converted at Rs 13⅓ = £1) '—

IMPORTS (000 omitted)

Cotton Goods ..	£43 776	Spices	1,934
Cotton Yarn ..	5,092	Paper.	2,255
Raw Cotton .	5,037	Cigarettes, &c.	2,185
Iron and/or Steel	13,788	Glass	1,863
Brass	1,753	Chemicals, &c	1,987
Other metals ..	5,784	Dyes, &c	1,984
Sugar	11,179	Rubber Manuf's	2,031
Machinery	11 951	Drugs	1,487
Mineral Oils .	7,883	Apparel	1,233
Provisions .	4,804	Fruits& Vegeta's	1,515
Motor Cars, Cycles, &c ..	4,888	Soap ..... Paints..	1,210 1,161
Cycles	882	Salt	1,311
Hardware... .	3,932	Building, &c., Materials	966
Wool & Woollen Goods.....	4,026	Haberdashery ...	949
Instruments ...	3 349	Precious Stones	1,008
By Post..... ..	3,015	Grain & Pulse ..	1,730
Liquors.....	2,752	Earthenware . ..	605
Silk Goods ...	2,702	Stationery	687
Raw Silk . ..	1,090	Belting	655
Artificial Silk..	4,116	Arms, &c.	530
Railway Plant .	3,577	Governm't Stores	8,719

EXPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton, Raw .	£35,791	Leather	6,895
Cotton Yarn, &c.	6,859	Metals & Ores .	6,728
Jute Manuf.'s .	40,241	Hides and Skins	6,607
Raw Jute	22,997	Lac..... ..	5,241
Grain & Flour ..	32,175	Raw Wool ...	3,270
Tea.....	24,363	Woollens	730
Seeds..	20,020	Rubber	1,920

EXPORTS (000 omitted)—*continued.*

Oilcake	2,356	Dyes	1,205
Ily Post . ..	2,135	Mica.	696
Opium	1,493	Fodder	1,026
Opium (Govt)	871	Tobacco	796
Paraffin Wax ..	1.818	Coir	853
Wood .. .	1,243	Oils..	532
Spices . .	1 800	Fruits& Vegetas	791
Coffee .	1,739	Raw Hemp ...	606
Manures .	960	*Re-exports*.	7,158

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1927–28 '—

Countries	Percentage Merchandise only.	
	Imports	Exports
Total Value (000 omitted)	£187,425	£239,335
	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	47 7	24 7
Belgium	3 0	3 4
Ceylon	0·7	4·8
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1 7	1·4
Egypt.....	0 2	1 5
France	1 7	4·9
Germany	6 1	9 6
Netherlands	1 9	2 4
Hong Kong	0 5	0 6
Italy	2 7	4 0
Japan	7 1	9 1
Java and Borneo . .	6·4	0 8
Mauritius . ..	0 0	0 6
Straits Settlements . .	2 4	2 8
Switzerland	1 0	0 0
United States . . .	8 1	11 3
Mesopotamia	0 4	0 5
S. Africa	0 2	0 8
Kenya ..	0 8	0 3
Canada	0 7	0 7
Australia and New Zealand	0 7	2 3
Persia	1 1	0·6
Spain	0 1	1 0
Arabia	0·2	0 7
Siam	0·1	0 6
All other countries	4 5	11 2

(NOTE.—Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs 13⅓=£1.)

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The general import tariff is 15 per cent *ad valorem* The principal exceptions are as follows:—Cotton twist, yarn and thread pay 5 per cent or 1½ As per lb, whichever is higher, yarns and textile fabrics, 15 per cent, other cotton goods 11 per cent Arms and certain "luxury" articles, including gold and silver manufactures, &c., and silk piece goods, pay 30 per cent, motor cars, 20 per cent, sugar 25 per cent, cigars 75 per cent., cigarettes Rs 7 or Rs 10 As. 8 per 1,000, spirits generally Rs 21 As. 14 a gallon, salt Rs. 2¼ a maund (82 lb), gold and silver plate 30 per cent., Kerosene As 2 p 6, and motor spirit, 4 As. per gallon, mineral oil 7½ per cent; (an excise duty of As. 6 per gallon is levied on motor spirit and an excise duty of A 1 per gallon on kerosene produced in India), coal As 8 a ton Some machinery and certain iron, steel and railway materials pay 10 per cent.; textile machinery and mill stores 7½ per cent.; artificial silk yarn, 7½ per cent. A few other articles pay 2½ per cent There are protective duties at special rates on coal tubs, and on iron and steel and certain manufactures thereof. The duty on manufactured tobacco is Rs. 2 As 4 per lb., matches Rs. 1 As. 8 per gross, splints for match-making 4½ As per lb, veneer for making match boxes 6 As per lb., beer As. 8 per

gallon, perfumed spirits Rs 36 a gallon. Gold metallic ores, living animals, raw hides, skins, raw cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, quinine, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of As 3 a maund on rice, Rs 4½ per bale of 400 lb on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs 1¼ per bale, Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs 32 per ton on hessians, and 5 per cent *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins

SHIPPING.—In 1926–27 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at ports in British India was 7,450, with a tonnage of 17,040,000 Of this tonnage, nearly 72 per cent was under the British flag

PORTS.—The chief ports are Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi, and Madras

FOREIGN LAND TRADE OF INDIA.—The most important countries in the land trade are Nepal and the Shan States Complete statistics of the volume of the trade are not available, but the imports are estimated to amount to at least £16,000,000, and the exports to £14,000,000.

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India In British territory in 1925–26, 257,000,000 acres were sown Of the total area under crops nearly 9 per cent. was under wheat, 30 per cent under rice, and 39 per cent under other food-grains and pulses, 5½ per cent. under oilseeds, and 8½ per cent under cotton, jute, and other fibres Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops The total area under irrigation was 50¾ million acres

BANKS.—In addition to the Imperial Bank of India, which is closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks In 1925 there were 28 Indian joint-stock banks, whose head offices are located in India, in addition to 18 exchange banks with head offices outside India, and 10 Indian co-operative banks, with capital and reserve of Rs 5 lakhs and over The capital of the Imperial Bank of India was Rs. 562 lakhs; reserve, Rs. 493 lakhs; deposits Rs. 8,329 lakhs, and cash balance, Rs 1,746 lakhs The corresponding figures for the Indian joint-stock banks were: capital Rs 673 lakhs, reserve, Rs. 387 lakhs; deposits, Rs 5,449 lakhs, cash balance, Rs. 1,009 lakhs The 18 exchange banks with head offices not located in India had.—capital, £74 million; reserve, £64 million; deposits, £924 million outside India, and Rs 7,055 lakhs in India, cash balances £122 million outside, and Rs. 941 lakhs in India The 10 Indian co-operative banks had a capital of Rs 60 lakhs; a reserve of Rs. 30 2 lakhs, deposits, Rs. 538 lakhs; loans outstanding, Rs. 446 lakhs; and cash balances amounting to Rs 37 lakhs The proportion per cent. of cash to liabilities on deposit was:—21% in the case of the Imperial Bank, 13% for exchange banks doing a considerable portion of their business in India; 15% for other exchange banks; and 19 to 20% in the case of Indian joint-stock banks.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—In 1926–27 there were in British India and Indian States 1,998 central 78,940 agricultural and 8,133 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 3,422,000 and a capital of £50,950,000. The Central Banks shewed a profit of £313,000, and agricultural and non-agricultural societies £710,500.

MINERALS.—The output of coal in India in 1927 was 22,082,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 281 million in 1927 The production of salt is about 1,430,000 tons The production of manganese ore was about 1,129,000 tons, and of saltpetre 6,150 tons The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 384,000 oz Monazite and tungsten ore have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India The output of the former in 1927 was 280 tons, and of the latter 1,160 tons.

MANUFACTURES.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry There were 7,251 factories in 1926 subject to the Indian Factories Act, employing 1,518,000 persons, including 250,000 women and 60,100 children; the percentage of factories maintaining a week of 48 hours or less for men is 27, the corresponding percentage for women was 32 The maximum weekly hours for children are 36. The 303 cotton mills at work in British India and Indian States in 1925–26, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 8,403,000 spindles and 154,600 looms In 1925–26 the production was 686 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 465 million lb. of woven goods. The 90 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 1,064,000 spindles and 50,500 looms. There were, in 1925, 16 woollen and 9 paper mills, 13 breweries, and various other factories.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—In 1925–26 there were 5,311 joint-stock companies registered in British India and in the Indian States, with a paid-up capital of Rs 27,730 lakhs (£207,974,000). The companies were classified as follows:—Trading and manufacturing, 2,091, banking and loan, 981; tea and other planting, 515; mining, 344; cotton mills 301, jute mills, 53; other mills and presses, 198, estate, &c, 110; insurance, 81; railways, transport, &c., 191; navigation, 27; sugar, 40; others, 379

In addition there were 819 companies registered elsewhere than, but working in, British India and Indian States, with a capital of £554,050,000.

They were clasified as follows:—Trading and manufacturing, 311; banking and loan, 30: tea and other planting, 205; mining, 38; cotton mills, 10; jute mills, 7; other mills and presses, 2; insurances, 137; railways and other transport, 35; navigation, 18; sugar, 2; others, 24.

INDIAN SYSTEM OF NOTATION.—The Indian numerical notation system differs from the European Large numbers are punctuated as crores and lakhs and not in hundreds, thousands and millions A *lakh* is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a *crore* is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (1,00,00,000). Thus, 1,68,00,000 is read as 1 crore 68 lakhs. A lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000), may be read as equal to £7,500 at 13⅓ rupees—the statutory rate adopted for conversion in this article. The rupee is divided into 16 annas and at 13⅓ rupees to £1 the anna is equivalent to 1⅛*d*. The anna is subdivided into 12 pies ($\frac{1}{12}$*d*. approximate value).

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF	Date of Succession	Area in Miles	Population in 1921	Prevailing Religion	Revenue, last year recorded or approximate date
					£
Salutes of 21 Guns					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,182	2,121,875	Hindus	1,460,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1925	26,382	3,195,476	,,	1,400,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	12,471,770	Hindus and Muhammadans	4,099,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1925	80,000	3,322,030	Muhammadans	1,485,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,460	5,859,952	Hindus	2,250,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Nawab of	1926	6,902	692,448	Hindus	414,000
†Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1926	9,519	1,151,598	,,	830,000
†Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	54,713	300,543	Muhammadans	81,000
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1922	3,217	833,726	Hindus	666,000
†*Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,691	1,380,063	,,	340,000
Travancore, The Maharaja of	1924	7,625	4,006,062	Hindus and Christians	1,337,000
Salutes of 17 Guns					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	781,191	Muhammadans	346,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,993	496,437	Hindus	198,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	659,685	,,	555,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1927	2,220	187,068	,,	69,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of	1914	1,417	979,019	Hindus and Christians	416,000
Cutch, The Maharao of	1876	7,616	484,547	Hindus	230,000
Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1922	15,579	2,338,802	,,	561,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	133,730	,,	53,000
†Kotah, The Maharao of	1889	5,684	630,060	,,	309,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1918	34,963	1,841,462	,,	800,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,932	1,499,739	Hindus and Sikhs	844,000
Rewa The Maharaja of	1918	13,000	1,401,524	Hindus	390,000
†Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	287,898	,,	160,000
Salutes of 15 Guns					
†Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,221	701,154	Hindus	366,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1914	1,606	190,362	Animists	42,000
Datia The Maharaja of	1907	911	148,659	Hindus	120,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	449	77,005	,,	47,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1892	419	66,998	,,	45,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1898	1,777	230,333	,,	105,000
†Dholpur, The Maharaj-Rana of	1911	1,200	230,188	,,	126,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1918	1,447	189,272	,,	38,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,669	226,355	,,	96,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	67,652	,,	29,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1921	6,050	193,152	Muhammadans	163,000
†Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1926	858	77,734	Hindus	33,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,079	284,948	,,	67,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawat of	1890	886	67,114	,,	39,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	892	453,607	Hindus and Muhammadans	360,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,818	81,721	Buddhists and Hindus	29,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1920	1,964	186,639	Hindus	70,000
Salutes of 13 Guns					
†Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	875	362,735	Hindus	178,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,860	426,404	Hindus and Muhammadans	577,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1922	1,307	592,489	,, ,,	242,000
Dhrangadhra, The Maharaja of	1911	1,107	88,406	,, Hindus	167,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	601	85,778	,,	70,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaj-Rana of	1899	810	96,282	Muhammadans	56,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	308,183	Hindus and Sikhs	190,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

State, Salute, and Title of Chief	Date of Succession	Area in sq. miles	Population in 1921	Prevailing Religion	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate
					£
†Junagadh, The Nawab of	1911	3,336	465,493	Hindus and Muhammadans	406,000
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	284,275	Muhammadans and Hindus	247,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	263,334	Hindus and Sikhs	164 000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,791	345,353	Hindus and Muhammadans	405,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1,750	236,694	Hindus and Muhammadans	64,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	101,881	Hindus	120,000
Rajpipla, The Maharaja of	1915	1,517	168,454	,,	126,000
Ratlam, The Maharaja of	1893	693	85,489	,,	60,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1923	4 116	304,437	,,	170,000
Salutes of 11 Guns					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1919	802	84,790	,,	33,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1919	3 216	141,867	,,	53,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1920	880	123,405	,,	36,000
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1 130	166,549	,,	48,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	643	150,661	Sikhs and Hindus	122,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	167,071	Hindus and Muhammadans	339,000
Janjira, The Nawab of	1922	377	98,590	,, ,,	52,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	185,048	Hindus	83,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	384,026	,,	57,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1922	822	96,697	,,	168,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	197,600	,,	68,000
Pudukkottai, The Raja of	1928	1,179	426,813	,,	143 000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	962	114,972	,,	48,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	296	27,165	,,	20,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1911	1,198	140,468	,,	40,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,500	318,482	,,	83,000

N B.—There are also 13 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

The States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction, and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £626,400 (£242,500 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1926-27. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Legislative Councils cannot legislate, and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Indian States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 711,032 square miles, and a population of 71,939,187. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Indian State forces. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great

Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 662, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1920, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 625-626 are the names of 73 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, and Gwalior.

The Indian States may be thus classified:—1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 404,187—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec. 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital Srinagar, pop. 141,735) was granted to Ghulab Singh by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet between Nepal and Bhutan acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sutlej plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. Rajputana, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 9,844,384) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India. 9. The Malayalm States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur. 11. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 13. The Southern Mahratta States. 14. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhraja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, *succ* 1911 Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Min, H H Maharaja General Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G C B G.C S.I, G.C M G, G C V O, D C L. Personal salute in British India, 19 guns

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq miles, pop 5,600,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt Everest (29,141 ft) Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound Rice, wheat, &c, are grown Nepal is divided into four provinces Its exports to British India are estimated to amount to about £4,000,000, and its imports to £2,000,000 a year The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bihar and Orissa frontier (76 miles) Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, &c, and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c, is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6 Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is however, consistently followed by the Nepal rulers The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. This office is always held by a member of his family, the succession being determined by special rules. The present Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung, paid a most successful visit to England in 1908 The army numbers about 45,000 By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments During the Great War, and in the subsequent Afghan war, the Nepal Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material A new Treaty was concluded in December, 1923, between the British and Nepalese Governments, by which *inter alia* the internal and external independence of the State was recognised

CAPITAL, *Kathmandu* (pop. 80,000) — *British Envoy at the Court of Nepal*, W. H J Wilkinson, C I E. ... ... Rs 3,000

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq miles, pop. about 250,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S E of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, the late Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory The estimated annual revenue is £13,000 Bhutan's total trade with India is estimated at over £65,000 a year There is no British Resident

CAPITAL, *Punakha*

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepot* The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous, at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains The heat is intense in summer Natural harbours are few The British Government have been entrusted with the mandate for Mesopotamia. Municipal Councils, representative divisional councils, and a Council of State have been set up Emir Feisal was elected King in 1921. The port of Basra has been greatly developed and a large capital expenditure has been incurred on railways during the British occupation *High Comm*, *Mesopotamia*, Sir Gilbert F Clayton, K C M G, K.B E, C B (*See also* pp 782 783)

Bahrein (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Sir Hamad Isa bin Ali al Khalifah, K C I.E., C S.I., and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Hasa) It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland Pearls are the only notable export, rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports The annual value of the exports is about £1,115,000 and of the imports £1,898 000 The people (about 115,000) are Muhammadans The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrein In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State

The Sultan of *Oman* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court

The independent tribes on the *Persian* (Arab) *Coast* from Ras-el-Khema to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *viâ* Lingah and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Sir Frederic Johnston, K.C I E., C.S.I..... .....Rs. 4,000

Secretary, Major H R P Dickson, C I E
Rs 1,635
Under Secretary, Capt A A Russell M.C.
Rs 1 100
Pol. Agent, Muscat, Major G P Murphy Rs. 2,550
Do., Koweit, Lt -Col J C More, I S C Rs 1 700
Do., Bahrein, Major C C. J Barrett, C S I, C I E . . Rs. 2,400

PERSIA (*q. v.*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905

ASIATIC RUSSIA —A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is contermmous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs *viâ* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers

CHINA —India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined There is a British consul-general at Kashgar Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *viâ* Ladakh, in Kashmir

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung, but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet, for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents, for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway mining, or other concessions, but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910 The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas or monks who resented the loss of their authority In Feb. 1910 the Dalai Lama again fled to India pursued by Chinese troops He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention but allowed him to remain at Darjiling He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans the former being worsted In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries A convention the terms of which have not been made public, was initialled by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N E of Burma By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c, and exports cotton goods, &c Teng-yueh and Sumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty 'ports.' There are British consuls at Teng-yueh and Yunnan-fu

SIAM (*q. v.*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier mainly with Chiengmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892–3 France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence

FRONTIER TRADE.

A new system of registration of the land frontier trade of India came into force in April, 1925. Only the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is registered. The principal imports registered in 1926–27 were grains and pulses, raw jute (from Nepal) 222,000 maunds, linseed (from Nepal) 580,000 maunds, and mustard and rape (from Nepal) 390,000 maunds. The principal imports were cotton, piece goods, grains, salt and sugar.

The Dominion of Canada.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles) Land and Water	Population Census, 1911	Population Census, 1921
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	374,295	588,454
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	392,480	524,582
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	461,394	610,118
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	351,889	387,876
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	492,338	523,837
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,527,292	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	93,728	88,615
Quebec (Quebec)	594,434	2,005,776	2,361,199
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	492,132	757,510
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	8,512	4,157
North-West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1,309,682	6,507	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy	..	..	485
Total	3,684,723	7,206,643	8,788,483

Land Area, 3,542,049 square miles; Water Area, 142,674 square miles. The rural population, in 1921, was 4,436,361, and the urban population 4,352,122. Of the total immigration of 151,597 in 1927-28, 50,872 were from the British Isles and 25,007 from the U.S.A.

* Population of Prairie Provinces, 1926—Alberta 607,599, Manitoba, 639,056; Saskatchewan, 820,738

Increase of the People.

Census Year	Population Males.	Females	Total	Decennial Increase	Immigrants during the Year
1861	...	..	3,090,561	..	...
1871	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	598,696	27,773
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	311,084
1921	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	1,581,840	148,477

Racial Origins.	1911	1921
British Races	3,896,985	4,868,903
English	1,823,150	2,545,496
Scottish	997,880	1,173,637
Irish	1,050,384	1,107,827
Other	25,571	41,953
European Races	2,978,617	3,696,902
French	2,054,890	2,452,751
Scandinavian	107,535	167,359
Hebrew	75,681	126,196
Italian	45,411	66,769
Polish	33,365	53,403
Finnish	15,497	21,494
Belgian	9,593	20,234
Other	636,645	788,696
Asiatic Races	43,017	65,731
Chinese	27,774	39,587
Japanese	9,021	15,868
Other	6,222	10,276
Indian	105,492	110,814
Negro	16,877	18,291
Unspecified	165,655	27,842

Religions.	1911.	1921
Roman Catholics	2,833,041	3,389,636
Presbyterians	1,115,071	1,409,407
Anglicans	1,043,017	1,407,994
Methodists	1,079,993	1,159,458
Baptists	382,720	421,731
Lutherans	229,864	286,458
Greek Church	88,507	169,832
Jews	74,564	125,197
Mennonites	44,625	58,797
Congregationalists	34,054	30,730
Confucians	14,562	27,114
Salvation Army	18,834	24,733
Evangelical Associations	10,595	13,905
Christian Science	5,073	13,826
Doukhobors	10,493	12,648
Brethren	9,278	11,580
Buddhists	10,012	11,281

Indian Population (1901) 127,941; (1911) 105,492; (1921) 110,814. Eskimos (1921) 3,269.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Pelee Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 40′ (approximately the latitude of Rome, Italy).

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects.—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Robson, 13,068 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,850 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,008 feet, both in the Yukon.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment	Date of Assumption of Office
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), K.P., K.C.B.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll), K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug 18. 1883	Oct 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby), G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept 18, 1893
Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General Viscount Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 9, 1926

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, The Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E (1926) £10,000
Secretary to the Governor-General, Eric Charles Mieville $6,000
Comptroller of the Household, Lt.-Col. H. W. Snow, C.M.G., D.S.O
Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, James F. Crowdy, B.A., M.V.O..... ...$4,200
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. H. Willis O'Connor, D.S.O.; Capt. Ralph H. Rayner, M.C., Royal Corps of Signals.
Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Brig.-Gen. C. H. Maclaren, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. A. J. E. Kirkpatrick; Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O.; Col. Ibbotson Leonard, D.S.O.; Col. H. I. Stevenson, D.S.O.; Col. H. S. Tobin, D.S.O.; Col. L. P. Sherwood; Lt.-Col. H. des Rosiers, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. A. A. Magee, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. K. R. Marshall, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. J. F. L. Embury, C.B., C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. B. W. Roscoe, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. R. La Fleche, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. F. M. Steel, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; Lt.-Col. N. P. MacLeod, M.C; Wing Commander J. L. Gordon, D.F.C.; Commander Victor P. Brodeur; Lt.-Col. G. E. Full, Lt.-Col. C. B. Topp D.S.O., M.C.; Commander Percy Nelles; Lt.-Col. G. S. Worsley.
Honorary Physician, Brig.-Gen. H. S. Birkett, C.B.

THE EXECUTIVE

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

The Dominion Cabinet.

Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, P.M.G., LL.D ..$15,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. James Alexander Robb 10,000
Minister of National Defence, Hon. Col. J. L. Ralston, K.C., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*with bar*) D.C.L 10,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. P. J. Veniot 10,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, LL.D., K.C.
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health, Hon. James H. King, M.P. . . 10,000
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Ernest Lapointe LL.B., K.C. .. 10,000
Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon. W. D. Euler 10,000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin 10,000
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. I. Cannon . .. 10,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. James Malcolm 10,000
Secretary of State, Hon. Fernand Rinfret 10,000
Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. C. A. Dunning 10,000
Minister of the Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines, Hon. Charles Stewart . ..$10,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William Richard Motherwell 10,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Peter Heenan . 10,000
Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Hon. Robert Forke 10,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. C. Elliott 10,000

Leader of the Opposition, Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C. 10,000

External Affairs

Canadian Legation to the United States, 1746, Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.
Minister, The Hon. Vincent Massey
Commercial Secretary, Merchant Mahoney
1st Secretary, Hume Wrong
2nd Secretary, K. P. Kirkwood
3rd Secretary, Thomas A. Stone

High Commissioner's Office, London, England, Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1.
High Commissioner, Hon. P. C. Larkin .. $10,000
Secretary, Lucien T. Pacaud, K.C.... 7,000
Assistant Secretary, E. P. Luke 4,320
Accountant, Thos. Allin.

Canadian Legation to France, 1, Rue Francois 1er, Paris.
Minister, Hon. Philippe Roy.
Counsellor, Jean Desy.
Secretary, Pierre Dupuy.... . .. . $4,200

Canadian Trade Commissioners

Argentine Republic.—E. L. McColl, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires.
Australia.—D. H. Ross, Box 1960 G.P.O., Melbourne.

* Note.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—*four thousand dollars* is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

Belgium.—Jean J Guay, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels

Brazil—A S Bleakney, Caixa Postal 2164 Rio de Janeiro.

British West Indies—R F Young, P O Box 125, Port of Spain, Trinidad (Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Porto Rico and Venezuela), The Acting Trade Commissioner, P O. Box 225, Kingston, Jamaica (Jamaica, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo, Central American States, Colombia, Bermuda and the Bahamas).

China—L M Cosgrave, P.O Box 300, Shanghai

France.—Hercule Barre, 3 Rue Scribe Paris

Germany—L D Wilgress, Gutenhaus, Neuerwall 10, Hamburg 36 (Germany, except the Rhine Valley; the countries on the eastern shore of the Baltic, Poland and Czechoslovakia)

India and Ceylon—H R Poussette, P O Box 2003, Calcutta.

Irish Free State.—F W. Fraser, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin.

Italy—A. B. Muddiman, Via Manzoni 5, Milan 2 (Spain, Portugal, Greece, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Malta, Sardinia, Corsica, Italian Colonies in Africa, Albania, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Cyprus)

Japan.—J A Langley P.O. Box 230, Kobe

Mexico.—C. Noel Wilde, Apartado Num 126-bis, Mexico City (Central American States)

Netherlands.—J C Macgillivray, Quidblack 26, Rotterdam (Rhine Valley and Switzerland).

Netherlands, East Indies.—R S O'Meara, P O. Box 84, Batavia, Java (Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Indo-China and Siam).

New Zealand—C M Croft, P.O Box 33, Auckland

South Africa—G R Stevens, P O. Box 683, Cape Town

United Kingdom—Harrison Watson, Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W 1, England, J Forsyth Smith, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool, Harry A. Scott, 31 North John Street, Liverpool; Douglas S Cole, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol; Gordon B Johnson. 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland (Scotland and Northern Ireland)

United States—Frederic Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City

Canadian Commercial Agent.—Australia—B Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney N S W.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons The *Senate* consists of 96 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus 24 for *Ontario* 24 for *Quebec*, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick* 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 6 for *British Columbia*, 6 for *Manitoba*, 6 for *Alberta*, and 6 for *Saskatchewan*; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day The *House of Commons* is elected every five years at longest, and the Parliament consists of 245 members, elected as follows: 82 for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 14 for *Nova Scotia*, 11 for *New Brunswick*, 17 for *Manitoba*, 14 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 16 for *Alberta*, 21 for *Saskatchewan*, and 1 for *Yukon* The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King, no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage and at the General Election in Dec 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive $4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb 6, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H R H the Duke of Connaught (Gov Gen.), Sept 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H R H the Prince of Wales, Sept 1 1919 The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons

The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon Hewitt Bostock	$6,000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, Austin Blount, C M G .	6,000
1st Clerk Assistant, L P Gauthier .	4,380
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Andrew R Thompson .	4 560
Law Clerk, J. G A Creighton, C M G, K C.	5 120

The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL D., M.P. (*and allowance* $3,000)	$6,000
Deputy Speaker, J F Johnston . . .	4,000
Clerk, A Beauchesne, M.A K C, F R S C (*and allowance* $1 500) ..	6,000
Clerk Assistant, Thos M. Fraser, B.C L .	4,020
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt -Col W. H Bowie (*and allowance* $600)	4,400

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz, the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt Hon. F A. Anglin, P C.	$15,000

Puisne Judges, Rt Hon Lyman Poole Duff, Hon Pierre B Mignault, Hon E. L. Newcombe, Hon. T Rinfret; Hon J H Lamont ... ... each $12,000
President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon A K McLean ... 10,000
Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A Audette, LL D 9,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R Cameron, K C 6,000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C Morse, K C, D C L. .. 5,000

DEFENCE

The Canadian Militia is composed of the Active Militia and the Reserve, the Active Militia consisting of the Canadian Permanent Force (a small body of all arms) and the units of the Active Militia of the several branches of the service which are organized and perform annual training. The Reserve Militia consists of reserve units and of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, with certain well-defined exceptions. The strength of the Non-Permanent Active Militia (March 31, 1928) was 9,414 officers and 114,846 other ranks.

Expeditionary Force in the Great War.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Over 80% of all enlistment was voluntary. The total outlay for the War is estimated at $2,000,000,000.

Royal Canadian Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy consists (March, 1928) of 2 Destroyers and 4 Mine-sweepers on the Active List and 2 Submarines on the Reserve List, with a personnel of 550 officers and men. There is also a Naval Reserve (500) and a Naval Volunteer Reserve (1,000).

Royal Canadian Air Force.

The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force, permanent service, was on March 31, 1928, 117 officers and 454 airmen.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Headquarters Ottawa

Hon Commandant, H R.H. the Prince of Wales, K G
Commissioner, Cortlandt Starnes
Assistant do, C S. Worsley
Liaison and Intelligence Officer, Col C. F Hamilton.
Secretary, G T Hann.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1927) 29,357 elementary and secondary school districts (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with 2,295,464 pupils, and 82 colleges with 19,678 students. The 23 universities had 42,546 students in 1926-27.

FINANCE.

Year ended March 31	Consolidated Fund only	
	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$
1923	394,614,900	335,254,008
1924	396,837,682	324,813,190
1925	346,834,479	318,891,901
1926	380,745,506	320,660,479
1927	398,695,776	319,548,173
1928	422,717,983	336,167,961

Consolidated Fund Receipts.	Year ended March 31, 1927	Year ended March 31, 1928
	$	$
From Taxes—		
Customs	141,968,678	156 985,818
Excise	48,513,160	57,400,898
War Tax	156,167,434	150,319,087
Post Office	29,069,169	31 562,580
Canals & Public Works	1,501,635	1,808,761
From various sources ...	21,475,700	24,640,839
Total Receipts	398,695,776	422,717,983

Consolidated Fund Expenditure	Year ended March 31, 1927	Year ended March 31, 1928
	$	$
Debt, Interest on	129,675,367	128,902,945
Provincial Subsidies	12,516,740	12,516,740
Civil Government ...	10,865,757	11,576 140
Pensions	37,902,939	39.778,130
Public Works	11,178,054	14,037,366
Post Office	31,007,698	31,782,968
Soldiers' Civil Re establishment	6,976,762	6,958,811
Other Expenditure	79,424,856	90,614,861
Total Expenditure.	319,548,173	336 167,961

WAR TAX REVENUE DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919–1928

Year	Banks	Trust and Loan Companies	Insurance Companies	Business Profits	Income Tax	Inland Revenue Department	Total War Tax Revenue
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1919	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	32,970,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177,508
1920	1,170,223	274,216	638,731	44,145,184	20,263,740	15 587,707	82,079,801
1921	1 257,534	293,802	807,667	40,841,401	46,381,824	78,803,099	168,385,327
1922	1,293,697	283,594	749,959	22,815,667	78,684.355	73,656,489	177,484,161
1923	1,244,437	312,391	852,328	13,031,461	59,711,539	106,482,718	180,634,873
1924	1,236,958	308,632	857,587	4,752,681	54,204,028	120,676,376	182,036,261
1925	1,217,754	315,315	867,902	2,704 427	56,248,043	85,810,717	147,164,158
1926	1,176 869	326,714	950,221	1,173,449	55,571,962	98,097,106	157,296,320
1927	1,174,665	335,368	947 830	710,102	47,386,309	105,613,160	156,167,434
1928	1,224,645	345,430	999,003	956,031	56,571,047	90,222,931	150,319,087

DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt	Net Public Debt
	$	$
1923	2,888,827,237	2,453,776,869
1924	2,819,610,470	2,417,783,285
1925	2,818,066,523	2 417,437,686
1926	2,768,779,184	2,389,731,099
1927	2,774,046,323	2,347,834,370
1928	2,728,610,374	2,296,850,233

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Field Crops	1927	1927	1927.
	acres	bush per acre	bush
Fall Wheat	853,258	26 1	22,266,000
Spring Wheat	21,606,896	19 3	417,758,700
All Wheat	22,460,154	19'5	440,024,700
Oats	13,239,963	33 2	439,712,700
Barley	3,505,723	27 7	96,938,000
Rye	743,311	20 1	14,950,600
Peas	150,800	18 5	2,794,900
Beans	66,778	15 5	1 037,300
Buckwheat	471,333	23 1	10,890,000
Flax	475,852	10'3	4,884,600
Mixed Grains	1,004,507	37'5	37,621,500
Corn for husking	131,626	32 4	4,262,000
		cwt	cwt
Potatoes	572,373	81 2	46,458,000
Turnips, &c.	197,177	188 9	37,248,000
		tons	tons
Hay and Clover	10,226,895	1 70	17,370,000
Grain Hay	1,560,845	2 49	3,893,000
Alfalfa	910,156	2 37	2,157,300
Fodder Corn	471,569	7 52	3,547,500
Sugar Beets	44,103	8 87	391,000

In 1927 the live stock included 3,421,857 horses, 9,172,238 cattle, 3,262,706 sheep 4,694,789 swine, and 50,178,485 poultry

In dairy produce the total Dominion output of butter was 178,438,013 lb, valued at $66,070,160, and of cheese 138,026,861 lb., valued at $25,517,355

Fur Farming.—A comparatively new industry but one which is assuming appreciable proportions, is that of fur farming. There were 2,709 fur farms in the Dominion in 1926, mainly in Prince Edward Island, 2,523 of which were fox farms, the remainder being divided between mink, raccoon, marten, skunk, fisher, Karakul sheep, beaver, muskrat, chinchilla rabbit, coyote and Siberian hare. The total number of animals on the farms at the end of 1926 was 56,472, valued at $11,068,810; born in captivity, 46,413; sold from farms, 14,265, value $2,294,629; pelts sold, 16,732, value $1,224,941, the total sale for live animals and pelts being $3,519,570 as compared with $3,778,653 in 1925

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, halibut, whitefish, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters. The total value of the catch marketed in the calendar year 1927 was $49,480,600 as against $56,360,633 in 1926 and $60,250,544 in 1918, the banner year of the fishery harvest. The capital invested in vessels, &c., engaged in catching operations and in fish-canning and curing establishments in 1927 was $56,214,274, and the number of men employed 80,120. The number of canning and curing establishments in operation in 1927 was 776

Lumbering.—The value of production, including (*a*) primary forest production and (*b*) the value added by manufacture in sawmills and pulpmills, was $310,113,341 in 1925, and $310 759 077 in 1926 The principal items of production in 1926 were sawn lumber $101,071,260, shingles $10,521,723 lath $6.527 050 and wood pulp £114,442,541 in 1927

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1926 had a total capital of $3,981,569,590 the gross value of the products being $3,247,803,438 These industries employed 581 527 hands, the total pay roll for whom was $653 850 933

Minerals.—Some minerals produced in 1927 were as follows. Gold, 1,852,785 oz ($38,300 464); copper, 140,147,440 lb ($17,195,487); lead 311,423,161 lb ($16,477,139), nickel, 66.798.717 lb. ($15,262,171), silver, 22,736,698 oz ($12,816 677), zinc, 165,495,525 lb ($10 250,793) cobalt 880,590 lb ($1,764,534); coal, 17 426,861 short tons ($61,867,463), natural gas, 21 376,791 M. cu ft ($8,043.010), crude petroleum, 476,591 bls. ($1,516,043); asbestos, 274,778 tons ($10,621,013); gypsum, 1,063,117 tons ($3 251,015); salt, 268,672 tons ($1.614,667) The total value of the mineral output in 1927 was $247 356,695

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Twelve months ended March 31, 1928.)

Countries	Imports for consumption	Exports of Canadian Produce
British Empire.	$	$
United Kingdom	185 888 581	420 700 005
Oceania—		
Australia	5 301,618	14 192 438
New Zealand	8,262,323	11,366,550
British South Africa	404 364	8,725,216
British East Indies—		
British India	9,239,779	11 042,851
British West Indies—		
Barbados	6,215,804	1,836 952
Jamaica	5 481,308	4 983,775
Trinidad and Tabago	2,099 201	4 240,751
Other B W I.	3 552,999	3,861,847
British Guiana	6,072,173	2,984,620
Newfoundland	2,097,525	11,661 248
Hong Kong	1,440,897	2,465,946
Total British Empire	249,080,052	499,277,376
Foreign Countries.	$	$
Argentine Republic	9,849,754	11,085,728
Austria	594,875	288,782
Belgium	9,943.570	20,781,981
Brazil	2,088,200	4 897,082
Chile	522 597	1,347,528
China	2,572,453	13,432 396
Colombia	7,580,376	1 732,573
Costa Rica	47,358	203 050
Cuba	5,587,171	5.386,679
Czecho-Slovakia	2 423,984	1,439,483
Denmark	126,283	6.390,662
Ecuador	618,001	124 570
Egypt	159,213	1,798,004
Esthonia	188	174.181
Finland	93,106	1 838,447
France	26,473,732	9,946,145
French Africa	142,331	756 912
French West Indies	...	371,511
St. Pierre & Miquelon	77,560	1.476 340

Countries	Imports for Consumption	Exports of Canadian Produce
Foreign Countries	$	$
Germany...	17,055,798	42,244,217
Greece	254,134	4,282,227
Guatemala	93 390	175,917
Hayti .	198,206	364,770
Honduras	622,299	110,832
Hungary	66,939	98,374
Iceland	1,576	36,753
Italy .	4,241,802	18,742,516
Japan	12 505,373	32,957,162
Korea ...	2,101	487,360
Lettonia	41,043	125,322
Mexico	1,174,087	2,539,547
Morocco .	14,728	277,783
Netherlands	8,748,716	35,537,951
Neth East Indies	1,131,283	2,364,334
Neth Guiana	13,409	116,414
Neth West Indies	495,078	163,249
Nicaragua	2,561	72 733
Norway .	1,064,215	6,665,770
Panama .	3,230	1,124,817
Paraguay	130,406	80,756
Persia . .	124,427	72,896
Peru .	5,216,402	1,285,525
Poland and Danzig	135,452	455,975
Portugal	722,279	942,210
Azores and Madeira	130,343	210,004
Portuguese Africa	..	1,054 816
Rumania	46,947	795,953
Russia . .	73,119	2,424,071
Salvador . .	23,044	97,232
San Domingo .	2,452,841	413,034
Siam. . .	42,379	117,227
Spain .	2,572,150	609,653
Canary Islands	1,964	131,058
Sweden	1,862,120	4,622,342
Switzerland . .	8,595,677	498,270
Syria . . .	15,162	158,742
Turkey	526,321	62,640
United States .	719,443,513	478,006,114
Alaska .	171,562	311,434
Hawaii .	309.753	79,369
Philippine Islands ...	159,879	272,751
Porto Rico.	1,490	815,388
Uruguay	80.507	1,628,209
Venezuela	213,538	1 497,544
Yugo-Slavia	12,041	137,955
Total For Countries	859,876,414	728,930,230
Grand Total	1,108,956,466	1,228,207,606
Total Trade		$2,337,164,072

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1926, including inland vessels, was 3,351 sailing vessels and 4,842 steamers (total net tonnage, 1,348,935). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1927 were: Canadian 16,746 (8,926,138 tons), British 6,448 (18,117,525 tons), Foreign 19,111 (19,106,106 tons), total tonnage 46,149,769. The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared was 183,036, with a registered tonnage of 85 742 386.

Banking.—There were 11 chartered banks on Dec 31, 1927, with 4,067 branches, with liabilities to the public of $2,758,324,713; assets of $3,029,680,616; deposits $2,415,132,261. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office and Dominion Government savings banks on March 31, 1927, was $31,922,043.

Home Produce Exported, 1927-28.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$555,110,598
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	$165 845.096
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	10,904,073
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	284,543.396
Iron and its Products	62,753,934
Non-ferrous Metals and Products	90,840,441
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals) ..	25,280,805
Chemicals and allied Products	17,892,904
All other Commodities	15,036,359
Total	$1,228,207,606

Imports for Consumption, 1927-28.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$238,185.560
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	65,790,021
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	186,995,814
Wood, Wood Products and Paper ..	51,759,924
Iron and its Products . .	259,173,668
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	60,190,036
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	153,049,438
Chemicals and allied Products	33,572,113
All other Commodities ..	59,848,892
Totals.	$1,108,956,466

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total single track mileage of steam railways in operation on Dec 31, 1927, was 40,572 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being $3,637,837,497 (1927), earnings (1927) $499,064,201 the working expenses (1927) $407,646,280 There were also (1927) 2,215 (single track, 1,652) miles of track of electric railways with a capital of $222 552,717, earnings $53,506,401, and working expenses $37,626,568 In 1927 the passengers carried numbered 42,840 550 (steam), and freight 125,967,439 tons (steam). 3,269,028 tons (electric)

Name	Miles operated	Total Capital
		$
Canadian National Railway System (in Canada)	20,860	2,509,701,228
Canadian Pacific	14,170	675,513,470
Other Lines .	6,537	452,622,799
Total, 1927 (miles of Track, including Sidings, &c.), 54,717 miles of road.		3,637,837,497

Canals.—In 1927 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 36,262 of 20,837,062 tons There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,594 miles (of which 117 miles are constructed canals).

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,440 post-offices on Mar. 31, 1927 The postal revenue was $31,562,580 in 1927-28. On Jan 1, 1928, there were 3 838 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 204,693 boxes The length of Government telegraph lines in 1927 was 10,737 miles, and of other lines 41,994 miles On March 31, 1928, there were 723 coast and land wireless stations, 312 ship wireless stations, 99 broadcasting stations, and 268,420 private receiving stations for the reception of broadcast programmes. The ship and shore wireless traffic for the twelve months ended March 31 1928, amounted to 404,144 messages and 7,695,757 words Wireless "beam" stations are operated at Montreal, Quebec, for direct communication with Great Britain and Australia, and a station at Louisburg, N.S., provides a long-distance service to ships

On December 31, 1926, there were 1,201,008 telephones and 3,306,214 miles of telephone wire in use, earnings, $50,522,859, expenses, $38,141,360.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,262 sq. miles, with a population (1921) of 2,933,662, an increase since the last census (1911) of 406,370. Of the total population 1 227,030 live in rural parts and 1 706,632 in urban centres.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 112 members elected for four years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of eleven members (two without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William Donald Ross	$10,000
Official Sec., Col. A. Fraser, LL.D.	1,400

Executive
(July 16, 1923.)

Premier and President of the Council and Minister of Education, Hon. George Howard Ferguson	$12,000
Attorney-General, Hon. William Herbert Price, K.C.	8,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Joseph D. Monteith	8,000
Agriculture, Hon. John Strickler Martin	8,000
Lands & Forests, Hon. William Finlayson	8,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. Lincoln Goldie	8,000
Public Works and Highways, Hon. George Stewart Henry	8,000
Labour & Health, Hon. Forbes Godfrey	8,000
Mines, Hon. Charles McCrea	8,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Leeming Carl. Hon. J. R. Cooke	

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. William D. Black	$2,500

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chief Justice of Ontario, Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G.	$10,000
Chief Justice of the Second Divisional Court, Hon. Francis R. Latchford	10,000
Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon. R. M. Meredith	10,000
Justices of Appeal, Hon. J. Magee, Hon. F. E. Hodgins, Hon. W. N. Ferguson, Hon. W. R. Riddell, Hon. J. F. Orde, Hon. D. L. Grant, each	9,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. E. Middleton; Hon. H. T. Kelly, Hon. C. A. Masten, Hon. H. E. Rose, Hon. W. A. Logie, C.B., Hon. R. G. Fisher; Hon. W. H. Wright, Hon. William Edgar Raney, Hon. John Millar McEvoy, each	9,000

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, William C. Noxon, 163, Strand, London, W.C. 2.
Assistant, S. E. Percival.

Finance.—The Ordinary Receipts of the Provincial Government for 1925 were $46,602,804, and the Ordinary Expenditure $51,462,179.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 234,163,200 acres, and in 1926 the area of cleared land was about 15,000,000 acres, of which 10,434,401 acres were under field crops. The estimated total value of the agricultural production in 1926 was $482,481,000. Cheese factories produced 119,293,671 lb. of cheese in 1926 valued at $20,228,551, and creameries made 62,301,681 lb. of butter valued at $22,673,039. In 1926 there were 629,659 horses, 2,757,799 cattle, 886,483 sheep, 1,735,355 pigs, and 17,693,000 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

Lumbering.—The value of production including primary forest production and the value added by manufacture in pulp-mills and sawmills in 1925, was $90,911,882, or about 30 per cent. of the total for the whole Dominion.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1925 was $1,527,154,660. There were, in 1925, 262,483 employees, an invested capital of $1,925,593,482, and an annual wage bill of $307,304,067. The chief manufacturing centres in 1922 were Toronto ($447,098,824), Hamilton ($122,305,950), Ottawa ($31,303,494), Oshawa ($47,529,284), London ($32,201,399), and Ford ($41,389,677).

Minerals.—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion, the output in 1926 being $84,702,296. The principal metals are gold, $30,950,180; silver, $5,760,402; nickel $14,374,163; and copper, $4,828,964.

Hydro-Electric Power.—One of the greatest Government-owned public utility organisations in the world is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission supplying light and power from Niagara and elsewhere. These works are now supplying over 480,000 horse-power, and further developments are under construction.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1921) 521,893, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (114,151); Ottawa, the Federal capital (107,843), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories; London (60,959), Brantford (29,440), Kingston (21,753), Peterborough (20,994), Windsor (38,591); Fort William (20,541), Kitchener (21,763), Guelph (18,128), St. Catharine's (19,881), Sault Ste. Marie (21,092).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,434 square miles, with a population (1921) of 2,361,199, an increase since the last Census of 355,423. In 1927 the Province was diminished by 112,400 square miles by the award of the Imperial Privy Council in the controversy between the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland with regard to their boundary in the Labrador Peninsula.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 85 members elected for five years to represent the 86 electoral districts of the Province (Chaleveix and Saguenay counting as one).

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.	$10,000
Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. J. D. Papineau.	*hon.*

Executive

Prime Minister and President of the Council & Attorney-General, Hon. L A Taschereau, K C $14,000
Lands and Forests, Hon Honoré Mercier, K C 8,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon Jacob Nicol, K C 8,000
Agriculture, Hon J E Caron 8,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon A. David, K C 8,000
Public Works and Labour, Hon A. Gahpeault, K C. 8,000
Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon J. E. Perrault, K C 8,000
Roads, Hon. J L. Perron, K C. 8,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. E Moreau , Hon J. H. Dillon , Hon L. Lapierre ; Hon Alfred Leduc

The Legislature

Speaker, Legislative Council, A Turgeon, K.C $5,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon Hector La Fetté 5,000

The Judicature.

King's Bench —
Chief Justice. Hon. Eug Lafontaine . .$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons R. A E Greenshields ; Ed Guérin , C. E Dorion , A R Hall ; S. Letourneau ; E E. Howard ; J M. Telhei , V. Allard ; Alphonse Bernier ; A Rivard ; L A Cannon . . . .each 9,000
Superior Court —
Chief Justice, Hon Sir F. X Lemieux, LL.D , *born* 1851 . ...$10,000
Asst do , Hon J. E Martin 9,000
Do (acting), Hon. J S Archibald. 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hons J Walsh ; L. P Demers ; P. G. Martineau ; W. Mercier ; A M Tessier , C. H Archer ; W A. Weir ; C Pouliot , B Letellier ; L. A Panneton , J Archambault , C. Lane , Pierre d'Auteuil ; L J. Lorangei , A E Delorimier , L. Coderre ; C A. Ducios ; G. F Gibsone ; A. Marchand , A Sevigny , E F Surveyer ; P Cousineau ; J Demers ; C A. Wilson ; Gonsalve Desaulniers ; Arthur Trahan ; I N. Belleau ; A Stein ; C D White ; H. A Fortier ; L. J. C E Boyer ; W.L. Bond .... each $9,000
Circuit Court —
Judges, Hons M. Ethier ; J. B. Archambault ; R T Stackhouse.
Court of Sessions of the Peace —
Montreal—Hon Gustave Perrault (*Chief Justice*), F T Enright ; Amédée Monet ; Victor Cusson ; J. O. Lacroix , G Mann
Quebec—Hons. Art Lachance (*Chief Justice*) ; P. A. Choquette , Gustave Morin.

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Hon. L J. Lemieux, 38 Kingsway, W C.2.

Finance.—The actual revenue for the year 1926–7 was $30,924,997 and the actual expenditure $29 078,703 The bonded debt (June 30, 1927) was $79,212,226 and the net funded debt $58,812,951.

Production and Industry —The gross value of manufactured products in 1926 was $905,300,824, the principal manufacturing centres being (1925) Montreal ($460,252,857), Quebec ($22,856,514), Three Rivers ($32,734,025), Shawinigan Falls ($22,155,879), Valleyfield ($20,275,019), Sherbrooke ($12,162,124) and Hull ($10,767,244). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires The forest lands cover an area of over 130,000,000 acres, of which 50,000,000 are under licence to cut timber The wood pulp industry is assuming greater importance every year Several large mills have recently been built, and during 1926 the value of production reached 1,672,339 tons, valued at £59,218,576 Canada leads the world in paper production The province of Quebec produces more than half of the total output of the Dominion In 1926, 1,176,733 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at $81,849,528 Newsprint constitutes the most important item of production. Unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1925, was about 8,000,000 acres. In 1927 the production of dairy industry products was cheese 46,355,360 lb (valued at $7 485,562), and butter 50,822,389 lb. (valued at $17.239.170) In 1926 there were in the Province 345,935 horses, 1,900,663 cattle, 852,439 sheep, 808,706 swine, and 7,354,000 poultry

Education.—The Superintendent of Education, assisted by a Council composed of a Roman Catholic and a Protestant Committee, each under a deputy head, is invested with the central control of Education The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1926 8,116 schools with 597,364 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 19 normal schools supported by the State There are also Schools of Agriculture, Dairying, Polytechnic, Fine Arts, Rangers', Historic Guides,' Blind and Deaf, Nursery, Commercial and Classical Schools, and four Universities—two Protestant (McGill University, Montreal and Bishop's College, Lennoxville), and two Roman Catholic (Laval University, Quebec, and Montreal University)

Principal Cities —CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 126,000), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Montreal (population, 952,875), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St Lawrence Rivers Ocean-going steamers ascend the St Lawrence as far as Montreal Other important cities are Hull (35,233), Sherbrooke (25,021), Trois Rivières (35,000), Verdun (42,247). Population figures from "Municipal Statistics of the Province of Quebec" (1927)

NOVA SCOTIA

Area and Population —NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25′–47° N. lat and 59° 40′–66° 25′ W long , and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 1,428 square miles (360 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1921, of 523,837, an increase since the last census of 31,499 persons.

Government —The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Hon James C. Tory, LL.D. $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon E N Rhodes, P C .. . $7,000
Attorney-Gen, Hon W L. Hall K C . . 6,000
Minister of Public Works and Mines, Hon G S Harrington, K C . .. 6,000
Minister of Highways, Hon P C Black . 6,000
Minister of Natural Resources, Hon J A Walker 6,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hons J F Fraser, J F. Cahan, B A Le Blanc, Dr W N Rehfuss

The Legislature

(Single Chamber.)

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Albert Parsons $1,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon R E Harris . . $10,000
Judge in Equity, Hon R H. Graham . 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hons J A Chisholm, H Mellish, W. F Carroll, Stuart Jenks each 9.000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H Mellish 1,000

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in England, John Howard, 31 Spring Gardens, Trafalgar Square, S W 1 . . . . $8,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion In 1927 there were about 5,000,000 acres of land occupied, of which about 2,000,000 acres were under crop, 3,000,000 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, and about 70,000 acres in gardens and orchards Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples yielded a crop of 1,050,000 barrels in 1927, the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. The products of the farms in 1927 was valued at $38,000,000 (gross) Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at $80 per 100 acres, or 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act. the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax. In 1926 the live stock included 55,471 horses, 304,884 cattle, 282,458 sheep, 45,343 swine, and 828,173 poultry.

Manufactures—In 1925 the gross value of the manufactures was $65,033,701. The capital invested was $117,526,491, and 16,568 hands were employed, the principal industrial centres being Sydney ($12,962,021) and Halifax ($10,700 599)

Fisheries—The total value of the fisheries in 1927 was $9,500,000, and the number of persons employed was about 20,000

Minerals—Mine products in 1927 were valued at $35,980,000, the coal deposits are extensive and are estimated to last for 200 years 7,220,857 gross tons were produced in 1927 Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 58,372), one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock is one of the leading industries Sydney in Cape Breton has a population of 22 545. and Glace Bay 17,007.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of about 130,000, inhabitants The chief city, Sydney (pop 22.545) on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada The Canadian National Railway connects the island with the mainland by rail ferry.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N lat. and 63° 47'—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 387,876, an increase since the last census of 35,987 persons It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon William F Todd, LL D. $9,000

Executive

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. J. B M Baxter. $3,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. D. A. Stewart 3,000
Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon C D. Richards.. 3,500
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon Antoine J Leger. . .. 3,000
Agriculture, Hon Lewis Smith .. 3,000
Health, Hon H I Taylor M D 3,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly J Leonard O Brien.

The Judicature

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J Douglas Hazen, K C M G $10,000
Judges, A S. White; W. C H Grimmer each 9,000

King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, J H Barry .. $10,000
Judges, O S Crocket, William B Chandler, and A T Le Blanc . . . each 9,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon Sir J Douglas Hazen. $2,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes

Judge, Hon. O. S Crocket $500

Finance—The ordinary receipts for 1927 were $4 933,029, and the ordinary expenditure $4,917,237

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 18,663 000 acres, of which 900 033 acres were under field crops in 1925 The total value of the field crops in 1927 was $18,413,500.

The live stock (1927) included 216,679 cattle, 153,057 sheep, 77,307 pigs, 51,304 horses and 954,093 poultry Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad; value of the fisheries (1925) $4,798,589 In 1927 the cheese factories in operation produced 802,000 lb, and the creameries 1,885,262 lb. of butter

Manufactures—The gross value of the output of manufactured goods in 1924 was $67,456,026, the principal manufacturing centre being St John ($26,552,152) The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found, also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON, population (1921), 8,114 St John (pop 69,093) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C P R and Canadian National Railways with Montreal, Moncton (17,488)

MANITOBA

Area and Population—Manitoba, originally the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—60° N lat. and 95°—102° W long, with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1926 Census) of 639,056, an increase since the last census of 28,938

Government—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 55 members, each in receipt of an annual sessional allowance of $1,500.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Theodore Arthur Burrows $9,000

Executive

Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Hon. John Bracken $6,400

Public Works, Telephones and Telegraphs, Hon. W. R Clubb 5,400

Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. D L McLeod 5,400

Provincial Secretary, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Provincial Lands Commissioner and Railway Commissioner, Hon. A. Préfontaine 5,400

Education, Hon R. A. Hoey 5,400

Attorney-General, Hon. W J Major 6,600

Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. W E Montgomery, M.D. 5,400

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—

Chief Justice, Hon W. E. Perdue $10,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. C P. Fullerton, J. E. Prendergast, R. M. Dennistoun, C.B E., W. H. Trueman ..... each 9,000

King's Bench—

Chief Justice, Hon. D. A Macdonald 10,000

Puisne Judges Hons. A C. Galt, A. K. Dysart, J. E. Adamson, J. T. Kilgour, W. J. Donovan ..... each 9,000

Finances.—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended April 30 1928 were $10,714,076, and the expenditures $11 243,693; bonded debt $77,050,689.

Agriculture and Live Stock—The total land area in Manitoba is 148,432,640 acres, of which 5,968,983 acres were under field crops in 1927 The soil is fertile and productive, immigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers The value of field crops in 1927 was $82,280,000 The live stock included 346,431 horses, 707,210 cattle, 135,982 sheep, 387,260 swine, 4,163,750 poultry. The dairy output was 664,172 lb of cheese ($146,118), 14,231,026 lb of creamery butter ($5,194,324), the honey production was 7,386,575 lb, worth $960,254

Manufactures—The gross value of the manufactured products in 1926 was $132,718,432 The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises amounted to $127,445,924 and the hands employed 21,201, the chief industrial centres (1925) being Winnipeg ($79,614,829), St. Boniface ($23,118,937), Brandon ($4,141,338), and Portage la Prairie ($2,976,173) In 1928 there were 4 697 miles of steam railway in the Province.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (1926), 191,998, the third largest city in Canada Brandon (16,443), St. Boniface (14,187), Portage La Prairie (6,513)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area and Population—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 355,855 square miles, with a population (Census of 1921) of 524,582, the Census of 1911 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the former Census of 213,823.

Government—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 48 members

Lieut-Governor, Hon R R. Bruce $9,000
Private Sec., A. M D. Fanbairn 2,400

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Railways, Hon S F Tolmie, P C $9,000

Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Fisheries Hon. S. L. Howe 7,500

Attorney-General, Hon. R H. Pooley, K.C. 7,500

Minister of Lands, Hon F P. Burden 7,500

Minister of Finance and of Industries, Hon W. C. Shelly 7,500

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William Atkinson 7,500

Minister of Mines and of Labour, Hon W. A. McKenzie 7,500

Minister of Public Works, Hon. N S. Lougheed 7,500

Minister of Education, Hon J Hinchcliffe 7,500

President of the Council, Hon. R W. Bruhn.

Without Portfolio, Hon R L. Maitland K.C

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. W. Jones.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald $10,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Martin, W. A. Galliher, Albert E. McPhillips, M. A. Macdonald ..... each 9,000

Supreme Court—Chief Justice of British Columbia, Hon Gordon Hunter 10,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, MacAulay Morrison, D A. McDonald and W. A. Macdonald ..each 9,000

Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon Archer Martin $1,000

Agent-General in London, F. A Paulme, British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S W 1

Finances—The receipts of the provincial government in 1926-27 were $20 528,080, and the expenditure $20,788,095

Agriculture and Live Stock—The field crops of British Columbia in 1927 were valued at $19,512,243 Live stock in 1927 included 62,114 horses, 364,363 cattle, 130,132 sheep, 52,070 swine, 10,942 goats and 3,157 069 poultry. The butter output totalled 6,533,553 lb , valued at $2.556.952, and the cheese 128,707 lb , worth $31,451

Production and Industry—The gross value of the output of manufactures in 1926 was $249,629,714, the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver ($87,750,000), Victoria ($11,400,000), New Westminster ($11,225,000), and Prince Rupert ($4,000,000) The yield of other industries was, in 1927 · minerals, $60,729,358 , lumber, , shingles and lath, $49,287,000 ; fisheries, $23,227,904. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber , the mines have produced over $1,048,838,000, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals and timber

Principal Cities—CAPITAL VICTORIA Population 1921, 38,727 Other centres are Vancouver (117,217), New Westminster (14,495), Nanaimo (9,088).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St Lawrence, between 46°-47° N lat and 62°-64° 30′ W long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth , its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1921) 88,615 (47,069 males and 46,659 females in 1911), a decrease from the last census of 5,113 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it , they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieut -Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on manhood suffrage)

Lieut -Governor (1924-1929) Hon. Frank Richard Heartz $7,000

Executive.

Premier and Attorney-Gen , Hon. Albert C Saunders, K C. $3,500
Provincial Secretary and Treas and Minister of Agriculture, Hon Walter M Lea 2,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. James P. McIntyre 2,000
Without Portfolio, Hons Jeremiah Blanchard ; Bradford W. Le Page; Wallace B Butler , John T McNeil, M D , Peter Sinclair.
Speaker Legislative Assembly (vacant)
Assist Provincial Sec -Treas , and Clerk of Executive Council, H. R. Stewart . . $2,200

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. John A Matheson . $10 000
Assistant Judges, Hon Francis L. Hazzard ; Hon Aubin E Arsenault . . . . . each 9,000
Judge of Vice Admiralty Court, William S Stewart . . . . .

Agriculture and Live Stock—The value of the field crops in 1926 was estimated at $17 079,500 The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from $20 to $60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry There are about 450 fox ranches, conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals The live stock (1926) included 32,357 horses, 114,704 cattle, 83 437 sheep, 49,711 pigs, and 803,473 poultry

Manufactures—The gross value of the manufactures in 1926 was $4,290,149, against $2 326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (Pop. 12,347), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (3,228) Souris (1,094), and Georgetown (884)

ALBERTA.

Area and Population—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 2,360 square miles of water, with a population (1926) of 607,584 an increase since the 1921 Census of 19,130

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 60 members, elected for five years, representing 51 electoral districts into which the Province is divided The Executive Council consists of eight members

Lieut.-Gov, Hon William Egbert (1926) $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Provincial Secretary and Minister of Labour, Hon. J. E. Brownlee $8,500
Attorney-General, Hon. J. F. Lymburn ... 6.000
Public Works, Hon O L McPherson . 6,000
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon R. G. Reid 6,000
Education, Hon. P E Baker 6,000
Agriculture and Health, Hon George Hoadley 6,000
Railways and Telephone, Hon Vernon W. Smith 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon Mrs Irene Parlby
Clerk of the Executive Council, J D Hunt 4,800
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon G. W. Johnston 2,500

The Judicature.

The Supreme Court of Alberta.

Appellate Division, Hon. Horace Harvey, (C.J) $10,000
Judges, Hons A. H. Clarke; J. D. Hyndman; C. R. Mitchell; H. W Lunney . . . . . each 9.000

Trial Division—Judges, Hons. W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, W. C. Ives, T. M. M. Tweedie, J. R. Boyle, Frank Ford . . . . . each $9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area in field crops, 1927, was 10,981,270 acres. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at four points in the Province. Free homesteads are still available in many desirable localities. The value of the field crops in 1927 was estimated at $330,143,152, wheat, $167,993,236, oats, $44,510,400, hay and clover, $6,244,230, grain hay, $37,500,000; potatoes, $3,237,510; barley, $6,960,000. The live stock included 762,600 horses, 380,000 milch cows and 1,155,000 other cattle, 510,000 sheep, and 742,600 swine. The creamery butter made totalled 16,179,112 lb., valued at $5,765,347, and cheese 848,511 lb., valued at $170,690.

Finance.—Gross bonded Debt, March 31, 1928, $90,899,816; Net General Debenture Debt, $58,609,375. Revenue (1927-8), $16,140,896; Expenditure (1927-8), $15,870,133. Assessed valuation of land within the Province, $505,205,040.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output in 1925 was $75,113,517, against $1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary ($31,136,017) and Edmonton ($21,279,845).

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population, 65,163; Calgary (65,513). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwin are the other principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1926 being 820,738, an increase of 63,228 persons since the Census of 1921.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of seven members. The Province is divided into 63 electoral districts.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C. $9,000
Premier, President of Council, and Minister of Education, Hon. J. G. Gardiner . . 9,000
Minister of Agriculture and Minister in Charge of Child Welfare Act, Hon. C. M. Hamilton 7,200
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones, Hon. W. J. Patterson. . . . 7,200
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Publications, and King's Printer, Hon. S. J. Latta 7,200
Public Works and Public Health, Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.D. 7,200
Attorney-General, Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C. 7,200
Minister of Highways and Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries, Hon. George Spence 7,200
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. G. Robinson.

The Judicature

Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, *born* 1857 $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. W. F. A. Turgeon, J. McKay, W. M. Martin and P. E. Mackenzie . . . . . each 9,000
Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., G. E. Taylor, D. MacLean and W. E. Knowles . . . . . each $9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. In 1927 wheat yield totalled 212,860,000 bushels. The approximate value of agricultural products in 1927 was $360,686,000, grain and field crops, $309,064,000. The live stock included 1,168,314 horses, 1,304,290 cattle, 170,038 sheep, and 616,603 swine.

Industries.—The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1927 was $33,943,060, and the value of the manufactured products $47,108,097, the principal industrial centre in 1925 being Regina ($11,403,990), Moose Jaw ($1,945,890), Saskatoon ($7,184,543) and Prince Albert ($2,700,289).

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1926), 37,329. Other large centres are Saskatoon (31,234), Moose Jaw (19,039), and Prince Albert (7,873).

TERRITORIES.

THE YUKON TERRITORY was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Territorial Council of three elected members. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles. The population in 1921 was 4,157 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year ending Dec. 31, 1927, was $577,087.

Gold Commissioner, Geo. Ian MacLean.
Judge, Hon. C. D. Macaulay.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES (1,309,682 square miles, population 12,000—including 7,100 Eskimo, and 3,800 Indians) comprise the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, except such portions thereof as form the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Yukon Territory, together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto not included within any province, except the Dominion of Newfoundland and its dependencies. For administrative purposes the Territories were subdivided into the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin. The Commissioner in Council has power to make ordinances for the Territories under instructions from the Governor-General in Council or the Minister of the Interior.

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

(Appointed by the Governor-General in Council.)

Commissioner, William Wallace Cory, C.M.G.
Deputy Commissioner, Roy Alexander Gibson.
Councillors, Charles Camsell, Oswald Sterling Finnie; Hugh Howard Rowatt; Duncan Campbell Scott, Cortlandt Starnes.
Acting Secretary, David Livingstone McKeand.

DOMINION OFFICIALS.

Director, O. S. Finnie, B.Sc., D.L.S., *Ottawa*
Chief Inspector, J. F. Moran, *Ottawa*.
Stipendiary Magistrate, The Hon. Lucien Dubuc, *Edmonton*
Public Administrator, (*Mackenzie District*) H. Milton Martin, *Edmonton*. (*Franklin District*) W. M. Cory, *Ottawa*; (*Keewatin District*) (Vacant).

Newfoundland.

	Area (English Sq Miles)	Population. Census of 1901	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670	259,259
Labrador Coast ...	120,000	3,947	3,949	3,774
Total .	162,750	220,984	242,619	263,033

Increase of the People.

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages
	Births	Immigrants	Total	Deaths	Emigrants	Total	
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1923	7,046	11,034	18,080	3,646	18,818	22,464	1,357
1924	6,819	14,214	21,038	4,301	11,801	16,102	1,402
1925	7,014	13,211	20,225	3,772	13,461	17,233	1,682
1926	7,303	12,505	19,808	3,622	15,323	18,945	1,705

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37'-51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'-59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

GOVERNMENT

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497, the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR

Governor, His Excellency Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1928) $15,000

Private Sec., Capt. J. Lardner Clarke . 1,450

Do. (hon.), Hon. R. Watson

THE MINISTRY (Nov. 17, 1928)

Prime Minister & Minister of Justice, Hon. Sir Richard A. Squires, K.C.M.G. . $8,000

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Arthur Barnes, B.Sc. $4,000

Finance & Customs, Hon. Peter Cashin . 4,000

Posts & Telegraphs, Hon. W. W. Halfyard 4,000

Without Portfolio, Hons. G. Bradley, A. Campbell, Sir W. F. Coaker, T. Cook, P. J. Lewis, Dr. A. Mosdell.

Not in the Cabinet.

Minister of Agriculture & Mines, J. E. Downey $4,000

Min. of Public Works, Richard Hibbs . 4,000

Minister of Marine & Fisheries, H. B. Clyde Lake 4,000

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 25 members, appointed for life, the *House of Assembly* of 40 members, elected by the people for 4 years, every male British subject aged 21, and every female aged 25, being entitled to the franchise.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Patrick McGrath $500

Speaker of the House of Assembly (not yet appointed) 750

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon Sir W H Horwood $8,000
Assoc Judges Hon J M Kent, Hon W R Warren . each 7,000
Registrar Rt Hon Sir W F Lloyd P C, K C M G D C L K C

DEFENCE

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canada and other forces

EDUCATION

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1926 by 59 088 pupils The Government grants in 1926 amounted to $977,590

RELIGION

At the Census of 1911 and 1921 the following statistics were obtained —

Religion	1911	1921
Roman Catholics	81,177	86,576
Church of England .	78,616	84,665
Methodists .	68,045	74,205
Presbyterians . .	1,876	1,876
Salvation Army . . .	10,141	13,023
Various	2,767	2,688

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland are stated as under ($1 at par = 4*s* 2*d* or $4 86 = £1 sterling) :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
	$	$	$
1913-14	3,920,178	3,920,178	30,450,765
1923-24	8,401,669	10,022,137	60,456,966
1924-25	9,783,188	9,436,185	64,517,999
1925-26	9,752,551	9,865,167	67,018,405

EXTERNAL TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	$	$	$
1913-14 .	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1923-24 .	27,677,182	21,071,571	48,748,753
1924-25	36,404,674	23,590,186	59,994,860
1925-26	27,552,305	27,563,213	55,115,518

Chiefly distributed in 1925-26 as under :—

Country	Imports from	Exports to.
United Kingdom . ..	$6,155,745	$6,460,197
United States	8,861,819	4,865,640
Canada	11,826,406	1,987,541
Portugal	27,448	2 532,773
Spain	138,813	3,408,254

The principal imports are flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions : the principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oil, pulp and paper, herrings, seal-skins, tinned lobsters, iron pyrites and other minerals, the total value of the fishery products in 1925-26 was upwards of $14,550,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways—There were 905 miles of railway open in 1926 and 47 miles of private line The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *viâ* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, Bonavista, Bay de Verde, Hearts Content, Trepassey, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay) Communication between various points on the coast and Sydney, C.B, is maintained by a fleet of 11 first-class steamers

Posts and Telegraphs—There were 885 post offices in 1926 (139 of which were also telegraph offices) and 82 telegraph offices additional, dealing with 4,000,000 letters and post cards, 3,600,000 newspapers and books, and 361,000 parcels. 250 telephone stations are open, mostly in post offices There are 5,200 miles of telegraph line and 2,000 miles of postal telephone wire Postal and telegraph revenue, $514,706, expenditure, $1,209,677, of which $421 986 was paid as railway and coastal steamer subsidy

Shipping—On Dec 31 1926, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 2,973 sailing vessels of 126 681 tons, and 167 steam and motor vessels of 30,507 tons In 1925-26 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2 092,312 tons, of which 1,324,527 tons were British

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST JOHN'S (population 40,059), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings Other towns are Harbour Grace (3,825), Bonavista (4,052), Carbonear (3,320), and Twillingate (3,217).

HIGH COMMISSIONER

High Commissioner in London, Sir John R Bennett K B E, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north The boundary between Quebec and Labrador came up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Oct., 1926 By the judgment given in March, 1927, the boundary was defined as a line drawn due *N* from the eastern boundary of Blanc Sablon as far as 52° N. lat, and from thence W along that parallel to the Romaine River, and thence N along the east bank of that river and its headwaters to then source, and thence due N to the crest of the watershed or height of land there, and thence W and N along the crest of the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean until it reaches Cape Chidley. The territory thus confirmed as under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 110,000 square miles. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Grand Falls on the Hamilton River The inhabitants are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek

The Commonwealth of Australia.

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population — Census of 1911	Census of 1921.	Increase 1911–1921	Estimated March 31, 1928.
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371	453,637	2,413,898
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280	215,729	1,748,610
Queensland (Brisbane) ..	670,500	605,813	755,972	150,159	903,119
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	408,553	495,100	86,502	576,576
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	282,114	332,732	50,618	595,851
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	191,211	213,780	22,569	212,043
Territories.					
North Australia (Darwin) .	287,227				
Central Australia (Alice Springs) . ..	237,393	3,310	3,867	557	4,238
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	1,714	2,572	858	2,385
Total . .	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,435,734	980,729	6,462,720

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages
	Births	Overseas Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Overseas Departures	Total	
1922	137,496	93,513	231,009	51,311	55,490	106,801	44,731
1923	135,222	92,859	228,081	56,236	55,319	111,555	44,541
1924	134,927	103,667	238,594	54,980	59,918	114,899	45,869
1925	135,792	100,075	235,867	54,568	62,718	117,286	46,899
1926	133,162	107,924	241,086	56,952	65,704	122,656	47,865
1927	133,698	117,423	251,121	58,282	68,499	126,781	49,033

Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1921.

Year of Census	Result of Census			Decennial Increase	Net Immigration during Period
	Males	Females	Total		
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861–1871 166,565
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871–1881 . 191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881–1891 . 382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891–1901 .. 24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901–1911 . 40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672 864	5,435,734	980,729	1911–1921 207,572

Races and Religions.

Races	1911	1921	Religions	1911	1921
European ..	4,402,662	5,387,143	Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Chinese, incl half-caste	25,772	20,826	Presbyterians .	558,336	636,974
Japanese do	3,576	2,928	Methodists	547,806	632,629
Hindus and Cingalese do	4,052	3,955	Other Protestants	458,379	637,692
Aborigines (estimated)	60,000	60,000	Roman Catholics	921,425	1,134,002
Do half-caste .. .	10,113	11,536	Jews ..	17,287	21,615
Other Races	8,830	9,345			

* Exclusive of full blood Australian Aboriginals, who are estimated at 60,000

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean, and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 41′-39° 8′ South latitude and 113° 9′-153° 39′ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S., and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island; on the east coast the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin, on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, zinc, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, tin, gypsum, magnesite, osmiridium, opal, sapphires, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of ten Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto (there are at present two honorary Ministers). The Commonwealth was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Commonwealth also now controls such matters as old age pensions, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connexion with matters exclusively under Commonwealth control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt Hon. Lord Stonehaven, P C, G C M G, D S O (1925) £10,000
Military Secretary, Major K. I Nicholl
Chamberlain, Lieut.-Com R B Leggatt, R N
A D C, Lieut D W D Nicholl, R.A.

Executive Council.

Prime Minister, Minister for External Affairs, and Minister for Trade and Customs, Rt Hon Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P C, C H, M C . . £2,100
Treasurer, Hon. E C. G Page . 1,650
Vice-Pres., Executive Council, Senator Rt Hon Sir G F Pearce, P C K C V O 1,650
Minister for Home and Territories, for Health, and in charge of Reparations, Maj.-Gen. Hon Sir Neville R Howse, V C, K C B, K C M.G. 1,650
Attorney-General, Hon J G Latham, C.M G, K C. 1,650
Postmaster-Gen., Hon. W G Gibson . . 1,650
Minister for Defence, Senator Hon Sir T W Glasgow, K C B, C M G, D S O, V D 1,650
Minister for Works and Rlys.. Hon. W C Hill 1,650
Minister for Markets, Hon T. Paterson 1,650
Honorary Ministers, Major Hon C W. C Marr, D S O, M C, V D., Senator Hon T. W Crawford, Senator Hon A J. McLachlan

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,

Australia House, Strand, W.C 2.

High Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. Hon Sir G de L Ryrie, K C M G, C B, V.D . £3,000
Official Secretary in Gt Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, T. Trumble, C M G, C B E 2,000
Assistant Sec., V. C Duffy .. . . . .
Chief Clerk, K J. Carnegan 648
Financial Adviser, J R Collins, C M G., C B L . . . . . .
Military Representative, Major G. C Rowe 950
Naval Representative, Capt H. J. Feakes, A.D.C., R.A.N 950
Director of Migration and Settlement, Lt.-Col. C H. E Manning, D S O., O B E, V.D . . . . . .
Deputy do, J. T. Barnes . . . . . .

Commissioner for Australia in America, (Vacant)
Official Secretary, D McK Dow, "Cunard Building," 25 Broadway, New York 1,150

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives The *Senate* contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The *House of Representatives*, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State The House of Representatives, 1926, is made up of 28 for New South Wales, 20 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and 1 (entitled to debate but not to vote) from the Northern Territory. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £1,000 per annum, with travelling expenses
President of the Senate, Hon Sir John Newlands, K C M G, C B I
Speaker, House of Representatives, Rt Hon Sir Littleton Groom, K C M G., K C.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council
Chief Justice, Rt Hon Sir Adrian Knox, P C, K C M G £3 500
Judges, Rt Hon Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, K C M G, P C, Hon Henry Bournes Higgins, Hon Frank Gavan Duffy, Hon Charles Powers, Hon George Edward Rich, Hon Hayden Erskine Starke each 3,000
Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Chief Judge, Hon George James Dethridge 3,000
Judges, George Stephenson Beeby, Lionel Oscar Lukin, Edmund Alfred Drake-Brockman, C B, C M G, D S O, V D each 2,000

DEFENCE.

Navy.

The Australian fleet consists of the Cruisers *Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide*, the Submarines *Oxley* and *Otway*, 4 sloops, 11 destroyers, and several auxiliaries; 2 cruisers and 1 seaplane carrier are under construction. The personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men. The seagoing forces of the Royal Australian Navy on January 15, 1928, consisted of approximately 454 officers and 4,639 petty officers and men. There is also a R A N Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval forces, a section of the Commonwealth Compulsory Military Training System.

Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12-13, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20-26, with short periods of training in the field The Universal Training Law was continued in 1922, but its operation is restricted to the more populous centres and confined to youths of 17-21 years On August 1, 1927, 44,635 were undergoing training.

Air.

The permanent strength of the Australian Air Force as at January 1, 1927, was 110 officers and 860 airmen. The sum of £344,442 was provided on June 30, 1927, for Air Force and Civil Aviation purposes.

* General Election to be held Nov 17 1928

FEDERAL FINANCE

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Payments to States
	£	£	£
1922–23	64 720,635	57,535,084	7,185,551
1923–24	66,017,203	58,614,331	7,324,538
1924–25	68,854,809	59,301,142	7,535,291
1925–26	72 285 806	66,157,710	7,951 727
1926–27	78,168 235	67,269,726	8 267,912

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 25s. per head of the population.

DEBT

The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt on March 31, 1928, was £485,400,161, including a War Loan from the British Government of £84,215,449. Adding the indebtedness of the States to that of the Federal Government (and making allowances for certain amounts included in both) the total public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1927) to about £1,043,731,921.

Banking.—On March 31, 1928, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £383,441,461, and the Australian assets to £424,682,622. On March 31, 1928, there were 4,625,912 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of deposits being £206,264,471.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated values of products —

	1925–26.	1926–27.
Agricultural	£89,267,000	£98,295,000
Pastoral	113,327,000	111,168,000
Dairying, &c.	47,161,000	46,980,000
Forests and Fisheries	12,784,000	12,790,000
Mining	24,592,000	24,007,000
Manufacturing	143,256,000	153,634,000
	£430,387,000	£446,874,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is estimated at 1,903,732,240 acres, of which 17,772,499 were under cultivation in 1926–27.

Crop.	Acreage	Produce
		Bushels
Wheat	11,687,919	160,761,886
Oats	844,114	12,571,203
Barley	370,943	6,930,953
Maize	286,178	6,970,273
		Tons
Hay	2,699,631	3,487,352
Sugar Cane	284,828	3,155,916

Live Stock.

	1925	1926
Sheep	103,563,218	104,267,101
Cattle	13,279,785	11,953,278
Horses	2,250,361	2,122 516
Pigs	1,128,374	989,009

In 1926–27 Australia produced 924,410,553 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 833,738,907 lb. in 1925–26; 252,531,059 lb. of butter; 26,679,197 lb. of cheese, and 73,634,888 lb of bacon and hams.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1926 the value of gold produced was £2,214,401, silver and lead, £4,916,055; copper, £565,743; tin, £854,524; coal, £11,678,046; value of all minerals produced in 1926, £24,007,231.

Manufactures.—In 1926–27 there were in Australia 21,579 industrial establishments, employing 467,247 hands; wages paid amounted to £90,575,166, value of plant and machinery, £116,747,185, of lands and buildings, £103,345,178, of materials used, £232,643,518, value added by manufacture, £162 325,273, and total value of final output, £408,692,838.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Total Imports, 1927–28 . . £148.116,549
Total Exports, 1927–28 . . £141,595,159

Country	Imports from 1926–27	Exports to 1926–27
United Kingdom	£67,795,177	£48,351,780
Canada	4,324,421	1,171,687
Ceylon	2,153,219	478,598
India	6,661,408	3 537,343
Malaya (British)	2,025,757	1,930,250
New Zealand	3,123 038	4,239,297
South African Union	927,993	1,741,831
Belgium	941,954	8,303,127
China	785,068	410,073
France	4,767,163	17,627,139
Germany	4,359,514	9,908,685
Italy	1,564,843	5,514,300
Japan	5,183,470	10,362,990
Netherlands	1,092,242	1,309,668
Do East Indies	6,451,688	2,052,857
Norway	1,055,020	76,800
Sweden	1,847,290	139,046
Switzerland	2,458.810	16,099
United States	41,394,277	18,579,094

Imports (£ sterling, 000 omitted)	1925 26	1926 27
Tea	3,640	3,909
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	2,760	2,705
Whisky	1,645	1,135
Socks and Stockings	1,646	1,660
Gloves	519	560
Trimmings and Ornaments	998	1,245
Piece Goods —		
Canvas and Duck	915	836
Cotton and Linen	10,351	10,029
Silk, or containing Silk	5,257	6,867
Woollen, or containing Wool	2,293	2,421
Sewing Silks, Cottons, &c	740	739
Carpets and Carpeting	1,268	1,464
Floorcloths and Linoleums	1,307	1,309
Bags and Sacks	4,188	4,317
Yarns—Wool	428	569
Petroleum Spirit, Benzine, &c	6,519	6,649
Kerosene	921	1,264
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	6,155	7,436
Agricultural Machinery	762	722
Tools of Trade	1,147	1,257
Cutlery and Plateware	872	985
Chassis for Motor Cars	10,794	12,765
Iron and Steel —		
Plate and Sheet	4,181	4,724
Pipes and Tubes	1,590	1,692
Rubber and its Manufactures	5,274	5,086
Timber, Undressed Logs, &c	3,795	3,455
China, Earthenware, &c.	878	906
Glass and Glassware	1,278	1,302
Paper, Printing	2,853	3,233
Stationery, Books, &c	2,649	2,781
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.	4,316	5 027
Musical Instruments	1,241	1,451
All other articles	58,422	64,217
Total Imports	151,638	164,717

* In addition, the following amounts were spent from loans—1922–23, £7,146 643; 1923–24, £8,472 063; 1924–25, £7,317,370; 1925–26, £8,005,080; 1926–27, £7,748,417.

Exports (£ sterling, 000 omitted)	1925 26	1926 27.
Butter	7,007	5.465
Meat	7,458	5,205
Milk and Cream	1 476	1,081
Fruits (Dried)	1,463	1,649
Fruits (Fresh)	1,554	806
Wheat	17,187	20,785
Flour	6,839	6 254
Hides and Skins	8,297	8,558
Wool	63,210	60,054
Tallow	1,612	1,417
Coal	882	966
Concentrates	2,030	980
Lead (Pig and Matte)	4,524	3.853
Leather	696	640
Timber	1,377	1,461
Gold	4,355	11,374
Silver	1,172	935
All other articles	17,423	13,412
Total Exports	£148,562	£144,895

Labour Statistics —In 1927 there were 369 Trade Unions, with 911,652 members, of whom 118.521 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons over 20 years of age in 1927 was 1,267,636 males and 299,205 females The number of unemployed members of trade unions averaged 7 0 per cent Employers' Associations number 485, with membership of 122 740 Retail Price Index No for food, groceries and rent (4 and 5 rooms) (6 Capital Cities) 1927 (base 1911=1,000) 1,749, including clothing, fuel light and other miscellaneous household expenditure (base Nov 1914=1,000) 1.458 Melbourne Wholesale Price Index 1927 (base 1911=1 000) 1,817. Nominal Weekly Wage Index No, Australia males (base 1911 = 1 000 = 51s. 3d.) 1,955 = 1009 2d. Number of industrial disputes in 1927 was 441 involving 200.757 persons in a loss of 1 713,581 working days and £1,676,896 in wages.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways —Total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1927, private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses '—

State	Miles open	
New South Wales	6,081	(331)
Victoria	4,705	(71)
Queensland	7,712	(1,410)
South Australia	3,656	(56)
Western Australia	5,244	(872)
Tasmania	1.062	(404)
Federal Capital Territory	5	—
Northern Territory	199	—
Total	28,667	3,144

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1926-27 were £48,592,836, working expenses £39,990,887, and net earnings £8,601,949. being at the rate of 2s 5d. per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£303,785,388) of 2·83 per cent, as against 2·23 per cent. in 1925-26. In 1926-27 passenger journeys numbered 379,321,131, and 38,786,489 tons of goods and live stock were carried, the train miles run being 75,686,773. The electrification of some of the Sydney suburban system is in progress.

Tramways.—There are 645 miles of tramways in Australia, 538 miles of which are of electric, 71 of steam, 34 of cable, and 2 of horse traction. Extensive conversions to electrical traction have been made and more are in progress The several Governments control 431 miles, municipal authorities, 169 miles; and the remaining 45 miles are operated by private companies and individuals The total capital cost of tramways at June 30, 1927, was £25,851,830. The revenue of electric tramways for the year 1926-27 was £7,364,964; working expenses £5,941,835, and net revenue £1,423,129. or 4 97d per car mile 68 726,000 car miles were run and 677,727,000 passenger journeys recorded

Shipping —The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in 1926-27 were entered, 1 624 (5,558,870 tons); cleared, 1.637 (5,605,100 tons). Of the vessels entered, 1,147 or 4,151,474 tons were under the British flag and 477 of 1.407,396 tons under foreign flags

The total including local shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1926-27 was Sydney 8,366 vessels of 9 546,973 tons, Melbourne 4,001 (7,324,530), Brisbane 1,175 (3,315,130), Adelaide 3,784 (4,877,664), Fremantle 726 (3,283,438), and Hobart 590 (808,534) At December 31, 1927, there were 2,444 vessels of a total net tonnage of 452,070 on the shipping registers of the several States

Posts and Telegraphs —In year ended June 30, 1927, there were 8,739 post and receiving offices, dealing with 1.139 million letters, &c; there were 9,111 telegraph stations with 229,033 miles of wire, transmitting 17 274,199 telegrams, receiving 690,625 and dispatching 720,496 cablegrams A Beam wireless station, giving a service to and from Great Britain, was opened for traffic in April, 1927 At the end of year 1926-27, 442,362 *Telephones* were connected with 5,482 telephone exchanges, approximately 335,000 000 "local" and 29,022 130 "trunk line" calls were recorded for the year 214,136 wireless broadcasting listeners' licences were issued in 1926 27

Motor Vehicles —At June 30, 1927 there were 495,540 motor vehicles registered in the several States These comprised 364,384 cars, 80,242 motor cycles, and 50,914 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c, in 1926-27 was £2,845,363 Motor omnibus services are extensively operating in urban areas.

Civil Aviation —77 aeroplanes of various types were registered with the Department of Civil Aviation at June 30, 1927. During the year 17,284 flights of a total duration of 10,447 hours were effected 772,643 miles were flown, and 17,206 passengers carried. On the subsidized aerial mail routes 290,746 letters were carried Western Australia, 252,526, Queensland, 26,765, and 11,455 on Adelaide (S.A.) and Cootamundra (N S.W.) and branch services Four companies are now operating machines over approved routes (approximately 4,000 air miles), and tenders have been let and machines ordered for a subsidized service from Perth to Adelaide (about 1,500 air miles). A flight around Australia was completed in June, 1927. The total distance of 7,500 miles was covered in some hours over 10 days

CAPITAL —CANBERRA, in the Federal Capital Territory, transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1911. is being laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. A session of Parliament was held at Canberra on May 9, 1927, which is from that date the seat of government in place of MELBOURNE.

NORTH AUSTRALIA AND CENTRAL AUSTRALIA.

(Previously "Northern Territory")

The Northern Territory has been divided into 2 Territories known respectively as *North Australia* and *Central Australia*. Both Territories lie between 129°–138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude, North Australia being that part N., and Central Australia that part S of 20° S Lat. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911, and since Feb. 1, 1927, have been separated, with headquarters respectively at Darwin and Alice Springs. The area of North Australia (Capital, Darwin) is estimated at 287,227 square miles, and that of Central Australia (Capital, Alice Springs), at 236,393 square miles, the population of the two Territories as at June 30, 1928, was (exclusive of full-blood aboriginals) 2,579.

Limited portions of the country are considered to be quite suitable for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and the Federal Government grants suitable areas rent free for the original settler's lifetime or for 21 years (whichever shall be longer). The staple industry is pastoral, cattle and horses do well south of the 15th parallel. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable, from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead, tin and mica being indicated, and when communications are opened up the industry will become important. The only railway is from Darwin to Katherine (200 miles). A further extension to Daly Waters (160 miles) is being proceeded with.

Darwin, North Australia, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs, Central Australia, is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges, and boasts a splendid climate.

Government Resident of North Australia, Col R. H. Weddell £975
Chief Clerk and Accountant, L. H. A. Giles 650
Judge Supreme Court, R. J. D. Mallam £1,000

Government Resident of Central Australia, J. C. Cawood 750

PAPUA.

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises a part of the New Guinea mainland situated between the meridians of 141° and 150° 50′ E longitude, and between the 5th and 12th parallels of South latitude; also the Trobriand Group of islands, Woodlark, the d'Entrecasteaux Group, the Louisiades, the Conflict Group and the Laughlan Group. The total area of Papua is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland. There is an Executive Council of nine members who, with five non-official members form the Legislative Council. The white population in 1925 was 1,371. The official estimate of the native population is 275,000. In 1927–8, 61,370 acres were under crops (43,244 coco-nuts, 8,212 rubber and 3,000 sisal hemp). Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for 500 miles) and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products.

	1926-27	1927-28
Revenue	£162,995	£158,267
Expenditure	167,727	158,964
Imports	455,904	403,562
Exports	454,904	350,363

Lieut.-Governor and Judge, Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G. £1,800
Official Secretary, H. L. Murray. 780
Commr. for Lands and Director of Agric., M. S. C. Smith, M.B.E. 1,000
Govt. Sec., H. W. Champion 900
Judge, R. T. Gore 1,200
Treasurer, E. C. Harris 756
Chief Med. Officer, W. M. Strong, M.D. 1,000
Commr. for Native Affairs, J. T. O'Malley 780
Director of Public Works, J. T. Bensted. 804

CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The part of "German New Guinea" over which Australia was given a mandate is situated in latitude between the Equator and 8° S., and in longitude between 141° E. and 156° E. It consists of the N.E. portion of New Guinea to 141° E. (70,000 sq. miles), Bismarck Archipelago including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both (20,840 sq. miles), and the two northernmost Solomon Islands (3,400 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka). The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, which is navigable for 250 miles.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. In 1926–27 there were 186,006 acres under crops (coco-nuts, 177,621). The white population in 1927 was 2,098, the native population in 1927 was 327,071, including 27,002 working under indentures. (Natives living in areas not under complete Government influence are not included in the above total, as no reliable estimate can be made.).

Seat of Administration, Rabaul.

	1925–26	1926-27
Imports	£568,339	£660,753
Exports	1,105,158	1,078,855

Administrator, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wisdom, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. £1,800
Chief Justice, D. S. Wanliss, C.M.G. 1,200
Dir. of Public Health, Dr. R. W. Cilento, M.D. 1,200
Government Sec., H. H. Pace, D.S.O., M.C. 900
Treasurer, H. O. Townsend, O.B.E. 900
Commss. of Native Affairs, H. C. Cardew 876
Anthropologist, E. W. P. Chinnery .. 852
Chief Collector of Customs, E. F. Phibbs .. 804

NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in July, 1927, was 900.

Administrator, Hon. Mr. Justice Charles Edward Herbert, C.B., C.M.G.
President Executive Council, E. C. Robinson.

States of the Commonwealth.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 37th parallels of S lat and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,372 square miles (inclusive of 940 square miles of Federal Capital area)—*i.e.*, more than five times that of England and Wales, and over three times the size of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

POPULATION.—The estimated population at 31st March, 1928, was Males, 1,232,135, Females, 1,183,376. Total, 2,415,511.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1922	55,214	19,178	17,583
1923	54,112	21,051	17,507
1924	53,670	20,821	18,077
1925	54,615	20,823	18,522
1926	53,126	22,188	19,219
1927	53,858	22,770	20,052

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1927:—Births, 22·59, Deaths, 9·59, Marriages, 8·45. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 55·0.

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1921, number 1,027,410; Roman Catholic 502,815. Presbyterian 219,932, Methodist 181,977. Congregational (Independent) 22,235, Baptist 24,722, Salvation Army 9,490, and Hebrew 10,150.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by the Great Dividing Range, the various portions of the Range in N.S.W. being (from N. to S.) Macpherson, New England, Liverpool, Main or Blue Mountain, Cullarin, Goulburn, Monaro and Mumong Ranges—the highest points being Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,256 feet. The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Nambucca, Macleay, Hastings, Camden Haven, Manning, Wollomba, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not so well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,609 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,609 miles, 1,203 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63·2°. The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 60° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 59°, southern tableland 44° to 57°, north-western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 61° to 67°, in the Central-western slopes 63°, south-western slopes 59° to 63°, and in the Western Plains and Riverina Division from 62° to 68. The Seasons are as follows: Spring during September, October and November, Summer during December, January, and February, Autumn during March, April, and May, Winter during June, July, and August.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford De Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O., *born* 1854 (1923) £5,000

Official Secretary, H. S. C. Burke, C.M.G.

Private Secretary, Brig.-Genl. A. T. Anderson, C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D. *born* 1855.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, H.E. the Governor.

The Ministry

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Thomas Ramsland Bavin, K.C., M.L.A. £2,445

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Albert Bruntnell, M.L.A. 1,945

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests, Hon. Capt. Frank Augustus Chaffey, M.L.A. 1,945

Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. Ernest Henry Farrar, M.L.C. 1,945

Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Francis Stewart Boyce, K.C., M.L.C. 2,045

Minister for Justice, Hon. John R. Lee, M.L.A. 1,945

Minister for Public Instruction, Hon. David Henry Drummond, M.L.A. 1,945

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways, Hon. Ernest Albert Buttenshaw, M.L.A. 1,945

Secretary for Lands, Hon. Richard Thomas Ball, M.L.A. 1,945

Minister for Agriculture, Hon. Harold Victor Campbell Thorby, M.L.A. . . . 1,945

Minister for Local Government, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Michael Fredk. Bruxner, M.L.A. 1,945

Minister for Public Health, Hon. Richard Arthur, M.D., M.L.A. . . . . .

Assistant Treasurer, Hon. Bertram Sydney Barnsdale Stevens, M.L.A. . . . . .

Honorary Minister, Hon. James Ryan, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, The Hon. Sir George W. Fuller, K.C.M.G., Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2 (*and allowance*, £800) £1,850

Secretary and Commercial Officer, J. W. Ferguson 800

Consulting and Inspecting Engineer (acting) J. Davis, M.Inst.C.E.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly Members of the *Legislative Council* (97 in September, 1928) are appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £875 per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly Natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district are entitled to the franchise At the State General Election in October, 1927, there were 714 886 male and 694,607 female electors, making a total of 1,409,493 enrolled and qualified to vote; of these 1 150.777, or 82 54, voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. F Flowers £1,200
Chairman of Committees, Hon B. B O'Conor, LL B 700
Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. Cooper 1,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Daniel Levy, LL B 1,675
Chairman of Committees, Robert Bruce Walker, M L A. 1 115
Leader of Opposition, John Thomas Lang, M.L.A (in addition to allowance as M.P.) 250
Clerk of Assembly, S G. Boydell 1,250
Librarian, J J. Quinn 900
Principal Shorthand Writer, A M. Kay 953
Sec, Standing Committee on Public Works, Arthur Hurley . 778

THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commissioner, District Courts, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court

Chief Justice, Hon Sir P W. Street K C.M G £3 500
Puisne Judges, Hon D G Ferguson; Hon. J M Harvey, Hon A G F James; Hon J L. Campbell, Hon L M. L. Owen, C B E., Hon R H Long Innes, Hon. G. C. W Davidson, Hon. P. Halse Rogers .. . . . . each 2,600
Industrial Commission of New South Wales.
President, His Honour Mr. Justice Piddington £3,000
Members, His Honour Mr. Justice Street, £2,600; His Honour Mr. Justice Canton 2,600
Land and Valuation Court Judge, His Honour Mr Justice Herbert Pike 2,600
Ch. Judge in Equity and Probate Judge, Hon J. M. Harvey.
Judge in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C B E.
Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. R. H. Long Innes.

District Courts.

His Honour Judge Cohen, His Honour Judge Armstrong, His Honour Judge White, His Honour Judge Mocatta, His Honour Judge Edwards, His Honour Judge Coyle, His Honour Judge Thomson and His Honour Judge Curlewis each £1,500
(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry)

Fair Rent Courts have also been established
Crown Solicitor, J V. Tillett £2,102

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years It is non-sectarian and free at all State schools The total enrolment in 1927 in 3,142 State schools was 352,338 and the average daily attendance 283,665 In addition to the State schools there were in 1927, 719 private colleges and schools, with 86,086 scholars, exclusive of many business and shorthand schools and schools at Charitable Institutions, &c The University of Sydney, with which 5 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851, and had 2,441 students (1,785 male and 656 female) in 1927 The State expenditure on Education (exclusive of Technical Education) was £4,470,634 The individual students at State Technical classes numbered 12,089, and many attended at the State Agricultural College and Farms

FINANCE

Year	Revenue, including Advances repaid	Expenditure, including Transfers and Advances	Public Debt
	£	£	£
1923	36,145,944	35.342,436	183.571,556
1924	37,351.809	37,251,419	194 074,971
1925	38,822,588	39.579,038	201,702,327
1926	38,540,031	39,814,335	209.793,012
1927	44,149,566	42,690,634	227,724,466

Banking, &c — There were (June 30, 1928) 16 banks within N S W., with total assets, £170,941,702, including advances £140.650,523, coin, bullion, Australian Government Notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank, £22.507 018, and liabilities, £144 627,752, including deposits, £138,512,880 The savings bank deposits on June 30, 1927, amounted to £78,250,745, representing 1,528,287 discounts The amount assured in New South Wales in *Life Assurance* Societies in 1927 was £98 265,190 Ordinary and £21,852,702 Industrial. The membership of *Friendly Societies* was 240,502, and the funds at June 30, 1927, were £3,418,799 Members of *Trade Unions* numbered 330,150, the funds of 194 Unions at Dec 31, 1926, being £366,008.

Co-operative Societies.—There were 340 societies in existence at June 30, 1927. During the year ending on that date payments to suppliers amounted to £2,209,312, and the sales of trading societies amounted to £3,680,785 Building Societies advanced £921,054 to members.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 3,212 vessels entered ports of N S W. during the year ended June 30, 1928, the net tonnage being 9,088,697; the clearances were 3,285 vessels of 9 034,906 net tonnage. Sydney is the chief port In the year

ended June 30, 1928, the shipping entries at Sydney, including State coastal, were 7,800 vessels of 9,212,295 net tonnage. The dock accommodation at Sydney includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and seven patent slips At Newcastle there are five patent slips.

Motor Vehicles —At Dec 31, 1927, there were 129,985 registrations of motor-cars in force, and 62,109 of other motor vehicles

Railways —The railways and tramways of New South Wales with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 115 miles are controlled by the State At June 30, 1927, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 5,750, the capital cost amounted to £122,789,149, and the net earnings for the year 1926-27 to £5,110,650 There were also 210 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £11,585,050 and the net earnings £318,264.

Roads and Bridges —A Main Roads Board, of two engineers with special knowledge of road construction and a president, was constituted in 1924 Municipal councils are assisted in the construction and maintenance of the main highways with the object of developing vacant lands, feeding the railways, and giving primary producers access to markets and providing better facilities for motor traffic There are 109,457 miles of roads in New South Wales Bridges over 20 ft span number 4,972, the total length being 404,281 feet The total expenditure, other than on Sydney Harbour Bridge, in 1926 was £1 698,439 The construction of an arch bridge over Sydney Harbour is in course of erection, and will be completed in 1931 This bridge will carry a roadway 57 ft. wide, two footways each 10 ft wide, and four lines of railway. At high water there will be a headway of 170 feet The contract price for a length of 3,770 feet of bridge is £4 217 721, and it is estimated that approaches will cost £1,275,000, and land resumptions £250,000

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones —The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Commonwealth Government For the year ended June 30, 1927, there were 2,682 post offices in New South Wales The postal matter carried included 352,038,712 letters and postcards, 81 355,900 newspapers, 66,164,500 books, packets and parcels, and 7,240,075 telegrams and cablegrams transmitted, exclusive of telegrams from other States of the Commonwealth of Australia The telephone line connections numbered 127,784.

TRADE.

The oversea imports into New South Wales during 1927-28 were valued at £65,113,182, and the oversea exports were £51,882,929.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of New South Wales; 4,595,711 acres excluding 1,585 acres double-cropped, were under cultivation during the year ended June 30, 1927, producing 47,541,000 bushels of wheat, 3,598,530 bushels of maize, 1 898,750 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 53,288 tons of potatoes, 877,767 tons of hay, and 6,405 cwt of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 230,254 tons was crushed; and 1,625,507 gallons of wine, 64,543 cases of bananas, and 10,800 dozen of pineapples obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown The total area under wheat for the year 1927-28 was 3,998,760 acres, of which 2,438,170 acres were harvested for grain and 329,000 acres for hay, and 604,400 acres failed, and 627,190 acres were fed off. The estimated production of wheat was 26,927,100 bushels of grain and 338 050 tons of hay

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1927 was 65,579,262 acres, while the area of land held under lease, &c, was 114,502 074 acres, and the area neither alienated nor leased at the same date was 17 955 164 acres, the total area of the State, exclusive of Federal Capital area (Canberra), being 198,036,500 acres

Live Stock —The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino which was introduced in 1797. On June 30 1927 there were 623,392 horses, 992 419 dairy cows 1 826,234 other cattle total 2,818,653 cattle 55,930 000 sheep 332,921 swine, 27 587 goats, and 399 camels In 1926-27, 499,320 000 lb (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 96,551,738 lb. butter 6,735,960 lb cheese, and 24,603 065 lb bacon and ham During 1926-27 there were 134,200 persons permanently engaged in rural industries 119 900 being males, and 14,300 females

Values of Rural Industries —The agricultural industry was valued in 1926-27 at £22 698 000, dairying and farm-yard produce at £24 591 000 and pastoral industry at £47,822,000, a total of £84,511,000.

Forest, Fisheries and Trapping —The value of these industries in 1926-27 was £6,147 000. and 8 500 persons were engaged

Mining Industry —The goldfields were opened in 1851 Coal, coke, copper, silver lead, zinc bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, magnesite, manganese, molybdenite, cobalt, marble and kerosene shale, slate, silica, fluorspar, arsenic, diamonds, rubies, opals and other precious stones are also found. The total value of minerals won during 1927 was £17,048,370. exclusive of Portland cement £1,761,210, lime £115,191 and coke £7,131 335. Coal accounting for £9,782 002, silver silver lead and ore £3,487 980. and gold £76,595 The value of the plant and machinery at all mines was £8,974,129 The mining industry gave employment to 29 373 persons during the year

Manufacturing Industry. —In 1926-27 there were 8,222 manufactories and works; the employees numbered 183,193, of whom 138,309 were males and 44,884 females, the amount of £37,092,196 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers, exclusive of working proprietors, received on an average an annual amount of £245 8*s* *od*. and females £107 6*s* 2*d* The capital value of land buildings and fixtures amounted to £46,950,706, and of plant and machinery £48,659,375 The machinery in use represented 619,570 h.p., including steam, 556,163 h.p; gas, 20,204 h.p.; electricity, 284,486 h.p, water, 2,077 h.p. oil, 12,640 h.p. The value of output was £179,302 446; materials used, £102,983,056, and fuel consumed (including motive power rented), £6,470,306, the production, *i.e.*, value added to raw materials, was £69,849,044.

Iron and steel are produced at Lithgow and Newcastle. The total value of all primary industries in 1926-27 was £103,010,000 Manufacturing industries were valued at £69,849,000, making the total for all industries £172,859,000, which is equal to £73 12*s*. 6*d*. per head of population.

Local Government.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 80,318,708 acres in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 181 municipalities and 136 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c, to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c

The basis of rating is almost wholly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1926 was £159,728,553 for municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £154,614,441 for shires.

The total income of all municipal bodies was £11,243,490, and the expenditure on works and services £11 767 551. New buildings to the value of £15 925,941 were erected.

Towns

Sydney, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves from 30 to 50 feet There are extensive plants for loading ships, and for storing and loading grain in bulk; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city The total area of water in the port is 14,284 acres, or about 22 square miles, of which 3,000 acres have a depth of from 35 feet to 160 feet; the rise and fall of the tide is from three to six feet. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains 136 miles of streets, and a population of 109,640 (Dec, 1927), or, including suburbs, 2,484 miles of streets, and a population of 1,101,190 In addition to the Government buildings, there are the University and Colleges, National Art Gallery, museums, botanic gardens, zoological gardens, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, numerous churches and some large public hospitals. The parks within the metropolitan area are 29,027 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,800 acres, Kuring-gai Chase 35,300 acres, Kurnell 248 acres, Parramatta Park 252 acres, and Lady Fuller's Park, 13½ acres at Sublime Point. Other large towns are Newcastle (with suburbs), 102,550; Broken Hill, 23,430, Auburn, 18,530; Parramatta, 16,760; Granville, 17,530; Bankstown, 18,850; Lithgow, 16,480; Maitland, E. & W., 13,080; Lidcombe, 14,310; Goulburn, 12,140; Katoomba, 10,120; Bathurst, 9,060; Lismore, 9,380; Albury, 8,750; Cessnock, 14,340; Wagga Wagga, 8,790, Liverpool, 5,980; Fairfield, 7,220, Grafton and South Grafton, 6,410; Kurri Kurri, 7,205; Wollongong, 8,000; Orange, 8,160; Tamworth, 7,260; Armidale, 5,850; Dubbo, 5,560; Glen Innes 4,580; Forbes, 4,720; Dundas, 5,100; Inverell, 4,560; Cowra, 4,390; Parkes, 5,400; Windsor, 4,200; Holyrood, 13,040; Queonbegan, 4,340

Approximate time in transmission of mails from London to Sydney, 28 days.

Dependency of New South Wales

Lord Howe Island (436 miles north-east of Sydney) Lat 31° 33′ 4″ S, Long. 159° 4′ 26″ E Area, 3,220 acres. Pop, Dec, 1927, 112 The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes, it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles

Population —In 1927 the population numbered 1,741,390 (867,409 males and 873,981 females).

Increase of the People.

Year	Births.	Deaths	Marriages
1923	35,876	17,219	13,126
1924	36,139	16,503	13,296
1925	35,922	15,836	13,370
1926	35,362	16,335	13,405
1927†	35,074	16,773	13,608

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1921 numbered 601,809, "Protestants" 18,636, Presbyterians 257,072, Methodists 183,829, Baptists 32,305, Church of Christ 22,250, Independents 15,893, and Roman Catholics 322,565

Physiography

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate —The mean temperature over a period of 72 years was 58·4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for about two nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 138, and the average yearly rainfall was 25 47 inches

Government.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

Governor.

Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency Lt.-Col the Rt. Hon. Lord Somers, K C M G., D.S.O, M.C. (born 1887)..... (1926) £5,000

Private Sec, Lt.-Col. E. H. Davidson, C.B.E., M.C.

A.D.C.'s, Capt. A. W. Malcolm, Maj. F. T. Blake-Brockman.
Hon. A D C.'s, Lieut.-Col C K M Cox; Capt R. T A McDonald
Official Sec., F. W. Mabbott
Lieut.-Governor, Hon Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., K C (1918)

THE MINISTRY (November 21, 1928)

(The sum of £10,000 is allocated for Salaries of the Ministry).

Premier and Treasurer, Hon. Sir William Murray McPherson, K.B E.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Health, Hon S. S. Argyle, M D.
Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, Hon Ian MacFarlan.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Water Supply, and President of Board of Land and Works, Hon H Angus
Chief Secretary, George Michael Prendergast.
Minister of Agriculture, Markets and Migration, Hon J J. Pennington.
Minister of Railways, Minister in charge of Electrical Undertakings and Minister of Labour, Hon J. Groves
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Mines, Hon A E Chandler.
Minister of Education and Minister of Forests, Hon H. I Cohen, K C.
Ministers without Portfolio, Hons R M. Cuthbertson, E. Morley; H. G Menzies, M. McGregor

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General in London, A. H Wright (*acting*), Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C 2

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts by universal adult suffrage The electors for the Council number 444,278, and those for the Assembly 996,872

President of the Legislative Council, Hon Sir Francis Grenville Clarke, K B E	£750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir A J Peacock, K C M G	1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges

Chief Justice, Hon Sir William Hill Irvine, K C M G	£3,000
Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Leo F B Cussen, F. W. Mann, W. G. S McArthur, J. R Macfarlan, C. J. Lowe, and J S. Wasley (*acting*) . each	2,500
County Court Judges, W. H Moule, H. C. Winneke, C. J. Z Womarski, W H Williams, H. C. G Macindoe, A. W. Foster... . each	1,500
Income Tax Commissioner, R M Weldon	1,100
Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, G J. Whitelock	653
Crown Prosecutors, C. H. Book, £1,225; R M Nolan, £800; W. St G. Sproule	875
Crown Solicitor, F. G Menzies	1,050

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14 there being 255,779 children on the registers in 1926, the average attendance being about 68 per cent. *Secondary Education* is principally under private control, 65 180 pupils being in attendance at the 493 schools in 1926. There is a State-aided *University* at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman) and a School of Mines at Ballarat

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1923	21,634,677	21 611,309	118.562,029
1924	23 075,968	23 050.968	124.108,326
1925	24 304.887	24,170 483	131,169,565
1926	25,269,756	25.559.583	140 264 989
1927	27,128.700	27,744,903	149.546,966

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1926) 15 banks, with total assets £104,129 160, within the State, and liabilities £104,216,225 The savings-bank deposits (including amounts deposited in the Commonwealth Savings Bank) at June 30 1926, amounted to £63.253,525.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the 7 304.434 acres under cultivation in 1926-27, 2,915 315 were wheat crops and 303 424 oats, and 1,080 993 acres were cut for hay In 1925-26, 1,637,274 gallons of wine were produced The estimated value of production in 1925-26 was (including manufacturing values) £93.152,087.

Live Stock.—There were in 1927, 673,089 milch cows, producing 81 747,291 lb of butter and 5,279.009 lb of cheese; and 762,672 other cattle 14.919,653 sheep, 284,271 pigs, and 447,988 horses.

Minerals.—The gold production in Victoria has declined very considerably, the amount produced in 1926 being 49,078 oz (£208,471) Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal, molybdenite, tin and gypsum.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour biscuit and butter are the staple productions of the State, and the manufactures (7,461 factories &c., employing 152,959 hands in 1925-26) are mainly for home consumption The chief exports overseas are wool, lead, butter, wheat, flour and biscuit leather, skins and hides, tallow, live stock, jams and jellies, milk and cream and preserved and frozen meats The principal overseas imports of the State are iron and steel, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures silks, velvets, &c, apparel and attire, bags and sacks, tea, cottons and linens, woollens and timber.

TOWNS

MELBOURNE, the chief city, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its university, museum, mint, public gardens observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained (31st December, 1926) a population of 944,400 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 41,550; Geelong, 40,880; Bendigo, 33,550, Warrnambool, 8 050, Moorabool, 7,760; Castlemaine, 7,170; Carrum, 6,750; Wonthaggi, 6,800, Mildura, 6,000, Hamilton, 5,260, and Ararat, 5,020.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days Melbourne, distant from London 11,267 miles, transit, 32 to 37 days

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S lat and 129° and 141° E. long, the total area being 380,070 sq miles

POPULATION —In 1928 the population numbered 576,576 (298,431 males and 278,145 females)

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1923	11,692	4,961	4,099
1924	11,592	4,870	4,121
1925	11,457	4 979	4,255
1926	11,483	4,877	4,503
1927	11,492	5,128	4,501

Birth rate 20 12, death rate 8 58, marriage rate 7 58 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality, 53 60 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1921, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows :—Church of England, 165,968; Methodists, 122,634; Congregationalists, 15,289; Baptists, 23,033; Lutherans, 24,606; Roman Catholics, 64,054; Presbyterians, 22,659; and Churches of Christ, 15,039

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude, is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July-August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November-March) 72°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 88 years' record, is 21 22 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

GOVERNMENT

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Brig.-Gen Hon. Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, VC, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S O. (1928) £5,000
Private Sec., Legh Winser, C M.G., M.V.O.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir George John Robert Murray, K C M G, LL M, *born* 1863 (1916)

THE MINISTRY (April 4, 1927).

(£7,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers.)

Premier and Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, Hon. Richard Layton Butler
Attorney-General and Minister of Industry Hon Hermann Homburg.
Chief Secretary, Minister of Mines and Marine Hon Henry Tassie.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Local Government, Hon. George Frederick Jenkins
Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Education, Hon Malcolm McIntosh
Minister of Agriculture, Immigration, Repatriation and Irrigation, Hon John Cowan.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon Sir H. N Barwell, K.C.M.G, Australia House, W.C 2 ..... £2,000
Secretary, J. B Whiting 800
Trade Commissioner, R. M K. Lewis ... 900

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 134,237 in 1928, those for the Assembly numbering 312,124.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J L Stirling, K C.M G £800
Speaker of the House of Assembly. Hon. G R Laffer 800

THE JUDICATURE

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges, there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts The Supreme Court convictions average about 150 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 4 000 of the population

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon Sir G J. R Murray, K C M G., B.A., LL M £2,500
Judges, Hon J M. Napier, LL.B ; Hon H. A. Parsons, LL.B.; Hon. F. W. Richards, LL D., Hon A W. Piper.. £2,000

EDUCATION.

Public Education (*Primary, Secondary and Technical*) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 1,027 State schools, with 2,847 teachers and 86,513 scholars, the expenditure in 1927 was £1,065,012, including grants to University, Libraries, &c. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 186, with 940 teachers and 15,750 scholars. There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 770 undergraduates, and 1,559 other students; all classes are open to women A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established and there are technical schools at 9 country centres, and also special trade schools for apprentices. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

FINANCE.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt.
	£	£	£
1924	8,932,340	8,985,599	70,100,164
1925	9,733,038	9,680,037	72,481,942
1926	10,474,094	10,460,943	79,251,322
1927	10,784,898	11,834,947	84,908,267
1928	11,346,903	12,621,834	90,612,402

Banking.—There are 10 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank, with about 400 branches and agencies, and £70,000,000 authorised capital, having a total liability of £27,804,412 and assets £28,229,195 in June, 1928. The savings banks on June 30, 1928, had 530,376 depositors with £24,941,602 to their credit. Over 90 per cent of the population have Savings Bank accounts. The total banking deposits, £51 205,566, averages nearly £90 per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about one-half is farmed or grazed, and 6,800,000 acres cultivated—under wheat 3,300,000 acres, hay 500,000, oats 190,000, barley 250,000, orchards and vineyards 90,000, with 2,200,000 acres lying fallow. Wheat produced 30,000,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 50,000 acres of vines, with a production of 16,000,000 gallons of wine, 100,000 cwt. of currants, and 120,000 cwt of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to oversea countries, principally the United Kingdom and the other Australian States. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (Dec. 31, 1927).—There were 7,542,345 sheep, cattle 316,314, horses 224,027, pigs 69,733. Wool production, 78,000,000 lbs.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £1,188,522 (1927). Over £33,000,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State.

Manufactures.—In 1927 there were 1,807 factories, employing 42,164 hands, the gross value of the output being £36,888,469, and the wages paid £8,831,872. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £16,949,928.

Value of Production, 1926-7.—Crops, total value, £16,635,366, average per head, £29; manufactures, £13,077,334; pastoral, £6,128,006; minerals, £1,032,353; dairying, £1,881,658; poultry, fisheries and game, forestry, &c, £2,399,999. *Total value of production*, £41,154,716, average £73 per head.

Trade and Commerce, 1926-7.—The total value of the *Imports* was £15,507,260 (U.K. £6,625,313, or 43 per cent., other British countries £2,045,106, or 13 per cent.; foreign countries £6,836,841, or 44 per cent.). The total value of the *Exports* was £17,123,012 (U.K. £7,584,733, or 44 per cent.; other British £1,899,000, or 15 per cent.; foreign countries £7,639,279, or 45 per cent.). In 1927-28 the imports were £12,596,632 and exports £18,030,143. The main items of export are wheat, flour, wool, meats, skins and hides, butter, tallow, leather, minerals, wines, fruits (fresh and dried) and minerals from Broken Hill.

Communication.—There are 3,500 miles of railway in South Australia, 140 miles of electric tramways, 46,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. There are 811 post offices in the State, which transmit annually 60,000,000 letters, 10,000,000 newspapers, 18,000,000 packets and parcels, and also 1,700,000 telegrams.

Shipping (1926-7).—Ships entered numbered 1,444, tonnage 5,123,261; British 1,248 (4,425,516 tons), foreign 196 (697,745 tons).

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital population (1927) 327,686, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (4,000) Kadina (3,500), Wallaroo (5,500), Port Pirie (10,500) on the east, and Port Augusta (3,000) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,200), Gawler (4,500), and Peterborough (2,500) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Victor Harbor (3,500) in the south, Mt Gambier (6,000) in the south-east, and Port Lincoln (2,500) on Eyre Peninsula. Murray Bridge (3,500) and Renmoah (3,500) on the River Murray.

Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat 10° 40′—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (*i e*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.—At the Census of 1921 the population numbered 755,972 (398,969 males and 359,003 females).

Increase of the People.

Year	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages
1921	20,333	7,143	5,965
1922	19,988	7,153	5,876
1923	19,984	7,893	5,815
1924	19,706	7,328	6,233
1925	20,283	7,545	6,471

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1921 there were 309,786 Church of England, 172,662 Roman Catholics, 91,620 Presbyterians, 77,566 Methodists, 17,891 Lutherans, 14,735 Baptists, and 44,132 other Christians, with 4,267 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The *Great Dividing Range* on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1925 was 67·9°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 105·7° and 37·1°; mean barometer, 30·002. The coastal regions are warm

and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1925 was 53·08 inches, and there were 138 wet days.

Government

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members

Governor.

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Herbert John Chapman Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S (Feb. 1927) £3,000
Private Sec (vacant) 300
Aide-de-Camp, Capt N. A. H. Campbell 300
Official Sec., F. Ryder £380
Lieut.-Governor, Hon W. Lennon (1920) 1,000

Executive Council.

(H.E. the Governor presides)

Premier, Chief Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-President of Executive Council, Hon. W. McCormack..... £1,550
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. W. Forgan Smith 1,250
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon T. Dunstan 1,250
Secretary for Mines, Hon A. J. Jones..... 1,250
Attorney-General, Hon. John Mullan 1,250
Secretary for Railways, Hon. James Larcombe 1,250
Sec. of Public Instruc., Hon. T. Wilson..... 1,250
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. M. J. Kirwan 1,250
Home Secretary, Hon. J. Stopford..... 1,250
Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. D. A. Gledson. 1,250

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London. Hon. John Huxham, 409-410 Strand, London, W.C.2 £1,500
Secretary, L. H. Pike, J.P. 660

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative* Assembly of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.
Speaker, Hon. W. Bertram £1,250
Chairman of Committee, G. Pollock..... 950
Clerk, C. A. Bernays 780

The Judicature.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and six Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.
Chief Justice Supreme Court, Hon. J. W. Blair £2,250
Puisne Judges, A. W. Macnaughton, and T. O'Sullivan, K.C. (*Southern*), R. J. Douglas (*Northern*); F. T. Brennan (*Central*), W. F. Webb, H. D. Macrossan each 2,000

Education.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1925 there were 1,707 State schools, including 256 Provisional and 13 High schools in operation, with 4,227 teachers and an average daily attendance of 106,994 children; and [illegible] private and 10 grammar schools, with [illegible] teachers and an average attendance of [illegible]. A State-aided University was established [illegible] 1910.

Finance.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt of Queensland for five years, ended June 30:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1922	12,311,378	12,499,970	85,691,228
1923	12,599,403	12,784,382	88,005,001
1924	13,428,039	13,415,332	91,128,596
1925 .. .	14,897,256	14,880,289	97,001,712
1926 ...	15,939,718	16,154,404	102,449,511

Banking.—The banking assets (1925) £34,952,693, liabilities £33,104,358 The deposits on June 30, 1925, were £31,972,696 The Commonwealth Bank of Australia also has a branch in Queensland. The assets on December 31, 1925, amounted to £26,539,360, and the liabilities to £32,407,533. These liabilities include the depositors' balances in the hands of the Commonwealth Savings Bank Branch, amounting to £21,909,458 (equal to an average of £53 9*s.* 6*d.* to each depositor).

Production and Industry.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 17,508,805 and 88,071 acres granted without payment; under a system of deferred payment, 6,966,230 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area including preferential pastoral leases of 191,469,760 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 82,469,364 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 32,087,000 acres are held under occupation licence, 464,731 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 482,773 for special purposes and 3,548,169 acres perpetual lease, and scrub selections 50,812 acres, 17,354 acres sold as perpetual leases, prickly pear leases 1,296,800 acres, leaving 79,835,877 practically unoccupied Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 22 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, cocoa-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1925, 485,585 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1925 included 6,436,645 cattle, 20,663,323 sheep 638,372 horses, and 199,598 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are about 24,000,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 5,256,365 acres In 1924-25 the wealth produced by the timber industry of Queensland was between three and four million pounds, and there were 4,464 hands employed in the sawmills alone. At the end of 1924 some 7,000 acres of cut-out State forests had been subjected to re-afforestative treatment by the State Forest Service which employs 395 men, and is engaged actively in timber farming and wood-trading operations.

Minerals.—The total mineral output in 1925 was £2,012,677. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1925 was valued at £197,118; silver, £53,003; copper,

£254,074; tin, £161,500, coal, £1,037,956, wolfram, £184; molybdenite £271, lead, £187,681, opals and gems, £35,573, arsenic, £11,150, cobalt, £18,014; zinc, £2,350

Commerce.—The chief articles of export oversea, the produce of the State, in 1924-5 were. Wool, £11,992 952, meat including extract, and bacon hams, and pork, £4,184,242, hides and skins, £837,058; tallow, £598,048, butter, cheese, and milk, £3,135,159.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane, with an area of 385 square miles Population Census, April 4, 1921, 210 032 Estimated Dec 31, 1925, 263,711

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (25,000), Maryborough (10,635), Townsville (27,500), Port Douglas, Mackay (7,100), Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns (8,500), Bowen and Bundaberg (9,500), Gladstone (2,300) Other places of importance are Ipswich (20,526), Toowoomba (23,394), Charters Towers (9,350), Gympie (8 769), Mt. Morgan (6,750), Warwick (6,800), Roma, and Cloncurry.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, approximate, 32 days.

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33′—43° 39′ S lat, and 144° 39′—148° 23′ E. long, and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.—At the Census of 1921 the population numbered 213,877 (107,767 males and 106,110 females).

Year	Birth Rate.	Death Rate	Infant Mortality	Marriage Rate
1923	26 27	9·92	58	7 39
1924	25 07	9 89	55	7·12
1925	24·45	9·35	55	7·05
1926	23 62	9·05	46·5	6·79
1927	23·01	9 68	53·0	6·82

Religion.

All religions are free In 1921 there were 88,158 members of the Church of England, 28,581 Roman Catholics, 24,975 Methodists, 15,735 Presbyterians, 4,880 Congregationalists and Independents, and 4,757 Baptists

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1921 the mean annual temperature was 55·5°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 62 5°, and that of June, July, and Aug. 48·6°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825 In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth q.v. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Sir James O'Grady, K C M G (1924) £3 000
Private Sec, N. E Somers, B.A.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Herbert Nicholls, K.C.M.G, Chief Justice.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June 15, 1928).

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Mines Hon J. C. McPhee £1,500
Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways, Hon C. E. W James ... 1,250
Lands, Public Works and Agriculture, Hon. Sir Walter H Lee, K C M G ... 1,250
Attorney-General, Education, and Forestry, Hon H S Baker 1,250
Without Portfolio, Hon. Charles W. Grant; Hon. Edward Hobbs, Hon. A. Wardlaw.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General in London, Lt.-Col R. Eccles Snowden, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
Official Secretary, H. W Ely.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes

President of the Legislative Council, Hon W. B Propsting, C M.G. £500
Speaker of House of Assembly, Sir John W. Evans, K C.M.G. 500
Clerk of the House, Hy. McPherson 575

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls, K C M.G (*b.* 1868) £1,800
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. J. Clark, H. Crisp ..... each 1,500
Solicitor-General, L. E. Chambers, K C. 750
Registrar Supreme Court, A. G Brammall 625
Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson 675

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 514 State schools in 1926, with 38,072 children on the registers. *Secondary* education is also provided by the State (5 high schools with 1,220 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a *University* at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure	Debt
1923–24 .	£2,447,677	£2,658,382	£23,732,685
1924–25 ...	2,762,013	2,675,618	23,894,415
1925–26 .	2,726,482	2,698,262	24,215,589
1926–27 .	3,040,220	2,855,077	24,303,068
1927–28	2,962,687	2,867,605	24,872,785

Banking.—Dec. 31, 1926, the banks of issue had total deposits £6,145,590; the savings bank deposits were £4,768,086.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1926-27, 289,364 acres under crops. The principal crops are apples and potatoes with oats, peas, hay, small fruit, and hops in the second rank. The live stock included 213,112 cattle, 1,807 558 sheep, 38,906 pigs, and 36,830 horses. The wool production was 12,333,000 lb. The butter produced amounted to 6,032,597 lb

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Department of Tasmania has completed an important waterpower development at the Great Lake, in the centre of the State. The capacity of the present installation is 63,000 h.p, and is now being increased to 75,000 h.p. The advantage of cheap power is steadily attracting new manufacturing industries.

Forestry.—Timber reserves total 1,698,150 acres. Area held under lease or forest permits for sawmilling, logging, &c., 296,100 acres. The amount of timber milled for 1926-7 was 52,058,000 super feet, valued at £459,948. This is exclusive of timber used for piles, poles, fencing, and for practically all sleepers.

The utilisation of forest waste for the production of wood-pulp has, after long investigation, been brought within the scope of business operations. A small experimental plant is now in operation with every prospect of large scale production to follow.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, coal, the value of all minerals produced in 1927 being £1,301,312.

Manufactures.—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving, woollen mills, cement, and confectionery; the value of production in 1926-7 was £3,593,412, the capital invested in the 767 establishments being £8,860,805 in 1926-27.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1926), 55,000

Other towns are Launceston (pop. 27,150), Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, and Queenstown.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long, and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

POPULATION.—At the Census of April 4, 1921, the population was 332,732 (177,278 males, 155,454 females); in 1927 the total was estimated at 392,292 (211,628 males, 180,664 females).

Natural Increase of the People.

Year.	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1922 . .	8,131	3,167	2,446
1923	7,854	2,930	2,376
1924	8,301	3,263	2,596
1925 . ..	8,185	3,315	2,746
1926 .. .	8,301	3,350	2,844
1927	8,481	3,393	3,107

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1921 there were 153,285 persons belonging to the Church of England, 64,488 Roman Catholics, 39,116 Methodists, and 28,377 Presbyterians.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists in parts of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1927 was 36·59 inches, the average for the past 52 years being 34·37 Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1921; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Col Sir William Robert Campion, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *born* 1870 (1924) £4,000
Private Sec., Maj B. Kerr-Pearse, M.V.O.
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. A. C. Davidson-Houston.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Robert Furse McMillan, K.C.M.G., *born* 1858 (1921.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (April, 1924).

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Forests and Industries, Hon. Philip Collier, M.L.A. £1,700

Minister for Railways and Justice, Hon. John C. Willcock, M.L.A. £1,500
Minister for Public Works, Metropolitan Water Supply, &c., Hon Alexander McCallum, M.L.A. 1,500
Minister for Lands, and Immigration, Hon. Michael Francis Troy, M.L.A. 1,500
Chief Secretary and Minister for Education, Hon. J. Michael Drew, M.L.C. 1,500
Minister for Mines and Health, Hon. Selby Walter Munsie, M.L.A. 1,500
Minister for Agriculture and Police, Hon Harold Millington, M.L.A. 1,500
Minister for Goldfields and Agricultural Water Supplies, Hon. James Cunningham, M.L.A. 1,500
Minister without Portfolio, Hon William Henry Kitson, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon William C Angwin. *Offices*, Savoy House, 115–116, Strand, W.C. 2. 2,000
Secretary, C. B Rushton 900

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. J. W Kirwan £1,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Thomas Walker 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court presided over by a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges, which has complete jurisdiction in all criminal and common law matters There are courts known as local courts which have limited civil jurisdiction There are Courts of Session, dealing with criminal matters outside Perth, and there are Magistrates' courts and Children's courts.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R F. Macmillan, K.C.M.G. £2,300
Puisne Judges, Hons R. B. Burnside, J. A. Northmore, and T. P. Draper, C.B.E. each 2,000

EDUCATION

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie (State Secondary Schools in various centres and the capital), and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1928, was £668,685; in addition, a grant of £29,002 was made to the University.

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure and gross public Debt for 5 years ended June 30:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1924	7,865,594	8,094,753	62,765,281
1925	8,341,446	8,439,854	64,493,161
1926	8,808,166	8,907,308	70,010,920
1927	9,750,833	9,722,588	70,606,175
1928	9,807,949	9,834,415	76,427,764

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 10 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1928, with total assets £22,138,245 and liabilities £18,223,851 The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1928, was £7,606,116, in the School Savings Bank, £89,820; and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1928, was £2,823,504.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 3,720,000 acres were under crops in 1927–28, wheat for grain accounting for 2,998 423 acres. In 1927 the live stock included 846,735 cattle, 8,447,480 sheep, 59 810 pigs, 21,798 goats, and 165,021 horses. There were about 5,200 acres of vineyards.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on June 30, 1927, a total of 1,216 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands The total number of persons employed in them was 20,417. The combined output of these establishments for 12 months ended June, 1927, was computed at £15,671,660.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported. The quantity of timber cut during the 18 months ended June, 1927, is computed to have been over 229 million super feet.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 408,352 oz. in 1927. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30, 1928, is 37,306,349 fine oz. Magnetic iron, lead, copper and tin ores exist in large quantities, as also coal.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The opening of the Trans-Australian Railway in Oct. 1917 afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of machinery, vehicles, manufactured hardware, clothing and textiles, also (mainly from the sister states of the Commonwealth) provisions. Principal exports for the year ended June 30, 1928:—Gold, £670,782; Wool, £4,962,916; timber, £1,265,321; sandalwood, pearls and shell, hides and skins, £886,702; wheat, £6,994,528; flour, £1,008,168; and fresh fruit, £191,915.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1927) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 191,791.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 1,000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 31,983), Albany (3,980), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (over 11,000), Bunbury (5,570). Claremont (6,300), Geraldton (4,400), Midland Junction (5.100), Northam (5,000), and Collie (3,700).

Transmission of mails from London to Perth, approximate, 27 days

The Dominion of New Zealand.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. Census of 1911	Census of 1921.	Census of 1926.
North Island and Islets	44,131	563,733	741,255	831,813
South Island and Islets	58,120	444,120	477,051	511,942
Stewart Island and Islets	602	357	397	446
Chatham Islands	372	258	210	268
Auckland Islands	225			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	13			
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands	1			
Kermadec Islands	13	4	...	...
Cook Islands	150	12,598	13,209	13,877
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130			
Tokelau Islands	4	...	...	1,033
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,050	...	35,042	40,229
Maori Population	...	49,844	52,751	63,670
Total	104,916	1,070,914	1,320,275	1,463,278

Estimated Population, June 30, 1928:—N Z (*excl.* Maoris) 1,389,076, Maoris, 65,004; Cook and other Pacific Islands, 14,314; Tokelau Islands, 1,033, Western Samoa, 42,949—Total, 1,512,376.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase. Births.	Immigrants.	Total	Decrease. Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1924	28,014	39,815	67,829	10,767	30,593	41,360	10,259
1925	28,153	41,846	69,999	11,026	29,172	40,198	10,419
1926	28,473	45,685	74,158	11,819	33,825	45,644	10,680
1927	27,881	38,676	66,557	11,613	36,248	47,861	10,478

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census. Males.	Females	Total	Quinquennial Increase	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years.
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,834
1921	623,243	595,670	1,218,913	119,464	114,347
1926	686,384	658,085	1,344,469	125,877*	195,264

* Based on population excluding half-castes living as Europeans, who are included in totals 1921 but not 1926.

Races and Religions.

Races	1916.	1926	Religions.	1916	1926.
Europeans	1,093,024	1,338,167	Church of England	41 75	41 21
Maoris	46,247	52,061	Presbyterians	23 71	24·60
Half-caste	6,750	11,609	Methodists	9 64	9 02
Chinese	2,147	3,374	Roman Catholics	13 79	12·89
Other race aliens	1,057	2,928			

THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

(By the Rt. Hon. J. G. COATES, M.C., *Prime Minister.*)

THE Dominion of New Zealand, farthest in point of distance from the heart of the Empire, is proud to think that the loyalty of her attachment to the British Commonwealth of Nations is nowhere exceeded. It is not uncommon for visitors to describe us as "more British than the British," and indeed the truth of this observation is borne out by a study of the racial composition of the people. The latest available census figures show that 99·35 per cent. of the population are of British nationality: where else could we find so near an approach to an homogeneous people? Whatever the future may bring forth, we may remain calmly confident that New Zealand's destiny lies in closest co-operation with the other free nations of the Empire, assured as we are that within the bounds of the Empire we find ample scope for the realisation of our ideals as a people.

Consistent with our anxiety firmly to preserve the Imperial connection, we accord by differential Customs rates a substantial measure of preference to British-made goods. To Great Britain, New Zealand directs some 80 per cent. of her exports, and we already hold an important position as a supplier of food and raw materials to British markets. It is becoming abundantly clear that the restoration and the expansion of Britain's over-seas trade, upon which depends her prosperity as a manufacturing nation, demand the fullest possible extension of inter-Empire trading. It is the earnest desire of the Government and the people of New Zealand in every possible way to assist in that development.

In the few decades during which white men have inhabited these Islands, magnificent progress has been accomplished: yet pride in our past achievements does not make us unmindful of the need for vigorous progress in our time. It is no exaggeration to say that we have merely "scratched the surface of the land"—and of a very small part at that. Of the total area of the Dominion, less than 66 per cent. is occupied, and the improved land represents only 42 per cent. of that occupied area, or 28 per cent. of the whole area of New Zealand. One must of course recognise that an appreciable proportion of the "unoccupied" land cannot at an early date be profitably taken up: but there is still room for further settlement. Moreover, the intensive cultivation of the soil, the summoning of science to the aid of industry, promise to open up a new era of enhanced prosperity. Action is already under way for the establishment of a properly equipped College of Agriculture, of University standard, and for the co-ordination and strengthening of the scientific agencies of the Government. New Zealand possesses unrivalled facilities for exploiting the latent forces of nature, and the Government has accepted as a national responsibility the task of providing hydro-electric power on a comprehensive scale. Thus we shall at once furnish the motive-power necessary to the basic industries, and shall bring to the settler in the less accessible parts some of the amenities and comforts to which his labours unquestionably entitle him.

Generous provision is made in New Zealand for education. Illiteracy amongst the adult population has been reduced virtually to vanishing point—to such a level indeed that enquiry on the matter has been eliminated from the quinquennial census. Primary education, the full cost of which is defrayed by the general Government without recourse to local rates or taxes, is available free to every child, and 95 per cent. of the primary pupils are educated in State secular schools. Normally the highest class is passed at the age of fourteen years, and some 66 per cent. of the pupils who satisfactorily complete the primary course enter upon full-time secondary or technical education. The path to the University, too, is made easy by Government assistance to qualified students. In proportion to the population, New Zealand has more University students than any other country in the world, and more than 40 per cent. of the students hold scholarships or bursaries which entitle them to free tuition.

Withal, we are not prone to regard ourselves as having in any sense attained perfection, and with respect to education, as elsewhere in our national life, we are anxious to keep in constant touch with the developments abroad, and from the experience of others to sift what is best suited to our own needs.

Prime Minister of New Zealand.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22′ and 47° 18′ South latitude and 162° East longitude – 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles by 1½) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages:—North Island, mean temperature 56° F., rainfall 48 in. (days with rain 159); South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 43 in. (days with rain 150).

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., LL.D., *born* 1865, *apptd.* 1924..... .... £7,500
Military Secretary, Capt. E. P. O. Boyle, M.V.O.
Official Secretary, A. Cecil Day, C.M.G., C.B.E.
A.D.C., Lt. E. L. Orr-Ewing, M.C.
Asst. Private Sec., The Lord Waleran.
Hon A.D.C.'s, Col. J. Findlay, C.B., D.S.O., V.D.; Col. M. M. Gard'ner, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. F. Symon, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. N. S. Falla, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. J. Hargest, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. A. B. Charters, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hon. Physn., Col. R. Tracy-Inglis, C.B.E., M.B., V.D.
Hon. Surgeon, Col. P. C. Fenwick, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.S., V.D.

* † EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
Prime Minister and Minister of Railways, External Affairs, Native Affairs, and Minister in Charge of Public Trust, Native Trust, and Scientific and Industrial Research, Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, P.C., M.C £2,000
Minister of Marine, Minister in Charge of Inspection of Machinery Department, and Leader of the Legislative Council, Rt. Hon Sir F. H. D. Bell, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C. 1,170
Minister of Finance, Minister of Stamp Duties, Minister of Customs, Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax and State Advances Departments, Hon. W. Downie Stewart 1,170
Postmaster-General, Minister of Telegraphs, Minister of Immigration, Minister in Charge of Legislative, Tourist and Health Resorts, Govt. Life Insurance, State, Fire and Accident Insurance and Public Service Superannuation Departments, Hon. Wm. Nosworthy 1,170
Minister of Labour and Mines, Minister in Charge of Pensions, Printing and Stationery, and Publicity Departments, Hon G. J. Anderson 1,170
Member of the Executive Council without Portfolio, and Deputy Leader of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir R. Heaton Rhodes, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Minister of Lands, Minister of Industries and Commerce, Minister in Charge of Electoral, Valuation, Land for Settlements, Discharged Soldiers Settlement and Scenery Preservation Departments, Hon. A. D. McLeod 1,170

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 *per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. A house allowance of £200 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided.

† The Executive Council is here given as at Nov. 14, 1928. At the subsequent General Election the Hons A. D. McLeod, F. J. Rolleston and O. J. Hawken failed to secure re-election, and the Hon. W. Nosworthy did not stand for re-election.

Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Cook Islands, Minister in Charge of High Commissioner, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General's, Census and Statistics, Laboratory and Advertising Departments, and Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, Hon. Sir Maui Pomare, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D. £1,170
Minister of Agriculture, Commissioner of State Forests, Hon. O. J. Hawken 1,170
Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and Defence, Minister in Charge of Police, Prisons and War Pensions Departments, Hon. F. J. Rolleston 1,170
Min. of Health, Min. in Charge of Mental Hospitals Department, Hon J. A. Young 1,170
Min of Education, Min. in Charge of Friendly Societies and National Provident Fund Departments, Hon R. A Wright..... 1,170
Minister of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Roads and Public Buildings, Hon. K S. Williams 1,170

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Sir C. J. Parr, K.C.M.G., New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C. 2 £2,000
Secretary, Alexander Crabb..... 1,052

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a General Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 40 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919) Members of the Upper House receive £315 *per annum* and of the Lower House £450 *per annum*, in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir W. C. F. Carncross £720
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Sir C. E. Statham (plus sessional allowance of £100 per annum)..... 900

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir C. P. Skerrett, K.C.M.G £2,250
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. L. Herdman, J. R Reed, C.B.E., A. S. Adams, W. C. MacGregor, H. H. Ostler, A. W. Blair, D S Smith ..... each 2,000
Judge, Court of Arbitration, Hon. F. V. Frazer 2,000

In 1927, 55,676 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 45,930 In 1927 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were 1,739. Civil cases to number of 558 were tried, and 935 judgments were recorded for a total amount of £316,936.

POLICE.

On March 31, 1928, the strength of the Police Force was 1,117 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,301 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1927-28, 5*s.* 9¾*d.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road, electric power, and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

Revenue of local bodies, 1926-27 ..	£14,265,945
Receipts not revenue, 1926-27	6,680,176
Expenditure, 1926-27	21,747,557
Net indebtedness March 31, 1927 ...	56,523,579

PASSPORTS.

With certain exceptions, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force and the Senior Cadets.

Units of the N.Z Permanent Forces are the New Zealand Staff Corps, the New Zealand Permanent Staff, the Royal New Zealand Artillery the New Zealand Permanent Air Force, the New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps, the New Zealand Army Pay Corps, the New Zealand Permanent Army Service Corps, and the New Zealand Army Medical Corps. The Territorial Force consists of 9 regiments of Mounted Rifles; 21 batteries of Artillery; 3 Depôts of Engineers (Field); 3 Depôts Corps of Signals; 12 Battalions of Infantry; 3 Depots Army Service Corps, and 3 Depots Medical Corps The Dominion, for purposes of defence, is divided into 3 Commands, each of which produces one-third of the above Units. The Senior Cadets are organised in Battalions and receive physical and elementary military training. There are a large number of Rifle Clubs in the Dominion established for the encouragement of rifle shooting. Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 14 and 25; in the Senior Cadets from the age of 14 to 18, and in the Territorial Force from the age of 18 to 25, and in the Reserve from the age of 25 to 30.

During the South African War, New Zealand despatched 10 Contingents, totalling 6,500 men, to the assistance of the Imperial Forces in South Africa. On the outbreak of the Great War, the Dominion contributed a Force which captured and garrisoned German Samoa, and an Expeditionary Force for service in Europe. The latter force was engaged in Egypt and Gallipoli, and being subsequently expanded to a Division and a Brigade of Mounted Rifles, continued to operate on the Western Front and in Palestine until the termination of hostilities During this period of service the Expeditionary Force absorbed 100,000 men, and 10,000 more were ready for embarkation or under training when the Armistice was signed Seventeen thousand of the Dominion's soldiers lost their lives on service. The New Zealand Troops established a very high reputation for their gallantry and general behaviour under all circumstances.

Navy.

In 1909 New Zealand presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* to the Imperial Government. The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period (fixed at 12 years or until age 30), members on discharge to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval

Reserve for such period as may be prescribed for service only in time of war: the ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposition of the Imperial Government in time of war. A Naval Board controls all matters relating to the Naval Forces, and is vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces. By Order-in-Council of the 20th June, 1921, it was provided that the ships and personnel shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to "The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy."

FINANCE

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure	Gross Debt
1923	£27,579,443	£26,263,760	£218,953,324
1924	27,960,370	26,148,005	221,616,361
1925	28,643,000	27,399,000	227,814,647
1926	24,725,762	23,570 083	238,855,478
1927	24,943,107	24,355,965	245,850,889
1928	25,123,980	24,944,905	251,396,252

Banking.—At the end of 1927 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets (average of four quarters of year), £66,626,676; liabilities, £56,321,307; value of notes in circulation, £6,510,008.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of the year 1927-28, 971,419 depositors, having £55 415,133 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1927) 2,601 public primary schools, with 6,897 teachers and 223,388 scholars; there are also 305 registered private primary schools, with 27,388 scholars, and, in addition, 134 village schools for the Maoris with 6,620 scholars. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 43 endowed colleges and grammar schools, in 21 technical high and technical day schools. In addition there are 79 secondary depts. of district high schools, and 2 of junior high schools, 40 private secondary schools, and 12 secondary schools for Maoris. The University of New Zealand consists of Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury University College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 4,878 students in 1927, and has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed islands) is 66,390,262 acres, and, apart from boroughs and holdings under 1 acre, 43,587,698 acres of this were in occupation in 1927, this acreage representing 85,628 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1927-28 (preliminary figure) was 260,250 acres, giving a yield of 9,535,469 bushels. An area of 86,076 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 3,849,761 bushels; while 198,472 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other preliminary acreages in 1927-28 were: barley, 21,152; rye-grass, 23,877; and potatoes, 22,220. An area of 466,615 acres was sown in turnips and mangolds. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1928 (preliminary figures) numbered 3,273,588, sheep, 27,133,810, pigs, 586,704; and horses, 307,140. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Manufactures.—Statistics of factory production show (1926-27) 5,088 factories in operation, employing 81,904 hands. Value of output for year, £83,012,503.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1927 being 2,366,740 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1927 being 66,326,082 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Parapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total
1923 ..	£43,378,493	£45,967,165	£89,345,658
1924...	48,527,603	52,612,711	101,140,314
1925...	52,456,407	55,262,272	107,718,679
1926	49,889,563	45,275,575	95,165,138
1927...	44,782,946	48,496,354	93,279,300

Principal Imports, 1927.—

Apparel	£2,550,636
Boots and Shoes	1,019,572
Drugs and Chemicals	1,210,027
Fruit	895,221
Hardware and Ironmongery	1,035,908
Iron and Steel	2,598,864
Machinery	3,621,400
Motor Vehicles	3,544,821
Oils	3,089,741
Paper, Books and Stationery	1,891,638
Spirits	818,160
Sugar	978,148
Tea	891,608
Textile Piece Goods	4,170,622
Timber	800,143
Tobacco, Cigars, &c	1,729,286

Principal Exports, 1927.—

Wool	£12,961,744
Butter	10,915,233
Frozen Meat	9,104,621
Cheese	5,582,546
Hides, Skins and Pelts	3,242,370

The external trade of 1927 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£22,678,862	£36,877,887
Australia	4,264,175	3,665,962
United States	7,827,755	2,681,091
Fiji	435,034	120,202
Canada	2,721,812	1,666,598
Japan	579,984	251,547
France	531,480	1,008,291
India and Ceylon	1,596,832	147,417
Germany	506,180	1,139,654

The financial year ends March 31; in the figures from 1926 railway revenue and expenditure are excluded.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1928, there were 3,180 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 117 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The number of passengers carried in 1927–28, including season-ticket holders, was 25 379,655, while goods carried amounted to 7,366,762 tons Operating revenue and expenditure were £7,343,845 and £6 302.119 respectively.

Shipping—During 1927 the vessels entered inwards numbered 634 (tonnage, 2,195,804), and those entered outwards 633 (tonnage 2,200,763), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1927) 306,361,077 letters and postcards, 47,089,652 newspapers, 136,199,176 books and packets, and 6,903,535 parcels, and the work is effected by 1,955 post-offices. There are 12,727 miles of telegraph line with 62,648 miles of wire The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 16,567.514

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the Urban Areas, at April 1, 1928, was as follows:—Wellington, 130,120, Auckland, 206,810, Dunedin, 84,060, Christchurch, 123.370; Invercargill, 22,920; Napier, 18,870, Gisborne 15 540; Palmerston North, 20,940; Nelson, 12,080; Timaru, 17,540, Wanganui, 27,510; New Plymouth, 17,050, Hamilton, 17,350; and Hastings. 15,290.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The following islands form part of the Dominion proper.—*North Island* and adjacent islets; *South Island* and adjacent islets, *Stewart Island* and adjacent islets, and *Chatham Islands*, between 43° 30′ S. lat and 175° 40′–177° 15′ W. long. Chatham Islands have a population of 275 Europeans and 305 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847:—*The Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9′ S lat. and 172° 8′ 8″ E long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32′ S lat. and 166° 13′ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited *Campbell Island* (uninhabited). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41′ 15″ S. lat and 178° 43′ E. long.) uninhabited and *Bounty Islands* (47° 43′ S. lat., 179° 0′ 30″ E. long) uninhabited

The following islands have been annexed to New Zealand:—

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10′ to 31° 30′ S. lat., and 177° 45′ to 179° W. long, includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Cook Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Manuae and Aoutu), Takutea, Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Manahiki, Rakahanga, Pukapuka (or Danger), Nine (or Savage), Suwarrow, and Nassau. The population at the Census of 1926 numbered 13,877, all except 313 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue) The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1927) were valued at £152,707, and the imports at £130,612 Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 3 732, and a population other than native of 205 The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Island Council of the Cook Islands is under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga The five Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Council Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z. and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, H. F. Ayson . . . . (and allowance £700) £1,000

Resident Commissioner, Niue, A. A. Lockham. . 700

Ross Dependency.—By Imperial Order in Council of July 30, 1923, the coasts of the Ross Sea, with adjacent island and territories, were proclaimed a British settlement under the control of the Governor-General of New Zealand.

Tokelau or Union Islands.—A group of atolls (population 1.033), transferred from Gilbert and Ellis Islands Colony in 1926, and now administered on behalf of New Zealand by Administrator of Western Samoa

The Mandated Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1.135 square miles and a population at the Census of 1926 of 40,229. 36 880 were Samoans, 2,079 Chinese and Melanesians, and 2,270 half-castes and Europeans. The largest islands are *Savaii* (703 square miles) and *Upolu* (430 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital In 1889 a very heavy sea set up by a cyclone wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the *Eber* and *Adler* of the German Navy, H.M.S. *Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vailima (near Apia). The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons) Coco-nuts (copra), and cocoa are the chief products of the islands The exports were valued in 1927 at £335.978 (copra £242,672), and the imports at £304 369.

Administrator, Colonel S. S. Allen, C.M.G., D.S.O.

NAURU ISLAND.

Nauru Island, situated in longitude 166 degrees east, and 26 miles south of the Equator, was proclaimed German territory on Oct. 2, 1888, and was administered as part of the (German) Marshall Islands group until its surrender to the Australian Forces in 1914. The island was included in the cession of colonies made by Germany in 1919, and is now administered by the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand under a mandate from the Allied and Associated Powers, 1919. the first and second Administrators having been appointed by agreement by the Australian Government. The island has a population (April 1, 1927) of 2,163, of whom 115 are Europeans. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, and in 1926–27 the exports of phosphates were 504.990 tons. The value of the imports in 1926–27 was £80,266

Administrator, W. A. Newman (*address*, Nauru, Central Pacific).

The Union of South Africa.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces.	Area (English Sq Miles).	Census of 1921. European	Census of 1921. Total.	European Population 1926.
Cape of Good Hope	276,536	650,609	2,782,719	706,137
Natal	35,284	136,838	1,429,398	158,916
Transvaal	110,450	543,485	2,087,636	608,622
Orange Free State	49,647	188,556	628,827	202,985
Union of South Africa ..	471,917	1,519,488	6,928,580	1,676,660
South-West Protectorate .	312,194	19,714	227,739	24,115

Of the European population of the Union (1926), 856,918 were males, and 819,742 were females. The increase for the Union (1911-21) was 15·99 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 8·49 per cent.; Natal, 19·71 per cent.; Transvaal, 23·81 per cent.; Orange Free State, 19·06 per cent.

The increase in the European population of the Union (1921-26) was 10·34 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 8·53 per cent.; Natal, 16·13 per cent.; Transvaal, 11·99 per cent.; Orange Free State, 7·65 per cent.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages of European Population.

Number.				Rate per Thousand			
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1923	42,181	15,438	11,709	1923	26·70	9·77	7·41
1924	42,346	15,503	12,742	1924	26·29	9·62	7·91
1925	43,411	15,371	14,002	1925	26·51	9·39	8·55
1926	43,876	16,080	14,908	1926	26·16	9·59	8·89
1927	44,347	16,627	15,622	1927	25·95	9·73	9·14

A law (No. 17 of 1923) amending and consolidating the pre-Union Acts in force in the four Provinces was passed and came into force as from the 1st January, 1924. Under this law registration of all European, Asiatic and Coloured (as distinct from Native) births and deaths was compulsory throughout the Union. Registration of Native births and deaths is compulsory only in urban areas. Only marriages solemnized under the prescribed civil laws are subject to registration.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, *i.e.*, from 34° 50′ – 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Bergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuwbergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France in the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (Cape Town and Pretoria), Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C....(1924) £10,000
Secretary, Captain H. T. Birch Reynardson 900
Private Secretary and Comptroller, Captain R. C. Hargreaves, M.V.O., M.C. 600

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June, 1924).

H R H. the Governor-General presides.

Prime Min., Min of External Affairs, and Min. of Native Affairs, Gen. the Hon J. B. M. Hertzog £3,500

Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education, Hon. Dr. D. F Malan 2,500

Minister of Defence, Col the Hon F H P. Creswell, D S O 2,500

Minister of Mines and Industries. Hon F. W Beyers, K C 2,500

Minister of Finance, Hon. N. C. Havenga 2,500

Minister of Justice, Hon Tielman J de V. Roos, K C. 2,500

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works, Hon. H W Sampson, O B.E. 2,500

Minister of Agriculture, General the Hon. J. C G. Kemp 2,500

Minister of Railways and Harbours, Hon C. W. Malan 2,500

Minister of Lands, Hon. P. G W. Grobler 2,500

Minister of Labour, Hon T Boydell 2,500

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

High Commissioner for the Union, J. S Smit, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C 2.

Secretary, J. G Hubball.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Trade Commissioner, J. H. Dumond

Commissioner for Commerce on the Continent of Europe (at Milan), D J de Villiers.

Trade Commissioner for the Union in America, Eric Louw.

Trade Commissioner for the Union in East Africa, Col. Beresford Turner, C.M.G , D.S.O.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight were nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council and 32 were elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy was filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurred. Since 1921 the Provincial element has been elected, according to the system of proportional representation with the single transferable vote, by the Members of the House of Assembly and of the Provincial Council for each Province sitting together and presided over by the Administrator of such Province. Vacancies amongst elected Senators are filled in the same manner, but only for the period which the Senator in whose place the new Senator is elected would have held his seat. Originally, under Section 24 of the South Africa Act, nominated Senators held their seats for a period of ten years, but this provision was amended by Act No. 54 of 1926, and nominated Senators are now required to vacate their seats on the dissolution of the Senate or upon a change of Government. Of the eight nominated Senators, four are selected on the ground of their thorough acquaintance, by reason of their official experience or otherwise, with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 135 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 50 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

The Fifth Delimitation Commission, appointed on July 19, 1927, has divided the country into the following constituencies: Cape of Good Hope, 58; Natal, 17, Transvaal, 55, Orange Free State, 18

President of the Senate, Hon. H C. van Heerden £1,200

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. E G. Jansen 2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25 Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces.

Cape ..... The Hon. A. P J. Fourie £2,500

Natal ..... The Hon. H. G. Watson, I.S.O 2,000

Transvaal ... The Hon J H Hofmeyr 2,500

Orange Free State The Hon. E. R. Grobler 2,000

Provincial Secretaries.

Cape ..... A. S Weisbecker 1,300

Natal ..... A E Charter 950

Transvaal ... D. E. van Velden 1,400

Orange Free State ..... R. A. Gregorowski 1,070

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION

(Bloemfontein).

Chief Justice of South Africa, Rt Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.S.I., K C M.G..... £3,000

Judges of Appeal, Hon. J. de Villiers, £3,250; Hon. Sir J. W Wessels, £3,000; Hon. J S. Curlewis, £3,000; and Hon. J. Stratford 2,750

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. F. G. Gardiner .. 2,500

Puisne Judges, Hon. E. F Watermeyer; Hon. L. E Benjamin; Hon. H S. Van Zyl, Hon. H. M. Louwrens; Hon P. S T Jones ..... each 2,250

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir T. L. Graham. 2,500

Puisne Judges, Hon. F. J. W. van der Riet; Hon. W. Pittman ..... each 2,250

Griqualand West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, Hon. F A. Hutton 2,250

Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon D de Waal, D.S.O. 2,500

Puisne Judges, Hon. B A. Tindall; Hon. F. E. T. Krause; Hon. R. Feetham, C.M.G.; Hon. L. Greenberg; Hon. J. H. F. E. R. C. Gey von Pittius; Hon. C. E. Barry; Hon. S. Solomon..... each 2,250

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon Sir J. C. Dove Wilson, Kt.	£2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. F. Carter, Hon F. S. Tatham, D.S.O., Hon E. L. Matthews, C.M.G. .... each	2,250

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon Sir Jean Etienne Reenen de Villiers, Kt	2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. J McGregor, Hon. C. L. Botha	2,250

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. H G Boshoff	1,500
Judges, A. W. Leslie; F A. Farrer; C. F. Higuett .... each	1,400

DEFENCE

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912 This Act, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising :—

1. *The South Africa Permanent Force*, which consists of :—
   (i) The South African Staff Corps.
   (ii) The South African Instructional Corps.
   (iii) The South African Naval Service
   (iv) The South African Field Artillery.
   (v) The South African Permanent Garrison Artillery.
   (vi) The South African Engineer Corps.
   (vii) The South African Air Force.
   (viii) The South African Service Corps.
   (ix) The South African Medical Corps
   (x) The South African Ordnance Corps
   (xi) The South African Veterinary Corps
   (xii) The South African Administrative, Pay, and Clerical Corps.

The South African Naval Service includes the officers and men of the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve engaged for whole-time service.

2. *The Coast Garrison Force*, which consists of :—
   (i) The South African Garrison Artillery.
   (ii) The South African Coast Defence Corps

3. *The Citizen Force*, which consists of :—
   (i) The Active Citizen Force.
   (ii) The Citizen Force Reserve.
   (iii) The National Reserve

4. *The South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.*

5 *Special Reserves.*

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number

The establishment of Rifle Associations, under the Citizen Force Reserve, is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle.

Provision is made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas, where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 6 military districts. To each military district has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils.

Under Act No. 5 of 1922, a definition is given of the term "higher education" Section 11 of that Act, as amended by Section 14 of Act No. 46 of 1925, reads as follows —The expression "higher education" as used in Section 85 of the South Africa Act, 1909, shall include *inter alia*, (*a*) Education provided by universities and university colleges incorporated by law (*b*) education provided by the South African Native College; (*c*) education provided by such technical institutions (including schools of art, music, commerce, technology, agriculture, mining and domestic science) as the Minister of Education may declare to be places of higher education; (*d*) such part of the education provided by other technical institutions as the Minister of Education may, after consultation with the provincial administration concerned, declare to be higher education; (*e*) any other education which, with the consent of the provincial administration concerned, the Minister of Education may declare to be higher education.

In terms of clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) above, the Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical, industrial and agricultural), and the Department of Education under the Minister is therefore now concerned with—

I. Universities and university colleges comprising the following :—

1. *University of South Africa*, with the following constituent colleges—
   Transvaal University College, Pretoria
   Potchefstroom University College, Potchefstroom.
   Grey University College Bloemfontein.
   Rhodes University College, Grahamstown.
   Huguenot University College, Wellington, C.P.
   Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg.
2. *University of Capetown.*
3. *University of Stellenbosch.*
4. *University of the Witwatersrand.*

II. Technical colleges which have been established under Act No. 30 of 1923 at Capetown, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London, Pretoria and Pietermaritzburg.

III Industrial, trade and agricultural schools (State and State-aided) at various centres throughout the Union.

The number of students at universities and university colleges for the year 1928 was 6,613. The State expenditure on higher education as above defined during the financial year 1927–28 was £738,200.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of

public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State-schools, and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of Schools in the Union in 1926.—For European scholars, 4,707, 1927—4,665; for coloured scholars, 3,408, 1927—3,501; total, 8,115, 1927—8,166

Number of Scholars and Teachers in 1926—European scholars, 330,762, 1927—336,459; coloured scholars, 289,545, 1927—304,617; total, 620,307, 1927—641,076. Teachers, 22,274, 1927—23,121

Expenditure from State Funds in 1926.—Cape, £3,068,793, 1927—£3,240,918; Natal, £601,473, 1927—£629,256; Transvaal, £2,679,220, 1927—£2,859,113, Orange Free State, £834,773, 1927—£868,385, total, £7,186,259, 1927—£7,597,672.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

Superintendent-General of Education, Cape, W. J. Viljoen, M.A, Ph.D.

Supt. of Education, Natal, H Bryan, M A.

Director of Education, Transvaal, N. M. Hoogenhout, M.A, Ph D. (*Strassburg*).

Director of Education, Orange Free State, S. H. Pellissier, B.A

UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of subsidies to Provincial Administrations and interest on Railway capital) for the five years ended March 31, 1927, are stated as under —

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1922–1923 . .	22,674,916	19,505,957
1923–1924 . .	24,252,888	19,720,265
1924–1925 . . .	25,335,543	20,098,267
1925–1926.. . .	26,986,778	21,014,444
1926–1927 . . .	28,577,003	21,850,419

DEBT.

The Funded Debt of the Union at March 31, 1928, was £224,378,047 and the Floating Debt £14,548,017

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Since their establishment in 1910 the powers and functions of the Provinces have undergone various alterations, and their powers of taxation have been limited from time to time. An Act (No. 46, 1925) to amend the laws regulating the financial relations between the Union and the several Provinces thereof was passed in the 1925 Session of Parliament, and as from April 1, 1925, the sources of revenue available to the Provinces are —

(1) A subsidy from the Union Government based upon the average attendance of pupils receiving education within the Province, and the extent of other educational functions carried on by the Province.

(2) Certain scheduled and limited taxes.

(3) Certain taxes collected by the Union and assigned to the Provinces without power to legislate in regard thereto.

(4) Special grants of £75,000 each to the two smaller Provinces of Natal and the Orange Free State.

The requirements of the Provinces in regard to capital expenditure are supplied by the Union Government by way of loans Special loans repayable in 10 years have been made by the Central Government to finance the deficits on the Provincial Revenue Funds at March 31, 1924.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the five years ended March 31, 1926, were as follows :—

Financial Year	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies.	Total Ordinary Revenue	Total Ordinary Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
1921–22	3,738,150	4,682,998	8,420,148	8,819,282
1922–23	3,561,443	4,767,266	7,728,709	8,506,312
1923–24	3,918,413	4,306,639	8,225,052	9,175,752
1924–25	4,419,065	4,429,486	8,848,551	9,201,899
1925–26	4,349,768	5,300,776	9,650,544	9,499,183
1926–27	4,460,172	5,171,178	9,631,349	9,948,058

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities, 31st March, 1928.

Capital and Reserve	£12,100,885
Notes in Circulation	1,601,144
Deposits...	97,550,808
Balances due to other Banks, Head Office and Branches	6,685,624
Bills and other Liabilities	11,846,893
Coin, Gold Certificates and Bullion in hand	2,276,945
Balances due by other Banks, Head Office and Branches	22,823,372
Securities	17,584,294
Bills under Discount...	23,882,820
Advances	48,101,670
Other liquid Assets	8,838,813
Other Assets	6,277,440

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture—The exports in 1927 of the principal articles of agricultural production were :—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool.....	260,334,374 lb.	£17,117,948
Mohair	10,681,290 lb.	807,963
Hides	43,823,367 lb.	1,558,688
Skins	44,906,648 lb.	2,171,002
Ostrich Feathers	97,075 lb.	43,621
Mealies	451,228,141 lb.	1,266,111
Fruit, fresh	.. ..	†835,635
Wattle Bark	‡245,291,918 lb.	1,159,652

† Including nuts. ‡ Wattle bark and extract

Production of Crops, 1926–27.

Crop (1,000 lb)	Cape	Natal	Trans	O.F.S.	Native Reserves and Locations
Wheat ..	329 067	1,178	59,796	91,944	*
Oats†.	164 532	1,077	7,898	22,326	*
Barley	48.434	94	2,513	545	*
Maize .. .	127,347	435.316	1,167,115	1,364,832	586,771
Kaffir Corn	5.869	34.687	59,159	33.194	128 631
Rye .. .	41,875	282	798	6,678	*
Potatoes	63,024	34,652	82,398	57,827	3,266
Tobacco ..	5,140	830	13,674	558	1,177
Tea, Green Leaf .	..	3,972	..	..	*
Cotton (Seed)	228	9,102	2,493	..	*
Monkey Nuts	122	1,966	10,826	72	2,729

* Not enumerated.

† Natives on European Farms not enumerated; 25-26 production = 1,261,550 lb.

Agricultural Statistics.

Province.	Cultivated, 1925-26.	Irrigated, 1925-6	Total Area of Farms, 1926-27.	No of Occupied Farms, 1926-27
	Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Acres.	
Cape	3,056,250	650,935	120,146	35,614
Natal	1,207,340	36,766	10,822	10,112
Transvaal	3,075,705	350,658	38,431	27,663
O.F.S. ...	3,051,632	208,018	30,519	19,793

Live Stock, 1927 (excluding Live Stock in Towns).

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans	O.F.S	Native Locations Reserves &c
Cattle ..	1,567,885	1 174,428	2,332,780	1,869,950	3,467,433
Sheep	27,835,641	2,044,962	5,054,998	11,059,441	4,125,384
Goats .	3,362,855	496,777	467,224	233,723	3,105,634
Pigs .	192,346	75,823	284,727	116,551	278,825
Mules* ..	82,336	9,821	18,277	13,704	2,772
Asses* . .	339,722	46,436	185,534	50,548	133,050
Ostriches*	101,371	302	942	1,953	†

* 1926 figures. † Not enumerated

Manufactures.—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of oversea supplies, with the consequent increase in prices, having served as a very effective measure of protection, under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade, and existing industries have largely extended their operations From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union, the total output during the year 1917-18 was £60,123,111 sterling, 1918-19, £70,934,098; 1919-20, £92,913,844; 1920-21, £98,307,910; 1921-22, £79,446,299; 1922-23, £74,496,292; 1923-24, £79,789,348, 1924-25, £84,159,604; and 1925-26, £91,536,926. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the War may be mentioned the following:—Wattle extract; industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide; sulphate of ammonia; bottle-making, starch from maize; iron smelting (still in the initial stage); arsenic production; detinning of scrap tin; copper manufacture, &c. The production during 1925-26 of certain specified industries is indicated by the following figures:—

PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN MATERIALS USED OR TREATED AND OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES DURING 1925-26.

Industry.	Quantity.	Value
		£
Woolwasheries—		
Wool scoured . . .	22,164 429 lb.	—
Received for scouring	—	85,956
Tanneries—		
Value of leather produced	—	909 390
Wattle bark used.....	5,166 tons	32,666
Brush and Broom Factories—		
Value of brushes and brooms made..... .	—	90,797
Bacon and Ham Factories—		
Bacon and ham produced	6,380,324 lb.	389,242
Lard produced	732,796 lb.	31,391
Pigs, Cattle, and Sheep used	11,960.170 lb.	357,839
Butter and Cheese Factories—		
Butter Produced... ..	13,444,604 lb.	1.045,565
Butter-fat used	11,310,401 lb.	731,487
Cheese produced.	6,181,562 lb.	308,407
Milk used	7,561,782 galls	231,827
Flour and Grain Mills—		
South African wheat treated	216,109 tons	2,977,683
Imported wheat treated	188,959 ,,	1.968,077
Maize treated	582,011 ,,	3.556,593
Other grain treated.	26,850 ,,	185,952
Printing Works—		
Value of articles manufactured	—	4,154,825
Value of materials used	—	1 071,877
Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Factories—		
Tobacco made	9,522,833 lb.	686,633
Cigars and cheroots made ..... No	4,815,346	12,435
Cigarettes made ,,	1,795:512,934	1,708,432
South African leaf used	10,017,423 lb.	398,559
Imported leaf used .	33.778 lb.	10 835
Rhodesian	4,117,360 lb	300 009
Boot and Shoe Factories—		
Value of boots, shoes, veldschoens, &c., made	—	1.288 890
Coach and Wagon Works—		
Value of articles (including wagons, trollies, Cape carts, farm carts, &c.) made and repairs..	—	923.576
Soap Factories—		
Output of soap	51,313,529 lb	1,348 640
Glycerine produced..	950,307 lb	22,479
Candle Factories—		
Output of Candles ...	20,293,403 lb	571,590
Paraffin wax used ..	19,359,082 lb.	310,677
Stearine used..... ...	903,668 lb.	24,800
Breweries—		
Ale, Beer and Stout..	6,444,866 gall.	1,227,656
Clothing Factories and Tailoring Establmts—		
Total value of articles made and work done	—	2,414,102
Total value of materials used	—	1,230 572
Jam Factories, Fruit Preserving Works, & Sweet Factories—		
Total value of articles produced	—	1,663,890
Total value of materials used	—	925,413
Bakeries—		
Bread	213,948,617 lb.	2,679,599
Biscuits	8,577,598 lb.	364,205
Cakes	9,947,631 lb.	495,468
Total value of materials used	—	2,475,410

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the output of the principal minerals of the Union in 1927 was:—

	£		£
Gold	42,997,608	Silver	118,531
Diamonds	12,392,308	Asbestos	343,301
Coal	3,825,664	Osmiridium	58,137
Copper	577,119	Corundum	8,473
Tin	329,947	Platinum	144,191

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows:—

Gold.

1920*	8,158,455 fine oz.	£45,605,764
1921*	8,128,710 ,,	43,082,162
1922*	7,009,858 ,,	32,343,485
1923*	9,149,073 ,,	41,574,945
1924*	9,575,040 ,,	44,739,377
1925	9,597,592 ,,	40,767,981
1926	9,954,762 ,,	42,285,139
1927	10,122,491 ,,	42,997,608

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1927, Transvaal, was 21,978 Europeans and 201,407 coloured.

Diamonds.

1921	828,036 metric carats	£3,103,448
1922	669,559 ,,	2,266,631
1923	2,053,095 ,,	6,038,207
1924	2,440,398 ,,	8,033,406
1925	2,430,128 ,,	8,198,128
1926	3 227,967 ,,	10,683,597
1927	4,708,038 ,,	12,392,308

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in December, 1927: Transvaal, 10,357 Europeans, 40,165 coloured; Cape, 3,103 Europeans, 12,401 coloured; O.F.S., 778 Europeans, 6,182 coloured; a total of 14,238 whites and 58,748 coloured. The value of diamonds owned throughout the world was stated to be £600,000,000 in 1918, one half being owned by residents in U.S.A.

Coal.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1927		
Transvaal	7,405,619 tons	£1,860,652
Cape	4,430 ,,	2,965
O.F.S.	1,039,905 ,,	287,235
Natal	4,852,826 ,,	1,674,812
Totals	13,302,780 ,,	£3,825,664

The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1927, was: Natal, 736 Europeans, 17,427 coloured; Transvaal, 868 Europeans, 14,928 coloured; Cape, 6 Europeans, 88 coloured; O.F.S., 129 Europeans, 2,368 coloured; a total of 1,739 Europeans and 34,811 coloured.

Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £118,531 in 1927, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

In 1927, 7,898 tons of concentrates were produced in the Transvaal, value £435,340. 2,909 tons of matte and ore valued at £141,779, were shipped from the Cape during 1927.

Tin.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

The Union figures for 1927 are 1,928 tons, valued at £329,947.

* Premium included—1920, £921, 1922, £923, 1924—£36,842, £8,553,598, £2,567,501, £2,772,151, and £1,653,251 respectively.

Other Minerals.

The value of the total mineral production of the Union for 1927 was £61,158,470. The value of miscellaneous products: quarry products, £90,959; lead, £7,543; magnesite, £3,935; graphite, £2,027.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1922–1927 (exclusive of specie) was as follows:—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade
	£	£	£
1922	51,413,450	64,978,524	116,391,974
1923	57,814,440	81,047,094	138,861,534
1924	65,815,517	84,256,972	150,072,489
1925	67,928,799	82,365,219	150,294 018
1926	73,159,054	75,926,117	149,085,171
1927	73,955,308	80,046,654	154,001,962

Imports.	1926.	1927
	£	£
Apparel	3,768,057	3,323,912
Arms and Ammunition	519,464	437,916
Bags	1,173,028	1,174,262
Cotton Manufactures and Piece Goods	6,664,558	6,418,406
Drugs and Chemicals	1,139,790	1,141,876
Electrical Machinery (including Wire and Fittings)	2,620,242	2,850,002
Food and Drink	7,268,442	7,718,384
Furniture	810,999	784,376
Glycerine	346,800	359,436
Haberdashery	1,452,396	1,447,455
Hardware	4,011,236	3,833,750
Hats and Caps	726,540	704,050
Implements: Agricultural	1,083,910	1,012,771
Iron and Steel	1,818,300	2,137,151
Leather Manufactures	1,244,237	1,092,790
Machinery	3,954,892	3,989,950
Oils	3,093,203	2,630,187
Tobacco (Raw and Partly Prepared)	4,055	3,428
Wax (Candle)	319,313	274,241
Wood and Timber	1,861,073	2,073,829
Woollen Manufactures	2,078,421	2,225,737

Exports (S.A. Produce).	1926.	1927.
	£	£
Asbestos	143,491	189,378
Bark, Wattle and Extract	917,167	1,159,652
Buchu Leaves	8,841	6,041
Coal (Excluding Bunker)	1,418,908	1,063,200
Copper (Bar, Plate & Bistre)	194,546	182,656
Diamonds	10,732,810	12,285,095
Blasting Compounds	9,984	15,813
Feathers, Ostrich	71,922	43,621
Fish	269,265	293,724
Fodder	114,396	382,192
Fruit	888,649	1,066,317
Gold (1926, £46,776,046)	32,559,637	27,389,709
Hides and Skins	2,619,045	3,786,877
Mohair	741,715	807,963
Oil: Whale	287,217	330,538
Sugar	797,702	783,944
Tin Ore	205,614	354,722
Tobacco	90,273	91,589
Wines	6,884	54,842
Wool	12,645,851	17,117,948

59·30 per cent of the total exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1924, 53·84 per cent in 1925, 61·75 per cent in 1926, 60·77 per cent. in 1927.

Imports from U.K. (1927) £33,127,538
Exports to U.K. (1927) 48,648,292

Imports from	1926.		1925.	
	Value	Per cent	Value	Per cent
	£		£	
United Kingdom	35,500,759	48·5	33,127,538	44 8
Australia	1,910,066	2 6	2,028,019	2·8
India	2,581,864	3 5	2,465,188	3·3
Canada	2,075,367	2·9	1,969,221	2·7
Other British Possessions	3,363,213	4·6	4,599,536	6·2
Total British Possessions	9,930,510	13·6	11,061 964	15 0
Total — British Empire	45,431.269	62 1	44,189,502	59·8
Foreign Countries				
Germany	4,540,104	6 2	5,334.273	7·2
United States	11,363,613	15·6	11,354,409	15 3
Belgium	1,265,110	1·7	1,518 788	2·1
Sweden	1,196,123	1 6	1,312,147	1·8
Holland	1,107,299	1·5	1,068,139	1·4
Brazil	985,534	1 3	839,214	1 1
France	1,431,152	2·0	1,763,479	2 4
Other Foreign Countries	5,818,850	8·0	6,575,357	8·9
Total Foreign Countries	27,727,785	37·9	29,765,806	40 2
Total Imports	73,159,054	100 0	73 955,308	100·0

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1859, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey This was very shortly followed by Natal, who started the construction of a line running from Durban Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895 The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was however made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan 1, 1873, and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1927, was 12,206 miles (comprising Cape 4,932, Orange Free State 1,504, Transvaal 2,958, Natal 1,460, and South-West Africa 1,352), of which 11,295 miles are 3 ft 6 in gauge and 911 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1926, amounted to £123,479,707 The difference between this figure and the one furnished previously for 1925-26 is due to the transfer of the capital expenditure on certain lines to the Defence Department and Colenso power station and transmission lines to the Electricity Supply Commission. The capital expenditure up to March 31, 1927, amounted to £129 001,673. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1927, were £24,093,347, and the net profit, after payment of interest, £262,515. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £17,937 177, or 74 45 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £17,235,324, or 71·37 per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year. The *Cape to Cairo Railway* projected by Cecil Rhodes had advanced to Buluwayo by 1902, 1,362 miles from Cape Town, and 3,600 miles from Cairo In 1922 there were certain small links to be completed along the Congo River, where steamers filled the gaps; and a big link between Stanleyville and El Obeid. The *Trans-Zambesi Railway*, from Dondo (on the Beira-Mashonaland line) to the Zambesi, was opened July 1, 1922, thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1928, there were 3,244 post and telegraph offices open in the Union 200,505,000 letters and cards, 128,706,000 newspapers, books, and circulars, 7,239,000 parcels, 3,315,000 registered articles, 19 848,000 official letters and other articles and 6,088,598 (including press telegrams) telegrams were received and despatched during the year ended March 31, 1928. The number of money orders issued during the year ended March 31, 1928, was 610,259, while 577,483 were paid; 4,386,667 postal orders were issued, and 3,845,161 paid. The revenue of the Department of Posts and Telegraph 1927-28, was £2,551,512; expenditure, £2,511,889 (Postal and Telegraph) The revenue of the telegraph service was £530,994, that of the telephone service, £1,383,752, and the expenditure for telephone, £1,314,699. 7,744 miles of telegraph line, carrying 37,107 miles of wire, and 35 488 miles of telephone route, carrying 336,331 miles of wire, were open in 1927-28. There are 4 wireless stations in the Union During 1927-28, 20,971 messages, valued at £8,659, were sent. The number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on March 31, 1928, was 368,986, the amount standing to their credit being £6,594,311.

Shipping.—In 1927, 5,183 vessels (14 966,359 tons) entered, and 5,163 vessels (14 905,241 tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

Chairman, Hon C W Malan, M L A, Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, Hon P Whiteside, The Hon. A. Kuit, and C. T. M Wilcocks.

Secretary, C M Hoffe.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board.

South-West Africa.
(Suidwes-Afrika)

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa

Administrator, Albertus Johannes Werth.

Secretary, H. P. Smit.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat 17° 23′ and the Orange River. There is in addition a narrow strip lying between 18°–18° 30′ S. lat extending from 21° to 25° E. long. This is known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi river. The estimated area of the country is 312,194 square miles, and the population amounts to approximately 271,686, of whom 24,115 are Europeans (European Population Census 1926) The last census taken of the native population was in 1921. The present estimated native population is distributed as follows: Territory proper, 93,491; *Ovamboland*, 136,900; *Kaokoveld*, 3,180; *Okavango*, 14,000. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the North, and is known as the Namib Towards the East from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau The boundaries are the Okavango and Kunene Rivers, in the north, and the Orange River, in the south, all perennial streams of considerable volume. On the Orange are the *Aughrabies Falls*, twice the height of Niagara.

The native races are:—In the South, Hottentots. In the centre, Hereros and Bergdamaras, with the exception of the Rehoboth district, which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards; and in the North, Ovambos To the North and East there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokoveld (the North-Western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hottentots and Ovatyimbas; the only Europeans are those allowed in under permit for the purpose of prospecting for minerals. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is vested in the Government of the Union of South Africa by mandate, and is actually exercised by the Governor-General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. The seat of Administration is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country, and is 5,590 ft above sea-level. The territory is divided into 17 Districts ruled over by Magistrates as the representatives of the Government. The territory of Walvis Bay, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South West Africa, and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The only other harbour which can be made use of is at Luderitz. The power of legislation was formerly vested in the Administrator, but a measure of self-government has now been conferred on the local population. The constitution granted under Union Act No. 42 of 1925 provides for a Legislative Assembly consisting of 12 elected and 6 nominated members, an Executive Committee of 4 members elected by the Assembly with the Administrator as Chairman. The powers of legislation granted exclude the following matters which are permanently reserved to the Union Government:—

(*a*) Native affairs or any matters specially affecting natives, including the imposition of taxation upon the persons, land, habitations or earnings of natives. Whenever any ordinance of the Assembly imposes taxation upon persons, lands, habitations, or incomes or earnings generally, natives and their lands, habitations and earnings shall be exempt from its provisions;

(*b*) Mines, minerals, mineral oils and precious stones; or the moneys derivable therefrom or payable to the administration in respect of licences for prospecting or winning the same or as share of the produce thereof or any taxation in connection therewith;

(*c*) The acquisition, construction, management, regulation, control and working of railways and harbours in the territory; and the organization, discipline and conditions of employment of and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to persons in the employment of the railways and harbours administration,

(*d*) The organization of and discipline and conditions of employment of persons in the public service who are serving in the territory and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to such persons;

(*e*) The constitution and jurisdiction of courts of justice, whether superior or inferior, and the practice or procedure to be observed therein;

(*f*) The administration, management and working of the postal, telegraph and telephone services;

(*g*) The establishment or control of any military organization in the territory;

(*h*) The movements or operations of any unit of the South African Defence Forces within the territory;

(*i*) The entry of immigrants into the territory or of other persons;

(*j*) Tariffs of customs and excise duties and the control and management of customs and excise;

(*k*) Currency and banking and the control of banking institutions.

The following matters are reserved for a period of three years, after which period the Assembly may by resolution assume control thereof:—

(*a*) The establishment or control of any police force in the territory;

(*b*) Civil aviation;

(*c*) Primary or secondary education in schools supported or aided from the revenues of the territory;

(*d*) The establishment, management or control of any land or agricultural bank in the territory;

(*e*) The allotment, sale, lease or disposal of Government lands in the territory

In regard to finance, the Assembly may not initiate any ordinance imposing taxation unless recommended to it by the Administrator.

The railway system in South-West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 343 miles), comprises Union Lines 363 miles, S W. Territory Lines 1,352 miles and privately owned Lines 74 miles, a total of 1,789 miles.

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhoek (Urban white population, 1926, 3,809), other inland towns being Keetmanshoop (Urban white population, 1926, 1,159), Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Rehoboth, Warmbad and Maltahohe. The ports are Walvis Bay (Urban white population, 1926, 662) and Lüderitz Bay (Urban white population, 1926, 1,234).

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long from 16° 25′ to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E to S W 750 miles, and from N.W. to S E 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles

Area and Population

	Sq miles	Pop., 1921	Pop., 1926 (European only)
The Colony	260,185	1,818,728	690,079
East Griqualand	6,602	264,827	7,065
Tembuland	3,339	234,988	4,693
Transkei	2,504	198,095	2,477
Pondoland	3,906	264,904	1,823
Cape Province	276 536	2,781,542	706,137

In 1926 the European population numbered 706,137 (males 357,583, females 348,554)

Of the non-European population in 1921, 7,696 were Asiatics, 1,639,634 were Bantu, and 483 885 were of mixed and other races. Of the European population in 1921, 81,685 were primary producers, 38,370 industrial, 14,366 transport and communication, 45,142 commercial, 26,490 professional, 11,308 personal service, 7,991 independent, 412,141 dependent, 13,116 others Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
European			
1923	18,296	6.577	4,823
1924	18,730	6,740	5,345
1925	18,366	6,910	5,723
1926	18,675	7,053	5,972
1927	18,537	7,212	5,978
Non-European *			
1923	39,350	30,715	8,106
1924	37,593	27,262	8,923
1925	36,984	26,094	8,704
1926	38,793	26,114	9,154
1927	37,514	28,679	9,037

* Partial Registration

Religion — In 1921 there were 1,684,906 Christians—546 065 Dutch Churches, 358,827 Anglican Churches, 105,696 Presbyterians, 115,941 Congregationalists, 394,085 Methodists, 76,421 Lutherans, 47,293 Roman Catholics, 16,102 Baptists, and 24,476 other Christian sects. Mohammedans 24,513, Jews 21,244, Heathen 1,002,450, other 49,606.

Education.—Local School Administration is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district The Province is divided into 112 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being elected by the ratepayers, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by the Local authority Education is compulsory for children of European parentage. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, primary education being free.

State and Aided Schools, Dec. 31, 1927, 4,608. There are 138,463 European pupils and 182,937 non-European. Total number of teachers 11,242 (6,284 in European schools and 4,958 in non-European schools). Provincial Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S A.), for 1926–27, £3,240,918.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism. —In the hospitals 32,412 in-patients were treated during 1927, and there were 170,617 out-patient attendances at Government-aided Hospitals.

Harbours and Works —There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

Administration —The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 127 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers There are 81 Village Management Boards and 14 Local Boards

Administrator, Hon A. P. J Fourie..... £2,500

Executive Committee, J. I. Mann, C. H. Geldenhuys; D. Retief; G. F. Zondagh.

Prov. Sec., A S. Weisbecker.

Superintendent-General of Education, Dr. W J. Viljoen, D.C L.

Chief Clerk, P A. Millard.

CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1926), European (with suburbs), 130,568.

Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles. In 1926 the European population was 158,916 (males 81,170, females 77,746).

In 1927 the European births registered numbered 3,435, deaths 1,502, and marriages 1,456. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education —There is a University College at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 170 primary schools (exclusive of 271 farm schools), and 24 beyond primary schools for European children. There are also 2 technical colleges, 1 physical culture school, 3 night continuation classes, 1 training school for teachers, 57 Asiatic schools, 566 native schools, and 22 other coloured schools, which are maintained or aided by Government, and a large number of private schools.

Administration —The Provincial government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years) There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. H. Gordon Watson, I S O.

Executive Committee, J. Dyson; C. F. Clarkson; F. C Hollander; F. W. Fell

Provincial Secretary, A. E. Charter, O.B.E.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal Total population (European and coloured), 36,023 in 1921 The 1926 Census figures for the European population of Pietermaritzburg are 19,748

In Durban (population, 1921, 151,642; for 1926 European population of Durban was 70,883), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time, the average low-water depth at the entrance, L W O S T, the bar being no longer existent, for 1927 being 37 feet

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River, on the south east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland The *Amaputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903

THE TRANSVAAL.

In 1926 the European population numbered 608,622 (males 313,773, females 294,849).

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1921 showed a population of 2,087,636, of whom 1,159,430 were males and 928,206 females In 1927 there were 17,050 European births, 6,326 European deaths, and 6,388 European marriages.

Religion.—The religious statistics for 1921 are:—

Churches.	Europeans.	Others
Dutch Churches	287,630	49,578
Anglican	98,849	94,543
Presbyterian	31,715	12,407
Methodists	37,921	143,441
Roman Catholics ..	23,419	14,490
Lutherans	4,583	136,335
Other Christians	19,542	64,437
Jews	33,515	4
Hindus, &c.	1,804	15,499
No Religion	4,507	1,013,417

There were 1,165 Government schools for European children in 1927, with an average enrolment of 124,064 and an average attendance of 113,837, and 4 normal colleges. There were also 412 native schools, 10 Asiatic, and 29 coloured schools, with 53,896 pupils.

Administration —The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 50 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr.

Executive Committee, J. P. Jooste, G Hills, E de Sousa, T. C Stoffberg.

Provincial Secretary, D. E. van Velden

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop 1926, European, 54,326. Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the River Aapies, and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings The principal town is JOHANNESBURG, 5,500 feet above sea level, about 35 miles S W of the capital Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other industries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries The population in 1926 was (European) 170,741

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, *via* Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 49,647 square miles, and is divided into 27 districts. The population at the last six censuses was —

Year	White	Coloured	Total
1890 ..	77,716	129,787	207,503
1904 .. .	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174
1918	187,678	...	
1921 .. .	188,556	440,271	628,827
1926 .	202 985	..	...

In 1926, of the Europeans, 104,392 are males and 98,593 females. The estimated mean population (European) for the year 1928 is 208,700.

The number of European births registered in 1927 was 5,325, deaths 1,587, and marriages 1,800.

Religion.—The Census of 1921 showed the following results.—Dutch Churches, 207,536; Anglican Churches, 50,807, Presbyterians, 13,562; Congregationalists, 2,763; Methodists, 135,778; Lutherans, 7,931; Roman Catholics, 9,879; Jews, 4,761; Heathen, 174,697; Others, 21,113

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1927 there were 850 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of 44,356 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. E. R. Grobler.

Executive Committee, E. A. van der Walt, J. A. D. Serfontein, H. J Odendaal, C. T. van Schalkwyk, jr.

Provincial Secretary, R A Gregorowski.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 22,695 Europeans in 1926. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—*The Indian Empire, The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand,* and *The Union of South Africa* are shown separately in the preceding pages.

ASCENSION.

(*See* ST HELENA)

BAHAMAS

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES)

BARBADOS.

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES)

BERMUDA

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N lat and 64° 51′ W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, with an estimated population (1927) of 30,814 (15,833 white, and 14,981 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

CAPITAL, Hamilton. Population (1926), 3,000.

	1926	1927
Public revenue	£314,298	£290,236
Public expenditure...	291,208	288,420
Public debt, Dec. 31 ...	50,000	70,000
Total Imports	1,404,824	1,532,794
Total Exports	239,553	249,958
Imports from U.K. ...	367,521	430,801
Exports to U.K.	9,275	8,035

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Louis Jean Bols, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1927) . £3,300
A.D.C., Capt. G. F. Boles . . . .
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Herbert Henniker-Heaton, C.M.G 1,000
Attorney-General, Maj. T. M. Dill, O.B.E. 800
Receiver-General, Hon. C. H. Tucker, J.S.O 800
Chief Justice, His Hon. S. O. Rowan-Hamilton £1,150
Assistant Judges, Hons. A. W. Bluck and R. C. H. Hallett .... fees
Director of Works, P. N. H. Jones, O.B.E 800
Naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Sir Walter Cowan, Bt. K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
King's Harbour Master, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Norwood, R.N.
C.R.A., Maj. R. S. Leach, M.C.
C.R.E., Lt.-Col. F. B. Legh, O.B.E. M.C.
S.M.O., Lt.-Col. J. A. Turnbull, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Hamilton, 2,970 miles distant, 10 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1 845 000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papuas or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands' India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population is 257,804, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the north-east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 7 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 5 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, copra, cutch, birds'-nests, salt fish, damar, sago, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle and sea produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, coco-nuts, kapok, ground nuts, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found. Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 5,500 tons per month at Sebattik, in the south eastern corner of the territory.

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland to Melalap, in the interior; there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are several wireless stations. There is a State bank at Sandakan with a branch at Jesselton.

There is an Armed Constabulary numbering 676 all ranks, composed of Indians and Natives under European officers, armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and Lewis guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

	1926	1927
*Revenue	$3,719,375	$3,896,467
Expenditure	2,160,232	2,198,061
Exports	17,033,433	16,959,397
Imports	8,317,021	10,497,479
Exports of Leaf Tobacco	1,165,830	1,624,921
" Rubber	10,819,986	9,329,944
" Timber	1,378,421	1,815,276

The British North Borneo Company
Court of Directors.

President, Maj.-Gen Sir Neill Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Vice-President, D. O Malcolm
Managing Director, The Hon Mountstuart Elphinstone.
Other Directors, G E R Bromley-Martin; C. Mallet, Capt A. G Cowie

London Office Staff—
17 St. Helen's Place, London, E C.3.

Secretary (vacant).
Under Secretary, C. F. Collins.
Assistant Secretary, W J Worth (*Administrative*), J. R. Harkness (*Financial*).

List of Officers (British North Borneo)

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency John Lasseter Humphreys, C.M G., C B E. (1926) $17,136
Government Sec, D R Maxwell 8,571
Asst. do., C. R. Smith 5,640
Chief Justice, D. T. J. Sherlock, K C, M.B E. 8,571
Commandant, Lt.-Col. H S Bond 7,200
Financial Commissioner, A R Rivett, A.S.A.A 7,200
Director of Works, Capt J. M. Houston, B A, B E. 8,000
Residents —
Sandakan, H W. L Bunbury 7,200
West Coast, W. W Smith 7,200
Kudat, E W Morrell 7,080
East Coast, W C. M Weedon 7,200
Interior (vacant) 7,200
Auditor, T. W. Rose, F S A.A. 7,200
Principal Med Officer, P A. Dingle, M.R C S. 8,571
Commissioner of Lands, G C. Woolley, M. A 7,200
Com. of Customs and Excise, M M Clark 7,200
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, C. F. Newton Wade 6,600
Gen Man. of Railways, C. F. Ashton Pryke 8,000
Protector of Labour, C. F C. Macaskie 6,120
Conservator of Forests, D. D Wood, B Sc. 8,571
Mycologist, E. Bateson 7,714

BRUNEI

Sultan, H.H. Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khani Waddin, *suc* Sept., 1924.
Joint Regents, Pengiran Bendahara and Pengiran Pemancha.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 2,500 square miles, the population being 25,454 (April, 1921), of whom 23,938 are Malays and Bornean races. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 12,000. Native industries include fishing, cloth-weaving, brass foundries and silversmiths' work. The chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, sugar, petroleum, and sundries; the exports are chiefly cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, jelutong, and sago. The revenue for 1927 was £46,916, and the expenditure £49,816; the debt (Dec 31, 1927) is £48,883. Total imports 1927, £165,847, exports, £168,794.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.
British Resident, Brunei, P A B McKerron.

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan. There are wireless stations at Brunei, Labuan, Tembirong, and Belait.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec 31, 1926, was estimated at 306,844, of whom 126,908 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate, although hot, is pleasant and healthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 141,000 acres (of which 58,589 acres are in sugar-cane and 32,798 in rice), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) are the *Kaieteur Falls*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The meteorological records taken on the coast-lands during a period of 80 years show, as regards temperature, that the climate is a very equable one. The mean temperature is 80 4°, its recorded extremes during this long period ranging between 68° and 92°, but these extreme temperatures are very rarely recorded, the usual extremes during a year being 70° and 89°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82 6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary, subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being 90 8 inches distributed over 192 days of the year, and its range from 52·7 to 135·2 inches per year. In the interior the average recorded rainfall is 58·5 inches per year, ranging from 45·2 to 80·4 inches per year. The birth-rate in 1926 was 34 7, and the death-rate 25 5 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 49 per cent of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£1,260,470 in 1926), rum, diamonds, timber, balata, bauxite, and rice. There are about 9,000 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The British Guiana Order in Council, 1928, providing for the Government of the Colony and for the Constitution of a Legislative Council in place of the Court of Policy and Combined Court which have been determined, came into operation on July 18, 1928. The Legislative Council

* Exclusive of land sales

consists of the Governor as President, of 10 Official Members and of 19 Unofficial Members. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 2,600 miles of post-office telephone wire, with 12¾ miles of aerial cable, and 574 of telegraph lines, with 75 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 1927, 57,416.

	1926	1927.
Public revenue	£1,054,127	£1,068,865
Public expenditure	1,173,491	1,148,028
Public debt	*2,701,126	2,675,270
Total imports	2,598,928	2,470,819
Domestic exports	2,551,876	3,263,421
Imports from U.K.	1,231,543	1,263,960
Exports to U.K.	972,227	1,071,559

Governor, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G. (1928) £4,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000)
Private Secretary, Major T. Clinton Wells, M.C.
Colonial Secretary, C. D. Douglas Jones, C.M.G. ..... £1,485 to 1,635
Attorney-General, H. Josephs ..... £1,485 to 1,635
Auditor, H. W. Drake 825
Immigration Agent-Gen., A. H. Hill 700
Colonial Treasurer, T. Millard ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Compt. of Customs, W. A. D'Andrade 850
Chief Commissary, I. F. King 750
Comdg. Militia & Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. W. E. H. Bradburn 1,000
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. King 600
Director of Public Works and Sea Defences, and Engineer, Harb. Bd., Maj. J. C. Craig, D.S.O. ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Postmaster-General, F. Burkitt 825
Surgeon-General & Registrar-General, P. James Kelly, M.B. ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Comm. of Lands & Mines, J. Mullin, A.I.M.M., F.S.I. 900
Harbour Master, Capt. H. de B. Tupper, R.N. 650
Dir. of Agriculture, Prof. J. Sydney Dash 1,200
Chief Justice, Sir Anthony De Freitas, O.B.E. 1,800
Puisne Judges, W. J. Gilchrist 1,200
J. L. H. W. Savary 1,200

Trade Enquiry Office in London, 9 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

Georgetown, 3,963 miles.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 45,317—22,564 males and 22,753 females; the estimated population (Dec. 31, 1927) being 49,249 — 24,336 males, 24,913 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush. There are 80 primary schools in the colony, and 5 schools with secondary departments in Belize. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1927 was 679,317 tons. There is a radio-telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 4 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1926), 18,587.

	1926-27	1927-28
Public revenue	$1.116,432	$1,066,151
Pub. expenditure	1,040,490	1,108,083
Public debt	746,734	746,734
Public advances	688,375	714,835
	1926	1927.
Total imports	$5,065,663	$4,534,804
Total exports	3,928,790	4,547,528
Imports from U.K.	858,149	689,528
Exports to U.K.	245 502	357,618

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency Major Sir J. A. Burdon, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1925) $9,720
Private Sec., A. H. Anderson 1,204
Colonial Sec., E. W. Evans (*and house*) ... 4,374
Treasurer, H. A. W. Moulder 3,402
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, V. Grey-Wilson 2,430
Surveyor-General, F. W. Brunton 3,888
Director of Public Works, H. C. Carter, M.C. 3,402
Electrical Engr., Morton Cuthbert 2,400
Prin. Medical Officer, W. E. Burton 4,008
Supt. of Police, J. H. Sempill, M.B.E. ... 2,916
Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Beaumont ... 2,250
Chief Justice, Sir Herbert K. McD. Sisnett 6,000
Attorney-General, P. A. F. P. Genève ... 3,402
District Commissioners —
Belize, C. M. Murray-Aynsley 2,916
Corosal, A. Alcoser (*acting*) 2,000
Orange Walk, R. Wyatt 2 000
Stann Creek, T. V. Maccall 2,000
Toledo, W. A. S. George (*actng.*) 2,000
The Cayo, R. K. Masson (*act'g.*) 2,000
Registrar-General, F. C. P. Bowen 1,800
Auditor, E. M. Tibbitt 2,430
Inspector of Schools, A. Barrow Dillon ... 2,000

Belize is distant from London about 5,702 miles; transit, 17 days.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The West Indies, so named in 1492 by Columbus, who believed the islands to form the western limits of India, are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30′ to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within

* Against this liability there is an accumulated Sinking Fund of £465,707. A sum of £1,269,497, advanced by the Crown Agents pending the raising of a loan to finance the City improvements and Coastal Drainage and Irrigation Schemes now in progress, is not included in the above total.

7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups. I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, *Cuba* (44,000 sq. miles) and *Hispaniola* (28,000 sq. miles), being Independent; Jamaica and its dependencies, British; and Puerto Rico, a dependency of the United States. II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are *Independent*, 12,300 *British*, 3,890 *United States*, 1,350 *French*, 430 *Netherlands*, and 90 *Venezuelan*.

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The West India Committee, 14, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.

THE BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 42′—27° 34′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1927 of 58,101, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Cat Island, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, San Salvador or Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering, the exports of sponge in 1927 being valued at £107,280. Tomatoes are being cultivated in large quantities for shipment to the United States. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established, the land under the fibre plant being 16,445 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1927, £10,632. The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, wines, sprits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL Nassau.

	1926-27.	1927-28
Public revenue	£533,533	£485,319
Expenditure	476,980	673,986
Public debt	154,155	159,330
	1926.	1927.
Total imports	£2,059,755	£1,844,932
Total exports	406,271	483,773
Imports from U.K.	525,625	438,424
Exports to U.K.	48,502	51,009

Governor, His Excellency Sir Charles William James Orr, K.C.M.G. £2,600
A.D.C., E. Manners-Smith ....
Chief Justice, Sir Kenneth James Beatty 1,500
Colonial Sec., A. C. Burns, C.M.G. 1,500
Attorney-Gen., H. C. F. Cox 1,000
Receiver-Gen., N. Stafford Salaman 650
Pres., Legislative Council, G. H. Gamblin 150
Speaker, House of Assembly, H. G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E. 240
Postmaster (vacant) £500
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller, I.S.O. 400
Commandt. of Police, C. J. Whebell 600
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrate (vacant) 600
Director of Public Works, P. C. Van Zeylen 650
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Capt. G. E. Corbett, O.B.E., R.N. 800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 to 21 days, *viâ* New York.

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N. and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of 1921), was 156,312. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and the Lodge School and Harrison's College provide for higher education for boys, and Queen's College and Codrington High School for girls. Barbados alone of the W.I. Islands makes local provision for University training, Codrington College having been founded under the will of Christopher Codrington, who died in 1710. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1921, 13,486), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1926-27	1927-28
Revenue	£387,462	£414,884
Expenditure	418,721	481,252
Public debt	591,000	591,000
Total imports	2,153,167	2,278,243
Total exports	1,287,161	1,603,226
Imports from U.K.	664,242	764,320
Exports to U.K.	247,987	141,078

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1927, 3,775,385, of which 2,696,456 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency Sir William Charles Fleming Robertson, K.C.M.G. (1925). £3,000
Prin. Sec. and A.D.C., H. C. Pailey (*actg.*) 200
Colonial Secretary, D. R. Stewart 1,000
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Lt.-Col. O. C. Heidenstam ....
Chief Judge, R. H. Furness 1,200
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. J. R. Phillips, O.B.E., LL.D. ....
Clerk, do., C. E. Stoute ....
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. 250
Clerk, do., F. A. Layne 400
Attorney-Gen., Hon. E. A. Collymore 750
Solicitor-Gen., E. C. Dear (*actg.*) (*and fees*) 250
Treasurer, H. W. Lofty 700
Auditor-General, P. W. Browne 500
Controller of Customs, G. A. Brierley 600
Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, Lt.-Col. O. C. Heidenstam 600

Gen. Manager Government Railway, P. P. Higgins £700
Colonial Postmaster, H. H. Heath 500
Registrar, C. L. Elder 500
Port Health Officer, J. D. Alleyne, M.D. (*and fees*) 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 13 days.

JAMAICA,*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 42′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′—78° 23′ W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles, and a population, in April, 1921, of 858,118 (males, 401,973; females, 456,145), whites 14,476; coloured, 157,223, blacks, 660,420; East Indians, 18,610; Chinese, 3,696, not specified 3,693.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509, but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 210 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the Govt. savings banks was 78,450 (1927). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits and nuts, chiefly bananas, oranges and cocoanuts, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and there are some rare cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members, the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), of 10 Nominated Members, and of 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census 1921) 62,707, the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 8,694; Montego Bay, 6,580, and Port Antonio, 6,272. Chief exports (1927) bananas, £2,365,464, sugar, £792,227; coffee, £320,178; pimento, £265,308; cocoa, £176,477.

	1926–27	1927–28
Public general revenue	£2,147,042	£2,275,093
Expenditure from income	2,046,205	1,980,888
Public debt	4,672,640	4,922,230
	1926	1927
Total imports	£5,635,342	£6,001,768
Total exports	4,258,991	4,257,750

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, C.C.M.G. (1925)
(*daily allowance* £500) £5,000
A.D.C., Capt. J. D. Lucie-Smith, M.C. (*fees*) 200
Comdg. Troops, Brigadier-Gen. Hon. G. C. Glazebrook, C.M.G., D.S.O. . . .
Colonial Secretary, Hon. A. S. Jelf, C.M.G. 1,500
Assist. Colonial Secretary (vacant) £800 to 1,000
Auditor-Gen., Hon. C. G. H. Davis £800 to 1,000
Director Public Works, Maj. Hon. H. Simms, M.V.O. . . . . £1,200 to 1,350
Superintending Medical Officer, E. M. Wilson, M.D. . . . . £1,000 to 1,200
Collector-General, Hon. A. E. V. Borland 1,000
Collector of Customs and Supervisor of Revenue, Kingston, G. S. Shaw 650
Director of Agriculture, H. H. Cousins, M.A. . . . . £800 to 1,000
Inspector-General of Police, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel, C.B.E. 800
Director of Prisons, W. Shillingford £650 to 750
Director of Railways, J. Powter, C.B.E. . . . £1,200 to 1,350
Director of Education, P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A. . . . £800 to 1,000
Treasurer, W. M. Fraser . . . 900
Postmaster, R. H. Fletcher £700 to 800
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. Sir F. C. A. Barrett-Lennard . . . 2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. I. C. Brown, K.C.; A. J. Clark, O.B.E., LL.B. . . . each 1,200
Judge of Kingston Court, C. E. Law . . . 900
Registrar Supreme Court (vacant) 700
Attorney-General, Hon. F. C. Wells Durrant, M.A., K.C. 1,500
Crown Solicitor, G. Harvey Clark . . . 1,200
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John M. Nethersole (*and fees*) 500
Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of Records, A. R. Suares . . . . . £600 to 750
Registrar of Titles, C. E. Mellish 600
Government Printer, F. S. Passingham £500 to 600
Protector of Immigrants, P. N. Isaacs (*acting*) 225

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit 12 days.

The Cayman Islands.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between 79° 44′ and 81° 26′ W. and 19° 15′ and 19° 46′ N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1921) 5,253.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1921) 1,070.

Revenue, 1927, £6,148; expenditure £7,651.

Imports, 1927, £40,964, exports, £13,422.

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court, H. H. Hutchings (*house and fees*) . . . £600

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and *personnel* of the island.

Turks and Caicos Islands.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848 In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-east of which they are distant about 450 miles They have an area of about 170 square miles, and a population (1921) of 5,612, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,568 Grand Turk is an important cable station. The islands are celebrated for producing the finest salt in the world

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1926	1927
Revenue	£9,735	£11,522
Expenditure	14,056	14,568
Total imports	48,850	47,693
Total exports	35,936	24,063

Commissioner and Judge, H. E. Phillips £700

Grand Turk, *viâ* U S., 13 days.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica; (4) Montserrat, and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero; all, except the last, having their own local Legislature These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislature on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,242. The General Legislative Council consists of 10 official and 10 elective members, with the Governor as President.

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col Hon Sir Eustace Fiennes, Bart, T D (1921) . £3,000
Private Sec, R. B. Skinner 450
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, His Honour Herbert Cecil Stronge 1,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Edward W. Baynes, C B.E. 900
First Puisne Judge, His Honour R. E. Noble 800
Second Puisne Judge, His Honour B H A. F. Berlyn 700
Asst. Colonial Sec., E. D'A Tibbits...£400 to 450
Attorney-Gen., Hon. H. H. Trusted 800
Treasurer, Hon. M. M. Auchinleck 436
Crown Attor., St Kitts, Hon W. M. Wigley 250
" " *Dominica*, Hon. F B. B. Shand 250
Auditor, E. A. Smith £500 to 600
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, Hon A. E. Collens, F.I.C. £600 to 700
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. E Bell, O.B.E. 550
Inspector of Schools, L Tucker, I S.O., B A. 530

	1926-27	1927-28
Revenue	£259,393	£288,571
Expenditure	252,792	284,204
Public debt	238,898	288,650
	1926	1927
Imports	£844,058	£854,316
Exports	694,245	987,229

Transit, 13 to 16 days

(1) Antigua and Barbuda.

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W long., and is about 70 miles in circumference Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation The population (with Barbuda) in 1921 was 29,767, including 12,542 males and 17,225 females Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II, the island has always been more distinctively English. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected Cotton is planted on a small scale and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, pine-apples, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted

	1926-27	1927-28
Revenue	£81,283	£93,436
Expenditure	80,736	83,149
Public debt	145,900	145,300
	1926	1927
Total imports	£215,335	£250,859
Total exports	186,570	387,257

Capital, St. John's. Population (1921), 6,997.

President and Island Sec (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands)
Treasurer, Hon M. M. Auchinleck (*see* Leeward Islands)
Magistrates, R H Browne, £500; S. L. Athill £300
Supt. of Public Works, W J Essex . £400 to 450
Chief Medical Officer, J. E. Wright, F.R.C.S. 650

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 42′ W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 900. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing. *Magistrate*, Capt. G. Downing, (*and quarters*) £260.

Redonda, is a small island with a phosphate industry.

(2) St. Kitts-Nevis with Anguilla

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population (Dec. 31, 1927) of 35,853 and a total area of about 150 square miles The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88°.

St. Kitts (estimated population Dec 31, 1927, 18,770), the principal island, is the oldest colony in the West Indies; it is situated in lat. 17° 18′ N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a

height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery) The capital, Basseterre, is a port of registry, and had 57 vessels of 919 tons in 1927.

Nevis (population 12,414) is separated from St Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 square miles. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. The chief town, Charlestown, is a port of entry

Anguilla (population 4,669) is about 60 miles N W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1926-27.	1927-28
Public revenue.	£88,103	£94,160
Expenditure	86,418	93,113
Public debt	18,898	26,732
	1926	1927
Imports	£366,573	£329,418
Exports	287,723	353,406

Administrator, His Honour Lt.-Col. T. R. St Johnston, C M.G. (*with allowances*)..... .. ..£1,315
Clerk, and Clerk of Council, H. Boon..... 435
Puisne Judge, His Hon. Mr Justice Berlyn 700
Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, G C. Johnson (*including personal allowance* £160)... 660
Magistrates · St. Kitts, W. M Wigley (*and Crown Attorney*), £680; D. H. Semper £531; *Nevis*, A C. K. Tibbits, £400; *Anguilla*, J. Y. McFadyen, M.D. 456
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. C H. Durrant 930
Registrar, Supreme Court, E A. Evelyn . 462
Surveyor of Pub Works, G. Garry Thibou 400
Agricultural Superintendent, R. E. Kelsick 437

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long, 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coco-nuts, vanilla, and fruit The population was estimated at 41,051 on Dec. 31, 1927; included in this total are 400 Caribs, of whom about 100 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members, 4 of whom are elected, and 2 nominated by the Governor The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population 7,374, and Portsmouth, population 1,190.

	1926-27	1927-28.
Public revenue	£87,833	*£68,814
Expenditure	62,395	§80,715
Public debt	17,417	14,804
	1926	1927
Imports	£164,884	£168,620
Exports	145,871	155,806

* Including £8,500 from Imperial Government.
§ Including £20,226 from Imperial Government.

Administrator, His Honour Edward Carlyon Eliot . ... (*with £100 allowance*) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, L. Cools Lartigue (*acting*) ... .£250 to 350
Treasurer, Hon. T. E. P. Baynes 500
Colonial Engineer, Capt. C. Patrickson 450
Crown Attorney and Registrar, Hon. F B. B Shand £500
Magistrates, Hon. T Cools-Lartigue, £500; S E. Moir, £450, G E F. Richards 400
Chief Medical Officer, Hon Dr. C M Rolston 600

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 42′ N. lat and 62° W. long., 26 miles S W. of Antigua It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (1925) of 11,673. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. A great part of the island was devastated by hurricanes in 1924 and 1928. The chief exports during the year 1926 were cotton-seed meal, cotton, cotton-seed oil, onions, limes and its products, sugar, papaine and animals of all kinds The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1921) of 1,709. A wireless station was opened in 1925.

	1926-27	1927-28.
Revenue	£22,688	£22,426
Expenditure.	24,140	19,986
Public debt	14,100	14,100
	1926	1927.
Total imports	£64,949	£63,402
Total exports	62,723	68,753

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour Maj H. W. Peebles, D.S O , O.B E. £700
Senior Medical Officer, J C McPherson..... 424
Magistrate, C. A. McKirstly 300
Asst Treasurer and Postmaster, O. R. Kelsick.. 312

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat and 64° 40′ W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 5,082. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar, cotton and coco-nuts are grown in increasing quantity, and a tobacco and cigar industry has been established, fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1921), 463.

	1926-27.	1927-28.
Revenue...	£9,486	£9,734
Expenditure.	8,348	7,240
Imports	32,317	28,650
Exports	11,368	12,480

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour F C. Clarkson (*and allowance, &c.*) ... £500
Medical Officer, Hon. P. Wailling, M.R.C.S. 400

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Trinidad is the most southerly of the West India Islands It is close to the north coast of the continent of S America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3′—10° 50′ N. lat and 60° 55′—61° 56′ W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 38 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles (541,682 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1921 (including Tobago) of 365,913, estimated at 391,705 on Dec. 31, 1927 The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797 The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 65,016), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop 11,201), about 30 miles south of the capital, Princestown (pop 5,267), and Arima (pop 4,453) A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1927, 186,364 tons (£464,475) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, mineral oil, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1927) were cocoa £1,671,883, sugar £784,990; and petroleum £2,336,361 On Dec 31, 1927 there were 14 companies actively engaged in the production of oil, the royalties payable on oil won from Crown Lands being £39,965. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum are known to exist in small quantities; and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range. On Dec 31, 1927, there were 288 Elementary and Intermediate Schools, 47 being Government and 241 Assisted, Trinidad having 252 and Tobago 36, in addition to 7 colleges for higher education, which also receive a grant-in-aid. There are 123 miles of railway open, and the island is in communication with Tobago and the mainland by telegraph and wireless. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 12 official and 13 unofficial members, 6 of the latter being nominated by the Crown and 7 elected.

	1926	1927
Revenue	£1,787,288	£1,686,053
Expenditure	1,580,213	1,487,024
Public debt	3,342,056	2,826,472
Imports	4,407,074	5,790,023
Exports	5,546,376	6,726,016

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 43′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados, is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 23,390 It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°. There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 1,487) and Plymouth (pop. 436).

Governor, His Excellency, Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K C M.G. (1924)	£5,500
Chief Justice, Sir Philip James Macdonell	2,800
Colonial Secretary, W. E. F. Jackson, C.M.G.	1,600
Assistant Do, H. L. Knaggs, O.B.E.... ..	955
Attorney-General, A. D A. Macgregor ..	£1,500
Treasurer, H B Walcott, C.M G, O.B.E ..	1,300
First Puisne Judge, Sir G O'D Walton ..	1,250
Second Puisne Judge, Samuel Joyce Thomas	£1,120 to 1,200
Solicitor-General, M V. Camacho . .	1,000
Commdt Local Forces & Insp-G. of Constabulary, &c, Col G. H May, V.D	1,150
Director of Public Works, Matthew Alexander Murphy, O.B.E., M I C E . .	1,750
Surgeon General, K S Wise, M.B	1,224
Protector of Immigrants and Director of Labour Exchanges, and Warden of St George, Lt-Col. A H. W de Boissiere	1,000
Collector of Customs, T R Cutler, O B E. .	1,000
Director of Agriculture, W. G Freeman ..	1,150
General Manager of Railways, C. Sadler	£1,000 to 1,200
Director of Education, F. C Marriott	1,000
Postmaster-Gen, B. T. Littlepage .	£800 to 900
Auditor, J B. Hewlett	£800 to 900
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar-General, J L H. W. Savary. .	1,000
Inspector of Mines, A. P. Catherall, B.Sc ,	£1,000 to 1,100
Harbour Master, A. B. Smith	650
Principal Queen's Royal College, R. Cambridge, M A.	750
Crown Solicitor and Administrator-General, E F Mamgot	800
Govt Analyst, H. S Shrewsbury, F.I.C. .	780
Crown Surveyor, J W. Macgillivray, F.S I.	£800 to 850
Superintendent of Prisons, P. L. A. Fraser, M.B E	705
Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands, G. E L. Guppy	700
Conservator of Forests, R. C. Marshall, M.A.	£650 to 750

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 65,016); transit, 14 days to U.K.: 8 days to U.S.A.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (1921) of 262,254. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Seton Janes, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1924) £2,500

Transit to Grenada from London about 14 days.

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES.

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′–12° 58′ N lat. and 61° 20′–61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception It was originally colonised by the French, and was

definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware &c. The Legislative Council consists of 16 members, 8 of whom are officials 3 nominated and 5 elected

St George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1926	1927
Public revenue	£148,447	£155,508
Expenditure	119,001	135,536
Public debt	223,670	261,382
Total imports	386,483	415,607
Total exports	447,401	506,533

Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, Herbert Ferguson, C.B.E. ... .(*and quarters*) £1,060
Chief Justice, J. Stanley Rae 1,000
Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson, K.C . . 800
Chief Medical and Health Officer, Maj. H. E. Sutherland Richards 750
Magistrates, I G Wakeley, M C , *N. Dist.*, T W S. Garraway, *S Dist*, each £500; H Allan Otway, *District Commr. of Carriacou* .... (*and quarters*) 500
Chief of Police, Maj. E. E. Turner (*and quarters*) 450

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop (1921) 7,104

ST LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 54′ N. lat. and 60 59′ W. long, at a distance of about 90 miles W N W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St Vincent, and 24 miles S of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles with a population (Dec 31, 1927) of 56,065. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1927) are sugar, cocoa, coco-nuts, copra, limes, lime-juice, lime-oil, logwood, molasses, syrup, bananas and other fruits. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921, 5,899), and Soufrière (pop. 2,480).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depot. In 1927, 260 steamers (tonnage 569,329) entered Port Castries.

	1926	1927
Public revenue	£83,379	£82,249
Expenditure	84,488	84,491
Public debt	206,609	203,159
Total imports.....	252,236	228,845
Total exports	251,705	213,602

Administrator & Col Sec., Charles W. Doorly ... . (and allowance £200) £1,100
Chief Justice, Capt Oliver Plunkett 700
Attorney-General and Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon (with personal allowance £150) 600
Treasurer and Postmaster, H. J Pink £640 to 650
Chief Medical Officer, V. L. Ferguson, M.D £600 to 700

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ 57″ N. lat. and 61° 13′ W. long. is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (Census of 1921) of 44,447. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, liquors &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1921), 3,836.

	1926.	1927.
Public revenue	£60,243	£56,469
Expenditure	59,282	61,564
Total imports	203,606	172,097
Total exports	162,906	145 815

Administrator and Colonial Secretary, Robert Walter, C.M.G £1,000
Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor, and Police Magistrate of 1st District, Willoughby Bullock . .. .£650 to 700
Attorney-General (vacant) 500

CAMEROONS.

(Joint Franco-British Administration.)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Mum River Settlements occupying a small intervening area), was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914–18, and at the conclusion of Peace its administration was confided by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers to Great Britain and France jointly.

The approximate geographical limits are between 2°–12° N. lat. and 8° 48′–19° E. long., and the area is about 187,596 square miles, containing a population estimated at 2,144,000; of which total the French sphere is 153,846 square miles, with 1,550,000 inhabitants. The coast-line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Mum River. The territory occupies the north-west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,370 feet) near the capital on the coast, and the Chelichi and Mandara Mountains on the north-west frontier. The Sanaga is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po; the Sanga and Dscha (or Ngoko) are tributaries of the Congo, and the Logone-Shari flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanese, with some Haussas and Fula tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder pagans. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa and ivory; the imports are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions.

In 1920 the whole area was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

British Cameroons

The *British Sphere* lies between Nigeria and that part of the former German Cameroons which is now administered under mandate by

the French The total area is 34,236 sq miles, and the total population is 700,050. It is a narrow strip of land reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad, and lies diagonally between parallels of latitude 4° N and 12° 30′ N. and parallels of longitude 8° 30′ and 15° E The nature of the country varies to a remarkable extent from the coastal mangrove swamps and thick forest belts to the grasslands at heights of 4,000 ft to 7,000 ft. and over; yet another contrast may be seen in the sandy and swampy areas in the region of Dikwa and Lake Chad. The highest point in the British Cameroons is the Cameroon Mountain, which, towering above the port of Victoria, rises to a height of 13,350 ft., It is volcanic but has not been active since 1922 The Southern section is administered by the Nigerian Government as a separate Province, the capital being Buea on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain The principal port is Victoria in Ambas Bay), which is connected by railway with the capital. The Northern section is administered by the Residents of the adjoining Nigerian Provinces of Adamawa and Bornu.

	1926	1927
Imports	£275,439	£318,457
Exports	220,740	303 747
Imports from U.K.	31,788	29,376
Exports to U K.	17,778	21,755

CAYMAN ISLANDS

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES)

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55′—9° 50′ N lat and 79° 42′—81° 53′ E long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,332 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles, and its greatest width 140 miles The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1921) was 4,504,549 (including military and shipping), the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543 In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1802, Ceylon was formed into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished, and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain The principal exports are tea, rubber, products of the coconut palm, plumbago, cacao, cinnamon, citronella oil, cardamoms, areca nuts, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the approximate areas in 1927, in acres, were :—Rice, 834,000; other grain, 102,000; tea, 450,000; coconuts, 887,000; rubber, 490,000; cinnamon, 25,000, cacao, 34,000; and tobacco, 13,000 The live stock in 1927 included 1,588,000 horned cattle, 60,000 sheep, 175,000 goats, 51,000 pigs, and 1,500 horses Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially cat's-eyes, rubies, &c; and for the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 895 miles of railway open, 778 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and 752 post offices, 351 money order offices, and 228 telegraph offices, with 9,774 miles of telegraph wire

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, and a Legislative Council of 49 members. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the various territorial divisions of the island, and special safeguards provide for the representation of minorities and unrepresented interests. Of the 37 unofficial members 34 are elected and 3 nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities, Urban District Councils, or local boards; and in the country districts the Ceylonese retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1925-26	1926-27
Public revenue.....	Rs.124,516,155	Rs 129,358,916
Public expenditure...	*109,996,337	*121,046,300
	1926.	1927
Public debt (30 Sept.)	Rs.3,000,000	Rs.3,000,000
	£12,666,893	£12,657,393
Total imports	Rs.407,867,109	Rs.421,127,976
Total exports	503,648,990	443,273,744
Imports from U.K ...	95,134,287	95,276,344
Exports to U K.	208,323,908	187,007,550

* Exclusive of Expenditure chargeable to revenue pending raising of Loan fund

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 248,826).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Herbert J Stanley, K.C.M.G. (1927) £7,000
A.D.C., ... 500
Commanding Forces, Col. A. G. Girdwood, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O... ..... Rs.23,480
Colonial Sec., A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E. £2,400
Principal Assistant do., W. L. Murphy 1,300
Controller of Revenue, F. G. Tyrrell, C.M.G. 1,800
Colonial Treasurer, W.W.Woods, C.M.G.... 1,800
Colonial Auditor, F. G. Morley 1,500
Government Agents:—
West. Prov., R. N. Thame, C.M.G. 1,650
Central, H. W. Codrington 1,550
Northern, J D. Brown 1,450
North-Western, T. A. Hodson 1,500
Southern, L W. C. Schrader . .Rs 25,500
Eastern, R. M. M. Worsley, M.C. (*actg.*) £1,250
North Central, E. T. Dyson (*acting*)... 1,200
Uva, J. R. Walters (*acting*)..... 1,200
Sabaragamuwa, C. H Collins 1,250
Surveyor-General, A. J. Wickwar 1,500
Director Public Works, H. B. Lees, M C. ... 1,600
Postmaster-General, G. W. J. Plaat (*actg.*) 1,350
Principal Collector of Customs, and Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, W. E. Wait..... 1,600

Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Fisher £2,500
Sen. Puisne Judge, Sir G. S. Schneider, K.C. 1,750
Puisne Judges, T. F Garvin, K.C.; R W. Lyall-Grant; L. C. Dalton; A. Drieberg, K.C. (*acting*) ..... each 1,750
District Judge, Colombo, L. M. Maartensz 1,550
Do. do. Kandy, P. E Pieris 1,750
Do. do. Galle, T. W. Roberts 1,600
Do. do. Jaffna, J. C. W. Rock..... 1,400
Attorney-Gen., L. H. Elphinstone, K C. ... 1,800
Solicitor-Gen., M. T. Akbar, K.C. 1,550
Registrar-General, C. Coomaraswamy (*acting*) 1,300
Director of Education, L. Macrae 1,550
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Dr. J. F. E. Bridger..... 1,750
Insp.Genl., Police, H. L Dowbiggin, C M.G 1,550
Do , Prisons, A. F. G. Walker, M C. 1,300
Genl. Manager Railways, T. E. Dutton . 1,750
Conservator of Forests, J. D. Sargent . .. 1,550
Director of Irrigation, R. F. Morris . .. 1,550
Excise Commissioner, G. S. Wodeman . . 1,550
Director of Agriculture, F. A. Stockdale, C.B.E. 1,550
Settlement Officer, M T Archibald (*actmg*) 1,300
Controller, Indian Immigrant Labour, T. Reid 1,550
Director of Statistics, L. J. B. Turner ... 1,400
Principal, University College, R. Marrs, C.I.E 1,800
Director Colombo Museum & Marine Biologist, J. Pearson 1,200
Government Analyst, C T Symons 1,200
Archæological Commissioner, A M. Hocart 1,200
Government Veterinary Surgeon G W Sturgess ..... Rs. 11,250
Government Mineralogist & Salt Adviser, J S. Coates £1,200

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo The natives are Muslims The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coco-nut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London (overland) 5,868 miles; transit, 19 days.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS,

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lithou (38), a total of 47,083 acres, or 73·4 square miles. The 1921 Census population of Jersey was 49,494, and of Guernsey, &c , 40,120, total, 89,614.

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive The land under cultivation in 1916 was 49,678 vergées (2¼ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation they possess a very large trade The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side; the principal town of Guernsey is St Peter Port, on the east coast.

The trade of the Channel Islands is principally with the United Kingdom.

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1927-28, £238,800, Expenditure £246,501
Public debt (Feb 1, 1928)... 782,200
Total exports 1926 ..... £1,448,892
Total imports 1926 2,703,686
Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Hon. Sir F. R Bingham, K C B , K.C.M.G £1,700
Government Secretary, Lt.-Col. H H. Hulton, D S.O
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, K B E.
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A
Attorney-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.
Viscount, Edwin Toulmin Nicolle.
Solicitor-General, A M. Coutanche.
Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.
States Treasurer, Herbert F Eteaut.
Head Postmaster, A. E Kemp

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

Revenue, 1927, £294,157; Expenditure, £273,153
Public debt, 1927 772,844
Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen Lord Sackville, K.B.E , C.B , C M.G. 1,700
Government Sec., Major W. L E. R Dugmore.
Bailiff, Sir Havilland de Sausmerez, Bt.
Dean, Very Rev. Douglas Carey, M.A
Attorney-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Solicitor-General, H. Le Patourel.
Receiver-General, Victor G Carey.
President, Education Council, Jurat McCrea.
Head Postmaster, Joseph Harrison

Alderney.

Judge, Maj R W. Mellish.
Clerk (Greffier), Charles Batiste.
Receiver, Maj. L. Langlois.

Sark.

Dame de Serk, Mrs. Dudley Beaumont.
Head Seneschal, Frederick de Carteret.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33′ and 35° 41′, and E long 32° 20′ and 34° 35′. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad, from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 310,715, of whom about 20 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are

grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, flax, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, grapes oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, salt, pyrites, and chrome. In 1927 the wine export was 1,450,848 gals., and that of spirits 13 349 gals., the bulk of the wine going to Egypt, and of spirits to Egypt, Syria and Castellorizo. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 24 members, 9 being official and 15 elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts each returning one Muhammadan member, and 12 electoral districts each returning one non-Muhammadan member.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six districts, in each of which the executive government is represented by a commissioner. For judicial purposes it is divided into three judicial districts. The law courts were reconstituted in 1927, and there are now a supreme court, 3 divisional courts, 3 assize courts, 3 district courts, and also magisterial and assistant district judges' courts. In all the courts Cyprist judges (Christian and Moslem) take part. There are also 3 Mussulmen religious tribunals, styled *Sheri* Courts, and a *Sheri* Tribunal of Appeal.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 18,579 in 1921, the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,768), Limassol (13,291), Famagusta (6,890), Kyrenia (1,913), Paphos (4,119), and Morphou (4,250).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou, 25 miles, in 1907, and to Evrykhou, 15 miles, in 1915. There is a regular service of steamers between Cyprus and Egypt, Syria, Cilicia, Palestine, Smyrna, Constantinople, Greece, France and Italy.

	1926	1927.
Revenue	£629,266	£655,997
Expenditure	655,227	615,029
Total imports	1,570,086	1,585,306
Total exports	1,103,571	1,542,870
Exports from U.K.	421,052	405,045
Exports to U.K.	97,960	278,367

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Ronald Storrs, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1926) (*and* £600 *Duty Allowance*) £3,000
A.D.C. and Private Sec., R. Gunnis. 300
Colonial Sec., R. P. Nicholson, C.M.G. 1,400
Commissioners, C. H. Hart-Davis, £800 to £950; Capt. A. M. Fleury, £800 to £900; E. J. Surridge; R. P. L. Browne, H. B. Popham, M.B.E. £600 to 800
Treasurer, E. du Boulay 1,000
Comptroller of Customs and Excise, G. F. Wilson £750 to 900
Director of Land Registration and Surveys, B. T. Watts, O.B.E. £800 to 1,000
Auditor, J. A. Cremer £800 to 950
Chief Justice, C. F. Belcher, O.B.E. 1,500
Senior Puisne Judge, B. Dickinson 1,000
Puisne Judges, J. A. Lucie Smith, O.B.E., V.D., £1,000, E. D. Sertsios, M. Fuad Ziai each £800
Presidents of District Courts, A. M. Thomas, Charles E. L. Cox (*and* £100 *Duty Allowance*), £750, M. G. Greene 750
Attorney-General, C. C. Geraldy 1,200
Solicitor-General, N. Paschalis £750 to £850
Chief Commdt. Police, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gallagher, C.B.E., D.S.O. £750 to 900
Director of Health, Dr. E. S. Corsellis £750 to 900
Director of Education, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham, O.B.E. £600 to 750
Postmaster-General, L. J. E. Dench £600 to 750
Director of Agriculture, M.T. Dawe, O.B.E. £1,000
Prine. Forest Officer, A. H. Unwin, D.SC. £750 to 900
Gen. Manager, Railway, (vacant) £600 to 750
Director Public Works, A. A. P. D. Stone 950

Trade Enquiry Office in London, 1 Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar St., S.W. 1.

Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 7 to 14 days.

DOMINICA. *See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. *See* KENYA.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 4,618 sq. miles, and a population in 1921 of 2,094. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764, this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. A memorial erected in the harbour of Port Stanley in commemoration of this victory was unveiled on Feb. 26, 1927. The climate is cold but vigorous, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep, 605,675 being carried in 1927; the output of wool is about 10m. million lb. annually. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming. The chief exports are wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

The government of the Falkland Islands is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council,

the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

	1925	1926
Public revenue . .	£237 609	£281 357
Expenditure . .	139 258	156 054
Total imports .. .	533 846	709 246
Total exports	3,915,375	4,400,701
Imports from U K	338,596	394 588
Exports to U.K. .	1,481,305	1,395,993

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Arnold Hodson, C M.G (*and Jetty allowance*, £350) £1,450

Colonial Secretary, &c., Hon J. M Ellis 725

Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon M C. Craigie-Halkett 600

Colonial Surgeon, Hon F J W. Deane, F R C S 750

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley Population (1921) 897

Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.

The total area of land and sea included in the dependencies of the Falklands is over 3 000 000 square miles *South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is the only part of the dependencies which is permanently habitable, there being a Resident Magistrate and other officials, and a permanent population (engaged in the whaling industry) at Grytviken Harbour In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains a harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year, with a land station which arrives and departs with the whaling fleet The *South Orkneys* also have a seasonal land station, and the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands*, and a part of the *Antarctic*, or South Polar, continent known as *Graham's Land*, are even more inhospitable than those already named, being nearly covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1926 amounted to £221,595 The local expenditure was £100,325, the surplus (after meeting administrative expenses at Port Stanley) being devoted to local research and development. The trade is considerable, the exports being valued at £4,160,743, and the imports at £530,017 in 1926 The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined Thirteen companies (2 British, 11 Norwegian) caught 13,188 whales in the 1925-6 season, the landed value of the oil being £4,101,709

In 1928 a claim was made by Norway to *Thomson* and *Bouvet* Islands in the Antarctic and by Argentina to the *South Orkneys*, these claims were not admitted by the British Government, but Bouvet Island was ceded to Norway in November, 1928, as an act of grace

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 25 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy *via* Monte Video

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

(*See* MALAYA).

* Colony and Dependencies

FIJI

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere coral islets and reefs), in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand. They extend 300 miles from east to west and 330 north to south, between 15° 45'—21° 10' S lat and 176° E.—178° W long The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles The islands are of volcanic origin with lofty mountains, and well wooded The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land) The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans, the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72° F. rising to 84° in the hot season extremes having been seen 60° and 94° Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief products being bread-fruit bananas, plantains, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), cocoa-nuts, sugar-cane rice maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, tiocas shell molasses, rubber, maize, hides and pelts and beche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 8 members Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 12 nominated members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision The population (Dec 31, 1927) was 173,836 (90,263 native Fijians, 69,463 Indians, 4 458 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others)

	1926	1927.
Public income .	£584,519	£576,574
Public expenditure .. .	535.957	534.939
Public debt . . .	351,550	289,050
Total imports	1 480.945	1 223,303
Total exports	1.740 427	1.997.374
Imports from U.K. . .	444,047	316,824
Exports to U K ..	125.338	123,343

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1921), 12,982.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Eyre Hutson, K C M G (1925), (*and* £1,200 *as High Comm'r of W Pacific and* £150 *as Consul-General*) £3,000

Private Sec., Mrs I. Lucchinelli 300

A D C, Capt G. G. Symons, M C 300

Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Karney Young (*and* £350 *as Chief Jud. Commr., W P.*) 1,200

Colonial Secretary, Hon. A W. Seymour, V D 1,200

Asst. Do, A. A Wright 800

Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon I. McOwan 1,200

Secretary for Indian Affairs, Hon J. R. Pearson, C I E 1,000

Attorney-Gen., Hon P A McElwaine 1,000

Chief Medical Officer, Hon A Montague, M.B 1,100

Commissioner for Lands, Hon. C. A. Holmes 775

Colonial Treasurer, Hon H. H. Rushton 1,100

Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. Wise .. 1,000

Director of Education, Hon. J. Caughley 1,000

Supt. of Agriculture, Hon. J. D Tothill 1,000

Registrar of Supreme Court, Curator of Intestates Estates, and Public Trustee, A. Hallam Roberts 700

Inspector-General of Constabulary and Sheriff, Lt.-Col. J. S. Gamble 700

Auditor, P J A Hamilton (*and £200 as Auditor, Western Pacific*) £700
Colonial Postmaster, P F Boyd 700
Chief Police Magistrate and Registrar-General, R C D G Higginson 700
Comptroller of Customs, Hon E J. March 750

Suva is 11,000 miles from London, transit from London, *viâ* Vancouver or San Francisco, about 30 days; and *viâ* Sydney, about 50 days.

GAMBIA

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447, and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888 It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 24, 1921, was 9,227, and that of the Protectorate 201,303. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form ninety-five per cent. of the total exports, they are sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Palm kernels, hides, and calabashes are also exported, and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco A Company of the W.A.F F (4 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 142 men), which performs both civil and military duties There are 4 Government wireless stations. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1926.	1927
Public revenue	£214,181	£252,419
Public expenditure	213,642	272,625
Public debt	103,601	84,171
Total imports	656,307	956,741
Total exports	904 166	999,887
Imports from U.K	288,100	415,142
Exports to U.K	337,447	81,939

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, 1927, 1,287,018.

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1921), 9,227.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Edward Brandis Denham, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1928) .. £2,500
A.D.C., (vacant) £450
Colonial Secretary, C.R.M Workman, C.B.E. 1,000
Judge of Supreme Court, J. Aitken 1,000
Receiver-General, H. Densham Smith .. 960
Legal Adviser, C M. Barton .. .. .. £720 to 920
Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools £600 to 800
Senior Med Officer, K. B. Allan . £1,000 to 1,150
Commissioner of Police, &c., C Greig £720 to 920
Travelling Commissioners, E Hopkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Capt E B Leese, Maj. R W Macklin, M.C, Maj L A. W Brooks; Capt P. Jeffs, M.C.; A R. Clark, Capt. T W. Doke £450 to 960
Director, Public Works, H A Tyler-Smith 960
Director, Agriculture, A J Brooks £600 to 920
Harbour Master and Marine Superintendent, Lieut.-Com. A D. Steele, R.N.R. £600 to £720
Director of Posts, J. L. Fenton .... £600 to 720
Auditor, £600 to 920

Bathurst is distant from London 2,600 miles; transit about 12 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 2¾ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713 Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot, afterwards *Lord Heathfield*, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N W side Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade During the year 1927 4,429 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 6,624,204. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer motor spirit and perfumery. There is an enclosed Admiralty harbour with an area of about 440 acres, containing three graving docks The estimated civilian population (1927) was 16,120.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and is aided in the administration by an Executive Council of 7 members, there is no Legislative Council.

	1926	1927
Revenue	£158,636	£160,031
Expenditure	147,942	160,113

Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir A. J Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. Gen. (with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds) £5,500
A.M.S., Capt Sir A G B. Stamer, Bt., M.C.
A.D.C, Lt. W. Baird
G.S.O, Maj. R. A. M. Bassett, M.C.
In charge of Administration, Col. L. A. E. Price-Davies, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C
Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. E. J. Wighton, D.S.O.
Commanding Royal Engineer, Lt.-Col. H. W. Tomlinson.
Officer Commanding R.A.S Corps, Lt.-Col. P. B. Fraser. D.S.O., O.B.E.

Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. J. W. Langstaff, D S O.
Dep Asst Dir. of Hygiene, Lt.-Col W C Smales, D S O, R A M C
A.D O S, Lt.-Col. H C. Travers, C B E., D S O, R A O C
Command Paymr, Lt.-Col. Hon C. F. H Napier, R A P C.

Rear-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard, Rear Adm C S Townsend, C.B

Colonial Secretary, Maj Hon H W. Young, C M G., D S O £1,465
Treasurer and Collector, Hon W. A Bowring, C B E. . . 975
Captain of the Port, Comm H Bruce, R D, R N R 780
Director of Public Works, (vacant) £730 to 880
Chief of Police, W. S Gulloch . . 650
Postmaster-General, G E Jones £580 to 730
Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J. Lochhead, O B E, M D 730
Chief Justice, Sir Sydney C. K F Nettleton 1,350
Attorney-Gen, Capt. Hon M. H Anderson, C B E., K C, R N . . 1 170
Registrar, Supreme Court J Discombe £580 to 730
Auditor, H. E C Merrick . . . 684 to 732

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, $3\frac{1}{2}$ days

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W to 1° 14 E of Greenwich. It is divided into three parts —Gold Coast Colony, 23,490 sq. miles, Ashanti, 24,560 sq miles, and the Northern Territories, 30,600 sq. miles—a total area of 78,650 sq miles It extends along the coast line about 334 miles and inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude It is bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Sudan, and on the east by Togoland The population (Census of 1921) was. *Gold Coast Colony*, 1,171,913, *Ashanti*, 406,193; *Northern Territories*, 530,355, total, 2,108,461, excluding 2,033 Europeans The natives are almost all Pagans, but there are 60,000 Muhammadans, and the number of Christians is steadily increasing

The trade in 1927 was principally with the United Kingdom (44 per cent.), U.S. (19), Germany (13), Netherlands (11) and France (5 per cent.). Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1919, there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese The principal product is cocoa, more than half the world's supply being produced in the Colony, rice and sisal hemp plantations have been started and steps have been taken to improve the coconut industry The principal exports in 1927 were. cocoa, £11,727,566, gold and gold dust, £737,182, manganese £682,962; and diamonds, £512,159 The chief imports are textiles, building materials, cotton goods, provisions, kerosene, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters and has established schools of its own, and a University College at Achimota, 6 miles from Accra, is being built. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. 2,600 miles of telegraphs have been established in the Colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa the centre of the gold-mining industry to Kumasi (168 miles) Another line runs from Accra to Kumasi (192 miles) And a third from Huni Valley (53 miles from Sekondi on the Sekondi-Kumasi line) to Kade in the Central Province, 98 miles from Huni Valley and this line was open over all its length by the end of 1927. In 1928 a harbour was opened at Takoradi

The seat of government is Accra (population (38,049). The other principal towns are Cape Coast (14,921), Ada (1,620) Elmina (5,262), Sekondi (9,500), Tarkwa (2,671), Keta (9,839) Axim (3,781) Kumasi (20,268), Saltpond (6 342) and Winnebah (6 980) The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council There is a Legislative Council of 12 official and 9 unofficial members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories

	1926 27	1927 28
Total revenue . .	£4.365.321	£4,121.523
Expenditure .	4 328,159	3 618 831
Public Debt (March 31, 1928) .		11 791 000

	1926	1927
Total imports	£10,285,876	£13 770,542
Total exports	12,104,800	14,350 355
Imports from U K. . .	5.717,461	7,940,917
Exports to U K . .	3.570.865	4 334,135

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared 1927 4,896,400 (British, 2 835,491)

Governor and Commander-in-Chief His Excellency Sir A Slater, K C M G, C.B E (1927) (and allowance, £1,500) £4 500
A.D.C, . . 450
Private Sec, H E. V. Baseni. . . . 500
Colonial Secretary, T. S. W. Thomas, O B E. 1,800
Deputy do, G C du Boulay 1,350
Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly . . . 2,000
Puisne Judges, R E Hall, W P. Michelin; A B Howes, E. Gardiner Smith, S S Sawley-Cookson, J M St. John Yates . . . . each 1,400
Chief Registrar, J F St A Fawcett . 960
Attorney-General, S S Abrahams . . . 1,500
Solicitor-General, C. J de Hart . . . 1,100
Treasurer, (vacant). 1,350
Deputy Treasurer, R E Burns 1,050
Auditor, W. Bowerley 1,100
Deputy do., L. G. Corney 960
Comdg G C Regt, Lt.-Col. W C. Wilson, D S.O., O B E, M.C 1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, W. J. D Inness 1,600
Director of Works, J D. Sharman 1,500
Deputy do, Maj. S B. Keast, M C . . 1,200
Gen. Manager, Railways, R H. Dawson 1,500
Deputy do, R Higham 1 200
Comptroller of Customs, J. I. Laudet . . . 1,200
Deputy do., Capt. A D Mackenzie . . . 1,050
Commissioners of Provinces, H. E. G. Bartlett; W. J. A. Jones, E H Bleasdell . . . . . each 1 200
Secretary for Mines, W F Holmes . . . 1 200
Secretary for Native Affairs, H. S. Newlands 1,350
Director of Prisons, Capt O. L. Hancock, O.B.E. 960
Postmaster-General, S. B Gosling . . . 1,200
Deputy do., (vacant) 1,000

Engineer-in-Chief, Telegraphs, D. R. Evans £1,000
Surveyor-General, J. Clendinning, D.S.O., M.I.C.E. 1,200
Inspector-Gen. of Police, Lt.-Col. H. W. M. Bamford, O.B.E., M.C. 1,200
Director of Education, D. J. Orton, O.B.E. 1,200
Conservator of Forests, L. A. King Church 1,200
Director of Agriculture (vacant) 1,200
Director of Geological Survey, Sir A. E. Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,200

Trade Enquiry Office in London, Commercial Intelligence Bureau, Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

ASHANTI.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 7, 1896, and a British Resident was appointed to Kumasi. Under Orders in Council of Sept. 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony do not apply to the annexed territory. It is divided into two provinces under Provincial Commissioners: the Eastern Province, headquarters Kumasi, and the Western Province, headquarters Sunyani. The population (census 1921) was 406,193. Kumasi, the chief town, has about 25,000 inhabitants. There are Government schools at Kumasi, Sunyani and Juaso, and a number of mission schools. Agriculture is extending, and cocoa plantations are being formed. In the southern parts of Ashanti are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber and cocoa-bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and, with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. In the northern parts the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, kokoyams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

Chief Commissioner, John Maxwell, C.M.G. £1,600
Deputy Chief Commissioner, Maj. F. W. F. Jackson, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1,350
Provincial Commissioners, (vacant)...each 1,200
Circuit Judge (*Ashanti and Northern Territories*) (vacant) 1,200

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N. lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. The country is divided into two provinces under Commissioners; the Southern Province, with headquarters at Tamale, and the Northern Province, with headquarters at Navaro. By the census taken in 1921 the population was about 530,360. The Muhammadans have substantial mosques; there is a Roman Catholic mission. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Salaga, and Wa. Good permanent roads are being made. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, shea-butter, ground-nuts, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

Chief Commissioner, Maj. A. H. C. Walker Leech, C.M.G. £1,600
Provincial Commissioners, A. J. Cotterell; Lt.-Col. P. F. Whitfield, D.S.O. ... ... each 1,200
Commandant of Constabulary, Capt. J. Massie 960

Accra is 11 days' sail from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong, consisting of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 9′ N. lat. and 113° 52′ 114° 30′ E. long., and bounded on the N. by the Shum Chun River.

Hong Kong is an island about 11 miles long and from 2 to 7 miles broad, with a total area of 28½ square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyeemoon) not more than a quarter mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Pekin Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with an estimated population (1927) of 978,000. The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered about 20,800 (1927).

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 20 square miles. With the exception of liquor and tobacco the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1926) 18,410,682 tons; (1927) 22,063,380 tons. A railway, of which 22¼ miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Shum Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,810 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 86 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1927

there were 941 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 49,111 pupils The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls certain sanitary measures

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1927), 500,000

	1926	1927
Public revenue	$21,131,582	$21,344,536
Public expenditure ..	23,524,716	20,845 065
Public debt, Jan 1 ...	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Do , do. „ .	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Imports from U.K.	..	..
Exports to U.K ..	...	..

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, K C M G £6,000
A.D C., Capt C H Steele, M C 300
Private Sec , B R Forster 300
Colonial Secretary, Hon. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G. 2,000
Asst. do. and Clerk of Councils, D. W. Tratman 1,400
Treasurer, &c , Hon C McI. Messer, O B E. 1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Joseph H. Kemp, K.C., C.B E 1,800
Director of Public Works, Hon. H. T. Creasy, O B E . . . 1,500
Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E R Hallifax, C M.G , C B E 1,500
Chief Justice, His Hon Sir Henry Cowper Gollan, K.C., C B E 2,400
Puisne Judge, His Hon. J. R. Wood. 1,600
Captain Superintendent of Police, Hon. E D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G. 1,500
1st Police Magistrate, R. E. Lindsell. 1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, W. R. A. Moore 1,200
Director of Education, A. E. Wood 1,400
Crown Solicitor, H. K Holmes, C B E.... . 1,150
Harbour-Master, &c., Lieut.-Commander G F. Hole, R.N. 1,350
Postmaster-General, M. J. Breen... .. .. 1 200
Manager, Railway, R. Baker 1,300
Supt., Imports and Exports, J. D Lloyd.. 1,200
Director, Royal Observatory, T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S..... 900

Military Forces in China.

G.O.C. the Forces, Maj. Gen. C. G. Luard, C.B , C.M.G.
A.D.C., Lt. R. Q. F. Johnston.
G.S.O. II., Maj. W. F. Hanna, M.C , R.E.
G.S.O. III., Capt. R. H Campbell, M C , R.M.
D.A.A.Q M.G., Maj. J. F. W Allen, M C.
Staff Capt , Capt. N. A. Thorp.
Commanding R.A., Lt.-Col. W. F. Christian, D.S O., R.A.
Chief Engineer, Col. R. B Skinner, O B.E.
Senior M.O., Col. J S. Bostock, O B E , M B
O.C., R.A.S.C., Maj. T. J. R. Langmaid, M.C.
D.A.D.O.S., Lt.-Col. P. A. Cardew.
Command Paymaster, Lt -Col H G. Riley.

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *via* Suez Canal, transit, 29 days, or *via* Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

THE ISLE OF MAN (Mona),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat 54° 3′ – 54° 25′ N. and long 4° 18′ – 4° 47′ W , nearly equidistant from England, Scotland and Ireland The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq miles) with a population (1921) of 49,270 In 1925 the births numbered 761 and the deaths 787 The cultivated area (1926) was 81,041 acres, and the live stock included 3,819 horses 18 734 cattle, 89,717 sheep, and 2 642 pigs In the 9th century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western Isles, and Man For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce Forty-seven miles of railway have been constructed, and about 25 miles of electric tramroad.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches —the Governor and Council and the House of Keys The Council consists of the Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *kese* = chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world It consists of 24 members, elected by the male and female owners and occupiers of property, 16 from the six *sheadings*, 5 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. An annual contribution of £10,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1923 the Tynwald offered the Imperial Government the sum of £200,000 as the Island's contribution to the cost of the Great War.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1921), 20,326 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1923 24	1924 25	1925-26
Public revenue . ..	£273,238	£269,931	£298,484
Public expenditure	231,458	244,105	273,261
Public debt.. . . .	86,482	76,122	65 667

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Claude Hamilton Archer Hill, K.C.S I., C.I.E. (*with house*) £2,000
Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeaunt, M.V.O., O.B.E. 1,000
First Deemster, Fredk. Malcolm La Mothe 1,200
Second Deemster, Reginald D. Farrant .. 1,200
Attorney-General, Ramsey Bignall Moore 1,200
Receiver-General, Joseph Qualtrough .. *unp.*
Speaker, House of Keys, G F Cregeen, C B.E. *unp.*
Judge of Appeal, J. E. Singleton, K.C. ... 300

JAMAICA

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

KENYA.

Kenya Colony and the *Kenya Protectorate* are situated in Eastern Equatorial Africa. The eastern boundary has been settled by agreement with Italy, to whom the Province of Jubaland (35,812 sq. miles) was ceded by treaty in 1925, and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, the boundary being determined by an Order in Council in 1926 to include in Kenya an area on the west of Lake Rudolph and north of the River Turkwel, stretching from Mt. Elgon to Mt. Zulia (on the boundary of the Sudan), which was formerly part of the Uganda Protectorate. On the south Kenya adjoins the mandated Tanganyika Territory. The population of the Colony is estimated at 2,736,517 (Europeans 12,529, Asiatics 30,583, Arabs 10,557, and Africans 2,682,848). The area is 225,100 square miles.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility in the interior, as well as on the coast. The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into 7 provinces, which are subdivided into districts, and 5 extra-provincial districts.

The districts most suitable for settlement by Europeans are those of Kyambu, North Nyeri, Nakuru, Naivasha, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped.

Kenya Protectorate also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population about 39,824, of whom 869 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Kahe, Fort Hall, West Kenia Archers Post, Masai Province, Eldama Ravine, Kericho, Rumuruti, Kitale, Eldoret, Machakos, Kisii, and Mumias; also telegraph connexion between Mombasa and Tanga. Radio-telegraph station at Mombasa. The Kenya and Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 2,732 feet in length. There are also about 128 miles (under Kenya and Uganda Railway management) from Nairobi to the Nyeri District. There are about 90 miles from the main line at Magadi junction to the Magadi Soda Lake. A line (142 miles) has been built from Nakuru to Turbo, and is being continued to Mbulamuti on the Nile, a further 185 miles. The Voi-Kahe railway (92 miles) is also under Kenya and Uganda Railway management, and branch lines have been constructed to Solai (26 miles) and Kitale (41 miles). Nairobi, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, has a population of 32,854, of whom about 3,800 are Europeans. There are also some 600 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal imports are piece goods, provisions, agricultural machinery and appliances, motor and other vehicles, building and fencing material, rice, flour, and petroleum. The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked. The principal exports are cotton, coffee, maize, fibres, oil-seeds, carbonate of soda, wool, hides and skins.

	1926	1927.
Revenue	£2,627,223	£2,846,110
Expenditure	2,414,681	2,515,275
Imports (Kenya & Uganda)	7,440,649	7,697,180
Exports (Kenya)	2,414,341	3,086,926
Imports from U.K. (do.)		2,951,150
Exports to U.K. (do.)		2,801,316

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir Edward W. M. Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (1925), *and Duty Allowance* £2,500, *and Allowance as High Commissioner for Transport* £1,000 ..... £5,000

A.D.C., Capt. J. W. W. Cripps; J. R. Follett 400

Private Sec., Maj. E. A. T. Dutton 450

Colonial Secretary, (vacant) 2,200

Prine Asst. do., J. E. S. Morrick 1,350

Chief Native Commr., G. V. Maxwell 1,450

Senior Commissioners, A. J. Maclean, M.A.; O. F. Watkins, C.B.E.; R. W. Hemsted, O.B.E.; E. B. Horne, O.B.E.; C. M. Dobbs, each £1,350; G. H. Osborne, B.A.; E. C. Crewe-Read, W. F. G. Campbell ..... each 1,250

Chief Justice, Sir Jacob William Barth, C.B.E. 2,200

Judges, J. A. Sheridan; J. E. R. Stephens ..... each 1,350

Commanding Troops, Lt.-Col. C. S. Davies, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1,000

Commissioner for Local Govt., Lands and Settlement, H. T. Martin, C.B.E. 1,450

Treasurer, R. C. Giannum, C.M.G. 1,450

Attorney-Gen., W. C. Hurgard, K.C. 1,800

Registr. Gen., Public Trustee, and Official Receiver, W. M. Keatinge 1 050

Commissioner of Customs (*Kenya and Uganda*), G. Walsh 1,400

Port Manager, G. V. O. Bulkeley 1,250

Director, Medical & Sanitary Services, J. L. Gilks 1,500

Commissioner of Police, R. G. B. Spicer, M.C. 1,200

Director of Public Works, H. L. Sikes 1,200

General Manager, Uganda Railway, (vacant) 3,000

Director of Agriculture, A. Holm, C.B.E. 1,500

Postmaster-General, T. Fitzgerald, O.B.E. 1,200

Solicitor-General, T. D. H. Bruce 1,000

Conservator of Forests, (vacant) 1,200

Auditor, W. H. Smith 1,150

Commissioner of Prisons, C. E. Spencer 1,000

Game Warden, A. T. A. Ritchie 830

Director of Education, (vacant) 1,200

Chief Veterinary Officer, Lt.-Col. A. G. Doherty, M.C. 1,100

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, 34, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

MALAYA.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements*, the *Federated Malay States*, the *Non-Federated Malay States*, and the Protected *State of Johore* The total estimated population of BRITISH MALAYA (1922) was 3,437,841 (as compared with 2,672,754 in 1911). Of the 1922 total, 2,110,606 were males and 1,327,235 females, the disparity being principally due to the large number of Chinese male immigrants The total European population at the Census of 1921 was 14,954. The total trade of British Malaya was valued in 1927 at £115,565,541 for Imports (£15,471,011 from U K), and at £123,868,363 for Exports (£18,507,114 to U K)

(1) THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with an estimated population (1928) of 1,095,635

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 10 members, and a Legislative Council of 13 official and 13 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown Of the unofficial members 11 are nominated by the Crown and 2 are selected by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial.

There is railway communication from Singapore, across the Straits of Johore, to Bangkok.

The principal exports are Para rubber, tin, preserved pineapples, tapioca, gambier, copra, pepper, sago, cocoa-nut oil, tanned hides, raw hides, rattans, coffee, spices, gums and dyestuffs (cutch, mangrove, bark, &c.) The rubber exports amounted to 210,135 tons in 1924, 248,138 tons in 1925, 272,546 tons in 1926, and 270,749 tons in 1927. The chief imports are dried fish, rice, milk, sugar, cigarettes and tobacco, coal, cotton piece goods, machinery, ironware, opium, petroleum, sarongs, slendangs and kains.

	1926.	1927.
Public revenue	$36,465,203	$37,602,081
Public expenditure	36,955,641	39,253,272
Public Debt (Dec 31, 1927).—		
3½% S.S. Inscr. Stock		£6,913,352
5½% War Loan		$65,373,900
5% Victory Loan		£5,074,300
6% S.S. Inscr. Stock		£5,155,000
4½% " "		4,200,000
	1926	1927.
Imports	$1,366,238,961	$1,255,822,186
Exports	1,223,096,210	1,087,549,567
Imports from U.K.	£15,427,734	£13,006,292
Exports to U.K.	13,341,423	10,218,200

Governor and Commander-in Chief, H E. Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, G C M.G., G.B E. (1927) $60,000
A.D.C., Capt. G N. C H. A Macartney $4,200
G.O.C Troops, Maj.-Gen Sir C. C Van Straubenzee, K.B E, C B., C M G
Colonial Secretary, John Scott, C M.G. 23,400
Resident Councillor, Penang, Meadows Frost, M.C 16,800
Do Malacca, B. W Elles 14,400
Attorney-General, M H. Whitley 17,400
Treasurer, M. B Shelley 15,600
Colonial Engineer, H. V Towner. 14,400
Chief Justice, Sir J W. Murison 21,600
Senior Puisne Judge, P J Sproule 15,600
Puisne Judges, G. C. Deane; R D Acton; H. W. Prichard, K C each 15,000
Director of Education, R. O Winstedt, C.M G., D.Litt. 14,400
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, E. E. Colman 14,400
Under Secretary, G Hemmant 14,400
Secretary for Postal Affairs (*S.S. & F M S*), A Caldecott, C B E 14,400
Controllers of Posts and Telegraphs, S Stutchbury (*Singapore*) $11,400, W H Threlfall (*Penang*) 10,800
Auditor-Gen, W A White 12 600
Commissioner of Lands, W Bartley, M B.E 12,600
District Judges (Singapore), H G Salwai, C H G Clark each 12,600
District Judge and First Magistrate (*Penang*), N D Mudie 12,600
Registrar Supreme Court Singapore, W A N Davies 12.600
Senior District Officer (Province Wellesley), E Pratt 12 600
Solicitor-General, J. V. G Mills 12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, A M. Goodman 14,400
Supt Govt. Monopolies, G G Wilson 14,400
Deputy Treasurer, C. R. Ahearne 12,600
Inspector-Gen of Police, H. Fairburn 14,400
Prine Civil Med Off., A. L Hoops, M D 14,400
Master Attendant, Capt. G. H. Freyberg, O B E, R N 12,600

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles, and an estimated population (1928) of 553,366 It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16′ N. and long. 103° 53′ E., with 350,355 inhabitants in 1921. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was open for passenger traffic on July 1, 1918

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1927, exclusive of native craft, was 17,964, with a tonnage of 27,259,514. The total for the whole colony was 26,375, with a tonnage of 39,693,766 The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 64,562 (tonnage, 2,302,838). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest

ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of $7,20 000 000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was $3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The trade returns aggregate for 1927 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $1,754,720,203 (including the value of bullion and specie), the value of exported tin being $92,929,440, and of Para rubber $271,353,914.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat and 115° 15′ E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles, and its estimated population in 5,791. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1927), $2,471,184; exports, $2,926,621.

Resident, A. Gilmour (*acting*).

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The estimated population is 965, and the islands export about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, 222 miles S. of Java, and 529 miles E. of the Cocos Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and an estimated population of 911. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1927 was 226,651 tons.

Penang is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (est. pop., 1928, 286,197), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (est. pop., 1928, 238,230), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18′ N., long. 100° 21′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1927 (including Intersettlement trade) amounted to $620,927,996; the export of tin from the port being $214,784,122 in 1927. *Province Wellesley* is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles; est. pop., 1928, 27,607) is at present little developed; but it contains, what is considered the best natural portion of the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor and Lumut. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest), and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long, by about 10 miles in width.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 720 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The estimated population in 1928 was 104,344. Aggregate trade, 1927, $86,410,290 (including Para rubber, $42,707,801, exported).

SINGAPORE, the capital of the Straits Settlements, is distant from London 8,730 miles; transit, 22 days. Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

(2) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements, they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,648 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 1,334,890. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 80,424; Ipoh (Pk.), 36,860; Taiping (Pk.), 21,121; Kampar (Pk.), 12,325; Seremban (N.S.), 17,272; Klang (Sel.), 11,655; and Teluk Anson (Pk.), 10,869.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above mentioned control.

There are 1,105 miles of railway, practically all of which have been constructed from revenue. This mileage includes the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. The line is of metre gauge throughout, and extends from Singapore (in the South) to Padang Besar (on the Siamese frontier), where it is connected with the Siamese State Railways, affording direct communication with Bangkok. The journey between Singapore and Penang occupies 23 hours, and that between Prai (Penang) and Bangkok 34 hours (compared with a sea journey of 6 days). The railway runs

direct between Singapore Island and the mainland, crossing the Straits of Johore by a causeway. At Gemas there is a branch from the main Singapore-Penang line running northwards through Negri Sembilan and Pahang as far as Mirapoh. This line will eventually connect with another running South through Kelantan now under construction. Through communication between F.M.S. and Kelantan *viâ* the Siamese State Railways is in operation. There are 2,600 miles of metalled road, 113 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,972 miles of bridlepaths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

The Federated Malay States contribute largely to the supply of raw materials of the British Empire, and although production of plantation rubber and tin predominates, figures given below show that other products are produced and exported in large quantities. Gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and about half a million tons of coal are annually mined in Selangor and used locally. While with the growth of the rubber industry there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older agricultural products, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, pepper, nutmegs and other spices, it has been proved that large areas in the Federated Malay States are suitable for the cultivation of the oil palm, and 19,000 acres have already been planted and nearly 30,000 acres alienated for this cultivation.

Principal exports from the Federated Malay States:

		1926.	1927
Para Rubber	*Tons*	161,188	126,784
Para Latex	*Gallons*	2,059,655	1,546,720
Tin and Tin Ore	*Tons*	45,947	52,180
Copra	,,	65,829	57,536
Firewood, Timber and Planks	,,	53,302	61,087
Rice and Padi	,,	7,318	8,508
Pineapples, Canned	,,	3,940	3,968
Tapioca	,,	4,388	2,597
Arecanuts	,,	1,422	1,356
Rattans	,,	812	1,037
Palm Oil	,,	726	852
Palm Kernals	,,	180	178
Gambier	,,	203	165
Gold	*Ozs.*	12,115	9,790

The climate is very uniform, and though the days are sometimes oppressive, owing to the high humidity, the nights are cool by comparison. The mean maximum shade temperature is 86° F. and the mean minimum 72° F. The mean humidity is 90%. The yearly rainfall averages 100 inches, varying from 65 inches at the driest station to 167 inches at the wettest. Although there are no clearly defined wet and dry seasons, the months of Jan., Feb., June, July and August have considerably less rainfall than the remaining months.

The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1926.	1927
Public revenue	$102,541,400	$105,404,453
Public expenditure	87,663,747	93,263,915
Public debt	80,185,714	80,185,714
Total imports	£20,286,902	£20,552,139
Total exports	52,986,690	39,657,987
Imports from U.K.	2,707,572	3,192,544
Exports to U.K.	9,682,019	7,225,915

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (*Singapore*).

Chief Secretary to Government, Sir W. Peel, K.B.E., C.M.G (*Kuala Lumpur*) *$23,400

British Residents:

Perak, H. W. Thomson, C.M.G.	16,800
Selangor, J. Lornie	16,800
Negri Sembilan, J. W. Simmons (*acting*)	16,800
Pahang, A. F. Worthington	16,800
Chief Justice, Sir H. H. J. Gompertz	19,200
Puisne Judges, P. A. Farrer-Manby; R. D. Acton, W. H. Thorne ... each	14,400
Legal Adviser and Public Prosecutor, W. S. Gibson	16,200
Under Secretary to Government, A. F. Richards	14,400
Financial Adviser and Treasurer, H. G. R. Leonard	14,400
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, M. D. Daly	14,400
Auditor-Gen., G. P. Bradney	14,400
Director of Education, R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D.Litt.	14,400
Controller of Labour, Malaya, E. W. F. Gilman	14,400
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, P. T. Allen	14,400
Secretary for Postal Affairs, A. Cablecott, C.B.E.	14,400
Director of Fisheries, C. F. J. Green	14,400
Commissioner of Lands, M. Rex (*acting*)	12,600
Secretary to High Commissioner, J. V. Cowgill (*acting*)	12,600
District Officer, Kuala, E. A. Dickson	12,600
Do. Klang, G. F. Cator	12,600
Do. Lower Perak, R. J. F. Clayton	12,600
Deputy Legal Adviser, W. Burton	12,600
Sec. to Resident, Perak, W. M. Millington	12,600
Deputy Controller of Labour (Malaya), V. G. Ezechiel	12,600
Chairman, Sanitary Board (Kuala Lumpur), A. J. Sturrock	12,600
District Officer, Kuala Kangsar, S. H. Langston	12,600
Secretary for Agriculture, A. S. Haynes	12,600
Officer in Charge, Co-operative Societies, A. Cavendish	12,600
Director, Electrical Department, W. J. Williams	18,000
Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. Cubitt	24,000
Director, Geological Survey, J. B. Scrivenor	11,400
Principal Medical Officer, A. R. Wellington (*acting*)	14,400
Senior Warden of Mines, G. E. Greig	14,400
Dir. of Museums, C. Boden Kloss $9,000 to	10,200
Commr. of Police, C. Hannigan	14,400
Supt. Printing Dept., J. E. Wallace $6,000 to	9,600
Inspector of Prisons, J. E. Kemp (*acting*)	6,000
Director of Public Works, J. P. Swettenham, O.B.E. (*acting*)	14,400
General Manager, Railways, J. Strachan	19,200
Surveyor-General, V. A. Lowinger	14,400
Government Town Planner, C. C. Reade	12,600

Malay States Information Agency, Malaya House, 57 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (*viâ* Penang).

(3) THE NON-FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated

* All salaries are exclusive of allowances.

May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909. In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadanism

JOHORE, with an area of 7,678 square miles and an estimated population of 321,000, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British Agent having the functions of a Consular Officer. In 1914, following an agreement of that date, a General Adviser was accepted The Legislature consists of a Council of State to which European and Asiatic unofficial members are appointed The judicial system resembles that of the Federated Malay States Judges of Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements and of the Federated Malay States are *ex officio* Judges of the State of Johore and *vice versâ*. Johore is primarily an agricultural country producing, as major crops, rubber, coconuts, tapioca and pineapples. The cultivation of African oil palm is also making progress Tin ore and iron ore are exported in considerable quantity The Johore State Railway runs for 120 miles through the middle of the State. There are 650 miles of metalled road.

	1926.	1927.
Revenue.....	$18,782,565	$18,239,023
Expenditure	18,000,232	15,828,240
Public Debt	nil.	nil.
Imports	35,782,758	39,422,252
Exports	£39,262,451	88,317,154

The Capital, Johore Bahru, has a population of 16,000.

Sultan, H.H. Sir Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; *born*, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.
General Adviser, G. E. Shaw.
Chief Minister, Dato Abdullah bin Jaafar.
State Secretary, Dato Ismail bin Bachok.
Judge, J. McCabe Reay.
Legal Adviser, W. Pryde.
Financial Commissioner, A. S. Small.
Commissioner, Lands and Mines, W. E. Pepys.
Commissioner, Trade and Customs, S. W. Jones.
Assistant Adviser, Muar, A. C. Baker.
State Engineer, F. Glendinning.
Principal Medical Officer, Dr. R. D. Fitzgerald.
Postmaster-General, Dato Mohamed Salleh bin Alí.
Superintendent of Education, H. R. Cheeseman.
Controller of Labour, H. T. W. Oswell.
Protector of Chinese, N. Grice
Warden of Mines, F. C. Marshall.
Commissioner of Police, A. J. Sheedy.
Superintendent of Surveys, C. T. M. Husband.
Conservator of Forests, H. W. Woolley.

KEDAH, between 5° 5′ – 6° 35′ N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1921 was 338,544, and the approximate area 3,150 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while cocoa and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 12,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 52 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1926	1927
Revenue	$9,179,487	$8,988,429
Expenditure	5,481,218	6,396,500
Public Debt	nil.	nil.

Sultan, H.H. Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah, K.C.M.G.
Regent, H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O.
British Adviser, T. W. Clayton.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 316 sq. miles, and the population is 44,500, of whom 40,000 are Malays. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River, but H.H. the Raja lives at Arau, which is on the main trunk line from Singapore to Bangkok. Rice is the principal crop, and tin ore and rice are the principal exports. The State came under British protection in 1909, and the revenue has since increased from $200,000 to $600,000

	1926 (A.R. 1348).	1927 (A.R. 1346)
Revenue	$614,665	$643,114
Expenditure	630,768	622,752
Public Debt.....	150,000	50,000

Raja, H.H. Tuan Syed Alwi, C.B.E.
British Adviser, L. A. Allen

KELANTAN lies between 4° 35′ - 6° 15′ N. and 102° 22′ - 102° 37′ E on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 115 miles and a breadth of 60 miles. The total area is 5,713 square miles; population (1921 Census) 309,300. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, cocoa-nut and betel nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live-stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and unproductive. The capital, Kota Bharu, 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 12,000. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern Administrative District, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern.

	1926.	1927.
Revenue	$2,372,595	$2,448,090
Expenditure	1,927,734	2,949,348
Public Debt	3,265,696	3,450,128

Sultan, H.H. Sir Ismail, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, R. J. B. Clayton (*acting*).

TRENGGANU, between 4° and 5° 55′ N. and 102° 15′ – 103° 30′ E., lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 5,500 square miles. Population (1921), 153,705. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), fishing and fish-curing, silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports in 1927 were Para rubber, tin ore, dried fish, cotton and silk sarongs, gambier, areca nuts, copra, iron ore and wolfram. The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,000 inhabitants.

	1926-27 (A.H. 1345.)	1927-28 (A.H. 1346.)
Revenue	$2,364,105	$2,402,150
Expenditure	1,342,410	1,542,404
Public Debt	1,200,000	1,000,000

Sultan, H.H. Sir Suleiman Badrul-alam Shah, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, W. M. Millington (*acting*).

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24½ square miles, Comino the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station - and several islets The civil population of the whole group, on Dec. 31, 1922, was 218,510. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe They speak English and Italian There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognised by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Valletta. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1921 (June, July, August and September) was 76·7°. In winter the mean temperature was 55·6°. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping, about 8,000 females being occupied in making lace.

Città Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 500, but its suburb, Rabato, had about 10,000 inhabitants in 1921 22. Città Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 115 elementary and infant schools, 4 central schools, 2 secondary schools, and 63 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £102,566 in 1927–28; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 59 private schools of which 10 receive grants-in-aid from the Government

Under the Constitution of 1921 the Legislature consists of a Senate and a Legislative Assembly. The Senate is composed of 17 members, 10 of whom are special members representing the Clergy, the Nobility, the Graduates, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Union Council, the other 7 being elected by a special electorate. The Legislative Assembly consists of 32, returned by 8 electoral districts, each represented by 4 members. The method of voting is that of Proportional Representation under the system of the single transferable vote The Governor is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such of the Ministers as he selects and a Nominated Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Adviser and three officers chosen from the Navy, Army and Air Force. The Governor may summon these two Councils to sit together as the Privy Council of Malta When any legislative or administrative act is done which, in the Governor's opinion, affects a reserved matter, he may submit the consideration of it to a Joint Committee consisting of three members of the Nominated Council appointed by himself and three members of the Executive Council appointed by the Head of the Ministry

In 1927 the Port of Valletta was entered by 2,554 vessels (tonnage, 3,487,704).

Capital, Valletta. Population (1921), 22,392.

	1926–27	1927–28
Public revenue.. ..	£912,977	£823,138
Expenditure	825 106	887,523

	1926	1927
Imports	£4,539,057	£4,285,436
Exports	1,357,348	1,006.881
Imports from U.K.	1,043,370	1,109,398
Exports to U.K.	31,592	31,088

Malta Command

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir John Philip Du Cane, G.C.B. (1927)	£5,000
A.D.C, Capt. C. B Stevens....	401
Colonial A.D.C, Capt. W. R Gatt, M.B.E, Royal Malta Artillery	300
In charge of Administration, Col. T. C. Mudie, D.S.O.	1,004
G.S.O, Maj O. C Downes, D.S.O , M.C.	657
Comdg. R.A., Col. C. R. Kelly, C.M.G , D.S.O.	1,095
Chief Eng., Col. J. S Sewell, C.M.G , ...	1,004
Asst Dir. S. and T., Col. Sir H F. P. Percival, K.C.M.G , C.B.E., D.S.O.... .	1,004
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col M H. Babington, D.S.O.	1,004
Asst. Dir Ordn Services, Lt.-Col. J. H. Stone, D.S.O.	1,095
Command Paymaster, Col. R. E. Daubeny, C.B.E	1,004

Maltese Imperial Government.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Thomas Alexander Vans Best, K.B.E , C.M.G . .. ..£	2,000
Legal Adviser, R. F. Mahaffy	1,200
Clerk of Councils and Secretary to the Maltese Imperial Government, E. R Mifsud, O.B.E.	600

THE MINISTRY (Aug. 28, 1929).

Head of Ministry and Minister for Police and Posts, The Rt. Hon. and Most Noble Lord Strickland, G.C.M.G., LL.B., M.L.A., Count della Catena	£7,000
Public Instruction and Education, Hon. Senator Prof. A. Bartolo, LL.D.	600
Minister of the Treasury, Hon. Senator Col. A. Samut, C.B., C.M.G.	600
Public Health, Hon. Prof. Robert V. Galea, M.D., M.L.A.	600
Minister for Justice, Hon. Prof. Alfred Pace, O.B.E., LL.D., M.L.A.	600
Public Works, Hon. Edwin P. Vassallo, M.L.A.	600
Industry and Commerce, Hon. Walter Salomone, M.L.A.	600
President of the Senate, Hon. and Most Noble Capt. Igino De Piro d'Amico, Baron of Budak	200
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. Robert E. Hamilton, M.L.A.	500
Official Secretary to Head of Ministry, Arthur Galea	540
Public Prosecutor and Treasury Counsel, Prof. E. Ganado, LL.D. (*acting*)	600
Supt. of Public Works, Hon. J. A. Galizia, O.B.E.	620
Rector of the University, Prof. T. Agius, M.D.	450
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, James Turner	500
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Felice Mercieca	500
Treasurer and Director of Contracts, Hon. J. Huber, O.B.E.	720
Chief Govt. Med. Officer, Hon. A. Critien, O.B.E., M.D.	500
Auditor-General, Col. A. Trapani	450
Postmaster-General, A. Tortell	450
Commissioner of Police, S. Galea	
Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir A. Mercieca, LL.D.	1,200
Judges, Dr. G. Cremona, Dr. F. Buhagiar; Dr. R. F. Ganado; Dr. P. Pullicino; Dr. A. Sultana	each £700 to 800

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *viâ* Naples about 1,995; transit, 3½ days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17′ 57° 46′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′ 20″ 33′, and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1921 was 376,474, of whom 265,455 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony, and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent. The estimated population (Dec. 31, 1927) was 401,693.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved since British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 194,881 acres, 157,731 are under sugar, 20,050 under lime and 17,150 under other crops; the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour from Australia and India, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with Great Britain. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1927, amounted to 1,246,460 tons, of which 51 per cent. was British. In 1927 there were 144 miles of railway (120 of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 24 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 64 post-offices and 54 telegraph offices in the Island, with 516 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 202 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through Instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches: (1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant in aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1927-28 amounted to Rs 1,432,348. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 89 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 23 per cent. Muhammadans, and 35 per cent. Hindus and others.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1921), 50,308.

	1926.	1927.
Public revenue	Rs. 15,894,763	Rs. 14,682,807
Public expenditure	16,117,988	16,461,062
Public debt	£1,765,724	£1,765,724
Paper circulation	Rs. 13,460,500	Rs. 14,185,000
	1926	1927.
Total imports	Rs. 50,596,137	Rs. 55,185,633
Total exports	41,208,198	56,613,048
Imports from U.K.	11,346,796	13,402,021
Exports to U.K.	35,777,787	51,405,105

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. James Read, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*b.* 1863; *appntd.* 1924)	Rs. 75,000
Commanding Forces, Maj. J. T. C. McDiarmid, D.S.O., R.A.	
Colonial Sec., Sir E. A. Cranmun, C.M.G.	22,500
Procureur and Advocate-General, G. E. Nairac, K.C.	20,000
Receiver-General, H. Pickwood	18,000
Director of Agriculture, D. D'Emmerez de Charmoy (*acting*)	15,000
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, B. A. Francis, O.B.E.	15,000

Protector of Immigrants, L Collet Rs.12,000
Director of Public Works and Surveys,
L. F Régnard 15,000
Registrar-General T Avice. 14,000
Auditor, A Standley Cremer 12,000
Director, Medical and Health Dept,
J. B. Kirk 20,250
Rector, Royal College, M H Phillips, B A. 15,000
Chief Judge, Sir F A Herchenroder, K.C 24,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. E. Roseby,
Hon. E. Serret, K.C. 18,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

(1) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1921), 6,584 Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius

Magistrate, J. B. Colin ..... . .Rs 9,000 to 12,000

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil The most important is Diego Garcia (pop 1921, 445), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1921) is 1,365.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 28 to 30 days

NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kamerums on the east. The Protectorate (Headquarters, Lagos) is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The area of the whole territory (including the mandated area of the Cameroons) is about 373,678 sq. miles, and the population is 18,765,790.

By Order in Council of Nov 1922 (amended 1928) there is a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 27 official members, 3 elected members representing the municipal area of Lagos (Eric C Moore, Dr. C. C. Adenyi Jones and Dr J. A. Caulerick), 1 elected member representing Calabar (Ata Amonu) and 14 nominated unofficial members. The Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The export trade relies mainly upon certain staple articles of great value, principally palm oil and kernels, ground nuts, cocoa, cotton lint, and tin. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Kano (705 miles). Branch lines run from Minna to Baro (on the Niger), and from Zaria to Bukuru (143 miles). Another railway runs from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coalfields at Udi (150 miles), and thence through Makurdi (291 miles) on the Benue river to Katanchan (458 miles), where it was linked up with the Western line in July, 1926 Further railway extensions are in progress. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria, Kano, Ontsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1926-27	1927 28
Revenue	£7,734,429	*£6,304,636
Expenditure	7,584,692	7,451,930
Do. from Loan Funds ..	1,016,162	959,777
	1926	1927
Total imports	£13,597,480	£15,664,637
Total exports	17,339,618	16,340,957
Imports from U.K.	8,887,255	10,085,981
Exports to U.K	9,332,020	7,580,150

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, G C M.G., K C B. (1925) £6,500
Chief Secretary to the Government, Sir F. M Baddeley, C M.G. 2,400
Lieut. Governor, Southern Provinces, Maj. Upton Fitzherbert Ruxton, C.M.G . . 2,400
Lieut. Governor, Northern Provinces, H. R. Palmer, C M.G., C B E 2,400
Commandant Nigeria Regt., Col. W. B. Greenwell, D S.O... 1,400
Chief Justice, Sir Ralph Molyneux Combe 2,000
Puisne Judges, A. F. C. Webber; M. L. Tew ; T. D. Maxwell, P. B Petrides each 1,400
Attorney-General, Donald Kingdon, K C . 1,600
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, D. Alexander, C M.G 1,800
Treasurer, C. W. Leese 1,500
Director of Marine, Commr. R. H. W. Hughes, C.B., C.S.I., C M.G., D.S.O., R.D., R N R 1,400
Comptroller of Customs, F. A. Clinch 1,400
Administrative Service (Staff Grade), E. J Arnett, C M G ; Capt. W. A. Ross, C M G ; G. W. Webster, M.B.E ; G. S. Browne ; S. M. Grier; Maj. J. M. Fremantle, C M G , M.B.E , D.C.M ; J. C C P Scionting ; Capt. F. Lousdale ; C W. Alexander, C.M.G ; E. H. B Laing ; W. Buchanan Smith, M.C ; Lt.-Col. E H. Rowe, D.S.O , M C , H. M. M. Moore ; Maj. W. Birrell-Gray ....each 1,400
Gen Man Nigerian Railway, E. M. Bland, C.M G 2,000
Director of Public Works, C. L. Cox 1,700
Surveyor-General, Capt T J. Waters 1,200
Director of Forests, H N Thompson, C.M G. 1,400
Director of Agriculture, O T Faulkner, C.M.G. 1,400
Auditor, A G. Biden 1,200
Postmaster-General, G. I. Righton 1,300
Director of Education, S.P., (vacant)..... 1,400
Do. Do. N.P., F. M. Uling-Smith 1,200
Inspector General of Police, S.P., C. W. Duncan 1,200
Do. N.P., Capt. A. G. Umacke, D S.O 1,000
Director, Geological Survey, Capt R. G Wilson.... 1,200

* Net Railway Revenue only included.

Chief Inspector of Mines, E. A. Langslow Cock... £1,100
Port Engineer, Lagos Harbour Works, Major T. E. Bostock, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. ... £1,400
Chief Veterinary Officer, Capt. W. W. Henderson ... £1,000

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 15 days. Cable communication to Lagos. Inland telegraphs to all important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambesi. The population of the Protectorate (Dec. 31, 1927) was 1,306,934, including 1,829 Europeans and 982 Asiatics, and it has a total land area of 37,890 square miles.

The principal exports are tobacco, cotton, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of tobacco is considerable; tea, cotton, fibre and rubber are also exported in fair quantities. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are eight steamers. A railway from Port Herald (the "inland port" of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (113 miles) is open for traffic. An extension from Port Herald to Chindio (the terminus of the Central Africa Railway) on the Zambesi (61 miles) was opened in 1915. The Trans-Zambesia Railway, from Beira to Murraça (on the southern bank of the Zambesi River) was opened in April, 1922; the terminus is opposite to Chindio, and the line (174 miles) thus establishes direct railway communication between Beira and Blantyre. A further extension to on Lake Nyasa is projected. Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,225. During 1928 a new road from Salisbury to Blantyre *via* Tete (Portuguese E. Africa) was open for light cars and was freely used during the dry season.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week *via* Cape Town and Beira. Between Beira and Europe the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's Line *via* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and other lines. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *via* Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The telegraph lines extend northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

The chief towns are Blantyre (population about 600 Europeans and 7,000 natives), Limbe (near Blantyre), and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government.

	1926 27.	1927
Revenue	£348,320	£346,341
Expenditure	328,899	266,519
	1926.	1927.
Imports (excl. transit)	£792,054	£938,462
Exports (excl. transit)	671,086	960,869
Imports from U.K.	353,334	410,659
Exports to U.K.	641,752	924,343

[a] Nine months only.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Charles Bowring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (with allowance £500) £2,500
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Lt.-Col. L. E.S. Ward, C.M.G., D.S.O. ... 450
Chief Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. ... £1,450
Commandant of 1st Bn King's African Rifles, Maj. E. B. B. Hawkins, D.S.O. £1,000
Judge of High Court, Hay thorne Reed ... 1,450
Attorney-Gen., W. H. Harragan ... 1,200
Treasurer, K. R. Tucker ... 1,250
Director of Medical Services, Dr. F. E. Whitehead, O.B.E. ... 1,300
Director of Education, R. F. Gaunt ... 1,000
Director of Agriculture, E. J. Wortley, M.B.E. 1,100
Provincial Commissioners, H. D. Aplin, £1,200; W. Kirby Green, A. J. Bruckenbury; R. H. Murray ... 1,100
Director of Public Works, B. R. Peter ... 1,100
Comptroller of Customs, E. H. Warren ... 920
Auditor, M. J. Flanagan ... 920
Govt. Printer, T. T. Davies ... £480 to 720
Marine Supt., Comm. C. G. Tonge, R.N.R. 920
Lands Officer, J. E. Alexander ... 920
Chief Commr. of Police, Maj. F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C. ... 920
Chief Transport Officer, Capt. C. C. Metcalfe, M.C. ... 940
Postmaster General, A. H. Jepson ... 920
Director of Geological Survey, F. Dixey, D.Sc. 1,000
Conservator of Forests, J. B. Clements ... 920
Chief Veterinary Officer, J. A. Griffiths, M.R.C.V.S. ... 920

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, 32, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G. ... £1,200
(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)
Secretary to High Commission, Henry Guy Pilling, M.A. (House Allowance £75) ... £700 to 800
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir A. K. Young, K.C. ... 400
(In addition to £1,200 as C.J. of Fiji.)

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, consist of Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Ysabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 11,000 square miles, and a population, 1919, of 675 Europeans, 78 Asiatics, and about 150,000 natives. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul and Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1926 27 was £77,445, and the expenditure £63,746; exports, 1926 27, £454,040; imports, £296,721. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, Capt. R. R. Kane, M.C. (and £150 allowances) £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary to Govt., N. S. B. Kidson ... £500 to £600

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 58' W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long 169° 35' E., which is the seat of government, was pro-

claimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1926) 185 Europeans, 420 Asiatics, and 29,345 Pacific Islanders. Revenue (1926-27), £52,925; expenditure, £44,869; imports (1926-27), £113,453; exports, £395,728.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30′ N., long. 159° 23′ W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop., 37 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station, and about 470 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The Islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1916, and Christmas Island was included in 1919.

Resident Commissioner, A. F. Grimble, M.A., (and £100 allowances) £800 to £1,000

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands*.—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 18, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and an estimated population (1926) of 530 Europeans, 235 half-castes, 25,918 Tongans, and 365 others—total 27,048. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30′ S. and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the Island of Tongatabu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote succeeded the late King George Tubou II. in 1918. Soil generally is fertile; the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue, 1926-27, £72,562, expenditure, £83,513, imports (1927), £157,783, exports, £235,391. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1927 was 120,863 tons.

Agent and Consul, J. S. Neill, B.A. £800 to £1,000 (and duty allowance £200)

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (McKean, Gardner Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, Canton, and Sidney), between 2° 30′ and 4° 30′ S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3′ 30″ S., long. 130° 8′ 30″ W. Pop. (1914), 140, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Chief Magistrate, Richard Edgar Christian.

(6) *The New Hebrides Group*, about 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles north-east of New Caledonia, is under the administration of British and French officials as provided for by an Anglo-French Convention of 1906 and a protocol of 1914. Native pop. about 60,000. Principal products, copra, coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize, wool, sandalwood and shell. Joint revenue, 1927, £24,498; expenditure, £17,907. Total imports, 1927, £307,939, total exports, £398,028. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia; there is a two-monthly service with France, *via* Panama.

British High Commissioner, Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.
French High Commissioner, M. Guyon.
British Resident Commissioner, (vacant) (*Allowances* £300) £800 to £1,000
French Resident Com., M. H. D'Arboussier.
President of Joint Court, Count de Buena Esperanza.
British Judge, Capt. C. G. Francis.
French Judge, M. G. Sachon

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

PALESTINE.

Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., includes in addition, a large area E. of the Jordan and S. of the Yarmuk.

Palestine is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1918. The Administration is conducted under a Mandate from the League of Nations which entered officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. The country consists of a W. maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judea (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E., the depression through which the Jordan wends its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The *Dead Sea*, 1,292 feet *below* the level of the Mediterranean, is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles, it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet *above* mean sea level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.) The area of Palestine W. of the Jordan is about 9,000 square miles, with a population (census Oct. 23, 1922), of 757,182, of whom 590,890 are Muhammadans, 73,024 Christians, 83,794 Jews, and 9,474 members of other faiths. The approximate population on July 1, 1927, was 778,369, not including Bedum, who are about 103,000 in number. Since 1919 about 60,000 immigrants (mostly Jews) have settled in the country; in 1927 the Jewish immigrants came principally from Poland (35 per cent.), Russia (20 per cent.) Rumania (6 per cent.). In 1927, 2,713 Jews (956 men, 1,140 women, and 671 children) entered Palestine as immigrants; in the same period, 5,071 emigrated from Palestine, the net increase thus being 2,358.

Palestine is divided into 2 administrative districts, under District Commissioners, and the Jerusalem Division under a Deputy District Commissioner. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The chief town, *Jerusalem*, had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, until it surrendered to General Allenby on Dec. 9, 1917, to be entered the next day by British troops. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Muhammadan peoples, had a population in Oct., 1922, of 62,578. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, sometimes erroneously called the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the "Holy Rock," the sacrificial altar of Abraham. *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity, is 5 miles S. of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the E. end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of 7,424 in 1922. Other large towns are Jaffa (47,709), Tel-Aviv (40,000), Gaza (17,480), Acre (6,420), and Haifa (24,634).

The railway system of Palestine consists of five sections: *Rafa-Haifa*, containing south ward to Kantara to join up with the railway of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at Kantara; *Haifa-Acre-Samakh*, continuing beyond Samakh to Damascus in the French mandated territory of Syria; *Jaffa-Lydda-Jerusalem*; and *Nablus-Jaffa-Tulkarem*. The main junction of the Government Railways is at Lydda, the general offices being at Haifa.

The chief ports are Jaffa, Haifa and Acre. There are branches of Barclay's Bank, Anglo-Palestine, Banco di Roma, and Imperial Ottoman Bank in the main towns.

Although economic conditions are still primitive, modern methods are making headway, and there are good prospects of development and progress. The country is generally fertile, and cereals, wine, olives, and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands, and in the mountains in time of drought. In 1927 there were 315 government schools and 2 training colleges, with a total of 722 teachers and 20,079 pupils.

	1924–25.	1926–27.
Revenue	£E2,739,091	£E3,390,081
Expenditure	2,040,334	2,070,479
Imports	6,513,331	6,588,142
Exports	1,497,942	2,280,870
Imports from U.K.	730,462	847,097
Exports to U.K.	508,361	600,086

CAPITAL, Jerusalem.

High Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir John Robert Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1928) £4,000

Chief Justice, M. F. J. MacDonnell.
Chief Secretary, H. C. Luke, C.M.G.
Asst. Chief Secretary, E. Mills, O.B.E.
Attorney-General, N. de M. Bentwich, O.B.E., M.C.
Treasurer, S. S. Davis, C.M.G.
Senior British Judge, O. C. K. Corrie, M.C.
Presidents of District Courts, F. H. Baker (*Jerusalem*); W. G. Litt (*Haifa*), A. H. Webb, K.C. (*Nablus*), R. Copland (*Jaffa*).
Commanding Air Force, Group Captain L. W. B. Rees, V.C., O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C.
Commandant, Police and Prisons, A. S. Mavrogordato, O.B.E.
Officer Commanding Transjordan Frontier Force, Lt.-Col. C. A. Shute, C.B.E.
Commissioner of Lands, A. Abramson, C.B.E.
Director of Agriculture and Forests, E. R. Sawer, O.B.E.
Director of Public Works, F. Pudsey.
Director of Education, H. E. Bowman, C.B.E.
Director of Health, Col. G. W. Heron, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Director of Customs and Trade, K. W. Stead, O.B.E.
Postmaster-General, W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C.
General Manager, Palestine Railways, Col. R. B. W. Holmes, O.B.E., R.E.
Director of Lands, J. N. Stubbs, M.C.
Director of Surveys, C. H. Ley, O.B.E.

District Commissioners

Southern District (*Jaffa*), J. E. F. Campbell, O.B.E.
Northern District (*Haifa*), E. F. Colville, C.M.G.
Jerusalem Division (*Deputy*), E. Keith-Roach, O.B.E.

TRANSJORDAN

Emir, H.H. Abdullah, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., second son of King Hussein of Hejaz, *succeeded* April, 1921.

Transjordan consists of the 4 Districts of *Ma'an*, *Kerak*, *Balqa*, and *The Ajlun*, and is under the same mandate as Palestine. It is bounded on the west by Palestine, on the north by Syria, on the east by Iraq, and on the south by Hejaz and Nejd, and has a coast to the Red Sea a few miles south of Akaba. The Emirate has an Arab population of about 200,000, of whom almost all are Moslems. The area is unknown as the boundaries are not definitely determined. The extreme west of the country is fertile, and agricultural and pastoral industries are carried on, but the rest of the country is almost entirely desert. The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Transjordan territory from Deraa to Kalaat el Mudowwara, where it enters Hejaz territory and continues to Medina.

CAPITAL, Amman.

High Commissioner, *see* Palestine.
Chief British Representative, Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Cox, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Officer Commanding Arab Legion, Lt.-Col. F. G. Peake, C.B.E.

RHODESIA.

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles and the total population is 1,881,726 (1921). The territory is named after *Cecil Rhodes*, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Southern Rhodesia is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, the political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,344 square miles, and the population (1926) 976,685, of whom 39,174 are Europeans. The native population is 933,809, with 3,622 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race. The total number of European births in 1927 was 1,023 (a rate of 24·3 per 1,000) and of deaths 388 (9·2 per 1,000), the marriages numbering 436 (20·9 per 1,000). Responsible Government was instituted in Southern Rhodesia on Oct. 1, 1923. The Government is administered by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with an Executive responsible to the Legislature, which consists of a Legislative Assembly, but that body may pass a law constituting a Legislative Council, in addition

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner, by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council, and by Acts of the Legislature. Municipal self-government has been established at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *viâ* Kimberley, and was

opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (301 miles) was completed in Oct 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The main northern extension of the railway was constructed from Bulawayo. It taps the Wankie coalfields and crosses the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls (282 miles). Branch lines of standard gauge primarily constructed in the interests of established mines are:—Salisbury-Sinoia (82 miles), Mt. Hampden Junction-Shamva (73 miles), Gwelo Selukwe (24 miles), Bulawayo West Nicholson (204 miles), Gwelo-Umvuma Victoria (123 miles), and Sourabula-Shabani (63 miles). There is also a short branch line, Bulawayo Matopas. To provide facilities for the transport of passengers and goods in areas in process of development not directly served by existing railways, a system of road motor services has been organised. In May, 1928, routes covering 1,126 miles were in operation. *The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line* ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1927, was of the value of £67,968,736. The output for the year ended December 31, 1927, was valued at £7,458,862. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, mica, platinum, corundum, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities. Though the climate is sub tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and it possesses all the essential characteristics and facilities necessary for successful agriculture and cattle raising, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco, cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The staple crop is maize, and tobacco, cotton and citrus fruits are largely exported. The total area under cultivation in 1927 was 347,000 acres (maize 264,000, tobacco 30,000, cotton 8,000). The export of citrus fruit in 1927 was 130,000 boxes. Cattle (2,325,402 on Dec. 31, 1927) thrive well, and the annual show at Bulawayo and Salisbury are regarded as among the premier shows of beef cattle in South Africa. The exports of cattle in 1927 were 44,000 head. Dairy products sold include butter 1,710,000 lb., milk 827,000 gallons, cheese 99,000 lb., and eggs 344,000 dozen. In addition to the main industries of mining and farming there are creameries, cotton ginneries, bacon factories, oil, soap and candle factories, cement and lime works, and many other undertakings. Land is cheap and may be had on favourable terms. Considerable efforts have been made by the government during recent years to increase the number of new settlers. During the years 1925-27 settlers and dependents numbered 941 (396 under Empire settlers scheme, and 545 from High Commissioner's Office, etc.). In addition, a further 1,004 men and youths obtained situations on the land in 1925-27.

Complete courses of primary and secondary education up to the standard of matriculation of the South African Universities are provided in the Government schools. For European children there are 85 Government schools (7 high, 2 vocational, 17 public, 11 preparatory, 2 primary and 46 farm and mine schools). In addition, 6 private schools (4 high, 2 elementary) receive Government aid. Children in rural areas where the population is too scanty for a school are provided for by Government grants to tutors or governesses. The total number of European children in all types of schools at the end of 1927 was 7,488. There are six schools for children of mixed race, with 469 pupils, and native education conducted by mission agencies with Government aid is provided in 1,534 schools, with 99,535 pupils. Grants in aid of native education in 1927 amounted to £29,814, the total educational expenditure being £283,607 in 1927.

	1926-27.	1927-28.
Revenue	£2,009,600	£2,165,000
Expenditure	2,007,000	2,168,000
Public Debt	4,119,000	4,090,000

	1926	1927
Imports	£6,350,000	£7,574,000
Exports	6,535,000	7,404,000
Imports from U.K.	3,133,000	3,608,000
Exports to U.K.	2,085,000	2,897,000

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Cecil H. Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (1928) (*and allowance* £2,000) £4,000
A.D.C., (vacant)

Ministry (Sept 22, 1928).

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, H. W. Moffat, C.M.G.	£2,500
Colonial Secretary, W. M. Leggate, C.M.G.	2,000
Treasurer, P. D. L. Fynn, C.M.G.	2,000
Attorney-Gen and Minister of Defence, Major R. J. Hudson, M.C., K.C.	2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Lands, R. A. Fletcher	2,000
Minister of Mines and Public Works, J. W. Downie	2,000

Medical Director, A. M. Fleming, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Director of Education, L. M. Foggin, O.B.E.
Chief Native Commissioner, H. M. G. Jackson, O.B.E.
Asst. do., Maj. S. N. G. Jackson

High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, Sir Francis Newton, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Crown House, Aldwych, W.C.2. (*and allowance* £700) £2,000

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, census 1926, 7,324). BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,460 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of 8,251 (1926). Other centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que, Shamva, Wankie, Victoria, Shabani, Selukwe, Enkeldoorn, Melsetter, Hartley, and Gwanda.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Northern Rhodesia lies to the North of the Zambesi, its political neighbours being Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo on the north, Nyasaland on the east, Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the south, and Portuguese West Africa on the west. The country comprises an area of 287,950 square miles, and with the exception of the Luangwa, Zambesi and

Kafue Valley the altitude exceeds 4,000 feet. The permanent European population in Dec. 1927 was computed at 7,275, an increase of 2,651 in two years; the native population was estimated at 1,237,486. Much of the country is suitable for farming, and contains large areas of good arable and grazing land. Over 2,500,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers. The chief crop grown is maize. Other crops are tobacco, cotton, fibre, wheat, oil seeds, and citrus. Stock raising is carried on by many farmers. The native-owned cattle in the territory is estimated at 318,767, and European-owned 97,479. Extensive mineral deposits have been discovered, lead, copper and zinc predominating, and several properties are being developed. Gold, vanadium, and coal are also present. Many species of game are to be found, and good sport at a moderate cost is available for the big game hunter. The trunk line of the Rhodesia Railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Belgian Congo border. The Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi and other rivers are navigable for a considerable portion of their courses. There are 37 post offices, 11 of which are money order offices. A telegraph line exists alongside the railway line throughout its whole length in the territory; there is also a telegraph line from the Nyasaland border to Abercorn, and another from the same border further south to Fort Jameson. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of five official members. There is a Legislative Council of 14 members, with a majority of official members. The seat of Government is at Livingstone on the Zambesi. The country is divided into 8 magisterial districts for fiscal and administrative purposes. The most important centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Lusaka, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Kasama, Fort Rosebery, Ndola and Mongu-Lealui.

	1926-27	1927-28.
Revenue	£421,035	£474,683
Expenditure	455,451	518,666

Governor, His Excellency Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D. (1927) (*and* £1,000 *duty allowance*) £3,000

Private Sec. and A.D.C., E. Walker .. 450

Chief Secretary, Hon. G. A. S. Northcote 1,450

Principal Assistant Chief Secretary, H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy 1,000

Assistant Chief Secretary, R. S. W. Dickinson, D.S.O. ..... £840 to 920

Attorney-General, Hon. F. Gordon Smith 1,300

Treasurer and Commissioner of Taxes, Hon. C. H. Dobree, O.B.E. 1,200

Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. E. S. B. Tagart, C.B.E. 1,200

Principal Med. Officer, Hon. P. H. Ward 1,300

Chief Veterinary Officer (and Acting Secretary for Agriculture), Hon. J. Smith 1,200

Commandant, Northern Rhodesia Police (and Chief Commissioner of Police), Lt.-Col. A. Stephenson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. 1,200

Director of Surveys, Hon. W. G. Fairweather 1,050

Secretary for Mines, Hon. A. C. Vivian, D.S.O. 1,000

Judge of the High Court, Hon. Sir Ewan R. Logan 1,750

Director of Public Works, E. A. Buckley .. 1,000

Chief Road Engineer, W. C. FitzHenry ... £1,000

Controller of Customs, E. S. Marthier ... 1,000

Postmaster-General, J. McDonald 1,000

Director of European Education, J. B. Clark 960

Director of Native Education, G. C. Latham 960

Auditor, R. H. Carter ..... £840 to 920

District Commissioners and Magistrates, P. E. Hall; C. R. B. Draper, M.B.E., J. M. Thomson, H. G. Willis; J. H. Vemmer; C. R. Remde, (and 3 vacancies) each £750 to 900

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, 32, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.

ST. HELENA.

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 3,520. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lace-making industry have been established. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

Ascension, an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat., and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 2,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island was administered by the Board of Admiralty until Oct. 27, 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena and was transferred to the Colonial Office. Georgetown, the capital, is situated in

a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month. *Resident Magistrate*, Frederick Wood.

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1921), 1,438

	1926	1927
Public revenue	£21,444	£20,486
Expenditure	23,154	16,740
Debt	*nil*	*nil.*
Total imports	56,040	49,678
Total exports	39,977	34,274
Imports from U.K.	38,188	37,335
Exports to U.K.	35,252	31,519

Governor, His Excellency Charles Henry Harper, C.M.G., O.B.E (1924) £1,000
A.D.C., Capt T. C Mamwaring.
Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, H. J. Pink 400
Officer in Charge, Secretariat, Clerk to Executive Council, Emigration Agent, and Police Magistrate, &c., H J Pink (*acting*) 525

Distance, 4,477 miles, transit, 17 days

ST. KITTS, *see* BRITISH WEST INDIES.

ST. LUCIA, *see* BRITISH WEST INDIES.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G., *born* Sept. 26, 1874; *succ* his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917, *m* 1911, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher, *b.* 1885, (H.H. the Ranee)
Heir Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda), *b.* Aug. 8, 1876.
Chief Secretary, H. B. Crocker $10,200
Resident, 1st Division, F. F. Boult 9,000
Resident, 2nd Division, F. A. W. Page Turner 9,000
Resident, 3rd Division, H. L. Owen 9,000
Resident, 4th Division, C. E. A. Ermen (*acting*) 9,000
Resident, 5th Division, F. H. Kortright (*acting*) 7,800
Treasurer, A. A. Remme 9,000
Judicial Commissioner, T. S. Boyd 10,800
Superintendent of Surveys, (vacant) 8,400
Director of Public Works, C. P. Lowe 9,600
Prine. Medical Officer, E. M. Marjoribanks 9,600
Chief Health Officer, G. E. Brooke 8,400
Conservator of Forests, D. E. Calver (*acting*) 5,520
Commandant, Sarawak Rangers, Major S. Cunynghame 9,000
Commissioner of Police, O. Lang 9,000
Registrar, R. H. Hayward 5,760
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, J. A. H. Hardie 8,400
Shipping Master, N. F. de V. Skrine 7,800
Director of Agriculture, J. S. W. Bean (*acting*) 5,520
Director of Education, F. G. Day (*acting*) 6,000
Postmaster-General, K. H. Gillan 6,480
Supt. of Telegraphs, J. R. Barnes 9,000
Superintendent of Lands, C. S. Griffiths 7,800
Protector of Labour, C. D. le Gros Clark 4,200

Advisory Council in England.

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).
Dr. Charles Hose (late Res., 3rd Division).
A. B. Ward (late Res., 1st Division).
G. C. Gillan (late Treasurer)

Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.1.
Secretary, J. F. Rowlatt.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingkang, and Batang-Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 110, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, illipe nuts, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. The large petroleum field at Miri and Bakong, in the Baram district, is now a valuable asset; oil exports (1927), 609,456 tons.

	1926.	1927.
Revenue	$6,357,835	$6,243,065
Expenditure	4,650,605	5,764,318
Imports	24,195,491	22,684,998
Exports	53,466,924	49,730,269

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1921), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. There are 20 wireless stations, in communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Saturday. There is also direct communication with Sibu and Miri.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 156 square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles, the most important of the dependencies are the Amirantes, Farquhar Isles, Coetivy, Astove and the Aldabra Group. The population was estimated (Dec 31, 1927) at 26,835, an increase of 2,312 since the Census of 1921, when the total was 24,523 (Mahé 19,426,

Praslin 1,909, La Digue 1,303, other islands 1,795). Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour and the lighthouses in the vicinity have been fitted up with modern automatic lights. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death rate in 1927 being 15·87 per 1,000. There are 27 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, there are also 2 secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, coco nuts, coconut oil, tortoise shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1926	1927
Revenue	Rs 662,541	Rs.739,826
Expenditure	713,692	667,267
Debt (Sterling)	£3,691	£2,805
,, (Currency)	Rs.25,000	Rs 15,000
Imports	1,694,547	1,829,710
Exports	2,340,931	2,159,018
Imports from U.K.	497,843	510,391
Exports to U.K.	893,134	476,964

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in Chief, His Excellency de Symons Montagu George Honey, C.M.G. (1928) Rs.19,350
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, Capt. C. C. Thomas ..... Rs 4,355 to 4,725
Chief Justice, His Hon. R. S. de Vere 9,675
Crown Prosecutor, &c., Lt.-Com. G. E. Cooper, R.N. 7,740
Treasurer and Collector, Hon D. E. Watson, O.B.E. 7,450
Auditor, W. C. P. Dale 7,000
Chief Med Off., J. T. Bradley, M.D. 7,000
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, Maj. H. Kenworthy, O.B.E. 5,500
Inspector of Schools, J. D. E. Harter 3,600
Director of Agriculture, P. R. Dupont ..... —
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, G. Savy 2,875

Letters *from* London *and* Marseilles, 24 days; *to* London, 27 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1921 its population was 85,263, of whom 1,161 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40′ and 13° 21′ of W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,486,138. For administrative purposes it is divided into 3 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners, assisted by 15 District and 13 Assistant District Commissioners. The principal peoples are the Timnes and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendes in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, palm oil, and ginger, piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1926 reached £1,216,780. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendemba, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 104 miles in length extends in a north easterly direction from Baiya to Kamabai. Motor roads are now being opened up in the Colony and Protectorate, in the Colony connecting the various towns and villages with the ports, and in the Protectorate as feeder roads to the railway. There are 2,289 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council partly elected and partly nominated by the Governor, with full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1926.	1927
Public revenue	£888,440	*£1,719,617
Public expenditure	657,156	†754,610
Total imports	1,844,122	2,112,124
Total exports	1,871,446	1,757,459
Imports from U.K.	1,122,617	1,290,475
Exports to U.K.	773,209	601,748

Governor, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. (1927) £3,000
Chief Justice, Sir G. K. T. Purcell ..... †1,600
Colonial Secretary, M. A. Young ..... †1,400
Senior Assist. do., C. E. Cookson ..... †1,050
Attorney-Gen., A. C. V. Prior, LL.B. ..... †1,200
Treasurer, P. E. Barton ..... †1,200
Comptroller of Customs, R. B. Mackie ..... †1,100
Circuit Judge, W. Butler Lloyd ..... †1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, J. C. S. McDonald ..... †1,400
Provincial Commissioners, W. D. D Bowden, C.B.E.; A. H. Rees; R. S. Hooker each †1,100
Solicitor-General, L. J. T. Turbett ..... †960
Police Magistrate, R. A. K. McRoberts, ... £600 to 960
Dir. of Public Works, W. S. Lake ..... †1,000
General Manager (Railways), C. R. Webb, O.B.E., M.C. ..... †1,400
Commiss. of Police, Maj. C. Hampden Kling †960
P.M.G. and Savings Bank Commissioner, N. S. Davis ..... †960
Dirs. of Education, H. S. Keigwin, M.B.E. †1,100
Commr., Lands and Forests (vacant) ..... †1,000
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. G. W. Wright, D.D.

Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 10 days.

* Exclusive of Railways (Rev. £491,477; Exp. £469,024, including loan charges).
† Exclusive of allowances.

SOMALILAND.

(The Somaliland Protectorate)

Somaliland occupies the "North-Eastern Horn" of the African continent, jutting out into the Indian Ocean along the south of the Gulf of Aden, and is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia. The British Protectorate, declared in 1884, contains about 68,000 sq. miles, its boundaries being defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy, the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits in the north and south. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 344,700. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong, and a Police force of 525, the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1920. The chief products of British Somaliland are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden. The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

	1926	1927
Total imports	£307,423	£427,516
Total exports	245,301	357,575

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Harold Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G. (*and Duty Allowance*, £350) ... £1,700

Secretary to the Government, Maj. A. S. Lawrance, D.S.O. ... £900 to 1,100

Commissioners (*1st Grade*), R. R. H. Jobb, O.B.E., Maj. B. H. Horsley, D.S.O., M.C., Capt. E. N. Park, M.C., J. Beattie, M.C. ... £700 to 800

Commissioners (*2nd Grade*), R. H. Smith; Capt. H. E. Long; Capt. D. J. C. Walsh ... £550 to 700

Commissioners (*3rd Grade*), T. Donovan, D.C.M., A. McCallum, M.C.; J. H. B. Murphy; D. Forbes; E. Barry ... £450 to 550

Treasurer, V. S. Bryan ... 800

Commdt. of Police, Capt. J. H. Bloomburgh, O.B.E. ... 800

Principal Med. Officer, R. S. Taylor, M.D. (*and Duty Allowance* £100) ... £1,000 to 1,100

Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne ... 800

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. V. Magill ... 800

Director of Public Works, L. H. Macnaghten ... 900

O.C. Somaliland Camel Corps, K.A.R., Lt.-Col. R. F. Hornby ... 1,000

Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, Zeilah, Hargeysa, Burao, Erigavo and Buramo.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, The Earl of Athlone, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa) ... £3,000

Imperial Secretary and Accountant, Capt. Hon. B. E. H. Clifford, C.M.G., M.V.O. ... 1,900

Asst. Imperial Secretary and Chief Clerk, Shirley Ealas, C.B.E. ... 1,150

Auditor, T. A. Williams ... 1,100

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner; by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne, since 1910 it has been vested by a separate commission in the successive Governors-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland. He exercises in the Colony of Southern Rhodesia certain powers and functions in regard to native administration which were granted or reserved to him by the Southern Rhodesia Constitution Letters Patent, 1923; and under the Letters Patent, the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1920, whereby the Native Reserves were vested in the High Commissioner, was continued in full force and effect.

BASUTOLAND

(The Territory of Basutoland)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1921 showed 495,937 natives and 1,603 whites, 1,069 coloured and 172 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, Post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Masern, Peyatepaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 533 native schools, with 46,945 native scholars on the roll, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission, there are also 8 white schools, with 115 pupils. The amount spent on education in 1926-27 was £41,412. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1925-26	1926-27.
Revenue	£281,572	£274,404
Expenditure	268,076	272,627

CAPITAL, Masern. Pop., 2,319 (399 whites)

Resident Commissioner, John Christian Ramsay Sturrock, C.M.G., M.A. ... £1,650

Government Secretary, R. M. B. Smith ... 1,000

Financial Secretary, L. G. Luscombe ... 800

Assistant Commissioners:—

Mafeteng, F. L. Hood ... 850

Mohale's Hoek, F. Jenner ... 850

Leribe, J. H. Sims ... 850

Quthing, E. G. Dutton ... 770

Qacha's Nek, D. W. How ... 660

Masern, H. Ashton ... 740

Berea, A. T. Bond ... 850

Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S. ... 875

Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson ... 800

Direc. of Educa., F. H. Dutton, O.B.E., M.A. ... 800

Prin. Med. Officer, H. R. F. Nattle.. . .... . £900
Supt. Leper Settlement, P. D. Strachan, M.D. 850
Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton 650
Agricultural Officer, L. Wacher 625
Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of Court, H. J. Godden 640
Accountant, G. M. Petrie. 500
Staff Officer of Police, L. Clementi 600

Masera is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(*The Bechuanaland Protectorate.*)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Caprivi Zipfel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922). The population at the Census of May, 1921, was 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Whites, 52 Indians, 1,003 Coloured and 150,185 Natives.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kafir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 426,344 at the Census of 1921. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Tshekedi, Regent during the minority of Senetse (Bamangwato), of Isang (Bakgatla), of Sebele II. (Bakwena), of Bathoen (Bangwaketse), of Seboko Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *viâ* Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the late Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1901 from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1926 *or*	1927 *or*
Revenue	£132,551	£147,911
Expenditure	108,575	119,984

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. R. M. Daniel, C.B.E. . .(*and allowance* £350) £1,350
Assistant, do., (vacant) (*allowance* £150) 1,000
Government Secretary, Charles Leonard O'Brien Dutton 1,000
Financial Secretary, Master of Resident Commissioner's Court and Registrar of Deeds, R. E. Goodman 700
Resident Magistrates, Capt. A. G. Stigand (*Kweneng District*) £800; E. O. Butler (*Gaberones*) £750; E. H. M. Drury, M.B.E., (*Lobatsi*) £725; Capt. G. B. Mosley (*Francistown*) £700, W. E. Mangan (*actg.*) (*Ghanzi*) £570; Capt. G. E. Nettelton (*Ngwato*) £625, A. L. Cuzen (*Ngwaketse*) £675; C. M. Ledebeer (*Tuli Block*) £675; V. F. Ellenberger (*actg.*) (*Chobe*) £530; Capt. H. B. Neale (*unattached*) £675; S. L. Forster Towne (*actg.*) (*Kgalagadi*) £240
P.M.O., D. M. MacRae, M.D. £900
Chief Veterinary Officer, W. H. Chase, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S. (*and allowance* £170) 800

SWAZILAND.

(*The Swaziland Protectorate.*)

Swaziland (called by the natives *Kwa Ngwane*) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). The total area is 6,705 square miles, and the population (1921) 112,932, of whom 2,205 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The *Paramount Chief* is Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were about 350,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1928. In the winter season between 250,000 and 300,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal. The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of the sub-tropical fruits can be grown with success. Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, 154 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £42,776, were exported; and 1,135 ounces of gold (valued at £4,795) from Pigg's Peak Mine.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu, Stegi, and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremersdorp, the old headquarters of the Territory. There are schools for Europeans at various centres, and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode. There are two schools for coloured

children. Grants are also made to the various native missions for educational purposes.

There is a daily South African Railway motor omnibus service between Breyten and Mbabane (89 miles) and Bremersdorp (23 miles); also bi-weekly services between Bremersdorp and Stegi (43 miles) and Bremersdorp and Gollel (112 miles). Four times a week an omnibus runs between Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (57 miles). Elsewhere the communication is by cart or runners. There are 17 post offices, and telegraph and telephone offices at Mbabane, Stegi, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, Ezulweni, Hlatikulu, Mahamba, and Geodgegun.

	1926-27	1927-28
Revenue	£92,090	£90,706
Expenditure	111,835	103,681

CAPITAL, Mbabane

Resident Commissioner (vacant);
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, B. Nicholson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

(*See* MALAYA).

THE SUDAN.

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36′ N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 19° 10′ E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30′ E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude, on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia, on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa. The total area is about 1,007,500 sq. miles, with a population of about 6,000,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans. The *Gambela enclave* (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post. The *Nile* enters the plains of Lado, in the Mongalla Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the river has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan.

Government.—The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1920, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports *ad* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The Sudan is divided into 14 provinces (*mudirias*) under governors (*mudirs*), under whom are British District Commissioners in charge of two or more districts (*mamurias*); a Sudanese official is in charge of each *mamuria*. *Civil Justice* is administered by a Chief Justice and four puisne judges, one of whom is also Registrar-General of Lands. There are also Province and District Judges who are usually the Governors and District Commissioners of Provinces, but there are also District Judges who are professional lawyers in some of the more important centres. Appeals lie from the District Judges to the Province Judges or the High Court, and from the Province Judges and the High Court to the Court of Appeal, which consists of three judges of the High Court. The system of the law administered is "justice, equity and good conscience" in all cases in which there is no special enactment. There is no general code of civil and commercial law such as is in force in Egypt and many Continental countries. The religious law of Islam is administered by the Mohammedan Law Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally amongst the Moslem population. There are District and Province Courts under District and Province Kadis, and a High (Mahkama) Court at Khartoum presided over by the Grand Kadi. *Criminal Justice* is administered chiefly by the Governors and District Commissioners and Mamours of Provinces and Districts, all of whom are magistrates. The Judges of the High Court and District Judges also have criminal jurisdiction as magistrates. The more serious offences are tried by courts consisting of three magistrates, and many native notables have been made magistrates for the purpose of sitting as members of such courts. The decisions of such courts require confirmation by the Governor of the Province or the Governor-General, who exercise powers similar to those of confirming officers in Courts Martial, and to them also appeals lie. Certain Nomad Chiefs have petty Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, and courts of Native Chiefs have been instituted in the Southern Provinces. The Sudan is garrisoned by native troops, forming the Sudan Defence Force. A small garrison of British troops is quartered at Khartoum. The *Police* are locally enlisted and are under Provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to *khalwas* and *kuttabs* (vernacular schools) there are 11 *primary schools*, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,300 pupils; a *secondary school* at Khartoum (Gordon College), and a *training college* (also at Gordon College); and *technical* or *trade schools* at Khartoum, Omdurman, and Atbara.

Production.—The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum and ivory. Egyptian cotton has been successfully established, and increasing quantities are being produced annually. The Gezira Irrigation Scheme (by means of the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile at Makwar, about 170 miles south of Khartoum) will enable 100,000 acres to be put under cotton every year. High grade long staple American cotton is also produced under irrigation in Berber and Dongola, and as a rain crop in other provinces. The total cotton area in 1927 was approximately 230,000 acres, and the 1927-28 crop is estimated at 472,000 *kantars* of Sakellaridis and 62,000 *kantars* of American. The opening up of the Eastern Sudan by the new Kassala Railway is an event of much importance to the cotton cultivation of the Sudan. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, hides and skins, salt, and gold. The principal grain crops

are dura (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan and used as cattle and poultry food outside the Sudan, and dukhn (bulrush millet). Large quantities of ivory are exported, and the cattle and sheep trade of the Sudan is capable of great development. For some years Egypt has depended to a great extent on the Sudan for its meat supply. The forests which line the Blue Nile River banks, rich in fibres and rammé material, extend to the frontier of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the forests contain valuable trees. The ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, the rubber creeper, and the sudds in the upper reaches are composed of an inexhaustible quantity of papyrus. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Gold is being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait in the Red Sea Province. Natural salt fields on the Red Sea coast near Port Sudan supply the whole need of the country, and considerable quantities are exported annually to Abyssinia. The output of these salt fields is capable of great expansion.

Communications.—The railways and steamers throughout the country are administered by a Government department. In 1928 there were 2,800 miles of railways open for traffic, and an extension of 277 miles from Kassala, joining the present line at Makwar, will be completed early in 1929. The gauge is 3 ft. 6 in. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. The line to Kassala, 217 miles in length, connects with the Red Sea line at Haiya Junction, 226 miles W. of Port Sudan. There are over 3,000 miles of the various reaches of the river Nile and its tributaries under navigation by a fleet of shallow draught steamers and barges. Three of these routes are only practicable in the flood season, June to September. In the southern provinces motor car services are maintained in the dry season (December to March) between Rejaf and Nairobi (800 miles), Rejaf and Kampala (600 miles) by private companies in Uganda, and by an all-weather route, Rejaf to Aba (232 miles), operated by the Sudan Government and also by private enterprise. In the interior of the country there are other dry season motor roads. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 5,737 miles in 1928. There are 80 stationary and 16 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 10 wireless telegraphy offices.

Finance.—The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services.

	1926.	1927.
Revenue	£E5,857,989	£E5,929,944
Expenditure	5,482,388	5,550,489

	1925.	1926.
Total Imports.....	£E5,437,727	£E5,574,401
Total Exports.....	3,801,348	4,876,236
Imports from U.K.	1,788,330	1,724,107
Exports to U.K. ...	2,152,175	3,434,210

Governor-General, His Excellency Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E. (1926).
Private Sec., M. W. Parr.
Military Sec., Kaimakam D. H. Adair Bey.
Comptroller, Bimbashi M. A. Caithew-Younston, M.B.E.

Governor General's Council.

The Kaid El Aam, Lieut. H. J. Huddleston, *Pasha*, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Financial Secretary, A. J. C. Huddleston C.M.G., O.B.E.
Civil Secretary, H. A. MacMichael C.M.G., D.S.O.
Legal Secretary, N. G. Davidson, C.B.E.
Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, H. P. Howie O.B.E.
Secretary for Education, Health, etc., J. G. Matthew, O.B.E.
General Manager, Railways and Steamers, A. C. Parker, C.B.E.

Sudan Agency.

Sudan Agent (Cairo), R. E. Mowe, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Departments.

Advocate General, P. F. Hamilton Grierson, M.B.E.
Agriculture and Forests, W. A. Davie.
Auditor General, F. B. Hardiman.
Chief Justice, R. H. Bell, C.B.E.
Civil Secretary (see above).
Commercial Intelligence Branch (see above).
Director of Customs, D. M. Bennett.
Education, Health, etc. (see above).
Financial Secretary (see above).
Game Warden, Capt. H. C. Brocklehurst.
Grand Kadi, Sheikh Mohammed Amin Korra.
Director of Intelligence, J. C. Pegney, M.C.
Irrigation Adviser, R. M. MacGregor.
Director of Lands (vacant).
Registrar-General of Lands, H. Owen, M.C.
Legal Secretary (see above).
Mufti, Sheikh Sayed Ismail El Azhari, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Port Officer, Port Sudan, Com. E. M. Palmer, O.B.E., R.N.
Posts and Telegraphs, H. Wynne.
Public Works, G. N. Loggin, M.I.C.E.
General Manager of Railways and Steamers, A. C. Parker, C.B.E.
Stores and Ordnance, Capt. H. E. Dumbell.
Director, Sudan Medical Service, O. F. H. Abbey, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Surveys, Lt.-Col. S. L. Milligan, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Veterinary Dept., W. Kennedy, D.S.O.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

Bahr el Ghazel (*Wau*), (vacant).
Berber (*El Damer*), W. Nicholls.
Blue Nile (*Wad Medani*), R. V. Bardsley, O.B.E.
Darfur (*El Fasher*), C. G. Dupuis.
Dongola (*Merawe*), B. B. Howell, M.B.E.
Fung (*Singa*), L. F. Nalder, C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Halfa (*Wadi Halfa*), H. C. Jackson.
Kassala (*Kassala*), R. E. H. Baily, O.B.E.
Khartoum (*Khartoum*), P. Munro
Kordofan (*El Obeid*), J. A. Gillan.
Mongalla (*Juba*), A. W. Skrine.
Red Sea (*Sinkat*), E. T. C. Young.
Upper Nile (*Malakal*), C. A. Willis, O.B.E.
White Nile (*El Duem*), A. G. Prawson.

SUDAN DEFENCE FORCE.

(*London Agency*, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.). Tel.: Victoria 6,313.
G.O.C. British Troops in the Sudan and Commandant Sudan Defence Force, Maj.-Gen. H. J. Huddleston, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
G.S.O., Lt.-Col. F. P. Nosworthy, D.S.O., M.C.
M.S. and A.A.-G., Capt. D. H. Adair.
P.M.O., Maj. G. R. Maurice, D.S.O., M.C.
P.T.O., Maj. M. A. Murphy.
O.C. Cavalry and Mounted Rifles, Capt. A. C. Byard.

London Office.
(Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1)

Controller, Capt. Sir E. C. Midwinter, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Advisory Engineer, C. G. Hodgson, O.B.E.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive Government buildings. Population 31,965. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile, is Khartoum North (14,319), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (79,238), the former Mahdist capital.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an estimated area of 373,500 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (April, 1921) at 4,107,000, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,991. The thickly populated provinces of *Ruanda* and *Urundi* are now under Belgian administration. In 1927 the native population of Tanganyika Territory was estimated at 4,319,000. The total white population is about 5,300. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9, 1922.

Considerable progress has been made with the reorganization of a system of education suitable to the needs of the natives. In 1927 there were 91 Government schools, 1,043 Roman Catholic schools, and 1,314 Protestant schools, with a total roll of 137,666 pupils. The expenditure on education in 1927-28 was £66,677. There are also 3 schools for the children of Dutch settlers in the Arusha district, and a school for young European children has been established in Dar-es-Salaam. There is a monthly paper (printed in Swahili) published by the Government.

The total area under forests is about 4,240 square miles, of which about 4,007 square miles are included in the Government Forest Reserves, and about 55 square miles are privately owned. The plantations are chiefly of sisal fibre and coffee, grown by non-natives, with maize and cotton as minor industries; and among natives, of cotton, ground-nuts, rice, millet, and pulse crops. In 1927 there were 4,705,625 cattle, and 4,778,540 sheep and goats in the Territory. The value of minerals produced in 1927 was—diamonds £102,480, gold £34,630, salt £28,644, mica £21,000, tin £10,555, garnet £1,025, red ochre £160. Companies desiring to investigate the mineral resources can obtain information and assistance from the Mines Department, Dar-es-Salaam.

The chief exports are sisal, cotton, coffee, ground-nuts, hides, skins, copra, grain, simsim, bees-wax, glue, diamonds and gold; the chief imports being cotton piece goods, iron and steel manufactures, foodstuffs, machinery, building materials, kerosene and motor spirit, sugar, rice, spirits, and cigarettes.

	1926-27	1927-28.
Revenue ..	£2,202,908	£1,904,000
Expenditure .	.. 2,069,838	1,707,000
	1926	1927
Imports	£3,152,422	£3,672,064
Exports .. .	. 3,025,978	3,440,576

Two battalions of the King's African Rifles are now stationed in the Territory, and there is a Police Force of about 2,360 all ranks.

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, Mikindani, and Kilwa, all of which are accessible to ocean-going vessels. In 1927, 464 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 1,932,219 tons, and 4,522 dhows of 106,264 tons entered and cleared at the various ports from places beyond the Territory. There are two railways of metre gauge in the Territory. The Tanga Railway from Tanga to Moshi (219 miles), with a branch line Sanya Junction to Sanya River (21 miles) towards Arusha. The Kenya and Uganda Railways connect with this railway at Kahe Junction. The Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma (772 miles), with a branch line from Tabora to Mwanza (235 miles). Also a 60-c.m. tram line from Mingoyo near Lindi to Ndanda (57 miles). This is worked by hand during certain periods of the year only. Steamers run on Lakes Victoria, Nyasa and Tanganyika. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with many inland centres, and with the adjoining territories Nyasaland, Kenya and Uganda. Cable communications exist between Dar-es-Salaam and Zanzibar, and communication with the Belgian Congo is effected by wireless between Kigoma and Albertville. A wireless station with a range of 450 miles spark transmission and 1,000 miles continuous wave transmission was erected at Dar-es-Salaam in 1927. There are 106 post offices and postal agencies, 84 of which are telegraph offices. Telegraph Money Order and savings bank business are conducted at 20 head offices, and postal order and ordinary money order business at 33 sub-offices. Telephone exchange are established and trunk telephone communication is in operation between 22 centres.

CAPITAL, Dar-es-Salaam

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1924) (*and £1,500 Duty Allowance*)	£4,500
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. G. E. Smith	400
Chief Secretary, D. J. Jardine, O.B.E.....	2,000
Deputy do., (vacant)	1,350
Assist Chief Sec., F. J. Durman	1,200
Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon C. C. F. Dundas, O.B.E	1,350
Assist. do., E. C. Richards	1,000
Chief Justice, Sir W. A. Russell, K.C. ...	2,000
Judges, I. L. O. Gower; K. J. Muir-Mackenzie ....each	1,350
Treasurer, R. W. Taylor, O.B.E.	1,450
Land Officer, A. Greig, M.B.E.	1,050
Director of Surveys, P. S. Gethin	1,050
Controller of Mines, R. G. Williams	1,150
Attorney-General, E. St. J. Jackson, O.B.E.....	1,650

Comptroller of Customs (and Custodian of Enemy Property), E Adams, O B E ..	£1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, J. O. Shircore, C M G., M B ...	1,500
Inspector-Gen., King's African Rifles, Col. H. A. Walker, C B, C M G., D S O	
Commissioner of Police, P. F. Browne ..	1,200
Director of Public Works, F G Pratt ...	1,350
General Manager, Railways, Col G A. P. Maxwell, D S O., M V O., M.C., R.E ...	2,000
Director of Agriculture, A. H. Kirby, O B E	1,350
Postmaster-General, W. T. Storm	1,200
Conservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant ..	1,150
Director of Game Preservation, C. F. M. Swynnerton.....	1,000
Auditor, W. R. Knollys	1,150
Director of Veterinary Services, F. J. McCall, M.C.	1,100
Director of Education, S Rivers Smith, C.B.E.....	1,350

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, 32, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.

TOGOLAND.

(*Joint Franco-British Administration.*)

The total area is about 43,040 square miles, with an estimated population of 920,000. The British sphere consists of an area of about 13,040 sq. miles with an estimated population of 187,940. No portion of the coast is included in the British area. The mandated sphere is administered by the Government of the Gold Coast, and the revenue and expenditure are included in the totals for the Gold Coast. A trade school has been established by the administration at Yendi.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

(*See* BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Trisão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers 127, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land. Two missionaries Rev. R. A. C. Pooley and Mr. Philip Lindsay), were sent out from England in 1927 on a 3-year mission to the islanders.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ½ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ S. and 9° 44′ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows: On the north, the Uganda Sudan boundary, on the east, a line drawn from Mt. Zulia, on the Sudan boundary, along the Turkana escarpement over the top of Mt Elgon, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area, 94,204 square miles, including 15,027 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces:

(1) *Eastern Province*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bugwere, Bugishu, Budama, Teso, Lango, and Karamoja.

(2) *Northern Province*, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile.

(3) *Western Province*, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi.

(4) *Buganda Province* (with islands in Lake Victoria) comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubende, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants (about 20,000) settled on the mainland in fly free districts; but the work of repopulating these islands has now been completed, and natives and their cattle have been repatriated.

The whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of *Buganda* is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H.H. Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native assembly. In Buganda (and in *Bunyoro*, *Ankole* and *Toro*, also ruled over by native "kings"), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils) makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika Territory. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

In 1920 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, and these came into being in Jan. 1921. The former consists of 6 appointed members and the latter includes the former, with 3 unofficial members, and is presided over by the Governor.

The total population of Uganda (December, 1927) is given as 3,157,008, composed as follows: Natives, 3,143,670; Asiatics, 11,464; Europeans, 1,874. Among the natives approximately 790,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. Until recently educational work has been in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers; their efforts are now being supplemented by a Government scheme. About 2,000,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river, the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

	1926	1927.
Revenue	£1,389,641	£1,292,306
Expenditure (excl. loans)	1,295,612	1,430,976
Poll-tax	427,000	526,605
Customs	409,300	348,033
	1926	1927
Total Exports	£3,597,437	£2,310,260

The import figures are now merged in those of Kenya (*q.v.*). The export trade is mainly in cotton (£2,310,260), coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, rubber, ivory, and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTEBBE; the native capital of Buganda is at MENGO (Kampala). Nile steamers ply to Rejaf, which is about eight days' march from Nimule, the Sudan port of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine Service on Lake Albert. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration* between Kisumu, the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria. The *Busoga Railway Marine*, which, with the Busoga Railway, is controlled by the Kenya and Uganda Railway, deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft (also controlled by the K. & U. R.) ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba, Nimule and Belgian port of Kasenye at the south of Lake Albert. The *Busoga Railway*, of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 62 miles in length, runs from Jinja (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, and deals with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga, connecting that lake with Lake Victoria. The Turbo-Elderet branch line of the Kenya and Uganda Railway now extends to Mbulamuti (on the Busoga Railway) and a further extension from Tororo to Soroti *viâ* Mbale is under construction. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7¼ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir William Frederick Gowers, K.C.M.G. (1925) (*and* £1,500 *duty*) £3,500
Private Sec. (vacant).
A.D.C., Lt. Sir H. B. Shiffner, Bt., R.A.
Chief Secretary,* R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G. £1,800
Provincial Commrs., E. B. Haddon; A. E. Weatherhead (and 2 vacancies) £1,200 to 1,350
Chief Justice, Sir C. J. Griffin, K.C. 1,800
Puisne Judge, F. Guthrie Smith 1,350
Attorney-General, *K. E. Poysei, K.C., D.S.O. 1,400
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, *Major G. T. Keane, D.S.O. 1,500
Deputy Chief Secretary, P. W. Pennyman, O.B.E. 1,350
Assistant Chief Secretary, E. L. Scott, O.B.E., M.C. 1,200
Treasurer, *C. K. Dain 1,400
Dir. of Public Works, A. McClure. 1,350
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, D. Blair 1,350
Director of Agriculture, *S. Simpson, C.M.G. 1,350
Director of Education, *E. R. J. Hussey 1,350
Comm. of Police, Maj. E. H. T. Lawrence, O.B.E. 1,200
Director of Geological Survey, E. J. Wayland 1,100
Director of Veterinary Services, W. F. Poulton 1,000
Conservator of Forests, R. Fyffe 920
Labour Commissioner, H. Pellew-Wright 1,000
Auditor, P. L. Collisson, O.B.E. 1,100

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, 32, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs.), Entebbe.

WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37 30 N., longitude 122·10 E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 154,416, in which are included about 300 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121·40—an area of 1,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small. At the *Washington Conference*, 1921–22, Great Britain offered to restore the territory to China, but in the absence of a settled government in China the offer has not yet been implemented, and the terms of the lease of 1898 are still in operation.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the ports of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chefoo, and Tientsin.

Commissioner, R. F. Johnston, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Judge of the High Court, Sir Peter Gram.
Crown Advocate, Allan G. Mossop.
Secretary to Government and Senior District Officer, C. René Lee.

* Member of Executive Council.

Junior District Officer and Magistrate, W. La B. Sparrow
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. Frances Clark
Financial Secretary, P. D. Crawley

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

ZANZIBAR.

(*The Zanzibar Protectorate.*)

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., *succeeded* his brother in law, Dec. 9, 1911.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1850 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tungh Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast line from Ruvuma to Vanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir and Kismayu coasts to Italy in 1904 and 1924 respectively, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Ras Kimimbani (Dick's Head), the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siu. The Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander in Chief in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (*q.v.*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 19th century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at Rs.1,09,28,913 in 1927) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1927, Rs.44,97,675). In addition, Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed. Of late years its importance as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has increased owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct foreign service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the coal trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast. There are 190 miles of road throughout the Protectorate suitable for motor traffic.

The principal imports are rice, grains, groceries, sugar, tobacco, copra, petroleum and piece goods; the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, copra and piece goods.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1921) was 216,760, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

Tonnage of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1927, 2,553,143; and 4,026 dhows (85,739 tons).

	1926	1927
Revenue	£449,037	£540,345
Expenditure	649,896	622,983
Imports	1,643,600	1,771,124
Exports	1,586,000	1,828,258

British Resident, Sir A. Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (and duty allowance £1,125) £2,400
Chief Secretary, R. H. Crofton 1,600
Chief Justice, G. H. Pickering 1,600
Treasurer, N. B. Cox 1,400
Attorney-General, C. B. Frances 1,400
Director of Agriculture, V. H. Kirkham 1,350
Director of Education, W. Hendry 1,200
Comptroller of Customs, G. D. Kittoppe 1,100

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

THE U.S. IMMIGRATION LAW.

The U.S. Immigration Quota Law was passed by Congress on May 25, 1924, and signed by the President on May 26, 1924. The Law was prompted by a desire to regulate immigration so as to keep the United States open for those of "Nordic" (formerly called "Germanic") origin, who were the founders of the United States and whose institutions it was held desirable to maintain, experience having shown that during 1890 1920 the immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe numbered 11,520,409 against a "Nordic" immigration (from Western and Northern Europe) of 4,550,964. These figures show a complete reversal of the figures for 1820–1890, which were "Nordic" 11,920,220 and Eastern and Southern Europe 1,782,427. (In each case the immigration from "Other Lands" was about 11 per cent. of the total). The Quota Law of 1924 fixed for four years a total of 164,667 to be admitted annually, divided into quotas based on the foreign-born populations of the U.S. in 1890, the quotas in force until June 30, 1928, being as shown in Column 2.

Origin	Number.	Per cent.
Western and Northern Europe:		
Gt. Britain & Northern Ireland	34,007	20·5
Irish Free State	28,567	17·4
Germany	51,227	31·1
Scandinavia	18,003	11·4
France, Netherlands	8,491	5·2
Belgium, &c.		
Total, "Nordic"	141,197	85·7
Eastern & Southern Europe	19,045	12·2
Other Lands	3,525	2·1
Total	164,667	100·0

The Act of 1924 changed the Law of 1917 with a view to weeding out undesirable or ineligible aliens before starting instead of after arrival. It also relieved many immigrants from detention at Ellis Island. The principal U.S. Consular Officer in each foreign country is the Quota-control Officer, and it is his duty to see that the quota is not exceeded; it is also his duty to examine the information given on *questionnaires* and to eliminate applicants who are feeble-minded and those whom prison records show to be undesirable citizens.

The United States of America.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions	Gross Area, 1920 (sq. miles)	Population Census 1910.	Population Census 1930.
United States	3,026,789	91,972,266	105,710,620
Alaska	590,884	64,356	58,636
Guam	210	11,806	13,275
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	255,912
Panama Canal Zone	647	62,234	22,858
Philippines	115,026	[a] 7,635,426	[b] 10,350,640
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	1,500,000
Samoa	77	8,056	8,056
Virgin Islands	132	27,086	26,051
Military, &c., abroad		55,608	117,238
Total	3,737,613[c]	101,110,553	117,810,493

[c] Land Area, Continental United States, 3,073,774.
[a] Population in 1912, [b] 1903, [c] 1921; [d] 1918; [e] 1917

Increase of the People (*Continental U.S. only*).

Year of Census	Total Population. White	Coloured.	Total.	Increase over Preceding Census.	Decennial Immigrants
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,598,214
1870	33,589,377	4,968,094	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,640,429	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,800,176	9,185,479	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1920	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1930	94,820,915	10,889,708	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The annual compilation of mortality statistics for that part of the United States known as the "Registration Area" began with the calendar year 1900. This area at that time included 40·5 per cent. of the total population, and in 1926 89·8 per cent. The birth registration area was established in 1915; it included at that time 31·1 per cent. of the total population, and in 1926, 76·8 per cent. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the respective Registration Areas, with rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, for the calendar years 1917 to 1926

Calendar Year.	Births * Number	Rate per 1,000	Deaths * Number	Rate per 1,000.
1917	1,35,1,792	24·7	1,068,432	14·3
1918	1,36,3,640	24·6	1,471,467	18·1
1919	1,37,1,438	22·3	1,090,430	13·9
1920	1,48,8,194	23·7	1,142,558	13·1
1921	1,74,4,261	24·3	1,033,039	11·6
1922	1,77,8,911	22·5	1,101,803	11·8
1923	1,792,646	22·4	1,193,037	12·3
1924	1,9,0,614	22·6	1,17,1,996	11·8
1925	1,878,886	21·4	1,219 019	11·8
1926	1,846,068	20·6	1,185,247	12·2

* Exclusive of still births.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

From 1820 to 1930, 33,684,803 alien immigrants landed in the United States. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, 307,255 immigrants and 193,476 non-immigrant aliens were admitted, a total of 500,931. During the same year, 77,457 emigrant and 196,899 non-emigrant aliens departed, a total of 274,356. The net increase for the year was 226,275.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In general, adultery, cruelty, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment on conviction of felony, are legal causes of divorces.

Year	Marriages * Total	Divorces Granted. To Wife	To Husband	Total.
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062
1916	1,040,684	74,863	33,800	112,036
1923	1,227,924	122,480	52,905	185,096
1924	1,178,328	125,348	52,984	179,952
1925	1,188,033	121,333	52,147	177,449
1926	1,202,574	125,563	52,854	180,852

* The totals include divorces for which no detailed statistics were obtained.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1920)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Armenia	36,628	Finland ...	149,824	Netherlands .	131,766	Syria	51,001
Austria	575,627	France . . .	153,072	Norway	363,863	Turkey in Asia	12,619
Belgium	62,687	Germany	1,686,108	Poland	1,139,979	Turkey in Europe	5,284
Canada—		Greece	175,976	Portugal	69,981	Wales	67,066
French	307,786	Hungary	397,283	Rumania	102,823	West Indies (not U.S.A.)	78,962
Other....	817,139	Ireland	1,037,234	Russia	1,400,495	Yugo-Slavia ..	169,439
China..	43,560	Italy	1,610,113	Scotland	254,570	Other Countries	158 295
Czecho-Slovakia	362,438	Japan	81,502	Spain	49,535		
Denmark . .	189,154	Lithuania ..	135,068	Sweden	625,585		
England	813,853	Mexico	486,418	Switzerland...	118,659		

SUMMARY : *Europe*, 11,882,053 ; *Asia*, 237,950 ; *America*, 1,727,017 ; *Other*, 73,672. *Total*, 13,920,692.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25° 40′ North and longitude 67° 124° 40′ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,000 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 8,741 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:- Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 634,080 square miles; to the Atlantic, 433,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to nineteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, and Aug. 26, 1920), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows: Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the *first Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the *second Monday of the January* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *second Wednesday of February* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of $75,000, with a travelling allowance of $25,000. Executive duties:

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers thereof.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, *born* at Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872; elected Vice President Nov. 2, 1920; became President (on the death of Warren G. Harding) Aug. 3, 1923; *re-elected for further term*, Nov. 4, 1924. *Republican.*

1. *Vice President*, Charles Gates Dawes, of Ohio (*born* Aug. 27, 1865), *elected Vice President* Nov. 4, 1924. *Republican.*

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency, after the Vice-President.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota (*born* 1856), *appointed* Feb. 16, 1925.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1855), *appointed* March 4, 1921.
4. *Secretary of War*, Dwight Filley Davis, of Missouri (*born* 1879), *appointed* Oct. 14, 1925.
5. *Attorney General*, John G. Sargent, of Vermont (*born* 1860), *appointed* March 17, 1925.
6. *Postmaster-General*, Harry S. New, of Indiana (*born* 1858), *appointed* March 4, 1923.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Curtis D. Wilbur, of California (*born* 1867), *appointed* March 18, 1924.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Roy O. West, of Illinois (*born* 1868), *appointed* July 20, 1928.

Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine, of Kansas (*born* 1879), *appointed* March 5, 1925.
Secretary of Commerce, William F. Whiting, of Massachusetts (*born* 1864), *appointed* Sept. 12, 1928.
Secretary of Labour, James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1873), *appointed* March 5, 1921.

PRESIDENT ELECT.

President of the United States (1929–1933), Herbert Clark Hoover, *born* at West Branch, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1874; *Republican.*
Vice President (1929–1933), Charles Curtis, *born* at N. Topeka, Kansas, Jan. 25, 1860.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote, and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 211,877. The *Senate* consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is $10,000 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 435 representatives besides a delegate from Alaska, a delegate from Porto Rico, 2 resident commissioners from the Philippines, and a resident commissioner from Porto Rico The salary of a Representative is $10,000 per annum, with mileage as for Senators

THE SEVENTIETH CONGRESS.
(Dec 5, 1928– March, 3, 1929.)

President of the Senate, Charles Gates Dawes, *Illinois* $15,000
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Nicholas Longworth, *Ohio* $15,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.
(National Library),
Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814 In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1851-2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now $110,500); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it The collection is the largest in the Western Hemisphere, but statistics of the four largest libraries in the world are not sufficiently uniform to tell their order in respect to numbers The Library of Congress now contains 3,726,502 volumes (gain in 1927-28, 169,735) The building was first occupied in 1897 and in 1928 it contained about 592,586 square feet (over 13½ acres) of floor space. The total cost to June 30, 1927, is approximately $7,500,000. The book stacks, including the new stack built over the south-east and north-east interior courts, contain a little over 158 miles of shelving, affording space for 5,140,000 octavo volumes, 48,000 folios, and 84,000 volumes of newspapers. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation for 1928-29 being $2,680,487. An auditorium for chamber music (the gift of Mrs. F. S. Coolidge) was opened in 1925, and in the same year the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board was created under an Act of Congress. This Board is permitted to accept and administer gifts and bequests of personal property in the interests of the Library of Congress, its collections and its service.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL.D $10,000
Chief Assistant Librarian, Frederick W. Ashley 6,500
Executive Assistant, Allen R. Boyd 4,600
Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum 3,500

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Mall, Washington, D.C.

Secretary, C. G Abbott.
Asst. Secretary, A. Wetmore.
Chief Clerk, H. W. Dorsey.
Accountant, Nicholas W. Dorsey.
Editor, Webster P True.

Board of Regents.

Chancellor, The Chief Justice of the U S.
Chairman, Executive Committee, F. A. Delano.

Government Bureaux under direction of Smithsonian Institution.

National Museum.

Assistant Secretary in Charge, Alexander Wetmore
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, W. de C. Ravenel.
Head Curators, G. P. Merrill; Leonhard Stejneger; Walter Hough.
Editor, Marcus Benjamin.

National Gallery of Art.

Director, William H. Holmes.

Freer Gallery of Art.

(A unit of the National Gallery.)

Curator, John E. Lodge.

Bureau of American Ethnology.

Chief, M. W. Stirling.

International Exchanges.

Secretary (in Charge), C. G. Abbott.
Chief Clerk, C. W. Shoemaker.

National Zoological Park.

Director, William M. Mann.

Astrophysical Observatory.

Director, C G. Abbott.

Regional Bureau for the United States International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

Assistant in Charge, Leonard C. Gunnell.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress May 17, 1920, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding $10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich.*
Vice-Chairman, Wm. Adams Delano, *N.Y.*
Members, Lorado Taft, *Ill.*; Abram Garfield, *Ohio*; Benjamin W Morris, *N.Y.*; Ferruccio Vitale, *N.Y.*; Ezra Winter, *N.Y.*
Secretary and Executive Officer, H. P. Caemmerer.

THE JUDICATURE.

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts and from decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (2) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*,

dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit (3) The *District Courts*, eighty-seven in number, each served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT

(The Capitol, Washington, D C).

Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, *Conn*, *born* 1857, *apptd.* 1921 ..... $20,500

Associate Justices (each $20,000).

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, *Mass.*	1841	1902
Willis Van Devanter, *Wyo.*	1859	1910
James C McReynolds, *Tenn*	1862	1914
Louis D Brandeis, *Mass.*	1856	1916
George Sutherland, *Utah*	1862	1922
Pierce Butler, *Minn.*	1866	1922
Edward T Sanford, *Tenn.*	1865	1923
Harlan Fiske Stone, *N.Y.*	1872	1925

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, Charles Elmore Cropley, *D.C.* $6,000
Deputy Clerks, Reginald C. Dill, *D.C.*; Horatio Stonier, *N.J.* .....
Marshal, Frank K Green, *D.C.* 5,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, *Colo.* 8,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE U.S

The present authorised commissioned strength of the Regular Army is, Commissioned officers 12,159; warrant officers 1 208; enlisted men (approximately) 118,750, exclusive of 6,445 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts. The actual strength of the entire active Army of the United States on June 30, 1928, including retired and reserve personnel on active duty at the time, was 134,505, of whom 12,112 were commissioned officers, 1,208 warrant officers, and 121,185 were enlisted men. These figures include the 6,445 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts. The Army is made up entirely of volunteers.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775-1784 (est. 250,000 to	396,000
North Western Indian, 1790-1795	8,983
War with France, 1798-1800 (Naval force)	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805 (Naval force)	3,330
War with Britain, 1812-1815	528,374
Creek Indian, 1813-1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836-1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846-1848	116,597
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849-1855	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851-1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861-1866	2,128,948
Confederate Troops...(est. 600,000 to	1,500,000
War with Spain, 1898 1899	280,564
Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1902	126,468
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900-1901	5,000
World War, 1917-1918	4,057,101

U.S. WAR PENSIONS.

(*Exclusive of World War Pensions.*)

Year	Number of Pensioners on Roll			Total Payments.
	Invalids	Widows, &c	Total	
				$
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1923	253,686	286,070	539,756	263,012,500
1924	248 049	277,490	525,539	229,994,777
1925	244,657	267,880	512,537	217,150,612
1926	245,879	255,844	501,723	207,844,348
1927	246,194	243,748	489,942	230,152,712
1928	259,030	232,164	491,194	228 965,672

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is $7,720,464,744, of which $7,101,082,789 has been paid on account of the Civil War The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, including the cost of medical examinations and special field examinations, amounted to $1,830,125.

World War Pensions.

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War between April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, are not included in the above totals, as claims of this nature are adjudicated in the U.S. Veterans' Bureau, which has jurisdiction over such matters. (*See* "Ordinary Expenditures" under "Finance," *post*)

THE NAVY OF THE U S

The new construction authorised for the U.S. Navy since 1918 is 8 light cruisers, 6 river gunboats and 2 aircraft carriers (converted from battle cruisers) These were all under construction in Oct 1927, since which time the 4 gunboats *Guam*, *Tutuila*, *Luzon* and *Mindanao*, and the aircraft carriers *Lexington* and *Saratoga* have been completed In addition, 3 fleet submarines, authorised by Act of Aug. 29, 1916, have been completed and 2 more authorised under the same Act are under construction, the V4 having been completed The three-year building programme initiated in the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, provided for the following construction:—

	1916.	1917	1918.	Totals
Battleships	4	3	3	10
Battle Cruisers	4	1	1	6
Scout Cruisers	4	3	3	10
Destroyers	20	15	15	50
Fleet Submarines	—	—	9	9
Coast Submarines	30	18	10	58
Fuel ships	1	—	2	3
Repair ship	—	—	1	1
Transport	—	—	1	1
Hospital ship	1	—	—	1
Destroyer Tenders	—	1	1	2
Submarine Tender	—	1	—	1
Ammunition ships	1	—	1	2
Gunboats	1	—	1	2

Of the "all big gun" battleships the *Maryland*, *Colorado* and *West Virginia* have been completed for sea. These ships carry eight 16-in. guns (with secondary batteries of twelve 5-in. and eight 5-in. anti-aircraft guns), and are 624 ft. long, 97 ft. wide, and displace 32,600 tons; they are driven by four electric-drive turbines of 28,900 h.p. except *Maryland*, which has 36,100 h.p. On Dec. 18, 1924, Congress authorised the Navy Department to effect important

alterations to the six oldest battleships retained in service, and on March 12, 1927, authorised modernisation of 2 additional battleships, *Oklanoma* and *Nevada*. The battleships not retained in service have been disposed of in accordance with the terms of the *Washington Treaty* of Aug 17, 1923, limiting naval armaments.

Of the vessels which were authorised in the 3-year programme, the following have not been started —12 destroyers, 3 fleet submarines, 1 transport, and 1 submarine (Nelt)

Information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels, may be found in the *Ships' Data Book*.

EDUCATION.

State School Systems, 1925-1926

In 1925-26 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 17 years of age was 30,064,621, of whom 24,741,468 (12,451,427 boys and 12,290,041 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and 2,438,725 were estimated to be enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, and in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 19,855,881, the average length of school term was 169·3 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 135·9 days In 1925-26, 814,169 teachers (138,810 men and 675,359 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was $1,227. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 256,104, and the estimated value of all public school property was $4,676,603,539

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was $2,171,844,689. Of this amount, $258,782,039 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, $254,592,332 from State taxes or State appropriation, $1,444,482,833 from local tax or appropriation, and $301,450,986 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were $2,026,308,190. This amount includes expenditures for sites, buildings, furniture, libraries and apparatus, $411,037,774 ; for salaries of superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers, $1,100,316,674; and for all other purposes, $514,953,742.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1922.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from eighty days in two States to the full term in thirty-six States. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools, 1925-26.

Of the 975 universities, colleges, and professional schools, 154 are public institutions and 821 under private control or management. The total number of instructors in both private and public institutions was 62,224 (48,649 men and 13,575 women) The public institutions enrolled 290,893 undergraduate and graduate students (186,136 men and 104,757 women). The private institutions enrolled 532,002 undergraduate and graduate students (323,596 men and 208,406 women). In general engineering, 12,788 students were enrolled; in chemical engineering, 4,238; in civil engineering, 10,829, in electrical engineering, 15,666; in mechanical engineering, 9,743, and in mining engineering, 1,663

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1925-26 was 71,529 (41,106 men and 30,423 women), altogether 11,451 graduate degrees were conferred (7,700 men and 3,751 women); 1,214 honorary degrees were conferred.

The schools of theology enrolled 13,655 students and reported 1,357 graduates ; law schools, 40,359 students and 7,938 graduates, schools of medicine, 19,682 students and 4,122 graduates ; schools of dentistry, 11,777 students and 2,666 graduates, schools of pharmacy, 10,815 students and 3,497 graduates ; and schools of veterinary medicine, 537 students and 123 graduates.

Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, 1925-26.

In 1925-26, 402 teachers' colleges and normal schools reported to the United States Bureau of Education. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number 102 are State institutions ; 101 are teachers' colleges (schools granting a degree after four years' work beyond high school) ; 27 are city normal schools ; 108 are county normal schools ; and 64 are private normal schools. The total number of instructors in all teachers' colleges and normal schools was 14,231. The total number of students enrolled was 294,064 (63,993 men and 230,071 women). Of this total enrolment, 270,206 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 6,263 men and 41,047 women, making a total of 47,310. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrolment in these model schools, so far as reported, was 73,091 The total receipts for normal schools were $64,693,494. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 3,225,994.

Nurse Training Schools, 1926-27.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time 432 schools reported to the Bureau of Education. In 1926-27 the number of such schools reporting was 1,797. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1926-27 was 77,768 and the number graduated 18,623. Of the schools reporting, 75 are in hospitals for the insane. The capacity of the hospitals in which all nurse training schools reporting are located, is 359,077 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 276,194 In 1926-27 a large majority of schools required a minimum age requirement for admission of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals 954 schools required 8 hours of duty daily, 339 schools required 9 hours of duty, and 293 schools required 10 hours of duty. In hospitals for the insane, the number of hours of duty required was usually 10 or more. Thirty schools required 12 hours of duty, and none required more than 12 hours.

The remuneration granted the pupils in general hospitals is usually less than $200. In the first year 46·9 per cent. of the schools pay under $100, and 47·4 per cent. pay from $100 to $199 ; in the second year 26·2 per cent. of the schools pay under $100, and 65 per cent. pay from $100 to $199 ; in the third year of the course 18·6 per cent pay under $100, and 68·5 per cent. pay from $100 to $199. In the schools in hospitals for

the insane the remuneration usually exceeds $400. In the first year of the course 72·1 per cent of the schools pay $400 or more; in the second year of the course 63·6 per cent of the schools pay $400 or over, in the third year of the course 72·4 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or more.

More than 85 per cent of all the nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course About 10 per cent. offer a two-year or two-and-one-half year course In hospitals for the insane, more than 86·7 per cent of the schools offer a three-year course, and the remaining schools offer a two-year course 32·2 per cent of the general nurse training schools require one year of high school work for admission, 31·2 per cent require two years of high school work for admission, 32·8 per cent. require a full high school course, and 2·3 per cent require only the completion of the elementary grades for admission

Of the nurse training schools reporting, 180 are affiliated with colleges or universities. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training schools to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

Public High Schools, 1925-26.

In 1925-26, 17,710 public high schools reported to the Bureau The total number of teachers in these secondary schools was 163,555 * (58,496 men and 105,059 women) The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 3,065,009 (1,445,886 boys and 1,619,123 girls). The total number of coloured pupils included in the preceding figures is 75,713. In the first year of the course 1,108,158 pupils were enrolled, in the second year 823,191, in the third year 611,986 and in the fourth year 504,355 pupils, including post-graduate and special pupils. In the 7th and 8th elementary grades organised as a part of junior high schools, 676,064 pupils were enrolled. The number of graduates reported was 434,539 (190,054 boys and 244,485 girls).

There were 9,865 high schools that reported a four-year curriculum. In these four-year high schools there are 1,850,594 pupils enrolled (886,942 boys and 963,652 girls) In addition, there are 1,109 junior high schools, with 652,043 pupils (321,664 boys and 330 379 girls); 1,949 junior-senior high schools, with 619,757 pupils (293,746 boys and 326,011 girls), and 411 senior high schools, with 267,220 pupils (125,515 boys and 141,705 girls).

* Includes 5,238 men and 18,444 women teachers in junior high schools

Private High Schools and Academies, 1925-26.

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797 In 1925-26 the number enrolled was 295,625. The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,978, and the number reporting in 1924 was 2,500 The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1926 was 20,145 (7,397 men and 12,748 women) In this group of schools, more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co-educational Of the 2,500 schools reporting in 1926, 416 were for boys only, 812 were for girls only Altogether, 105 of the schools had military drill in 1926, enrolling 15,006 students.

FINANCE.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE AGAINST ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

(On the basis of daily Treasury statements)

Year.	Receipts	Expenditures
	$	$
1923 .. .	4,007,135,481	3,697,478,020
1924	4,012,044,702	3,506,677,715
1925	3,780,148,684	3,529,643,446
1926	3,962,755,690	3,584 987,874
1927	4,129,394,441	3,493,584,519
1928 .	4,042,348,156	3,643,519,875

ORDINARY RECEIPTS, 1927 AND 1928.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements)

Receipts	1927	1928
	$	$
Customs.	605,499,983	568 986,188
Internal Revenue:		
Income and Profits Tax	2,224,992,800	2,173,952,556
Miscellaneous	644,421,541	621 018,665
Miscell Receipts:		
Foreign Debts, prine	45,699,572	47,841,166
,, ,, int	160,389,599	161,084,775
Railroad Securities	89,737,958	164,407,076
All others	63,474,987	9,153,397
Trust Funds	48,476,630	63,395,443
Surplus Property .	18,068,529	8,770,250
Panama Canal tolls	25,768,389	28,141,474
Other miscellaneous	202,864,446	195,597,159
Total	4,129,394,441	4,042,348,156

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the *Journal of Commerce*)

In the following table the losses for 1906 include the losses from fires following the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco. In 1923 the *Loss of Life* caused by fires was stated to amount to 15,000 persons.

Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss
1883	$100,149,228	1894	$140,066,484	1905	$165,221 650	1916	$258,377,952
1884	110 008,611	1895	142,110,233	1906	518,611,800	1917	289,535,050
1885	102,818,796	1896	118,737,420	1907	215,084,709	1918	353,878,876
1886	104,924,750	1897	116,354.575	1908	217,885,859	1919	320,540,899
1887	120,283,055	1898	130,593,905	1909	188,705,150	1920	447,886,677
1888	110,885,665	1899	153,597,830	1910	214,003,300	1921	495,406,012
1889	123,046,833	1900	160,929,805	1911	247,004,575	1922	806,541,001
1890	108,993,792	1901	165,827,810	1912	206,438,900	1923	535,372,782
1891	143,764,967	1902	161,078,040	1913	203,763,550	1924	548,810,639
1892	151,516,098	1903	145,302,155	1914	221,439,350	1925	...
1893	167,544,370	1904	229,198,050	1915	172,003,200	1926	...

EXTERNAL DEBTORS.

TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO THE U.S. TREASURY July 1, 1928.

Country.	Funded Indebtedness		Unfunded Indebtedness		Total Indebtedness
	Principal.	Accrued Interest.	Principal	Accrued Interest	
	$	$	$	$	$
Armenia	...	.	11,959,917	5,265,232	17,225,150
Austria (1)	...	..	24,055,708	10,825,069	34,880,778
Belgium	411,130,000	.		.	411,130,000
Czechoslovakia (2)	176,071,023				176,071,023
Estonia (3)	13,830,000	2,102,290	.	.	15,932,290
Finland	8,764,000	.		. . .	8,764,000
France (4)	4,025,000,000	...	...		4,025,000,000
Great Britain	4,480,000,000		..	..	4,480,000,000
Greece	..	..	15,000,000	4,875,000	19,875,000
Hungary (5)	1,942,200	.	...		1,942,200
Italy	2,027,000,000			...	2,027,000,000
Latvia (3)	5,775,000	850,164		...	6,625,165
Lithuania (5)	6,218,168	..	..	.	6,218,167
Nicaragua	...		290,627	10,500	301,128
Poland (3)	178,560,000	25,811,824	.	...	204,371,824
Rumania (2)	65,660,560	...	...	...	65,660,560
Russia (6)	...	.	192,601,297	92,532,825	285,134,123
Yugoslavia	62,250,000	..	...	..	62,250,000
Total	$11,462,200,951	$28,764,278	$243,907,551	$113,508,626	$11,848,381,408

NOTES.

(1) Time of payment of principal and interest extended to June 1, 1943.

(2) Deferred payments provided for in funding agreements, for which gold bonds have been, or will be, delivered to U.S. Treasury.

(3) Accrued and unpaid interest on funded debts due to exercise of options to pay specified amounts over first five years.

(4) Funding agreement not yet ratified by France or U.S. France has paid $85,969,896 on account of principal and $282,506,834 on account of interest, and upon ratification $21,280,307 of former sum, with $61,120,531 of latter, will be applied towards payment of the first annuities due under the agreement.

(5) Increase over amount funded due to exercise of options to pay one-half of interest in bonds

(6) Against the original indebtedness the sum of $8,748,878 has been paid into the U.S. Treasury as proceeds of the liquidation of financial affairs of the Russian Government in the U.S.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

*Year.	Imports of Merchandise			*Year	Exports of Merchandise		
	Free	Dutiable.	Total		Domestic.	Re-exports.	Total
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1916	1,492,647,350	705,236,160	2,197,883,510	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1917	1,848,840,520	810,514,665	2,659,355,185	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1918	2,118,599,372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1919	2,230,222,808	865 497,260	3,095,720.068	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1920	3,405,233,003	1,833,119,111	5,238,352,114	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1921	2,137,440,504	1,517,018,842	3,654,459,346	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1922	1,598,888,618	1,009,190,390	2,608,079,008	1922	3,699,909,375	71,247,114	3,771,156,489
1923	2,168 373,000	1,612,586,000	3,780,959,000	1923	3,886,682,000	70,015,000	3,956,733,000
1924	2,019,367,000	1,534,670,000	3,554,037,000	1924	4,223,973,000	87,683,000	4,311,656,000
1925	2.295,500,000	1,528,628,000	3,824,128,000	1925	4,778,155,000	86,426,000	4,864,581,000
1926	2,910,416,000	1,554,456,000	4,464,872,000	1926	4,653,148,000	100,234,000	4,753,381,000
1927	2,680 190,000	1,571,835,000	4,252,024,000	1927	4,867,346,000	100,753,000	4,968,100,000
1928	2,705,638,000	†1,409,149,000	4,146,000,000	1928	4,792,836,000	103,779,000	4,896,615,000

* Fiscal Year ended June 30. † Imports for consumption; figures for prior years are total imports.

EXPENDITURES, 1927 AND 1928.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements)

EXPENDITURES.	1927	1928
	$	$
General Expenditures	1,857,858,563	1,953,327,041
Interest on Debt	787,019,578	731,764,476
Refunds—		
Customs	20,320,524	21,856'901
Internal Revenue	117,412,172	148,286,060
Postal deficiency	27,263,191	32,080,202
Panama Canal	8,305,345	10,448,879
Special Operations—		
Railroads	1,042,746	*b*619,721
War Finance Corpn.	*b*27,065,781	*b*3,813,040
Shipping Board	19,011,397	34,881,713
Alien property	*b*496,117	*b*351,151
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	115,219,352	111,817,839
Civil Service Retirement Fund	*b*425,194	109,272
Investment of Trust Funds—		
Government Life Insurance Fund	47,315,972	61,701,568
D. C. Teachers' do.	289,980	513,917
Foreign Service do	87,267	80,938
General Railroad Contingent	870,677	1,179,957
Total Ordinary	2,974,029,674	3,103 264,854
Public Debt Retirements chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	519,554,844	540,255,020
Total Expenditures (Public Debt and Ordinary) chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	3,493,584,519	3,643,519,875

b Deduct, excess of credits.

PUBLIC DEBT

The total interest-bearing Debt of the U.S. in 1918 and from 1925-1928 was as follows

June 30	Interest-bearing debt.	Interest paid during fiscal year on basis of daily Statements of Treasury).
1918	$11,985,882,436	$189,743,277
1925	20,210,906,251	881,806,662
1926	19,383,770,860	831,937,700
1927	18,250,943,965	787,019,578
1928	17,317,695,096	731,764,476

Public Debt of the U S on June 30, 1928 :—

Bonds :—	
2 per cent. (1930)	$599,724,050
2 per cent Canal (1916-36)	48,954,180
2 per cent. do. (1918-38)	25,947,400
3 per cent. do. (1961)	49,800,000
3 per cent Conversion (1946-47)	28,894,500
2½ per cent. Postal (1st to 34th)	14,812,380
1st Liberty Loan (1932-47)	1,939,254,150
3rd do. (1928)	1,228,848,600
4th do. (1933-38)	6,294 043,600
4¼ per cent Treasury Bonds (1947-52)	762,320,300
4 per cent. do (1944-54)	1,042,401,500
3½ per cent do. (1946-56)	491,212,100
3⅛ per cent do. (1943-47)	494,704,750
Treasury Notes	2,900,000,550
Certificates	1,252,408,000
Saving Certificates	144,469,036
Total Interest-bearing Debt	17,317,695 096
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	45,331,660
Debt bearing no interest	241,263,806
Total Gross Debt	17,604,250,563
Matured Interest	123,505,274
	17,727,795,837
Less Cash in Treasury	260,190,331
Net Debt of U S A.	$17 467,605,507

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS

The following figures compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, show the total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at U.S. ports in the foreign trade, by fiscal years.

Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent	Year.	American.	Per Cent	Foreign	Per Cent.
1902	13,782,755	23	47,315,759	77	1915	26,693,736	29	66,901 818	71
1903	13,881,809	22	48,528,022	78	1916	35,829,742	34	68,143,163	66
1904	13,320,547	22	46,647,438	78	1917	37,870,464	37	64,678,782	63
1905	14,283,632	23	47,857,126	77	1918	38,489,763	42	52,980,156	58
1906	15,193,223	22	52,746,676	78	1919	41,020,746	44	51,855,601	56
1907	16,208,213	22	56,404,100	78	1920	55,239,879	51	53,253,160	49
1908	16,908,434	22	59,922,457	78	1921	67,946,336	49	70,124,833	51
1909	17,863,189	22	59,991.430	78	1922	59,756,486	48	63,159,285	52
1910	17,697,062	22	62,244,602	78	1923	61,293,398	46	72,196,133	54
1911	19,446,233	23	65,665,503	77	1924	58,315,580	43	77,225,010	57
1912	22,960,585	25	69,614,418	75	1925	57,733,000	42	81.135,000	58
1913	27,018,368	26	74,772,764	74	1926	53,774,000	38	85.922,000	62
1914	27,476,703	26	79,101,283	74	1927	58,264,019	37	101,257,442	63

The lowest American percentage was 19 in 1880, 1881 and 1882; the highest was 91 in 1825

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,216,640[1] acres, of which in 1925 924,319,352 were farms (505,027,400 acres improved) The total number of farms in 1925 was 6,371,640, of which 2,326,155 are between 100 and 500 acres, 1,421,078 between 50 and 100 acres, and 1,450,643 between 20 and 50 acres The value of farm products of the United States in 1926 was $16,566,000,000, as compared with $16 810,000,000 in 1925 Crops in 1926 were valued at $9,266,000,000, live-stock products (including animals sold or slaughtered) at $7,300,000,000

The outstanding decline in values of crops was in cotton, which declined from $1,799,000,000 (for lint and seed) in 1925 to $1,294,000,000 in 1926, a decline of $505,000,000, or 28 per cent. Fruit crops, forage crops and tobacco showed little change Vegetable crops declined from $1,288,000,000 in 1925 to $1,117,000,000 in 1926, most of which represented a decline in the value of the potato crop All animal products except wool and mules had a larger gross value in 1926 than in 1925 The largest increase was in hogs, which increased from $1,437,000,000 to $1,662,000,000, an increase of $225,000,000, or 15 per cent. Cattle and calves increased from $919,000,000 to $1,081,000,000, an increase of $162,000,000, or 18 per cent. Dairy products produced in 1925 were valued at $2,746,000,000, and in 1926 at $2,952,000,000, an increase of $206,000,000, or 7·5 per cent. Poultry products increased from $1,117,000,000 in 1925 to $1,181,000,000 in 1926 at $2,952,000, an increase of $64,000,000, or 6 per cent Sheep showed little change. Wool declined from $95,000,000 to $85,000,000, the production being 272,453,000 lb (35,642,000 fleeces) in 1927, against 260,976,000 lb. (33,548,000 fleeces) in 1926, and 245,562,000 lb. (32,235,000 fleeces) in 1925.

Minerals.—The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1927 was estimated at $5,520,000,000 (pig iron, $646,226,139; copper, $220,609,000; gold, $45,418,600, and silver, $34,266,328), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was $4,294,000,000 (bituminous coal, $1,029,657,000; Pennsylvania anthracite, $420,941,726, petroleum, 901,129,000 barrels of 42 gallons, value $1,172,830,000); clay products, $430,428,494 (1926), stone, $198,661,662; natural gas, $317,930,000, cement, $281,735,676.

[1] Decrease in land area due to building of Pathfinder and Shoshone Reservoirs in Wyoming and several reservoirs in connexion with irrigation projects in Montana.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the biennial Census of 1925 numbered 187,390, the value of their products being $62,713,714,000, as compared with a value in 1923 of $60,258,470,000. The leading manufacturing States, ranked according to value of products, are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and New Jersey.

Cities Ranked by the Value of their Manufactured Products for 1925.

City	1925.
New York	$5,324,414,000
Chicago	3,439,163,000
Philadelphia	1,937,415,000
Detroit	1,599,340,000
Cleveland	1,094,780,000
St Louis	874,557,000
Baltimore	678,947,000
Buffalo	675,436,000
Boston	585,992,000
Milwaukee	541,912,000
Los Angeles	531,827,000
Pittsburgh	518,964,000
Cincinnati	457,539,000
San Francisco	399,986,000
Minneapolis	338,824,000

ACREAGE AND CROP PRODUCTION, 1927.
[Preliminary estimates of Dec. 1927; revised to July 1, 1928.]

Crop	Acreage Harvested, 1927		Production, 1927		Price to producers, Dec. 1, 1927
	Total	Per cent. of 1926	Average yield per acre	Total Revised to July 1, 1928	
Unit					Cents.
Corn ... bushels	98,868,000	99·2	28·7	2,773,708,000	72·3
Winter wheat ... do	37,938,000	100·2	14·6	553,288,000	116 8
Spring wheat ... do	20,711,000	107 0	15 4	319,307,000	103·2
All wheat ... do.	58,649,000	104 1	14·9	872,595,000	111·8
Oats ... do.	42,029,000	95·1	28 2	1,184,146,000	45·0
Barley ... do	9,454,000	118 6	28·0	264,392,000	67·8
Rye ... do	3,690,000	103 1	15·9	58,811,000	85·3
Buckwheat ... do	823,000	119 9	19·5	16,029,000	83·5
Potatoes ... do	3,517,000	112 7	115·7	406,964,000	96·4
Sweet potatoes ... do	931,000	113 7	100·9	93,928,000	82·5
Flaxseed ... do	2,906,000	100 0	9·1	26,570,000	185·7
Rice ... do	980,000	94·8	40·9	40,068,000	93·8
Tobacco ... pounds	1,576,000	98·1	768 6	1,211,301,000	21·5
Hay, tame ... tons*	61,310,000	104·3	1·74	106,468,000	1,136·0
Cotton ... bales	40,138,000	85·2	161·3	12,955,000	19·6
Apples, total crop ... bushels	...	...	...	123,455,000	139·0
Apples, com'l crop ... barrels	...	...	...	25,900,000	400·0
Peaches ... bushels	...	...	...	45,463,000	1118·0
Pears ... do.	...	...	...	18,072,000	1132·0
Peanuts ... pounds	1,128,000	133·8	715·4	807,000,000	4·06
Beans, dry ... bushels	1,618,000	98 1	10·4	16,891,000	289·0
Grain sorghums ... do.	6,733,000	100 6	20 4	137,608,000	61·6
Sugar beets ... tons*	721,000	111 4	10·8	7,753,000	761·0
Sorghum, for syrup ... gallons	386,000	99 7	81·6	31,900,000	85·6
Hops ... pounds	25,000	118 3	1,211·1	29,794,000	22·9
Broom corn ... tons*	137,000	70·8	334·4	40,000	1,092·8 0

* Tons of 2,000 pounds. a Seasonal Farm Price

Leading Industries in Principal Cities Ranked by Value of Products for 1925.

New York—Clothing; Printing and publishing; Fur goods, Millinery and lace goods, Bread and other bakery products, Slaughtering and meat packing; Tobacco

Chicago—Slaughtering and meat packing, Printing and publishing, Clothing; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Foundry and machine-shop products

Philadelphia.—Textiles, Printing and publishing; Clothing, Sugar refining, Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies

Detroit.—Motor vehicles, Motor vehicle bodies and parts; Foundry and machine-shop products; Brass, bronze, and copper products, Slaughtering and meat packing

Cleveland—Motor vehicles, Iron and steel; Foundry and machine-shop products, Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, Slaughtering and meat packing

St. Louis.—Motor vehicles, Slaughtering and meat packing; Boots and shoes; Clothing

Baltimore.—Smelting and refining, copper; Clothing; Slaughtering and meat packing, Sugar refining; Petroleum refining; Tinware, Printing and publishing

Buffalo—Flour-mill and grain-mill products, Motor vehicles; Slaughtering and meat packing

Boston.—Printing and publishing; Clothing; Sugar refining, Confectionery; Boots and shoes, Cutlery and edge tools, Foundry and machine-shop products.

Milwaukee.—Motor vehicle bodies and parts, Knit goods, Foundry and machine shop products; Slaughtering and meat packing; Boots and shoes, Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies.

Los Angeles.—Printing and publishing; Motion pictures, not including projection in theatres; Petroleum refining, Slaughtering and meat packing, Foundry and machine-shop products; Lumber—planing-mill products.

Pittsburgh.—Iron and steel; Bread and other bakery products; Slaughtering and meat packing, Foundry and machine shop products

Cincinnati.—Clothing; Slaughtering and meat packing, Printing and publishing.

San Francisco—Printing and publishing; Sugar refining, Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding, Tobacco; Slaughtering and meat packing

Minneapolis—Flour-mill and grain-mill products; Linseed oil, cake and meal; Printing and publishing, Foundry and machine-shop products; Bread and other bakery products

Automobile Industry—The value of the complete passenger cars and business vehicles manufactured in 1925 was $2,825,304,929; of parts and accessories, $1,507,198,772, and of tyres and tubes $818,596,778 The number of complete passenger cars produced was 3,581,240 and the number of complete business vehicles (trucks, delivery wagons, ambulances, fire-department apparatus, &c) was 343,044, while 59,819,299 tyres and 77,387,836 inner tubes were also manufactured in 1925 The automobile factories (motor vehicle and motor-vehicle bodies and parts factories) gave employment of 426,110 wage earners, who received $723,931,334 in wages in 1925 The number of motor vehicles registered in 1927 in the U S A was 23,133,241. The gasoline produced in 1927 amounted to 13,878,270,000 gallons, and that consumed to 12,506,970,000 gallons. The taxes levied on motor vehicles by the Federal, State, and Municipal Governments in 1927 amounted to $760,373,653. The number of motor vehicles (including chassis) exported in 1927 was 384,197.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, 1927-28.

Country.	From U S	To U S	Country.	From U.S.	To U S
Europe—	$	$	*South America*—	$	$
Austria	5,621,000	11,578,000	Argentina	168,114,000	106,743,000
Belgium	114,859,000	75,053,000	Brazil	87,012,000	218,859,000
Czechoslovakia	7,582,000	34,813,000	Chile	37,994,000	68,606,000
Denmark	55,057,000	3,832,000	Colombia	52,096,000	92,655,000
Finland	19,235,000	8,886,000	Peru	23,468,000	19,478,000
France	230,757,000	161,599,000	Uruguay	24,584,000	10,325,000
Germany	477,140,000	211,106,000	Venezuela	28,358,000	35,203,000
Great Britain	809,033,000	363,948,000			
Greece	12,728,000	17,082,000	*Asia*—		
Italy	147,681,000	105,784,000	British India	53,950,000	138,438,000
Netherlands	149,515,000	84,291,000	British Malaya	12,900,000	246,584,000
Norway	22,762,000	23,084,000	Ceylon	3,064,000	35,668,000
Poland & Danzig	13,287,000	4,313,000	Hong Kong	21,098,000	16,482,000
Portugal	11,207,000	4,529,000	China	94,405,000	138,001,000
Russia (Europe)	74,798,000	14,073,000	Japan	252,955,000	390,844,000
Spain	77,356,000	31,675,000	Neth E. Indies	32,674,000	88,939,000
Sweden	54,117,000	45,174,000	Philippine Isls	74,744,000	117,111,000
Switzerland	12,056,000	44,469,000	Turkey (Asia and Europe)	4,243,000	17,726,000
North America—					
Canada	862,336,000	481,001,000	*Oceania*—		
Newfoundland & Labrador	9,009,000	9,566,000	Australia	139,235,000	34,447,000
Mexico	109,213,000	128,166,000	New Zealand	32,464,000	16,343,000
Central American States	79,533,000	45,455,000			
Cuba	137,543,000	224,083,000	*Africa*—		
Dominican Republic	18,525,000	9,814,000	Brit. S. Africa	54,470,000	9,375,000
Neth. W Indies	8,425,000	45,159,000	Brit W. Africa	13,696,000	24,747,000
			Egypt	12,056,000	30 017,000

Principal Domestic Exports

Commodity	1926 7	1927-8.
	$	$
Meats	86,360,000	68,282,000
Animal Oils and Fats	114,839,000	109,695,000
Lard	96,837,000	94,541,000
Leather and manufs	68,441,000	76,854,000
Furs and manufs	23,568,000	41,331,000
Grains & preparations	404,080,000	401,220,000
Wheat and Flour	318,131,000	288,167,000
Fodders and Feeds	31,139,000	30,910,000
Fruits and Nuts	129,720,000	113,547,000
Rubber and manufs	65,413,000	69,052,000
Naval Stores, Gums, &c.	38,279,000	29,685,000
Tobacco and manufs	155,111,000	158,082,000
Cotton, unmanufactd.	866,924,000	820,537,000
Cotton manufs & Yarn	123,848,000	135,411,000
Cloths, &c.	71,529,000	78,230,000
Wood, sawmill products	100,995,000	109,802 000
Wood manfs advanced	38,219,000	37,299,000
Coal and Coke	207,386,000	93,103,000
Petroleum & products	536,516,000	481,929,000
Refined Oils	479,454,000	422,460,000
Iron & Steel mill prdcts	178,191,000	158,894,000
Iron & Steel manufs	76,100,000	74,382,000
Copper and manufs.	147,092,000	164,822,000
Machinery	408,030,000	464,159,000
Automobile and parts	359,592,000	425,071,000
Chemicals	73,024,000	72,517,000

Principal Imports.

Commodity	1926 7.	1927-8.
	$	$
Meat products	29,983,000	33,846,000
Dairy produce	38,852,000	34,464,000
Fish	34,760,000	38,179,000
Hides and Skins, raw	95,052,000	146,423,000
Leather and manufs	50,587,000	67,030,000
Furs and manufactures	138,405,000	123,284,000
Vegetables, &c	38,709,000	39,185,000
Fruits and Nuts	87,220,000	85,343,000
Cocoa or Cacao Beans	50,767,000	55,703,000
Coffee	293,429,000	297,838,000
Cane Sugar	254,036,000	234,334,000
Rubber, crude	368,542,000	305,759,000
Oil Seeds	70,800,000	58,852,000
Vegetable Oils	66,625,000	67,065,000
Tobacco and manufs	85,580,000	66,820,000
Cotton, unmanufactured	37,206,000	44,803,000
Cotton manufs & Yarns	64,317,000	67,960,000
Jute and manufactures.	95,296,000	97,313,000
Flax, Hemp & manufs	51,561,000	55,861,000
Wool and Mohair	83,683,000	79,451,000
Wool manufactures	73,982,000	81,795,000
Silk, unmanufactured	421,393,000	383,214,000
Silk manufactures	41,941,000	42,521,000
Sawmill products	70,589,000	57,373,000
Paper base stocks	118,362,000	109,636,000
Paper and manufs.	143,955,000	153 710,000
Standard newsprint	127,135,000	136,429,000
Petroleum & products	118,482,000	124,776,000
Diamonds	57,475,000	56,482,000
Copper and manufs.	96,862,000	78,872,000
Tin in bars, blocks, &c.	104,446,000	95,104,000
Chemicals	56,196,000	53,762,000
Fertilizers	53,273,000	75,984,000
Art Works	56,357,000	60,564,000

TRADE BY CONTINENTS, 1927-28.

Continent	From U.S	To U.S
	$	$
North America	1,266,342,000	968,375,000
South America	436,033,000	560,163,000
Europe	2,321,897,000	1,258,765,000
Asia	567,837,000	1,215,488,000
Oceania	173,877,000	53,587,000
Africa	110,630,000	89,620,000
Total	$4,876,616,000	$4,145,998,000

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Activities of the U.S. Employment Service, Department of Labour, showing the work done during the fiscal years ending June 30: -

Adult Service.

Year	Registrations.	Help Wanted.	Referred	Placed
1922	2,874,785	1,820,490	1,734,493	1,458,746
1923	2,887,697	2,864,393	2,516,617	2,256,466
1924	2,755,593	2,201,157	2,104,620	1,866,990
1925	2,663,846	1,876,626	1,873,926	1,609,977
1926	2,727,763	2,091,539	2,058,638	1,791,387
1927	2,440,640	1,991,598	1,944,097	1,688,476
1928	2,259,095	1,607,344	1,632,456	1,412,645

Junior Service.

Year.	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred.	Placed.
1924	99,077	24,308	25,954	18,260
1925	72,563	21,846	29,949	22,131
1926	53,021	28,097	36,257	24,734
1927	55,261	27,988	36,111	24,631
1928	56,116	29,117	36,741	26,037

(The Junior offices are conducted in co-operation with local agencies, usually public schools. Most of them serve limited groups of boys and girls. Only a few attempt centralised placement. These facts should be borne in mind in interpreting the figures.)

Farm Labour (Seasonal).

1923 ... 161,083
1924 ... 425,548
1925 ... 392,750
1926 ... 423,112
1927 ... 433,854
1928 (season still in progress)

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways of the U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I., II. and III. Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries:—

	1927
Capital Stock actually outstanding	$9,539,490,716
Funded Debt actually outstanding	12,309,438,236
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	21,848,928,952
Dividends declared	567,280,727
Interest accrued	602,011,857
Total dividends and interest	1,169,292,574
Railway operating revenues	6,245,725,593
Railway operating expenses	4,662,520,530
Number of passengers carried earning revenue ..... *No.*	840,029,680
Number of tons carried earning revenue ..... ,,	2,510,054,113
Number of passenger-train cars in service ..... ,,	55,642

Number of freight-train cars in service	No.	$2,363,024
Number of units in company service	,,	111,313
Total units in service	,,	2,529,979

Year.	Miles Operated	Year	Miles Operated.
1908*	240,846	1918	264,233
1909	244,084	1919	265,707
1910	249,992	1920	263,821
1911	254,732	1921	262,544
1912	258,033	1922	261,984
1913	261,036	1923	262,482
1914	263,547	1924	262,158
1915	264,738	1925	261,871
1916	266,031	1926	261,562
1917	266,059	1927	262,091

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number of Streams.	Miles Navigable
Atlantic Ocean	148	5,365
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River)	53	5,212
Mississippi River and branches	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific Ocean	38	1,606
	295	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS.—On Dec. 31, 1926, the total length of public roads was about 3,000,000 miles, approximately 550,064 miles of which were surfaced roads. In 1926 the total expenditures for construction and maintenance were approximately $955,793,000.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1927, the mercantile marine of the U.S. (vessels of 500 gross tons and over) consisted of 556 sailing vessels of 730,689 gross tons; 2,139 steam vessels of 10,357,868 gross tons, a total of 2,695 vessels of 11,088,557 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1927, sailing and steam vessels of 78,730,612 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 28,396,758 tons were American and 50,333,854 tons foreign. The tonnage cleared from the various seaports was 80,790,849, of which 29,867,261 tons were American and 50,923,588 tons foreign.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On June 30, 1927, there were 50,266 post offices in the U.S. handling 26,686,555,729 "pieces" of mail matter, of which amount 26,330,239,121 were domestic and 356,316,608 foreign. The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 461. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*. The rate of exchange on certain dates in 1928 will be found on p. 450.

INDIAN POPULATION.

In 1928 the Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 355,481 by blood (Oklahoma containing 119,335, Arizona 46,481, New Mexico 22,869, S. Dakota 23,124, California 18,912, Montana 13,734, North Carolina 12,309, Washington 13,573, Wisconsin 11,427, and Minnesota 15,310, and the 38 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements authorised for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, for Indian Service were $12,654,685. In addition to this the sum of $19,475,000 is to be paid over to the Indians from receipts for oil and other leases, interest on trust funds, &c. The total wealth of U.S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1928, amounted to $1,716,815,123, of which $920,106,386 was tribal, and $796,708,737 individual.

RECLAMATION.

Commissioner, Elwood Mead, Interior Dept Building, 19th and F, N.W., Washington, D.C. Employees Washington Office, 52, Field, 1,500 to 2,000. Expenditure per year about $10,000,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation was organised as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in the 17 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Twenty-seven primary projects, comprising about 3,200,000 acres, are under construction or operation, and the major works and in serving an additional 1,500,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, from repayments by the water users, and from royalties from oil and gas leasing and other mineral operations and Federal power permits, and the money expended is returned to the fund by graduated payments of settlers.

The Bureau has built 16,400 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 146,200 canal structures), involving the excavation of 266,826,300 cubic yards of materials. In connexion with this work there have been constructed 117 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 20,883,000 cubic yards, including the *Arrowrock Dam* (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise River, and the *Elephant Butte Dam* (306 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The Bureau has built 110 tunnels, 1,090 miles of road, 88 miles of railroad, 3,351 miles of telephone line, 35 power plants, and 1,951 miles of transmission lines. It is mining coal, and has manufactured over 1½ million barrels of cement and sand cement. The construction cost to June 30, 1928, was $178,000,000.

Nearly 535,000 persons are living on the 38,000 farms irrigated by the Bureau, and in the project towns and cities. Of the 3,200,000 acres above referred to, 1,378,990 acres were irrigated and 1,431,560 acres were harvested, producing crops worth $72,047,200, or an average of about $50·33 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth $61,160,010 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers of the World War have a preference right of 90 days to enter these farms.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The Bureau issues the "New Reclamation Era," an illustrated monthly publication, containing

articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers, and numerous settlement and other booklets.

An engineering library of about 6,500 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Bureau. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time The present buildings, having a floor space of 17 acres, together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately $8,000,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is about $13,000,000 There are about 4,100 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office at a total yearly compensation of $8,500,000 In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments and independent establishments of the U S Government The office has the largest battery of type-setting machines in the world, including 149 linotype machines, 90 monotype key boards and 129 monotype casting machines, which produced about 2,100,000,000 ems of type in fiscal year 1928 The 189 presses of the office are credited with 1,920,000,000 chargeable impressions, not including 200,500,000 on money order forms and 1,730,000,000 on postal cards During the year the office handled approximately 80,000 separate jobs In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, this office produced 10,350,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotypes, and 697,000 square inches of half-tones and linecuts, supplied blank paper to other Government establishments at a cost of $560,000, and manufactured its own printing and writing inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal, some of these supplies being furnished to various branches of the Government It also has one of the largest industrial cafeterias and recreational rooms in the United States.

Public Printer, George H Carter, *Iowa*. $10,000
Deputy Public Printer. John Greene. *Mass.* 7,500
Product Man., Elwood S. Moorhead, *Pa.* 5,200

COTTON REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1928.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, from the reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, co-operating State Boards (or Departments) of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges, makes the following estimate of cotton acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1928.

Estimate of Cotton Acreage, by States.

State	Area in Cultivation.		
	July 1, 1927 Acres	July 1, 1928. Compared with Last Year. Per Cent.	July 1, 1928. Acres.
Virginia	65,000	130	84,000
North Carolina	1,749,000	107	1,871,000
South Carolina	2,454,000	105	2,577,000
Georgia	3,501,000	113	3,956,000
Florida	67,000	140	100,000
Missouri	305,000	128	390,000
Tennessee	985,000	115	1,133,000
Alabama	3,214,000	108	3,471,000
Mississippi	3,408,000	111	3,783,000
Louisiana	1,585,000	119	1,886,000
Texas	16,850,000	109	18,366,000
Oklahoma	4,187,000	117	4,899,000
Arkansas	3,142,000	115	3,613,000
New Mexico	100,000	114	114,000
Arizona	140,000	143	200,000
California	130,000	171·3	223,000
All other	23,000	126	29,000
U S. Total	41,905,000	111·4	46,695,000
Lower California (Old Mexico) *a*	110,000	145	160,000

a Not included in California figures, or in United States total.

The acreage of "All other States," for July 1, 1927 and July 1, 1928, respectively, is made up of 2,500 acres and 4,000 acres in Illinois, 1,400 and 1,600 acres in Kansas, and 29,000 and 23,000 acres in Kentucky

The acreage in Arizona of Pima Egyptian long staple cotton is estimated at 48,000 acres in 1928 compared with 45,000 acres in 1927.

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between 4° 40′-21° 10′ N. lat and 116° 40′-126° 34′ E long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 114,400 square miles, of which total 103,288 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 7,075 other islands having a combined area of 11,112 square miles At the Census of 1918 the population was ascertained to be 10,314,310, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom 7,790,937 are Roman Catholic, 1,417,448 are Aglipayan, 124,575 are Protestant, 443,037 are Muhammadan, 508,596 are Pagan, 24,263 are Buddhists, and all others 5,454. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the United States (6,931 in 1921)

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. Aguinaldo was deported, but on his return his assistance was accepted by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec 10, 1898.

On Aug. 1, 1927, the Philippine Scouts, which form a part of the United States regular Army, consisted of 97 officers (29 being citizens of the Philippine Islands), and 6,871 enlisted men On the same date the regular Army in the Philippines (other than the scouts) consisted of 525 officers and 3,875 enlisted men, many of these officers being on duty with the scouts. The Philippine constabulary, which is under the Philippine Government, in Aug., 1927, consisted of 395 officers and 6,095 enlisted men. All enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary are natives of the Islands, while almost all the constabulary commissioned personnel are Filipinos.

In 1926 the income of the Philippine Government was $39,808,463 and the bonded indebtedness $73,050,000. The expenditure on education in 1925 amounted to $12,074,242.75 for public schools only; the University had an enrolment of 4,693 students, and there were 1,096,758 pupils enrolled in the public schools. The principal exports are sugar, abaca (Manila Hemp), coconut oil, copra, embroideries, desiccated coconut, lumber and maguey; the imports being cotton and its manufactures, iron and steel and their manufactures, mineral oils, meat and dairy products, automobiles and accessories, wheat flour, rice, silk and its manufactures, paper and its manufactures and coal. The value of the total trade for 1926 reached the considerable amount of $256,183,311 50, of which $119,298,992 was in imports and $136,884,319.50, in exports During this year 60 per cent of the imports was from the United States and 73 per cent. of the exports was sent to the same country.

Values of important articles exported.

Article	Value.
Sugar	$32,229,634
Abaca (Manila Hemp)	32,142,038
Coconut oil	22,345,217
Copra	18,586.733
Tobacco products	8,631,582
Embroideries	5,992,389
Desiccated coconut	2,757,658
Lumber	2,552,811
Maguey	2,383,420
Hats	1,561,673

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon, population, 316,266 The next largest towns are Cebú (81,808), Legaspi (now) (71,091), Iloilo (63,353) and Zamboanga (43,832), there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26′ N lat and 144° 39′ E long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population on July 1, 1927, of 17,018, of whom 15,944 are classed as native, 410 of the naval station, and 664 other than native The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island

CAPITAL, Agaña Port of entry, Apra.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50′-18° 30′ N lat. and 65° 30′-67° 15′ W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 1,299,809 at the census of 1920, estimated at 1,400,000 in 1928. Three fourths of the population are of Spanish descent and about one fourth coloured The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 982 miles from Key West Porto Rico was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508, and he was made Governor of the island in 1509. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct 18, 1898, when it was ceded to the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown The trade is principally with the U.S. About 460 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1922, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of a elective houses; the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts

and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. and holds office at the pleasure of the President. A Supreme Court of 5 members is also appointed by the President. There is a Cabinet composed of 6 heads of Departments, two appointed by the President and four by the Governor The Governor also appoints all inferior judges Great improvement has been made in the progress and welfare of the Island during the present century—the Island is self-supporting, free public schools are established throughout, a system of good roads reaches every important city and town, public buildings are attractive and well built, health and sanitary measures are in force. The capital, San Juan, had 200,000 inhabitants in 1928, other towns being Ponce (70,000), Mayaguez (25,000), Arecibo (12,000), Bayamon (12,000), and Caguas (15,000)

TUTUILA, AMERICAN SAMOA.

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunuu, Ofu, Olosega, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population of 8,763 in 1926, distributed as follows:—Tutuila and Aunu'u, 6,626; Ta'u, 1,202; Olosega, 427. Ofu, 431; Rose Island, uninhabited, and Swain's Island (annexed May 13, 1925), 87

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles Copra is the only export of importance.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St Thomas, St John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of $25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1917 of 26,051. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 10,191; *St. Croix* (84 sq miles) has a population of 14,901, the capital being Christianstäd (or Bassin); *St. John* (20 sq. miles) has a population of 960, the capital being Cruz Bay. St Croix exports sugar and cotton.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas, contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station. The climate of the Virgin Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.

Governor, Capt. Waldo Evans, U.S N. (ret).
Government Sec., Capt E. H. Van Patten, U.S N.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal." Its headquarters are at Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Brig.-Gen. Meriwether L. Walker, U S.A.) at its head.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and resulted in the failure of the company, a receiver being appointed in 1889. A new company was formed to carry on the work, and excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company for $40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of $10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory In 1922 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of $25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1928, were $495,417,628. Tolls and other revenues (including profits on business operations), from its opening until June 30, 1928, amounted to $202,944,285

The Canal was opened to commercial traffic Aug. 15, 1914, and was closed from Sept. 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916.

Fiscal Year	No of Transits.	Canal. Net Tons.	Cargo Tons.
1915	1,075	3,792,572	4,888,454
1916	758	2,396,162	3,094,114
1917	1,803	5,798,557	7,058,563
1918	2,069	6,574,073	7,532,031
1919	2,024	6,124,990	6,916,621
1920	2,478	8,546,044	9,374,499
1921	2,892	11,415,876	11,599,214
1922	2,736	11,417,459	10,884,910
1923	3,967	18,605,786	19,567,875
1924	5,230	26,148,878	26,994,710
1925	4,673	22,855,151	23,958,836
1926	5,197	24,774,591	26,037,448
1927	5,475	26,227,815	27,748,215
1928	6,456	29,752,637	29,630,709

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44·08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet

in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet

From New York to Various Points:

	Via Panama.	Via Suez	Via Cape Town
Yokohama	9,699	13,056	15,099
Manila	11,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong	11,691	11,605	—
Melbourne	9,945	12,933	13,162
Sydney	9,691	13,437	13,402
Wellington	8,522	14,355 (*a*)	14,129
Colon	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso	4,633 (*b*)	—	—
San Francisco	5,262	—	—
Seattle	6,038	—	—

From Liverpool to Various Points: (*Nautical Miles.*)

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town
Colon	4,548	—	—
Valparaiso	7,207	—	—
Sydney	12,385	12,201	—
Wellington	11,096	12,462	13,353
Melbourne	12,519	11,084	12,157
Yokohama	12,273	11,536	—
Manila	14,129	9,649	—
Hong Kong	13,764	9,743	—

(*a*) *Via* Strait of Magellan 11,344
(*b*) *Via* Strait of Magellan 8,380.

Nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal, and the amount of *Tolls* paid in the fiscal year 1927:—

Flag	No. of Vessels	Canal Net Tons	Tolls Paid
U.S.A.	2,753	13,752,957	$12,645,880
Great Britain	1,842	8,976,960	8,073,815
Belgium	13	61,293	57,407
Chile	32	124,959	118,863
Colombia	99	39,162	41,194
Costa Rica	2	138	103
Panama	29	190,947	163,505
Denmark	69	285,396	271,852
Ecuador	1	307	368
Finland	3	8,128	8,922
France	127	580,769	576,627
Germany	316	995,629	892,511
Greece	12	46,040	40,233
Honduras	1	991	1,189
Italy	118	580,721	567,807
Japan	188	909,232	949,424
Netherlands	137	644,590	561,045
Norway	313	1,181,189	1,052,127
Panama	138	82,650	64,370
Peru	53	140,323	107,577
Spain	46	157,465	151,375
Sweden	111	480,006	396,908
Yugoslavia	53	218,982	201,391
Total	6,456	29,488,634	$25,944,499

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

I.—BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

EMBASSY,

1301, 19th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.V.O. (1924) £16,000

Counsellor, R. I. Campbell (*acting*).

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Commercial Secretary, A. J. Pack (2 Rector Street, New York City).

Honorary Commercial Secretary, L. McCormick Goodhart, O.B.E.

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Asst. Naval Attaché, Engineer-Comdr. W. C. Horton, R.N.

Mil. Attaché, Col. L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, C.B., D.S.O.

Asst. do., Maj. W. H. S. Alston, M.C.

Air Attaché, Wing-Com. T. G. Hetherington, C.B.E.

Accountant (*with local rank of Vice-Consul*), J. C. Thomson

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THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below —

Salaries and Allowances.

Rank	Salary	Representation Allowances	House Rent Allowances
Diplomatic Service.	£	£	£
Counsellors	1,200–1,500	300–1,100	300 525
1st Secretaries	800–1,000	250–700	250–437
2nd Secretaries	300–600	150 550	150–437
3rd Secretaries			
Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services			
Commercial Counsellors	1,700	300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade I	1,200–1,500	300	250
Insp. Gen. of Consulates		300	250
Consuls-General		300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade II.	800–1,000	250	200
Inspectors and Consuls			
Commercial Secs., Grade III	600–800	100	100–200
Vice Consuls	300–600	50–250	100 200

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Empress, Her Imperial Majesty Waizeru Zauditu (daughter of late Emperor Menelek), *born* 1876; *acceded* Sept. 27th, 1916.

Regent Plenipotentiary and Negus (*and Heir Presumptive*), His Majesty Ras Taffari Makonnen, G.C.M.G. (Cousin of the Empress), *born* 1891; *crowned as Negus* Oct 1928

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 10 to 11 millions, of whom about one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous It contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c, flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people. Domestic slavery is general and has legal recognition.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their rulers claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. The form of government is a feudal despotism. There is no popular literature, and little education, but a school with English and French teachers has been founded by the Negus at Addis Ababa. The potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £2,500,000 for imports and exports, but it continues to suffer severely from the prevalent depression. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at Dire-Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway (495 miles) has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, and Dire Dawa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management. The principal towns besides Addis Ababa, are Adwa (the capital of Tigré), Gondar, Debra-Markos, Saiyu, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Jubé, Jimma, and Harrar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000). Harrar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a population of about 45,000.

Imports from U.K. (1926)..... £100,000
Exports to U.K. (1926) 16,370

FLAG: Green, red, yellow

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Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, S. P. P. Waterlow, C.B.E (1928) £3,100

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Oriental Secretary, Ph. P. C. Zaphiro, C.M.G.

Archivist, A. P. Hood.

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Harar—Consul, C. H. F. Plowman, O.B.E.

Jijiga—Vice-Consul, Capt. H. E. Long.

N.W. Abyssinia (*Dangila*)—*Consul*, Maj. R. E. Cheeseman, O.B.E.

Southern Ethiopia (*Mega*)—*Consul*, Maj. A. T. Miles, D.S.O., M.C.

Western Ethiopia (*Gore*)—*Consul*, Capt. E. N. Erskine, M.C.

S.W. Ethiopia (*Magi*)—*Consul*, W. Pennefather Holland.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *viâ* Harar; letters from London are from 20 to 24 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; train from Djibouti takes 3 days; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN

King of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, H.M. King Amanulla Khan; *succ.* 1919.
Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Minister in London, Shuja-ud-Dowla Khan, 31 Prince's Gate, S.W. 1.

1st Secretary, Ghulam Jilani.
2nd Secretaries, Syed Akram; Abdullah Khan.
3rd Secretaries, Muhammad Yunus; Akbar Shaw.

Afghanistan lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 245,000 sq. miles, and pop. 6,380,500. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896–7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886–7 and 1893–5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Duranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu, but Persian is more universally spoken.

Afghanistan is divided into five major provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan (with Qataghan, Kafiristan (now Nuristan), and Wakhan), and four minor provinces, the Eastern, Southern, Farah, and Maimena, which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1880–1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe and the army now consists of about 25,000 regulars, but is more of a *gendarmerie* than a regular army; Turkish instructors are employed and Turkish influence predominates in the army. An Air Force with about 20 serviceable aircraft was established in 1924, the majority of pilots and mechanics being Russians. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the King, who is the Court of Appeal. They have recently been codified under the name of the "Fundamental Law." Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Two schools under French and German superintendence respectively have recently been opened and a large number of middle and primary schools in the provinces. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (220 miles), along which a motor service was established by the late Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway is now completed to the Baluchistan-Persian frontier. The trade of Afghanistan with India is estimated at about £3 700,000 a year. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, skins and *ghi*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £4,000,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence.

His Majesty the late Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother, Nasrulla Khan, by a *coup d'état* thereupon seized and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanulla Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as King. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 3, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by the King and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent.

A treaty was signed by representatives of Afghanistan and Great Britain on the Nov. 22, 1921, by which the two Governments agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence, to recognise boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; to receive Legations at London and Kabul and consular officers at Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Kandahar and Jalalabad respectively. The Afghan Government are allowed to import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. The export of goods to British territory from Afghanistan is permitted without payment of customs duty. A Trade Convention has been concluded and Afghanistan has recently adhered to the International Postal Union. King Amanulla and Queen Suraya paid official visits to many of the principal countries of Europe, and to Egypt, Persia and India, in 1927–28.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 80,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (50,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (20,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (20,000), and Khanabad (5,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lieut.-Col. Sir F. H. Humphrys, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.E. (1922) £4,500

Counsellor, B. J. Gould, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Secretary, L. W. H. D. Best, M.C.
Military Attaché, Maj. P. C. B. Dodd, D.S.O., M.V.O.
Legation Surgeon, Maj. W. P. Hogg, M.C., I.M.S.
Oriental Secretary, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mahbub Ali Khan.
British Consul at Jelalabad, Khan Sahib Muhammad Jehangir Khan.
British Consul at Kandahar, Khan Bahadur Mahmud Khan.

ALBANIA.

(Shkiperia.)

King of the Albanians, Zog I., b. 1893; *elected President*, Jan. 31, 1925, *proclaimed King*, Sept. 1, 1928.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ilias Bey Vrioni.

Minister in London (vacant).
Legation, 16, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
Chargé d'Affaires, Ekrem Bey Vlora.

Albania (the former Turkish Province of Scutari and parts of Kossovo and Yanina) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic, total area about 20,000 sq. miles, total population estimated (1922) at 1,000,000. The political neighbours are, on the north and east, Yugoslavia, and on the south-east and south, Greece. Albania was declared independent by a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the *Treaty of London* of Dec. 20, 1912. The first King of Albania (Prince William of Wied) abandoned the throne in Sept. 1914, having been in power only six months, and during the Great War the country was invaded by troops of the Central Powers and of the Allies, and remained in a state of anarchy. After the Armistice a National Council at Durazzo established a provisional government, supported by an Italian military occupation of the country. The independence of the country was reaffirmed and guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The provisional government was in power until 1920, when a revolt overturned it and set up a new government which remained in power until upset by a further revolution in December, 1924. A new Constitution was proclaimed on Jan. 21, 1925, under which Albania became a Republic under a President (elected for 7 years), with a Council of Ministers, a Senate, and a House of elected Representatives. On Sept. 1, 1928, the Constituent Assembly proclaimed the country a democratic monarchy and offered the crown to Ahmed Bey Zogu, the President, who assumed the title of Zog I, King of the Albanians.

The country is very primitive, agriculture and sheep and goat rearing being the principal industries, and olives and olive-oil, grains and tobacco the principal products; but there is some mineral wealth which remains largely undeveloped.

	1926-27.	1927-28.
Estimated Revenue.....	£880,000	£1,235,000
Estimated Expenditure...	880,000	1,233,000
Estimated Debt	2,000,000	2,000,000

	1926.	1927.
Total Imports	£1,000,000	£987,000
Total Exports	480,000	444,276

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 14,000); other centres are Scutari (pop. 28,000); Elbasan (pop. 13,000); Berat (pop. 8,500); Koryiza or Kortcha (pop. 25,000), Durazzo (pop. 5,000), and Valona (pop. 6,000).

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Rruga Tomorica, Durazzo.)

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir R. Hodgson, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1928) £2,500
Naval Attaché, Captain R. H. L. Bevan, D.S.O., M.V.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. J. H. Nation, C.V.O., D.S.O.
Archivist, F. W. Borman.
Albanian Secretary (*local rank*), Triphoni Tomi.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Durazzo—Vice-Consul (*local rank of 2nd Secretary*), S. R. Jordan.
Kortcha—Vice-Consul, J. Pursell.

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a Judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30′—60° E. long. and 12° 45′—34° 50′ N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000. The various Arab States are shown below:—

THE KINGDOM OF NAJD AND HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz and Najd and its Dependencies (Jan. 11, 1926), H.M. Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman el Faisal al Saud, G.C.I.E., *born* 1882.

In the 18th century Najd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahabite sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 the present Sultan threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Shammar, which he captured by force of arms, and in 1925 completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir.

Najd ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahna Deserts, and reaches eastward to the

Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at 1,275,000 Arabs, negroes and half-breeds, the majority being Muhammadans of the Wahabite movement. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown, the principal industry is camel and sheep raising. The exports are woven cloaks, dates, live stock, hides and skins. The capital is Riyadh, and the principal trading centres are Hufuf, on the Persian Gulf littoral (30,000), Shaqra, Anaisah, Buraida, Hail and Hauta (Central), which have populations of 8,000 to 10,000. The only ports (Persian Gulf) are Qatif and Ojair, which are suitable only for sailing craft. Riyadh is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from Hasa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahabites.

The *Hejaz* extends from Asir in S. to Transjordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wedj, Yambo, Rabegh and Jeddah (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind", and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina* (*El Medina*, "The City"), 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. *Mecca*, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. *Jeddah*, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee and carpets. The course of the *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo.

The total cost to the British Government of the subsidies paid to King Ibn Saud during the years 1917 to 1923 is approximately £542,000. No subsidy was paid before 1917 or after 1923, and the subsidy was given in the first instance in consideration of assistance in the war against Turkey. The later payments were made subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That Ibn Saud refrained, and restrained his adherents from aggressive action against the Hejaz, Kuweit, and Iraq.

(2) That he afforded co-operation in the matter of the Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca) by maintaining the safety of pilgrim routes to his territory.

(3) That he consented to be guided generally by the wishes of His Majesty's Government in regard to his foreign policy, and to co-operate with them in promoting their own policy, which had for its object the maintenance of peaceful conditions in Arab countries and the promotion of the economic interests of both parties.

No terms of repayment were suggested.

CAPITAL, Riyadh (pop. 20,000)

Jeddah—British Agent and Consul, F. H. W. Stonehewer Bird.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KUWAIT

Ruler, Sheikh Ahmad al-Jabir as-Subah, C.I.E., *acceded* March, 1921.

Kuwait (or Koweit) has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Najd (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Kuwait, the capital (pop. 50,000), is an entrepot for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin-Constantinople-Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903.

British Political Agent, Lt.-Col. J. C. More, D.S.O.

THE SULTANATE OF OMÂN

Sultan, H.H. Seyyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin Turki, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *born* 1886, *succ.* Oct. 5, 1913.

Omân (area 82,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omân, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdhar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1913, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Imam or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Omân proper, the efforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been, up to date, unsuccessful. This rebellion has, with the war, interfered with the prosperity of the country. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1926–27 to £474,202, and in 1927–28 to £518,944. Dates and dried fish are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat (with the sister town of Matrah), has an estimated population of 22,000.

Muscat—British Consul and Political Agent, Maj. G. P. Murphy, I.A. *per mensem* Rs. 2,200.

ASIR.

Chief, Syed Hason bin Ali Al Idrisi, *succeeded* December, 1925.

Geographically, Asir extends from a line drawn inland from Lith on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of Al Yemen (about lat. 27° 15′ N.) and includes the seaboard down to lat. 16°. Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bishah in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to Arabian geographers, Asir is part of Al Yemen. The territory of Al Idrisi has decreased considerably in area during the last two years, having been encroached upon by Ibn

Saud from the north and by the Imam of Al Yemen from the south. It now only extends from Hali to a point between Jizan and Midi. It includes the Farsan Islands. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The capital is Sabia, a small inland town.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

Imam, Yahya Muhammad Hamid-ud-din, *born* 1869

Yemen occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 3½ millions. Under Turkish rule, it was divided into the vilayet of Sana, Taiz, and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the borders of the Hadramut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range form the most fertile part of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet, coffee and oats, are extensively grown. The chief port of Yemen is Hodeida which is noted for the export of coffee, shipped from Hodeida to Masawa and Aden, and thence to Europe. The trade from Yemen perhaps exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The Imam is the head of the Zeidi sect of the Shiah Division of the Muhammadan religion; about half of his subjects are Zeidis, the remainder being Shafais, over whom he rules by *force majeure* alone. On the withdrawal of the Turks from Yemen, the Imam took over occupation of the territory bordering on the Aden Protectorate populated by the Shafai sect of Sunni Muhammadans, and also the Tihama, or coast lands, from S. of Hodeida to Sheikh Said. Since 1920 the Imam of Yemen has been gradually encroaching on the Aden Protectorate, which is populated by tribes of the Shafai sect, but has now been ejected by air action from Aden, in support of the Protectorate tribes. In 1925, the Imam occupied Hodieda, which had been evacuated by the Idrisi, and later took the ports of Midi and Loheiya, together with the intervening country between the highlands and the coast, all of which is populated by Shafai tribes. The rule of the Imam is very unpopular with the Shafais owing to his exactions. About 60 miles to the south of Sana is the town of Dhammar, an ancient seat of learning.

CAPITAL, Sana; population, about 40,000

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadharim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x., 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Qabr Hud) and Shibam (Qabr Salih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 750,000. The most important Coastal Chief is the *Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla* (H.H. Sultan Omar bin Awadh) who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Sawwun and Terim. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long-standing feud between the Kathiri and the Qa'iti (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1919 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the Ka'iti *Sultan of Mokalla* permits access to the port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

TRUCIAL COAST.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate Coast*, which partly encloses the Persian Gulf from Ras-el-Khemma to Odeid, are bound under treaties with the Government of British India to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *vid* Lingah and Bahrein (a British island off the coast of Hassa).

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
(República Argentina.)

President (1928–1934), Señor Hipolito Irigoyen (*assumed office*, Oct. 12, 1928). . . .$96,000
Vice-Pres, Señor Enrique Martinez..... 36,000

Min. for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Horacio Oyanharte.
Interior, Señor Elpidio Gonzalez.
Finance, Dr. Enrique Perez Colman.
Justice and Public Instruc., Dr. Juan de la Campa.
Agriculture, Dr. Juan Fleitas.
War, General Luis J. Dellepiane
Marine, Admiral Tomás Zurueta.
Public Works, Dr. José Abalos.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Dr. Don. J. Evaristo Uriburu, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Señor Paulino Llambí Campbell.
First Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Migueus.
Financial 1st Secretary. Señor Don Carlos M. Dominguez.
Second Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Carlos Echagüe.
Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Samuel A. Casares.
Naval Attaché, Com. Guillermo Ceppi.
Civil Attachés, Señor Don R. Q. Blamey Lafone; Señor Don R. C. Quesada; Señor Don Julián Duggan.
Commercial Attaché, Señor Dr. Don Juan E. Richelet.
Attaché, Señor Don A. Scilingo.
Consul-General, Señor Don Ernesto C. Perez, 7 Gower Street, W.C. 1.

There is a Consulate-General at *Dublin*, and there are also Consulates at *Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport*, and *Glasgow*; and Vice-Consulates at *Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Hull, Manchester, Middlesbrough*, and *Swansea*.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of

the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles, its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south he the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahia Blanca (about 3,000 ft.) The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 10,622,348 in 1927. Immigration is encouraged and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. In 1927 the immigrants numbered 391,947, and the emigrants numbered 279,242. The climate is moderate. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9) the Independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 160 members. Members of Congress receive $18,000 (paper) *per annum*.

Production.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were 37,064,850 cattle (1922), 36,208,982 sheep (1925), 9,432,421 horses (1925), 523,416 mules (1925), 4,819,835 goats (1925), and 1,436,638 pigs (1924). The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1927 the exports of wheat were 4,225,494 metric tons, oats 604,828, linseed 1,894,565, maize 8,343,597 metric tons, butter 21,232 tons, wool 148,990 tons, sheepskins 15,247 tons, dried oxhides 25,838 tons, salted oxhides 145,128 tons, frozen beef 236,420 tons, chilled beef 466,669 tons, frozen lamb and mutton 83,126 tons. Oil has been found in various parts of the Republic and is worked to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Comodoro Rivadavia, in the Department of Escalante. The Argentine State Oilfields at Comodoro Rivadavia produced 763,585 cubic metres in 1927; the output of private companies was approximately 524,730 cubic metres.

Communications.—There were (1924) 22,225 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £234,000,000 of British capital. Telegraphs about 43,153 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. There are aeroplane services between Argentine centres. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. In 1927 3,378 ships of a total tonnage of 11,862,737 (49 per cent British) entered the port of Buenos Aires.

Defence.—The Navy consists of 2 super-Dreadnought battleships (reconstructed in 1925), 2 modern, light cruisers, 3 destroyers, 3 submarines, and 2 sloops are being obtained in Europe. Strength about 800 officers and 12,000 men. The principal naval base is at Puerto Belgrano, near Bahia Blanca, and there are minor bases at La Plata and Buenos Aires, while a new submarine and air base is being built at Mar del Plata, near the mouth of the La Plata. The naval aviation base is at Puerto Belgrano, with an airship base at Punta Indio. The Army is organised in 5 divisions, and numbers about 1,500 officers and 25,000 men on a peace footing. The divisions should consist of about 40,000 men on a war footing.

Education.—*Primary* Education is secular, free and compulsory from the ages of 7 to 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitute a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. *Secondary* Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, numbering 45 in 1923, with 15,500 students, average annual fees $45 (paper); in Normal Schools, numbering 86 in 1923, with 14,000 students who pay no fees; and in 60 Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are *National Universities* at Cordoba, Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Tucuman, and Faculties at Santa Fé, Rosario and Paraná.

	1927.
Revenue	$655,558,000
Expenditure	651,934,237

The Argentine Debt

According to official figures the Public Debt at Dec. 31, 1927, stood as follows:—

Federal (*Paper Pesos*)	$2,751,354,820
Provincial (*Paper Pesos*)	967,634,645
Municipal (*Paper Pesos*)	226,453,717
Total	$3,945,443,182

The total was divided as follows —

Federal—
Unconsolidated $595,836,722
Consolidated.
Internal $1,051,697,961
External 1,103 820,137
2,155,518,098
$2,751,354,820

The balance is Provincial and Municipal

	1926	1927
Total Imports (gold $)	$822,496,497	$856,804,404
Total Exports ,,	792,178,522	1,009,325,088
Exports to U K ,,	199,031,676	£76,584,488
Imports from U.K. ,,	134,575,367	26,993.373

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1927), 2,030,765. Other large towns are Rosario (319,046), Cordoba (181,590) and La Plata (160,000).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band)

BRITISH EMBASSY.
(Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir M. A. Robertson, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1927) £8,000
First Secretary, V. A. L. Mallet
Commercial Counsellor, H O Chalkley, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt St. A B. Wake, R.N
Air Attaché, Wing-Com. E H. Johnston, O B E, D.F.C
Superintending Archivist (with personal rank of Vice-Consul and local rank of 2nd Sec.), C. F. A Bustow, O.B.E.
Archivist, Edward Lamb.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, H. W. Wilson, C.B E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. E. Yapp, M C ; H. E. Slaymaker ; R. J. Knox; A. H. B. Perkins (*acting*).
Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consul, George H. Walsh
,, *Pro-Consul* Geeraard Soetermans
Gallegos—Vice-Consul, Francis L. Bell.
La Plata—Vice-Consul, S H. Puleston
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. Puleston.
Mendoza—Vice-Consul, A. J Bruce-Taylor.
Port Madryn—Consul, Henry C. H. James.
Rio Grande—Vice-Consul, John Goodall
San Julian—Vice-Consul, W. H Cowell.
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, L. A. Harris.
Rosario—Consul, H. W W Bird.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alexander S Nolan.
Santa-Fe—Vice-Consul, R. H. Smiles
Villa Constitucion—Vice-Consul (vacant).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Calle Reconquista, 46, Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit. 19 days.

ARMENIA. *See* **Russia.**

AUSTRIA.
(Oesterreich.)

President of the Federation (Nov. 20, 1924), Dr. Michael T Hainisch
Federal Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of the Interior (Oct. 20, 1926), Dr. Seipel.
Vice-Chancellor, Karl Hartleb.
Education, Richard Schmitz.
Finance, Dr. Viktor Kienbock.
Agriculture and Forestry, Andreas Thaler.
Social Welfare, Dr. Josef Resch.
Commerce and Communications, Dr. Hans Schürff.
War, Karl Vaugoin.
Justice, Dr. Franz Slama

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S W 1.
Counsellor, Baron William Engerth
Secretary, Karl von Zeilessen
For Debt Clearing, Dr Felix Weiser
Consul-General, Max Mannaberg, 48, Hans Mansions, S W 3.

PRIOR to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary, was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42° 52′ N. lat. and 9° 30′—26° 20′ E. long It embraced an area of 240,456 sq miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53,000,000 At the conclusion of the Great War, the territories of Austria comprised an area of 32,175 square miles with a population (1923) of 6,534,481 (estimated Dec. 31, 1927, at 6,678,527)

On June 28, 1914, the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis at Sarajevo (Bosnia) was presumed to be the outcome of a plot fostered by Serbia, and after negotiations an ultimatum was presented by the Empire to the Serbian Government (July 23), and non-compliance with its terms led to the European War of 1914-18. Before the armistice of Nov 11, 1918, the Hungarians, Czechoslovaks, Poles, Jugoslavs and Rumanians had seceded from the "Dual Monarchy," and a Republic of "German Austria" was declared Nov. 12, 1918, the throne being abdicated by the Emperor Karl (Nov. 28, 1918)

Under the *Treaty of St Germain* (Sept. 10, 1919) the political neighbours of Austria are Germany and Czechoslovakia on the N.; Italy, and Yugoslavia on the S ; Switzerland on the W , and Hungary on the E

Under the new Constitution (Nov., 1920), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces :—

Province.	Area (sq miles).	Population 1923
Lower Austria and Vienna	7,560	3,146,229
Upper Austria	4,627	876,074
Carinthia	3,679	370,817
Styria	6,320	978,845
Salzburg	2,765	223,023
Tyrol	4,881	313,385
Vorarlberg	1,010	139,999
Burgenland (West Hungary)	1,533	285,609
Total	32,175	6,534,481

Under the Constitution the Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted; a government formed, and a President elected; Vienna was later formed into a separate Province. The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* over the *Social Democrats*, the *Pan-Germans* coming next in order. In June, 1921, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non-party Government, which gave way (May, 1922) to a Christian Socialist Pan-German Coalition Government under Doctor Seipel (a priest). Elections were held again in October,

1923, and in March, 1927, and a similar Government was returned on both occasions

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic

Defence.—During the War of 1914–18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 2,500,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed Under the *Treaty of St Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free, the children in attendance at schools numbering about 720,000 in 1927 Secondary education is provided in gymnasia, real-schools and middle schools, and there are universities at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck.

Finance.—The finances of Austria went from bad to worse for four years after the Armistice, owing to heavy deficits and incessant inflation. The deficit on the State Budget was estimated in July, 1922, at considerably more than one billion crowns, and by Oct., 1922, the exchange value of the crown had sunk to about one-fifteen-thousandth of its nominal value, £1 being equal to 325,000 crowns (in place of 24·22). The circulation on Sept 30, 1922, was over two billion crowns. In September and October, 1922, the League of Nations worked out a scheme for the restoration of the Austrian finances within two years under the control of a High Commissioner appointed by the League, the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia agreeing to guarantee four-fifths of a loan of 520,000,000 gold crowns (about £25,000,000) in order to fill the deficit in the Budget during the two years. The guarantees for the remainder were given by other powers and a short term loan of £3,500,000 was issued in March, 1923 In the following June the big League of Nations loan was successfully floated, nearly one half in London, about £5,000,000 in New York, and the rest in various continental capitals. The sum actually received amounted to over £26,500,000. About £11,000,000 was used to repay the previous short term loans made in 1922 and 1923 The High Commissioner, Dr. Zimmerman, appointed by the League of Nations to supervise the carrying out of their scheme for the reconstruction of Austria, entered on his office in Dec., 1922 Great progress has been made since in reducing Government expenditure and increasing the revenue Thus about 79,000 superfluous officials were dismissed or pensioned off by the end of December, 1924, and on the completion of the work of reconstruction Dr. Zimmerman left Vienna in July, 1926. The issue of uncovered bank-notes was stopped on Nov. 18, 1922, and the Austrian crown was stabilised at about Crs. 320,000 = £1 In 1925 a new currency was introduced, the unit being the Austrian *schilling* (=10,000 paper Crowns), the rate of exchange in Oct., 1927, being 34 5 *sch.* = £1 sterling. Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £10,000,000 to the Republic The favourable condition of the Austrian State Finances is shown in the following abstract of the results of 1926 and 1927. These accounts are drawn up according to the so-called "League of Nations" arrangements

	1926.	1927.
Receipts	£28,000,000	£31,900,000
Current Expenditure	£25,000,000	£28,700,000
Working Surplus ..	£3,000,000	£3,200,000
Capital Expenditure	£3,900,000	£5,600,000
Deficit—or Surplus .	£900,000	£2,400,000

That part of the Capital Expenditure which exceeds the working surplus was paid for out of the residue of the League of Nations Loan.

	1926.	1927.
Total Imports ...	£82,450,000	£92,298,000
Total Exports .	£50,577,000	£60,820,000
Imports from U K	£2,973,000	£3,904,000
Exports to U K. ...	£2,004,000	£2,189,000

Communications.—In Sept., 1919, there were about 4,140 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1914, but the new Republic is land-locked

Industries.—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats The vine is extensively cultivated The most important mineral production is that of iron ore, magnesite, and salt; there are also lead, zinc, copper, common and brown coal, and graphite. The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, steel, wood-work, brewing, and machinery.

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the River Danube Pop (1923) 1,865,780, other large towns are Graz (152,706), Linz (102,082), and Innsbruck (56,402).

FLAG. Three horizontal bands red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

Metternichgasse 6, Vienna III.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Eric Phipps, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1928)..... .... £4,500

1st Secretary,

3rd Secretary, E. L. A. Robertson-Fullarton

Commercial Secretary (*Grade* II), O. S. Phillpotts, O.B.E.

Military Attaché, Capt. M. Parry Jones, M.C.

Chaplain, Rev. R. F. Moody, M.A.

Archivist and Pro-Consul, G. B. Taylor.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vienna—Consul, H. C. Dick, M.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, Lieut.-Col. Ernest C. H. Kennard

Kitzbuhel—Vice-Consul, A. E. Forbes-Dennis.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Kärtnerstrasse 41, Vienna I.

Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

AZERBAIJAN. *See* Russia.

BELGIUM.

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, Albert, *born* April 8, 1875; *succeeded his uncle*, Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909; *mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent, (2) Charles Theodore, *b.* Oct. 10, 1903, and a daughter, Marie-José, *b.* Aug. 4, 1906.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *born* Nov. 3, 1901; *married*, Nov. 10, 1926, H.R.H. Princess Astrid of Sweden, and has issue a daughter, born Oct 11, 1927.

MINISTRY. (Nov. 22, 1927)

Premier and Minister of the Colonies, M. Henri Jaspar (*Catholic*).
Foreign Affairs, M. Paul Hymans (*Liberal*).
Interior and Health, M. Carnoy (*Christian Democrat*).
Justice, M. Paul Emile Janson.
Science and Arts, M. M. Vauthier (*Liberal*).
Finance, Baron Maurice Houtart (*Catholic*).
Agriculture and Public Works, M. Henri L. Baels (*Catholic*)
Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, M. Heyman (*Christian Democrat*).
Railways, Marine, Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones and Aviation, M. Lippens (*Liberal*).
National Defence, Count Ch. de Broqueville (*Catholic*)

Ambassador in London, Baron E. de Cartier de Marchienne, *Chancery*, 10 Lowndes Square, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, H.S.H. Prince Reginald de Croy, O.B.E.
1st Secretary, H. Borel de Bitche
2nd Secretary, M. Antoine Mouchet Battefort de Laubespin.
Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. H. G. Nerinex
Assist. do., Capitaine-Commandant Hemeleers.
Aviation Attaché, Capt. Chevalier Willy Coppens, D.S.O., M.C.
Commercial Attaché, M. C. Bastin.
Assistant do. and Vice-Consul, M. A. de Clercq.
Chancellors, M. F. G. Lockem, A. Bomhals.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area (1927) of 11,750 square miles and a population, Dec. 31, 1926 (excluding Eupen and Malmédy) of 7,874,602. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium and ultimately overcame the resistance of the fortresses and overran almost the whole country. In revenge for the heroism of its defenders the Germans sacked and destroyed many cities, burning Louvain (with its Library), Termonde, and other places, and established a reign of terror. They levied a war contribution on Belgium of close on £100,000,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms, and private persons. On Friday, Nov. 15, 1918, at the great turn of the tide, Antwerp was reoccupied by the victorious Belgian army, and Brussels and the remainder of Belgian soil a few days later. About 10,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divident into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 120 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 186 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.) This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; *i.e.*, to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This was done (Feb. 7, 1921) and a new Chamber was elected in 1925. Deputies receive 25,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Under Annex IV. of the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany undertook to deliver to Belgium certain livestock to replace the animals seized or destroyed during the War of 1914–1918. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant, and Limbourg), glass, textiles (Ghent and Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1914 the *Army* on a peace footing consisted of about 50,000, all ranks. In the War of 1914–1918 over 500,000 passed into the armies, which were reorganised on French territory during the defensive period of the campaigns. An organised force of 200,000 co-operated with the Allies during the decisive offensive of the autumn of 1918. Those returned as dead or missing, during the War, numbered 102,382. In 1923 a new Recruiting Law was passed, entailing

compulsory service for 12 months, with certain exceptions. The yearly intake of recruits is fixed at 44,000, and the Army consists of a First Army of 3 Corps and 6 Divisions, and 1 Cavalry Division

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control Roman Catholic largely predominating There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound The Universities of Ghent and Liege are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions Louvain University has been rebuilt. After considerable opposition, and by way of a compromise, Ghent University, which had hitherto transacted its business and given its teaching in French, was in 1923 made bi-lingual, many Flemish lectures being substituted for French, and Flemish becoming the official language of the University.

Revenue (1927) .. .. *Francs*	9,578,381,875
Expenditure (1927)	7,915,095,650
Debt (Dec 31, 1925)	47,010,007,500
Stabilisation Loan (Oct. 1926)	£20,000,000
Imports (1927) ....*Francs*	29,179,537,000
Exports (1927).	26,620,738,000
Imports from U K (1927) ..	3,397,386,000
Exports to U.K. (1927)	4,881,195,000

The imports in 1926 were manufactured articles (5,014,912,000 francs), raw materials (12,006,178,000), foodstuffs and beverages (5,886,873,000), and live animals (38,434,000); the exports were: raw materials (7,025,094,000 francs), manufactured articles (10,793,026,000), and foodstuffs and beverages (1,898,551,000) and live animals (160,804,000)

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1927 there were 4,793 kilometres of State railways (normal gauge) and 5,064 kilometres of narrow gauge In 1924 there were 46,187 kilometres of telegraph wire and 2,259 offices. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,231 miles (1919), and there are 6,177 miles of roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting (1927) of 155 vessels (453,038 tons), in addition to which there were 535 fishing boats. In 1927, 18,684 vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 27,825,695). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge (blocked by the British Fleet April 23, 1918, and since reopened for traffic). The vexed question of the Scheldt, of which the right bank is in Netherlands territory and the left in Belgium, appears likely to be settled by negotiation between the respective Governments The navigation is to be free to both countries, from the mouth to Antwerp, and the Netherlands war vessels are to be removed from the river.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1925) of 801,656 (with suburbs). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (300,026); Ghent (163,364), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (168,562) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt Hon. Earl Granville, G C.V.O., K.C.M G. (1928) £5,250
Counsellor, H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C M.G.
1st Secretary, D. V. Kelly, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (Grade I.) (125, Rue Belliard, Brussels), N Reyntiens, O.B E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. W. Hallifax.
Military Attaché, Lt -Col C. J. B. Daubeny.
Air Attaché, Wing-Com. J. R. W. Smyth-Pigott, D S O.
Archivist, C F. O. Gibson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp—Consul-Gen, Arthur L. S. Rowley, C M G.
„ *Vice-Cons*, C. H. A. Marriott; H. W. Reid-Brown; L. A L. Sifrie (*acting*); Alfred Caris; M. S. Henderson (*acting*).
„ *Pro-Consul*, A J. Janssens.
Brussels—Vice-Consul, Darrell Wilson; Capt. S. L. Robertson (*acting*).
„ *Pro-Consul*, Col. C. O. Murphy.
Ghent—Vice-Consul, H A. Hobson.
„ *Pro-Consul*, Edgar Ide
Luxemburg—Consul, Norbert Le Gallais.
Ostend—Vice-Consul, E. R. Templer.
„ *Pro-Consul*, Alfred H. Golder.
Liège—Consul, F. O'Meara.
„ *Vice-Consul*, J Mullany.
Charleroi—Vice-Consul, S.P. Brooke-Booth

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 44A, Rue du Trône, Brussels —*President*, R Newman. *Secretary*, B. G. de M. Taunton.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Governor-General, His Excellency General Tilkens.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated (1924) at 12,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1926) was 15,236, of whom 9,638 were Belgians, 1,181 were British, 420 Americans, 801 Italians, 1,148 Portuguese, 107 Swedes, 103 Russians, 45 French, 309 Dutch, 234 Swiss, 512 Greeks, 127 Luxemburgers, 28 Danes, 29 Norwegians, 20 Spaniards, and 106 others of various nationalities.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Boma to Tchela in the Mayumbe Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 5,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (125 kilometres), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (273 kilometres) was completed in 1916, connecting the West Coast of Africa with British East Africa and the East

Coast The Katanga Railway reached Bukama in May, 1918, thus linking up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. The Bas Congo and Katanga Railway from Bukama to Ilabo on the Kasai River (a distance of 650 miles) has been completed as far as Kanda-Kanda, and will be open over its whole length at the end of 1928. It will then be possible to travel by tram direct from Cape Town to the river Kasai, a distance of 3,400 miles Work has been started on the Stanleyville-Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and the Nile, providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Another new line will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola) In addition, there are many carriage and motor roads. The most important motor road is the *Route Royale Congo-Nil*, 900 kilometres in length, from Djamba, on the Rubi, to Redjaf, on the Nile A regular goods and passenger service is now running on this route Another runs from Bukama (*via* Kanda-Kanda and Luebo) to Djoko-Punda, on the Kasai, a distance of 1,000 kilometres, which can be covered in 5 days by touring car as against 40 days by porter. A telegraph line connects Banana to Coquilhatville (895 miles); Boma with Pshela (85 miles), Stanleyville with Ponthierville (79 miles); Kasongo with Uvira (265 miles); Kindu with Kongolo (219 miles); Kabolo with Albertville (169 miles), Sakania with Bukama (448 miles), and Buta with Bambili (138 miles), a total length of 2,298 miles. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fifteen wireless stations connect the West Coast with the principal Government stations throughout the Colony. A great Inter-Continental wireless station is being erected at Kanga to communicate direct with Brussels The West Coast District has a rather scanty rainfall (40 inches), but on the Mamube Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Wild rubber and wild coffee are common; coffee, cocoa, Pará and Ceara rubber and cotton are successfully planted. Mines are very extensive. Extensive radium deposits have been discovered in the Katanga. The copper district of Katanga has enormous deposits of copper ore, and the smelters at the Lubumbashi produce about 7,000 tons of copper monthly (1926), plant has also been erected at Panda for the extraction of nickel. A rich tin-belt extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyika The gold-bearing districts of North-eastern Congo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south The exports are mostly palm-kernels and palm-oil, ivory, rubber, gum-copal, cocoa, copper, gold, and diamonds. Capital, Leopoldville (Leopoldsville-Kinshasa) (pop. 1,521 whites, 17,000 natives) Principal towns, Boma (pop 400 whites, 2,300 natives); Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 2,622 whites, 12,500 natives), Stanleyville, Eastern Province (390 whites, 7,500 natives), Coquilhatville (378 whites, 10,000 natives).

	1924.
Revenue ..... *Francs*	182,358,043
Expenditure	177,152,508
Debt	647,997,235
Imports	489,645,238
Exports	477,004,348
Imports from U K	55,139,125
Exports to U K	13,240,980

By the *Anglo-Belgian Agreement* of July, 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa (*see* "Tanganyika Territory"), which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E., were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. *Ruanda* and *Urundi* formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live-stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Nuausa (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi)

Boma (*Congo*)—*Consul*, Henry Kekall.
Vice-Consul, G. V. Richardson
Elisabethville—*Vice-Con*, J. C. C. Coxhead
Leopoldville – *Vice-Consul*, Percival R. Morgan.
Stanleyville—*Vice-Consul*, J. B. Campbell.

BHUTAN,

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 628).

BOKHARA. *See* Russia.

BOLIVIA.

(República Boliviana.)

President (1926-1930), Dr. Hernando Siles, *assumed office* Jan. 10, 1926.

MINISTRY.

Foreign Affairs and Worship, Dr. Abel Iturralde
Interior and Justice, Dr. Mariano Zambrana
Finance and Industry, Señor Alberto Palacios.
War and Colonization, Dr. Hector Suarez.
Education and Agriculture, Dr. Aniceto Solares.
Public Works and Communications, Dr. Damian Rojas.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Carlos Victor Aramayo. 16 Grosvenor Place, W 1.
1st Secretary, Señor Don Mariano Deheza.
Financial Counsellor, Señor Don Zacarias Benavides.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col Carlos Banzer.
Attaché, Pastor Llobet.
Consul-General, Senor Don Arturio Prudencio, 5 Fenchurch Street, E C 2

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S and long. 57° 30' and 73° W., and its area is about 594,460 square miles*, with an estimated population of 2,825,439. The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830)

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of

* Official estimate; other estimates give an area of 708,195 square miles.

12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu (Sorata), and Illimani, two of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamoré, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked only for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state. The principal exports are tin and silver ores, crude rubber, copper ores, bismuth, lead ores, wolfram, wool, coca, hides, and antimony; the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, flour, and coal. There are (1928) 1,312 miles of railways in operation, and the construction of a line from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, in two sections of 115 and 110 miles respectively is in the preliminary stages. There are 4,000 miles of telegraph wire, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (3½ days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosi. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia) is now completed. There is through railway communication with Buenos Aires from La Paz. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (729 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas (the first section of which is open) may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction, and trams run to Betanzos.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, *Mejillones*, and *Antofagasta* by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882 (*see* Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Estimated revenue (1927)	Bs.49,135,126
Estimated expenditure (1927)	50,307,124
Public debt (June 30, 1927)	172,544,762
Exports (1927)	127,083,926
Imports (1927)	66,104,673
Imports from U.K. (1927)	12,814,040
Exports to U.K. (1927)	101,195,978

English sovereigns are legal tender at Bs. 12·50 to the £1.

Spanish is the language of the country.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop., 121,000. Other large centres are Cochabamba (30,818), Potosi (29,977), Santa Cruz (25,807), Sucre (29,000), Tarija (12,755), and Oruro (32,369).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(20a, Avenida 6 de Agosto Sopacachi, La Paz.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Robert C. Michell (1926)...£2,750

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

La Paz—Vice-Consul (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), A. W. Robertson.

Oruro—Consul, William Gray, O.B.E.

Potosi—Vice-Consul, John Davidson.

Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit, *viâ* Buenos Aires 28 (*viâ* New York 35 to 40) days.

BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brazil.)

President (1926-1930), Dr. Washington Luis Pereira e Souza, *assumed office* Nov. 15, 1926.

Vice-President, Dr. Fernando Mello Vianna.

MINISTRY.

(Nov. 15, 1926.)

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Octavio Mangabeira.

Justice & Interior, Dr. Vianna do Castello.

Communications & Public Works, Senhor Victor Konder.

Agricul., Industry & Commerce, Senhor Lyra Castro.

Finance, Dr. F. C. Oliveira Botelho.

War, Gen. Nestor Sezefredo Passos.

Marine, Admiral Arnaldo Pinto da Luz.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Senhor Dr. Raul Regis de Oliviera.

Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W.1.

Counsellor, Senhor S. de Souza-Leão Gracie.

Naval Attaché, Comm. José Maria Neiva.

2nd Secretaries, Senhor J. de Souza-Leão, Senhor Affanio de Mello Franco Filho.

Commercial Attaché, J. Barboza Carneiro.

Consul-General in London, Senhor Joaquim Eulalio do Nascimento Silva, Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

Consul-General in Liverpool, Senhor Luiz Villares Fragoso.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela, on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina, on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. 5° 10′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population (Census 1920) of 30,635,605.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Matto Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaiassu, 9,000), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi, 6,000 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paranan*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espirito Santo

from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra da Gurgueia, Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauhy.

Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The *Amazon*, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco, Rio Negro*, and *Japura*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá, Purus, Madeira* and *Tapajos*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 100 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauhy into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguassu, which unites with the Uruguay at the Argentine boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguassu*, and on the São Francisco are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Affonso*.

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal, the centenary of Brazilian independence being celebrated by an International Exhibition at the capital (Sept. 7, 1922, to July 2, 1923). On Nov 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil*. The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write, they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members; members of both houses are paid. The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order:—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being 34,270,324 (Census of 1920). The chief products of the country are coffee, sugar, raw cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oleaginous fruits, *herva-maté*, rubber and tobacco. the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manáos, coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and *herva-maté* (tea). The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles. In 1927 the principal exports were: £71,833,000 (75·5 per cent. of whole) cocoa, hides, rubber, *herva-mate* and tobacco. The principal imports are machinery, wheat, iron and steel products, cotton goods, and coal and coke.

In 1927 the foreign trade of Brazil was shared as under:

Imports from		Exports to	
U.S.A.	£42,843,000	U.S.A.	£40,982,000
U.K.	16,899,000	Germany .	9,222,000
Argentina . .	9,480,000	France. ...	8,549,000
Germany ..	8,468,000	Argentina ..	5,340,000
France	5,036,000	Netherlands	5,029,000
Belgium . .	3,260,000	Italy	4,062,000
Italy	2,754,000	U.K.	3,079,000
Portugal .	2,487,000	Belgium	2,472,000
Netherlands .	2,396,000	Uruguay	2,437,000

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 50,000 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 Dreadnoughts, 2 old battleships, 5 protected cruisers, 2 scouts, torpedo boats, and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION.—*Primary* education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were over 1,000,000 pupils in 1920. *Secondary and Technical* education is carried out by Federal, State and Municipal authorities, with 42,000 pupils in Federal schools and 40,000 in State and Municipal institutions in 1920. Higher education (12,000 students in 1920) is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State *University* of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University colleges at Manáos (Amazones) and Curityba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In December, 1925, there were 19,026 miles of railway open. Length of telegraph wires, 55,000 miles. In 1925 steam and sailing vessels of 33,146,010 tons (of which 6,295,012 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Manáos, Pará, Maranhao, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande.

	Gold.	Paper.
Est. revenue (1927)	*Mil.* 140,605,000	*Mil.* 1,155,736,000
Est. expenditure (1927)	109,025,000	1,288,500,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1925)	£102,530,000	
	Francs 336,549,000, U.S. $ 63,717,000	
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1925)		*Mil.* 2,137,424,000
Floating Debt (Dec. 31, 1925)		2,963,997,000

	1926.	1927
Total Imports	£79,876,000	£79,641,000
Total Exports	94,254,000	88,689,000
Imports from U.K. ...	12,610,248	14,402,113
Exports to U.K.	4,237,408	4,538,027

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1920), 1,157,873. Other large centres are São Paulo, 579,033; Bahia, 283,422; Recife, 238,843; Belem, 236,402; Porto Alegre, 179,263; Nictheroy, 86,238; Fortaleza, 78,536; Manáos, 75,704; Maceio, 74,166.

NATIONAL COLOURS: Green, yellow.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Rua Mongar. Barcellas, Petropolis. State of Rio.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Beilby Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1925). £7,000

Counsellor, J. H. Stopford Birch.
2nd Secretary, John Dee Greenway.
Commercial Sec (*Grade I*), S. G. Irving.
Naval Attaché, Capt. St A. B. Wake, R N.
Military Attaché, Col. R. E. M. Russell, C B.E., D S O.
Air Attaché, Wing-Commander E.H.Johnston, O.B.E, D F C.
Archivist, T. J. F. Kenny.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Rio de Janeiro—Consul Gen., C. A Goodwin, M.B E.
„ *Vice-Consul*, M. H. C Kelham.
„ *Pro-Consul*, N. C. Robinson.
Morro-Velho—V.-Consul, William Pollard.
Bahia—Consul, J. M. L. Mitcheson.
„ *Vice-Consul*, J. Rowsell.
„ *Pro-Consul*, Charles R. Gardwood
Ilheos—Vice-Consul, Col. F. R. Hull.
Pará—Consul, F. G. Coultas
„ *Vice-Consul*, A B Wilson.
„ *Pro-Consul*, J. M de P. Leite
Manãos—Vice-Consul, C E. Turner.
Maranham—Vice-Consul, J. G Clissold.
Parnahyba—Vice-Consul, Julian J Clissold
Pernambuco—Consul, A. E. R Browne.
„ *Pro-Consul*, L. A Mello
Ceará—Vice-Consul, Dr. William Studart, M. B.E
Maceio—Vice-Consul, Kenneth C. Macray
Parahyba—Vice-Consul, R. V. Kerr
Porto Alegre—Consul, R. D Macrae
Rio Grande do Sul—Vice-Consul, Vivian Wigg.
São Paulo—Consul-General, Arthur Abbott.
„ *Vice-Consul*, John C Belfrage.
„ *Pro-Consul*, Maurice Potter.
Corumba—Vice-Consul, Simeon Quass.
Curityba—Vice-Consul, H. C. Withers.
Santa Catarina (*Florianopolis*)—*Vice-Consul*, John H. Wright.
Santos—Vice-Consul, A H. Marlow
„ *Vice-Consul*, H. McCardell.
São Francisco—Vice-Consul, R. O'N. Addison.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, Avenido Rio Branco 51-53, Rio de Janeiro. (Branches at *Bahia*, *Pernambuco* and *Para*.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SÃO PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua 15 de Novembro 20, São Paulo. (Branches at *Santos* and *Porto Alegre*.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

(Bulgariya.)

Tsar, Boris III., *born* Jan 30, 1894, *succeeded* (on the abdication of his father) Oct. 3, 1918.

MINISTRY (Jan. 3, 1926)

Prime Minister & Minister of the Interior, M. Andrea Liapticheff.
Foreign Affairs, M. A. Bouroff.
War, General Vulkoff
Finance, Prof. V. Molloff
Commerce & Labour, M. T. Boboshevsky.
Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, M. R. Madjaroff.
Agriculture, M. D. Christoff.
Justice, Dr. J. Kouleff.
Public Works, M. S. Vassileff.
Education, M. N. Naydenoff.
Minister in London, M. Haji Micheff, 24 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. 7.
Counsellor of Legation, M. P. Lessinoff.
Chancery, 3 Queensbury Place, S.W. 7.
2nd Sec., M. Dimitre Naoumoff.
Press Secretary, Dr. T. Tchitchovsky.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece. The total area is stated at 39,824 square miles, with a population (March 1, 1927) of 5,483,125. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church, with a Gregorian (Western) Calendar (since 1916)

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly* which ceded the S. Dobrudj to Rumania and E. and W. Thrace to Greece.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranyé* of 246 representatives, elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Members receive 400 *leva* a day and travelling expenses.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture is the principal industry of the people and employs over half the population, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco and fruit. The live-stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Coal of good quality is mined at Pernik and Trevna, and some, iron, gold, silver, lead, manganese, copper and oil shales are worked, but the mineral development is in its infancy. The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons and cigarettes. The exports consist principally of tobacco, eggs, maize, wheat, flour, silk cocoons, sheep, cattle, barley, lamb skins, rose oil, haricots, kid skins and charcoal; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods, machinery, cereal products, hides and skins, wood, oils, colonial produce, mineral oils, gums, paper, tannery materials, stone glass, and earthenware, chemical products, and rolling stock.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914-1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct.-1915-Sept. 1918) about 560,000 passed into the ranks of the Army, and of those over 250,000 became casualties. By the *Treaty of Neuilly* the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good; the number

The Cabinet.

Prime Minister, Tan Yen-Kai
Interior, General Yen Hsi-Shan
Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. T. Wang.
War, General Feng Yu-Hsiang
Finance, T. V. Sung
Agriculture and Mining, Yi Pei Chi.
Industry, Commerce and Labour, H. H. Kung.
Education, Chiang Meng-Lin
Communication, Wang Po-Chun.
Railways, Sun Fo
Public Health, Hsueh Tu-Pi

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to London (not yet appointed), 49 Portland Place, W. 1.
1st Sec. and Charge d'Affaires, Wei-Cheng Chen.
1st Secretary, Wu Hau-Ju
2nd Secretary, Kia Yu Sung.
3rd Secretary, Tsooming Chiu
Attaché, K. H. Liu
Consul-General, London, Wei-Cheng Chen, 49 Portland Place, W. 1

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory	Square miles.	Population
China Proper	1,532,800	414,011,519
Manchuria	363,700	22,083,434
Tibet	463,320	6,500,000
Chinese Turkestan	550,580	2,491,000
Total	7,910,400	445,085,953

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1925: British, 15,247, Japanese, 218,851; Russian, 79,785; American, 9,844, Portuguese, 3,739; German, 3,050; French, 2,576; the total being 326,841. Out of a total of 7,921 foreign firms in China, 725 were British, 1,141 Russian, 3,940 Japanese, 184 German, 377 American, and 229 French (in 1923).

China became a Republic on Feb. 12, 1912, with a President and Vice-President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (*Tuchuns*) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government; under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyins* or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The *Treaty of Kiakhta*, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzeran Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. *Mongolia* has since developed into an independent self-governing republic, and is in alliance with the *Soviet* Government at Moscow. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the provinces of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled.

The revolution of 1911 brought out a victorious general in the person of Yuan Shih-kai, but from his death in 1916 until June 1928 his subordinates and their successors fought for supreme power. Presidential elections were held and their results disputed, and the Parliament elected in 1913 held occasional meetings in 1924, but its measures were not carried into effect. The Emperor (who had lived in the Imperial Palace since his enforced abdication) was stripped of his title and driven out of the capital in 1924, and such government as existed in 1927 was centred in Peking (for Northern China), while the Kuomentang (People's National Party) was represented by a Nationalist Government at Canton (for Southern China). In June 1928 Peking was captured by the Nationalists, and the capital of the country was transferred to Nanking, and on October 10, 1928 (the anniversary of the outbreak of the Revolution at Wuchang in 1911), Chiang Kai-shek, the commander-in-chief of the victorious Nationalist armies, was installed as President of the Republic.

EDUCATION.—In 1918 19 there were 134,000 schools in operation, with 4,500,000 pupils. There is a University in Peking. In 1922 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese newspapers and magazines, published at regular periods, in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and the other large centres, in addition to English and other Foreign daily newspapers.

COMMERCE. The net trade of the open ports is stated as follows in *Haikwan taels*.

Year.	Imports	Exports	Total
1914	569,241,382	356,226,629	925,468,011
1922	945,049,650	654,891,933	1,599,941,583
1923	963,801,762	785,957,554	1,749,759,316
1924	1,118,440,788	847,757,004	1,966,197,792
1925	992,294,32[illegible]	812,847,463	1,805,141,784
1926	812,853,874	807,755,813	1,620,609,687

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

External Trade, 1926.

Haikwan Taels

Country	Imports from.	Exports to.
Great Britain	116,270,000	55,800,000
India	79,200,000	15,870,000
Hong Kong	125,000,000	94,000,000
Straits Settlements	11,400,000	31,000,000
France	17,100,000	69,000,000
Germany	45,000,000	18,000,000
Italy	9,000,000	13,270,000
Japan	337,000,000	212,000,000
Russia	6,000,000	600,000
U.S.A.	190,000,000	150,000,000

COMMUNICATIONS. — *Railways.* — About 7,000 miles were open in Jan. 1922, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping - The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 32 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse. In 1923 the total tonnage of the 167,746 vessels and junks entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 128,202,625 tons. Of these ships 36,937 (42,942,264 tons) were British, 27,261 (35,081,216 tons) Japanese, and 5,608 (5,859,851 tons) U.S.A. In June, 1918, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1922 there were about 50,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service, this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General*. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a Foreign Co-Director General, with a considerable foreign staff, was appointed; letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices (1921) was 2,429, and of postal agencies 8,877. In 1922, 426,363,616 postal packets and 4,791,420 parcels were handled.

BUDGET (July 1919–June 1920).

Ordinary Revenue	*Taels* 400,838,002
Extraordinary Revenue	89,581,785
Total	490,419,786
Ordinary Expenditure	*Taels* 271,289,205
Extraordinary Expenditure	224,473,681
Total	495,762,886

Chinese Debt (Jan., 1920).

War Loans outstanding	£30,000,000
Boxer Indemnity do.	48,000,000
Railway Loans do.	40,000,000
General Loans do.	50,000,000
Japanese Loans do.	30,000,000
Short term Loans do.	17,000,000
	£215,000,000

About 10*s* 2*d* per head of the population.

At the end of September, 1922, according to the official statement of the Ministry of Finance, the total debt was *taels* 1,906,000,000, or less than 5 *taels* (11*s*.) per head of the Chinese population. Included in the expenditure of 1919 20 is the sum of 214,000,000 *taels* towards repayment of debt.

OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

Manchuria lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 250,000), a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

Mongolia was formerly a part of the Chinese Empire, but by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915 it was recognized as an autonomous republic.

Tibet (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India. (*See* p. 629.)

Chinese Turkestan (or *Sinkiang*) has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes *Zungaria* and Chinese *Tartary*, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Kashgar and Urumchi. (*See* p. 629.)

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Nanking. Population (1928), 1,000,000.

Nanking, selected as the capital of China in 1928 in place of Peking, is the principal city in the province of Kiangsu, and the seat of the provincial government of Kiang-nan (embracing the three provinces of Kiang-su, Kiang-si and Ngan-hui. About 1000 A.D. it was named Kiang nan, but in 1368 this was changed to Nanking ("Southern Capital"). The city is built on the south bank of the Yangtse Kiang river, about equidistant from Canton and Peking, and is connected by railway (192 miles) with Shanghai. *Peking*, the former capital, had an estimated population of 1,300,000 in 1921.

Shanghai comprises (*a*) the *International Settlement* administered by the Shanghai Municipal Council (for the defence of which British Forces were despatched), the estimated population being: Foreigners, 31,430, and Chinese, 809,729; (*b*) the *French Concession*, an independent administration (population: Foreigners, 7,811, and Chinese, 297,720); and (*c*) the *Shanghai City, Chapei* and *Nantao* areas surrounding these settlements.

The population of the principal ports is estimated as follows:—Amoy, 400,000; Canton, 1,370,000; Changsha, 1,272,000; Chingkiang, 500,000; Chungking, 1,021,600; Foochow, 1,500,000; Hangchow, 729,950; Hankow, 290,000; Harbin, 365,000; Ichang, 450,000; Kiukiang 380,000; Kiungchow, 590,000; NANKING, 1,000,000; Ningpo, 2,200,000; Shanghai, 2,000,000; Soochow, 1,100,000; Tientsin, 838,000; Tsingtau, 310,000; Wanhsien, 752,000; Wenchow, 1,750,000; Wuchow, 350,000.

FLAG: White sun on blue ground.

BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (1926) £5,000
Counsellor of Legation, B. C. Newton (*acting*).
2nd Secretary, A. F. Aveling, C.B.E.
,, J. C. Sterndale Bennett, C.M.G., M.C.
,, W. R. Connor Green.
3rd ,, C. N. Stirling.
Hon. Attaché, E. L. Cockell.
Chinese Secretary (*with local rank of Counsellor*), E. Teichmann, C.M.G. C.I.E.
Commercial Counsellor, H. H. Fox, C.M.G.
Commercial Sec. (*Grade* II.) (*Shanghai*), H. J. Brett, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. V. Robinson, R.N.
Military do., Col. G. Badham-Thornhill, D.S.O.
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D.
Assist. Chinese Sec., J. W. O. Davidson, O.B.E.
Archivist, A. T. Cox.
Clerical Officers, R. S. Heaney; T. Mcdonald, W. J. McLaughlin.
Cypher Officers, Maj. I. G. Maclean, M.C.; Capt. E. O'B. Harding, J. Kealy.
Commandant, British Legation Guard, Maj. G. R. Sandeman, D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Amoy—*Consul*, H. H. Bristow
Canton—*Consul-Gen.*, J. F. Brenan, C.M.G. (*acting*).
„ *Vice-Consuls*, A. A. L. Tuson (*acting*), G. E. Stockley
„ *Clerical Officer*—A. J. Evans.
Changsha—*Consul*, H. I. Harding
Chefoo—*Consul*, J. L. Smith
Chengtu—*Consul*, (*see* Chungking)
Chinkiang—*Consul*, (*see* Nanking)
Chungking—*Consul-General*, H. F. Handley-Derry (*also in charge of Chengtu Consulate*)
Foochow—*Consul*, G. S. Moss, M.B.E.
Hankow—*Consul-Gen.*, L. Giles, C.M.G.
„ *Vice-Cons.*, J. C. Hutchison O.B.E. (*acting*); R. A. Hall
„ *Pro-Consul and Clerical Officer*—A. Veitch.
Harbin—*Consul*, P. Grant Jones, C.B.E.
„ *Vice-Consul*, L. H. Lamb
Ichang—*Consul*, N. Fitzmaurice (*acting*).
Kashgar—*Consul-General*, F. Williamson.
„ *Vice-Consul*, Lt. G. Sherriff, R.A.
Kiu-kiang—*Consul*, E. W. P. Mills (*acting*).
Mukden—*Consul-General*, B. G. Tours, C.M.G.
Nanking—*Consul-General*, W. M. Hewlett, C.M.G. (*also in charge of Chinkiang Consulate*).
„ *Vice-Consul*, W. R. Montgomery (*acting*)
Newchwang—*Consul*, A. E. Easts
Ningpo—*Consul*, G. A. Combe, C.B.E.
Peking—*Consul*, W. P. W. Turner, O.B.E. (*acting*).
„ *Vice-Consuls*, A. L. Scott, S. G. Beare, J. W. O. Davidson, O.B.E.
Shanghai—*Judge of Supreme Court*, Sir Peter Grain
„ *Consul-General*, C. F. Garstin, C.B.E. (*acting*)
„ *Commercial Sec.* (*Grade II.*), H. J. Brett, C.M.G.
„ *Assist. Judge*, G. W. King, O.B.E.
„ *Consul*, E. G. Jamieson, C.B.E.
„ *Crown Advocate*, A. G. Mossop.
„ *Registrar*, A. J. Martin
„ *Vice-Consuls*, H. A. F. B. Archer, O.B.E.; S. L. Burdett; E. W. P. Mills.
„ *Chief Clerk*, I. T. Morris.
„ *Archivist*, C. H. Rabbetts.
„ *Clerical Officer*, F. L. Clarke.
„ *Assist. Clerk*, F. N. Quin.
„ *Marshal*, E. G. Abbey.
„ *Usher*, W. A. Sims.
Swatow—*Consul*, A. G. Major.
Tengyueh—*Consul*, S. Wyatt Smith (*acting*)
Tientsin—*Consul-General*, Sir J. W. Jamieson, K.C.M.G.
„ *Vice-Consul*, A. H. George.
„ *Clerical Officer*, H. C. Guyler.
Tsmanfu—*Consul-Gen.*, J. B. Affleck
Tsingtao—*Consul*, H. F. King.
Yunnan-fu—*Consul-General*, C. C. A. Kirke, C.B.E.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA AT *Amoy, Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chungking, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, and Tsmanfu.*

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia).

President (1926-1930), Dr. Miguel Abadia-Méndez, *born* 1867, *assumed office* Aug. 7, 1926.
Government, Dr. Enrique Arrázola.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Uribe.
Finance, Dr. Esteban Jaramillo.
Instruction and Public Health, José Vicente Huertas.
Industries, Dr. J. A. Montalvo.
Public Works, Dr. Soters Peñuela
Posts and Telegraphs, Jose Jesus Garcia.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England (vacant)
Charge d'Affaires (*ad interim*), Don Alfredo Michelsen, Park Lane Hotel, W. 1.
Counsellor, Don George Garcés.
Consul-General, Don Alfonso Palao, 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Consul-General in Liverpool, Senor Dr. Don Genaro Payan, 41 North John Street

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 462,606 square miles, and a population (Census 1918) of 5,855,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Patia, Cauca, Magdalena, Caqueta and Putumayo. The Patia flows through the famous *Mauma Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Careht, or Upper Guaitara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Funza is the Great *Fall of Tequendama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher *Columbus*, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1819 *Simon Bolivar* (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in enormous quantities, and in the year ended April 30, 1928, the Tropical Oil Co. (At Infantas) produced 17,582,149 barrels of crude oil, of which 16,114,506 were delivered by pipe line (350 miles) to Cartagena, for export, and

1,332,117 refined locally. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, india-rubber, and bananas. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 10,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 1,500 miles being open in 1928, with 21,900 (1928) miles of telegraph There is a bi-weekly passenger and mail aeroplane service (German) between Barranquilla and Girardot and Buenaventura, the transit to the coast from Bogotá being thus reduced to two and a half days; a similar service, by same company, is in operation between Cartagena and Barranquilla. There are wireless stations at Barranquilla, Bogotá, Medellin, Cali and Cúcuta Spanish is the language of the country.

	1927
Revenue	$62,926,733
Expenditure .—	
Ordinary	$55,607,764
Extraordinary	30,405,062
	$ 86,012,826
Foreign Debt, National, Departmental, and Municipal (June 30, 1928)	146,014,980
Internal Debt, National (June 30, 1928)	8,513,811

	1926	1927
Total imports	$111,440,641	$125,765,863
Total exports	102,280,612	86,524,864
Imports from U.K. . .	£3,767,047	£3,497,068
Exports to U K . . .	1,842,052	2,362,628

CAPITAL, Bogotá Population, about 160,000, other large centres are Medellin (86,000), Barranquilla (81,000), Cartagena (68,000), Manizales (45,000), and Cali (45,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Apartado de Correo No. 17, Bogotá)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, E St. J D J Monson (1926) £2,500
Vice-Consul (with local rank of and Secretary), J. Garnett Lomax, M.C.
Archivist, J. C. Davies

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bogota—Vice-Consul, J. G Lomax, M.C.
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, Donald McKellar.
Cali—Vice-Consul, Armand N. Donnet.
Honda—Consular Agent, E J. Hughes.
Manizales—Vice-Consul, Thomas J. Blake.
Medellin—Vice-Consul, C. M. Davidson.
Pasto—Vice-Consul, Stanley V. Woodcock.
Barranquilla—Consul, George Pycroft
Cartagena—Vice-Consul,
Santa Marta—Vice-Cons., G. H. White

Distant 6,200 miles, transit, to Bogotá, 48 days.

COSTA RICA.
(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1928-1932), Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, *assumed office* May 8, 1928.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rafael Castro Quesada.
Treasury, Juan Rafael Arias.
Interior, Luis Castro Ureña.
Education, Luis Dobles Segreda.
Works, Enrique Fonseca Zuñiga.
Public Safety, Arturo Quiros
Public Health, Dr. Solon Nuñez

Minister in London (vacant)
Consul-General, Percy G. Harrison, 7 Crosby Square, E C 3

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 27′ and 11° 10′ N lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long, contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1926) of 471,524

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1927) are coffee (£2,178,931), bananas (£1,212,200), cacao, gold and silver bullion, skins and hides, fresh fruit, timber and sugar The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1927, 50 per cent from United States, 15 from United Kingdom, 16 per cent from Germany).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes the whole of the important banana trade with the U S and U.K, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports; and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast In 1927, 696 foreign vessels (1,321,670 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 415 miles of railroad were open in 1924 In 1927 there were 336 post offices, dealing with 10,076,502 packets, and 148 telegraph offices (3 wireless), with 2,612 miles of telegraph and telephone line A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country

	1926.	1927.
Public income . . .	£1,408,184	£1,570,430
Public expenditure .	1,161,348	1,197,391
Foreign debt	1,742,460	1,699,780
" " .	Fcs 8,410,500	*Fcs.7,350,000
" " . .	..	U.S $7,876,000
Internal debt	£2,050,309	£4,110,271
Total imports	2,840,408	3,350,097
Total exports.	3,895,633	3,709,029
Imports from U K. .	409,019	499,638
Exports to U.K . . .	1,775,629	2,030,406

CAPITAL, San José, pop (1926), 44,187 (with suburbs, 55,208), Heredia, 15,017; Limon, 12,895; Alajuela, 14,400, Cartago, 22,809, Puntarenas, 6,075; Liberia, 3,186

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Major C. Braithwaite Wallis (1923) (resident at Panama, *q v*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul, Frank N. Cox.
" *Vice-Consul*, Alex. Murray.
Port Limon—Consul,

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct 18 days; *viâ* New York, 20 days.

* In process of redemption.

CUBA.

(República de Cuba.)

President of the Republic (1925-29) Gen Gerardo Machado (*assumed office*, May 20, 1925).
Vice-President Colonel Carlos de la Rosa.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. R. Martinez-Ortiz.

Minister in London, Señor Dr Don Guillermo Patterson *Legation*, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W 1
Counsellor of Legation, Dr. Don Gabriel Suarez Solar
Commercial Attaché, Señor Don Ramon Vasconcelos Maragliano
Consul, Señor Dr. Don Raul Mejer, 46 Kingsway, W.C 2.

Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 58° W long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq miles and a population of 3,413,216 (Dec 31, 1925)

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880-1886 The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, only about 1,375,000 acres are cultivated, 50 per cent. of these being under sugar cane and 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar; sugar crop 4,932,095 tons (1925-6), 4,508,670 tons (1926-7); the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 4,500,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

3,600 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 1,500 miles of roads

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1926 27.	1927 28.
Revenue	$86,733,100	$80,988,000
Expenditure	86,205,494	80,940,802
External Debt (Oct. 31, 1926)		81,411,700
Internal Debt (do)		11,215,200

	1925.	1926
Imports	$207,324,447	$260,826,433
Exports	353,984,156	301,708,731
Imports from U.K.	12,028,600	12,473,886
Exports to U.K.	55,563,212	21,981,160

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. Dec. 31, 1925, 528,721), other towns are Santiago (141,455), Camaguey (81,330), Cienfuegos (73,044), and Matanzas (66,316),

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star

BRITISH LEGATION.

(San Pedro No. 4, Havana)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen., T. J. Morris (1924) £3,500
Naval and Asst. Naval Attachés (see U.S.A.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Consul, C. N. Ezard.
" *Vice-Consul*, C. E. Gedge (*acting*).
" *Pro-Consul*, James T. Weir.
Antilla—Vice-Consul, W. L. Macdonald.
Camaguey - Vice-Consul, F. E. Kozar.
Cienfuegos - Vice-Consul, G. W. Bradley.
Nuevitas—Vice-Consul, Arthur Durbin.
Santiago de Cuba—Consul, L. C. Hughes-Hallett

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(Československa Republika.)

President, Professor Tomáš G. Masaryk, *born* 1850, *assumed office*, Nov. 14, 1918, *re-elected* May 27, 1920; *re elected* May 27, 1927.

MINISTRY (Oct. 12, 1926).

Prime Minister, Antonín Švehla
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Beneš.
Education, Dr. Milan Hodža.
Finance, Dr Karel Engliš.
National Defence, František Udržal.
Interior and Food, Jan Černý.
Justice, Dr. Robert Mayr-Harting.
Posts, Dr. Frantisek Nosek.
Agriculture, Dr. Otakar Srdinko.
Social Welfare, Jan Šrámek.
Public Works, Dr. Franz Spina.
Commerce, L. Novák.
Railways, Josef V. Najman.
Unification, Dr. Marek Gažik.
Public Health, Dr. Joseph Tiso.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Jan Masaryk, C.B.E., 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.
Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Dr. Viktor Bťáf.
1st Secretary, Dr. Max Lobkovic.
2nd Secretary, Dr. Bohumil Mosšny.
2nd Secretary, Dr. Jan. K. Fragner.
Military Attaché, Squadron Leader Alois Kubita.
Consul, Dr. František Pavlásek, 18 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct 28, 1918, as the Czechoslovak Republic, and ten days later the *Narodni Vybor* (National Council) of Czechoslovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Austrian and Hungarian Republics on the S., the German and Polish Republics on the N., the German Republic on the W., and the Polish Republic and the Kingdom of Rumania on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Bratislava, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt Vereczka) —a total area of about 54,877 sq miles with a population (Census of 1921) as under:—

Bohemia	6,781,936
Moravia	2,633,027
Slovakia	2,926,824
Silesia	650,442
Ruthenia	596,601
Total	13,588,830

(The estimated increase since the last census brings the total to 14,300,000 on Jan 1, 1927.) Of the total population 8,760,957 (65·5 per cent.) are Czechoslovaks, 3,123,448 (23·3 per cent.) Germans, 747,096 (5·5 per cent) Magyars, 461,466 (3·4 per cent.) Ruthenians, and 75,852 (0·5 per cent) Poles. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers appointed by the President. The coalition of Czech parliamentary parties (which with short intervals had monopolised the executive from the foundation of the Republic) broke up in the Spring of 1926. For a time the Government was carried on by a non-parliamentary cabinet. At present a coalition of the Czech, German and Slovak "bourgeois" parties are in office. In the present Ministry two portfolios (those of Justice and Public Works) are, for the first time, held by representatives of the German minority, and in January, 1927, two representatives of the Slovak Peoples (Catholic) Party joined the Ministry. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom. About 80 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics.

By the Peace Treaty Czechoslovakia acquired about 80 per cent of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire. It has several rich coalfields, and possesses valuable mineral resources which, notably in Slovakia, have not yet been fully developed. Radium, gold, silver, iron, graphite and lead are all mined, while the whole country is rich in mineral and thermal springs. Bohemia has rich deposits of clay, kaolin and sand. The whole country is well farmed, and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence. In foodstuffs, however, the country is not self-supporting. Thirty-three per cent. of the total area of the country is forest land, and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous. In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which have a total population of ten millions, more than four million people are engaged in industry. The various industries are well organised, and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe. Except in Slovakia and Ruthenia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working-class population are hard-working and in many cases highly skilled. The new Republic possesses, therefore, many valuable economic advantages, and it is no exaggeration to state that Czechoslovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours.

Czechoslovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, *via* the Danube, to the Black Sea.

	1929.
Revenue (Budget)	*Kč 9,570,000,000
Expenditure (Budget)	9,534,000,000
Debt (Jan. 1, 1928) —	
Internal Debt	25,947,000,000
External Debt	6,707,000,000
Currency Debt	4,200,000,000
	1927.
Total Imports	Kč. 17,962,000,000
Total Exports	20,135,000,000
Imports from U.K.	800,000,000
Exports to U.K.	1,520,000,000

According to the Law instituting the Czechoslovak Bank of Issue, the Bank is obliged to maintain the foreign exchange value of the Czech Crown at the average level of the two years before the formation of the Bank. This level is officially understood to be between 290 and 303 United States gold cents to 100 Kc. The rate of exchange has in point of fact for a long time been practically stable at about 1264 Kč. = £1.

The Bank of Issue commenced operations on the 28th April, 1926.

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia, with a population estimated in 1923 at 676,657; other large towns are Brno (Brunn) in Moravia (pop. 221,758); Plzen (Pilsen), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop. 88,419); Bratislava (Pressburg), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop 93,289), and Kosice (Kaschau) in Eastern Slovakia (pop. 52,898).

FLAG. White, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Thunovská ulice 12, Prague III.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Sir Ronald Macleay, K.C.M.G. (1927) £4,600
1st Secretary, E. A. Keeling.
3rd Secretary, W. H. Montagu-Pollock.
Commercial Sec. (*Grade* I.), H. Kershaw, O.B.E.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. L. N. Giles, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Archivist, W. P. Dawkins, M.B.E.
Translator, Dr. R. Vanicek.

* The National Currency is the Czechoslovak *Crown* or *Koruna* (Kč.), replacing the former Austrian crown.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Prague—Vice-Consul, J. W Taylor.
" *Pro-Consul*, L. C Pettitt
Bratislava—Vice-Consul, A E Dowden.
Brno (Brunn)—Consul,
Karlovy Vavy (Carlsbad)—Vice-Consul, L R. Moser.
Liberec (Reichenberg)—Vice-Consul, S. P. Elliott

DANUBE COMMISSIONS.

The *International Danube Commission*, (Headquarters Vienna) was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the States represented under the Treaty being Austria, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Wurttemburg, and Yugoslavia The Commission maintains the liberty of navigation and the equal treatment of all flags on the Danube from Ulm (Wurttemburg) to Braila (Rumania) and its international system, obtaining funds for administrative expenses from equal contributions of all the States represented From Braila to Sulina (the mouth of the Danube), the navigation is controlled by the *European Commission of the Danube*, created by the Treaty of Paris 1856, after the Crimean War; the representation on this Commission is confined to France, Great Britain, Italy and Rumania. The river is connected by canals with the Main, a tributary of the Rhine (Ludwig Canal), this canal will be deepened to permit the passage of larger craft than at present, thus linking up the whole Rhine and Danube systems across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. The total length of the river is about 1,738 miles, and ocean-going vessels reach Braila, where transshipment into river barges is necessary A pilotage and river-improvement service is maintained by the International Commission at the Iron Gates (headquarters, Orsova), the expenses being met by shipping dues

The chief towns on the Danube are the Black Sea port of Sulina, with Galatz (confluence of the Sereth), Braila, Turnu-Severin and Orsova (Iron Gates), in *Rumania*, Russchuk, Vidin and Lom Palanka, in *Bulgaria*; Belgrade, the capital of *Yugoslavia*; Buda-Pest, the capital of *Hungary*, Bratislava in *Czechoslovakia*, Vienna (the seat of the Commission), and Linz, in *Austria*; Passau and Regensberg, in *Bavaria*, and Ulm, in *Wurttemburg*.

The financial situation of the European Commission is shown below, as at Dec. 31, 1927:—

	Gold francs
Balance from 1926	1,612,249
Receipts during 1927	5,090,048
Expenditure, 1927	6,359,180
Balance in hand	343,117

The receipts consist almost entirely of navigation dues (5,030,653 francs) The expenditure includes 2,062,101 francs on the prolongation and strengthening of the embankments at Sulina, and 251,507 francs in repayment of the British portion of the loan raised by the Commission in 1924

THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegation, Col. J. G. Baldwin C.B., *Plenipotentiary Commissioner (Delegate)*, H. C. Dick, M.B.E., H.B.M. Consul, Bratislava (*Asst. Delegate*).

EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegate, Col. J. G. Baldwin, C.B. (*Plenipotentiary Commissioner*).

DANZIG.

(Freie Stadt Danzig.)

Under Articles 100 and 102 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 726 sq miles, with a population estimated at 390,000) was set up as a Free City, under the protection of the League of Nations, Poland undertaking to conduct her Foreign Affairs. The Free City was constituted Nov. 15, 1920, with an executive Senate and an elected Legislature of 120 members The harbour is administered by a mixed board of Poles and Danzigers under a neutral President, and the League of Nations is represented by a resident High Commissioner. In Jan., 1922, the Free City entered the Polish Customs Union. The principal exports are timber (Danzig is at present the largest timber exporting port in Europe), coal, cereals, cement, bacon, eggs, mineral oils and sugar, and the imports herrings, iron ore, machinery, scrap-iron, artificial manures, fats, foodstuffs and textiles. The tonnage of shipping entered in 1927 was 3,889,854 tons, and of those cleared 3,932,577 tons.

Danzig — High Commissioner of League of Nations, Professor J A. van Hamel.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Danzig- Consul, E. G. Cable
" *Pro-Consul*, Capt. M. A. Popham.

DENMARK.

(Kongerigot Danmark)

King, Christian X., *born* Sept 26, 1870; *succ.* May 14, 1912; *married*, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.

Heir Apparent, H R.H. Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), *b.* March 11, 1899.

CABINET (December, 1926)

Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Th Madsen-Mygdal
Foreign Affairs, Dr L J Moltesen
Industry, Commerce, and Navigation, J. P. Steensballe.
Interior, Dr O. C Kragh.
Defence, S. Brorsen
Worship, F. C. Bruun-Rasmussen
Education, J. Byskov.
Justice, S K. G. Rytter.
Finance, N T. Nergaard
Public Works, J. P Steensballe.
Health, Dr. V. Rubow.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, Count Preben F. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, 1, Cadogan Square, S.W. 1.
Legation, 29 Pont Street, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Oscar L. F. A. O'Neill Oxholm.
Secretary of Legation, V. Steemsen-Leth.
Agricultural Adviser, N. Harald Faber
Attache, Baron P. J. Bertouch-Lehn.
Naval Attaché (vacant).
Press Attaché, M. C. E. Aagaard.
Consul-Gen in London, M. Ch. M. Rottböll, 7, Norfolk Street, Strand, W C. 2.
Vice-Consul, M. J. A. Vestbirk.
Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leith.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Funen, Lolland, &c., the penin-

sula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ N lat. and 8° 5′—12° 40′ E long., with an area of 15,042 square miles, and a population (Nov. 5, 1925) of 3,435,000. Nearly one-half of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1927, 1,299,200 hectares were under corn crops, 497,500 sugar and other beets, and 864,700 hay crop. In July, 1927, the live stock numbered 524,725 horses, 2,912,630 cattle, 231,000 sheep, and 3,730,730 swine. The crops in 1927 included 8,834,330 hkg (hkg = 100 kilogrammes) of oats, 7,855,960 of barley, 2,632,710 rye, 5,558,070 mixed corn, and 2,560,540 qrs of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a seagoing mercantile marine of 659 steamers, with a tonnage of 494,334. There are (1927) 5,126 kilometres of railway and 14,511 miles of telegraph line.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 12,000 trained men, the vote for 1926-27 amounting to Kr. 41,000,000 (including supplementary estimates of Kr. 3,000,000). The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 completing, 2 small cruisers, 23 torpedo-boats (built and building), 14 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1924-25, Kr. 16,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

	1926-27.	1927-28.
Revenue	Kr. 368,727,000	Kr. 333,329,000
Expenditure	361,771,000	334,320,000

	1926	1927.
Public debt	Kr. 1,180,018,169	Kr. 1,163,129,000
Imports	1,620,957,000	1,661,784,000
Exports	1,403,455,000	1,446,557,000
Imports from U.K	185,341,000	217,132,000
Export to U.K	856,274,000	873,686,000

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1925), 587,000 (with suburbs, 731,000). Other centres are Aarhus 76,226; Aalborg 42,819; Odense 52,376; Horsens 28,135; and Randers 26,857.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Brodgade, 26, Copenhagen.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Thomas Hohler, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1928) £4,660

1st Secretary, E. Millington Drake.
Commercial Secretary (Grade I.), H. W. Peters, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. F. S. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Cornwall, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. M. G. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. R. Frew, O.B.E., D.D.
Archivist, J. M. Turner.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, H. H. Cassells (*with local rank of Commercial Secretary, Grade II.*).
" *Vice-Consul*, John B. Dano.
Aalborg—Vice-Consul, Capt. Eric Carus Wilson, M.C.
Aarhus (Jutland)—Vice-Consul, H. von der Hude.
Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand.
Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, L. Christensen.
Fredericia—Vice-Consul, J. W. Brochner Mortensen.
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup, M.B.E.
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Peter Nielsen.
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff, M.B.E.
Korsor—Vice-Consul, Harald Fischer.
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.
Nyborg (Funen)—Vice-Consul, V. Jensen.
Odense (Funen)—Vice-Consul, Thorbjorn E. G. Muus.
Randers—Vice-Consul, Victor H. Nisted.
Sonderborg—Vice-Consul, C. L. Okholm, M.B.E.
Svendborg—Vice-Consul, A. Nielsen.
Thisted—Vice-Consul, Soren M. Zacho.
Faroe (Thorshavn)—Consul, V. Lutzen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with about 35,000 inhabitants. They include the FAROE, or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop., 1925, 22,835), GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population, 1921, 14,400), the trade of which is a Government monopoly.

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.
(República Dominicana.)

President (1924-1930), Horacio Vasquez, *elected* July 12, 1924.
Foreign Affairs, Lic. Rafael Augusto Sanchez.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, C. M. Lamarche, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Consul, Octavio Ventura.
Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. The island was peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the "Indian" tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country. The present republic of San Domingo broke away from Haiti in 1844 and its independence is secured under a law of Nov. 6, 1844. The Dominican Republic comprises an area of 19,332 square miles, with a population of 897,405.

On Nov. 29, 1916, American Military Forces landed in Santo Domingo and a military Government was proclaimed. From Oct. 21, 1922, a provisional Dominican government was in office until July 12, 1924, when a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the customs and the redemption of

the Foreign obligations, which continue to be administered by an American official

Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, cotton, wax, honey, logwood, tortoiseshell, hides, maize, lignum vitae and divi-divi. There are about 150 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (2 wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curaçao, Porto Rico and Cuba. The programme of highway construction is being actively pursued, and in addition to the highway across the Island, there is a direct road from Santo Domingo to Port au Prince, the capital of Haiti, which enables the journey from capital to capital to be completed by motor car in one day. Up to Oct. 31, 1924, there were 343 miles of first-class road constructed and opened.

Of the import trade in 1926, 65 per cent. came from U.S. and 5 per cent from Great Britain. British trade is hampered by distance (as compared with U.S.), by lack of resident British merchants, lack of British industrial undertakings in the Republic, and by indifferent and slow steamship services from Europe.

	1925. (U.S. $)	1926. (U.S. $)
Receipts....	$13,120,160	$12,671,285
Payments	14,011,431	13,416,588
Debt (Dec. 31)	11,174,545	15,000,000
Imports	25,339,952	23,677,533
Exports	26,770,611	24,995,871
Imports from U.K.....	1,346,530	1,380,268
Exports to U.K.	8,626,310	7,058,543

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo, on the Ozama, founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo (brother of Christopher) Columbus; population (1921) 31,000; other centres are Santiago (17,000) and San Pedro (14,000)

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Calle Colon No. 36, Santo Domingo).

British Chargé d'Affaires, E. A. de Comeau (1927).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santo Domingo—Consul, E. A. de Comeau.
„ *Vice-Consul*, H. H. Gosling.
„ *Pro-Consul*, Arthur R. Zeno.
Sanchez—Vice-Consul, Major S. H. Court, O.B.E.
San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, Rev. A. H. Beet
La Romana—Consular-Agent, D'A. A Wetherale.
Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, S. Hamilton.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles, transit, 21 to 25 days.

ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

President of the Republic, Señor Dr. Isidro Ayora; *assumed office*, April 1 1926.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte
Interior, Señor Julio Moreno
Finance, Señor Segundo Luis Moreno
Public Instruction, Señor Dr Daniel Cordova Toral.
Social Welfare and Labour, Señor Dr Pedro Pablo Egüez.
War and Marine, Señor Commandante Carlos A. Guerrero

Minister in London, Señor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide (resident in Paris)
Chargé d'Affaires, (vacant)
Consul-General in London, Señor Don Ernesto Chacon, 23 College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Consuls at *Liverpool*, *Birmingham*, *Hull*, *Glasgow*, and *Cardiff*.

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 6° 5' S., and between 60° 20' and 81° W. long. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq. miles

The former *Kingdom of Quito* was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century *Pizarro's* conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 2,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,702 ft.), Illiniza (17,405 ft.), Carihuairazo (16,525 ft.), Cotocachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,186 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common

Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, bananas, cotton, coffee, India-rubber, sugar, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) *Islands* (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador.

In October, 1926, an American Financial Mission arrived in the country and their recommendations have been enacted as laws. A new customs' tariff, prepared by the Mission, came into force on July 1, 1927, and produced 25,553,096 *sucres* in the year ended June 30, 1928, and a new monetary law reintroducing the gold standard, the currency being stabilized at 5 *sucres* = $1 U.S. A Central Bank was established on March 4, 1927, and a new banking law enacted. In order to assure the success of the new Economic Laws the Government has engaged the services of three American experts for three years.

In November, 1927, the Swedish Match Company of Stockholm secured the exclusive right to import and manufacture matches in Ecuador for a period of 25 years in return for a loan of 8,800,000 *sucres*, which sum was applied towards the establishment of a Mortgage Bank.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1926. *Sucres.*
Revenue	44,856,457
Expenditure	38,892,040
External Debt (Nov 30, 1927)	98,791,616
Internal Debt (Nov 30, 1927)	17,838,571
	1927.
Imports (1926)	47,073,060
Exports	63,571,110
Imports from U K. (1926)	10,761,800
Exports to U K	3,400,160

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, 80,000; Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1920, about 100,000); other centres are Cuenca, 30,000, and Riobamba, 12,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lord Herbert Hervey (*see* Lima, Peru).
Naval Attaché, Capt St A. B. Wake, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Quito—Consul-General (and Charge d'Affaires en the absence of the Minister), R. M Kohan.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alfonso Teran.
Guayaquil—Consul, Wm. C. Graham.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Wm. S. Urquhart.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John D. Rennie.
Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days.

EGYPT.

King of Egypt, His Majesty FUAD I, G.C.B. (Ahmad Fuad); *born* March 26, 1868; *succeeded his brother as Sultan*, October 9, 1917 (22 Zil Hidga, 1335), *proclaimed King of Egypt*, March 16, 1922, *married*, May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabri *Pasha*.
Crown Prince, H R.H. Prince Faruk, son of the King, *born* Feb 11, 1920 (21 Gumada el Ula, 1338)
Ministry (June 28, 1928).
Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, H.E Mohamed Mahmoud *Pasha*.
War and Marine, H.E. Gaafar Wali *Pasha*.
Communications, H.E. Abdel Hamid Soliman *Pasha*
Justice, H.E. Ahmed Mohamed Khachaba *Pasha*.
Agriculture, H.E. Nakhla Elmontei *Pasha*.
Finance, H.E. Ali Maher *Pasha*.
Public Works, H E Ibrahim Fahmy *Bey*.
Foreign Affairs, H.E. Hafez Afifi *Bey*.
Education, H.E. Ahmed Loutfi El Sayed *Bey*.
**Wagfs (ad interim)*, H.E. Gaafar Wali *Pasha*.

Financial Adviser, Frank P. Watson.
Finan. Under Sec., Ahmed Abdul Wahab *Bey*.
Foreign Under Secretary, Ibrahim Wagih *Pasha*
Director-Gen., Foreign Affairs, Sheriff Sabri *Bey*.
Director-Gen. Ports and Lighthouses, Rear-Adm G. Tomlin, C.M.G., M.V.O

Egyptian Minister in London, (vacant).
Offices of Legation, Bute House, 75 South Audley Street, W. 1.
Counsellor, Sesostris Sidarouss *Bey*, C.V.O.
1st Secretary, Abdul Rahman Fikry *Bey*.
2nd Secretary, Georges Cattaui.
Attaché, Radi Abou-Seif Radi.

* A *Waqf* is an institution of Muhammadan Law similar to the "trust" of English Law When property is made *Waqf* it is dedicated expressly or implicibly to some charitable or religious object, or for the benefit of private individuals. The nearest British equivalent is "The Public Trustee."

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (*a*) the valley and delta of the Nile, (*b*) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (*c*) the Arabian or Eastern Desert, (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberzed (or St John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 32° N lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Sudan The western boundary runs from a point on the east, N. of Sollum (long 25° E), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S along a meridian line approximately in long 24° E until it meets the parallel of 22° N lat., which forms the N boundary of the Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15′ E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *feddâns* (12,431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *feddâns* (1,039 sq miles), a total of 8,308,000 *feddâns* (13,470 sq. miles), but within the boundaries above-mentioned is enclosed an area of about 363,181 sq. miles. The population (Census of 1927) numbered 14,168,756, distributed as under:—

Division	Population	
	1917 Census	1927 Census.
LOWER EGYPT —		
Alexandria	444,617	570,314
Cairo	790,939	1,059,824
Canal	91,090	133,677
Dumietta	30,984	34,812
Desert, Southern	25,859	25,392
‡Desert, Western	11,868	50,252
Red Sea Coasts	4,684	2,133
Sinai	5,430	14,742
Suez	30,996	39,166
Behera	892,246	973,917
Daqahliya	986,643	1,077,701
Gharbiya	1,659,313	1,786,896
Minûfiya	1,072,638	1,102,240
Qalubiya	528,581	557,302
Sharqiya	955,497	1,012,382
Total	6,094,916	6,510,438
UPPER EGYPT :—		
Aswân	253,340	266,542
Asyût	981,197	1,077,109
Beni Suef	452,893	506,830
Faiyûm	507,617	552,581
Girga	864,746	965,660
Giza	524,352	589,902
Minya	763,922	837,404
Qena	838,805	896,516
Total	5,186,872	5,692,544
Nomads	32,663	35,462
TOTAL	11,750,918	14,168,756

(†) Dahkla and Kharga Oases. (‡) Including Siwa Baharia and Farafra.

Of the total population in 1917 males numbered 6,369,517 and females 6,348,738, in 1927, males numbered 7,036,298 and females 7,096,996 (Nomads being excluded in each case)

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The *Nile* has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouths. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 23 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from S.E. to N.W. are known as Kharga, Dahkla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great back-bone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux or sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs. The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the *wadis*, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellah*=ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellahin* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but 834,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 12,404,942 in the total of the Census of 1917 (including 126,432 local subjects of foreign origin). A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and 107,364 Sudanese and Berberins), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayum. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswan and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 30,797 were Turks, 56,731 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,354 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,932 other Europeans and Americans, and 1,496 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623,753 Muhammadans, 1,026,107 Christians, 59,582 Jews and 8,814 other religions. The chief Muhammadan religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheikh el Gami el Azhar* and the *Mufti el Di-qar el Masrkya*.

Government.—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

Rulers of Egypt since 1811.

Name	Born.	Reigned.
Mohammed Aly (*Vali*)	1769 ..	1805-1848
Ibrahim (*Vali*)..	1789 ...	1848
Abbas I ,, ...	1813 .	1848 1854
Said ,, ...	1822 ..	1854-1863
Ismail (*Khedive*)	1830 ...	1863-1879
Mohammed Tewfik (*Khedive*)	1852 ..	1879 1892
Abbas II (*Khedive*)..	1874 ...	1892-1914
Hussein Kamel (*Sultan*)....	1853 ...	1914-1917
Fuad I (*King*).	1868 ...	1917-

Legislature.—Legislative power is exercised by the King in concurrence with the Parliament within the limits laid down in the Constitution established by Royal rescript of April 19, 1923, and general elections took place for a Parliament, consisting of two houses, which first assembled March 15, 1924. Parliament consists of a Senate of 122 members of whom two-fifths are nominated by the King, the remainder being elected on the basis of 1 Senator for every 180,000 inhabitants; and of a Chamber of Deputies elected on the basis of 1 for every 60,000 inhabitants.

Executive.—The executive power is exercised by the King through his Ministers within the limits of the Constitution, the Ministry being held jointly responsible to the Chamber of Deputies.

Local Government.—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhafzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamur*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from

each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudir* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganised in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence.—In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arábi *Pasha*) assumed alarming proportions, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. The defence of Egypt is reserved by the Constitution and remains under British control, the British garrison (under the command of a British general officer) amounting to 3 cavalry regiments, 3 batteries of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 7 battalions of infantry and 1 armoured car company, a total of 11,420. Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot, but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £E20, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army, which had a strength of about 11,220 all ranks in 1927.

There is no *Navy* in the proper sense of the term, there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 306 officers (75 Europeans), 476 European constables, and 6,585 men, the latter 369 officers and 6,162 men. There are also 60,859 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1922-3 there were 151 *Elementary Schools* (*Maktabs*) under Government supervision, with 23,996 pupils and 3,710 *Maktabs* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 279,409 pupils; there were also 54,528 pupils in other elementary schools. The government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 1,148 Egyptian institutions with 111,935 pupils and 569 foreign institutions with 56,916 pupils. There are *Colleges* of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University was founded in 1908 at Cairo.

Agriculture.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222,400,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only the portion that can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5,600,000 acres (1926), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. In 1926 the land was held as to 5,060,338 *feddans* by 2,053,056 native owners, and as to 538,168 *feddans* by 6,596 Europeans. The principal crops grown during *Saif* (summer) are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and Sorgho (a variety of maize). *Nili* (flood) part of *Saif*, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally commences in July. The principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) commences in November and ends in June. The principal crops are cereals, berseem (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba. The total cotton crop and the value of the quantities exported in recent years:—

Year	Kantars	Export value
1924-25	7,273,974	£E57,544,253
1925-26	7,964,645	43,825,564
1926-27	7,652,189	35,961,447
1927-28	6,041,499	—

Live Stock.—In 1925 the cattle numbered 676,994, buffaloes 722,943, horses 34,017, mules 21,480, donkeys 709,789, sheep 1,091,016, goats 455,054, and camels 259,345.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation are chiefly foreign.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufacture are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian industries are dyeing, tanning and cement.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollum, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1924, was 1,923 miles. 27,585,000 passengers and 5,780,491 metric tons of merchandise were carried during 1923-4, the net receipts being £E1,810,487. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor

and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 818 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—For the SUEZ CANAL *see* pages 826–7.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft, the principal are those of Sollum and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitin, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga, Qosseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depôt at Suez. The principal port is Alexandria, where 2,102 vessels (4,782,305 tons) entered and 2,106 vessels (4,800,655 tons) cleared in 1925.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1925 3,311 post offices and stations, dealing with 58,753,000 letters and post-cards, and 26,391,000 newspapers, &c., and a total foreign correspondence of 43,000,000. There were on March 31, 1925, 136,522 miles of telegraph and telephone wire. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarraf* (village tax-collector).

	1926–27.	1927–28
Revenue —		
Ordinary	£E37,578,000	£E38,677,000
Extraordinary ...	1,782,000	
Expenditure :—		
Ordinary.....	£E32,736,575	£E41,131,000
Extraordinary ..	6,623,425	
	1926.	1927.
Total Imports	£E52,400,059	£E48,685,128
Total Exports	48,340,503	42,759,392
Imports from U.K	£11,405,300	£12,482,287
Exports to U.K. ...	18,921,200	19,138,089

Debt.—The *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury, has considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. Though the *Caisse* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund (£E30,000,000 on March 31, 1926), the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1925 and 1926:

Debt.	1925.	1926.
	£	£
Guaranteed Debt, 3 per cent.	5,072,300	4,870,700
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960	55,971,960
Total	92,172,040	91,976,440

The *Cost* of the Debt (in the Budget for 1926–27) inclusive of £E664,826 assigned to the service of the Ottoman Loans of 1855, 1891 and 1894, which were guaranteed on the Egyptian Tribute, was stated at £E4,914,830.

CAIRO, the capital (population 1,059,824), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalîli, the Hamzâwi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA (population 570,314), founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" (*see* p. 87). It now contains two royal palaces, Ras-el-Tîn and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. At the census of 1917 the towns of Tanta (74,195), Port Said (75,102) and Assiut (51,431) also exceeded 50,000 inhabitants.

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: Green, with 1 white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

(The Residency, Kasr-el-Doubara, Cairo.)

High Commissioner (*Mandub es Sami*), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Lloyd, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (1925) £12,185
Counsellor, R. H. Hoare, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, M. D. Petersen.
2nd Secretaries, P. S. Scrivener; A. H. Hamilton-Gordon.
3rd Secretary, G. A. Wallinger.
Hon. Attaché, C. Harcourt Smith.
A.D.C., Capt. C. T. O'Callaghan, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (*Grade I, with rank of 1st Secretary*), R. M. A. Turner, O.B.E.
Oriental Secretary (*with local rank of 1st Secretary*), W. A. Smart.
Assistant Oriental Secretary (*with local rank of 2nd Secretary*), L. B. Grafftey-Smith.
2nd Assistant Oriental Secretary (*with local rank of 3rd Secretary*), N. Mayers.
Temporary Secretary, F. Pattman, M.B.E.
Archivist and Accountant, H. E. R. Warton.

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Alexandria—Consul-General, C E. S. Heathcote-Smith, O.B.E.
„ *Vice-Consuls*, A. S Calvert; T. Wikeley (*acting*).
„ *Pro-Consul*, P. Cassar, M B E
„ *Surgeon*, A A Morrison, C M G , M.D.
Cairo—Consul, E. G Lomas, O B.E
„ *Vice-Consul*, D F. H. Brickell.
„ *Pro-Consuls*, Gabriel Faiwagi, M.B E ; M W. Dawson.
Port Said—Consul, L H Hurst
„ *Vice-Consuls*, A. N Williamson-Napier, E. A Chapman-Andrews (*acting*); S A. Erskine (*acting*).
„ *Pro-Consul*, Joseph W Caruana, M B E
Suez—Vice-Consul, E. H L. Hadwen
„ *Pro-Consul*, Abbas Barry

There are *Consular Agents* at Assiut, Aswan, Beni Suef, Damanhur, Ismailia, Kafr el Zayat, Luxor, Mansura, Mehalla el Kebir, Minia, Shebin el Kom, Sohag, Tanta, and Zagazig

H.B M SUPREME COURT

(sitting at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said)

Judge, Sir Wasey Sterry, C B.E., (also Judge of H B M. Prize Court, Alexandria)
Crown Prosecutor, C. H. Perrott.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT, 6 Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London, transit *vid* Trieste, 5 days, *via* Marseilles, 6 days

ESTONIA.

(Eesti Wabariik.)

Head of the State, M. Jaan Tonisson (1928).
Foreign Affairs, M Hans Rebane

Minister in London, Dr Oskar Kallas, 167 Queen's Gate, S.W 7.
Counsellor of Legation and Consul-Gen, R. A Möllerson.
2nd Secretary, W Ohanson

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, is bounded on the N by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea, and on the E by Lake Peipus and *Soviet* Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about 17,953 sq miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with *Soviet* Russia), with a population (Jan 1, 1928,) of about 1,115,000 (87·7 per cent. Estonians, 8·2 per cent Russians, 1·7 per cent. Germans. Agriculture and dairy farming are the chief industries, engaging 59 per cent. of the population. The value of the agricultural production in 1926 was £15,000,000, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon, and eggs the chief products of dairy farming There are important manufactures, including cotton, woollen, paper, timber, matches and distilling, with annual production valued at £7,000,000 There were (1928) 420 miles of broad gauge and 290 miles of narrow gauge railway in operation.

Legislature consists of a single-chamber Assembly (Riigikogu) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers, the Prime Minister being the Head of the State. The supreme organ of the Judicature is the State Court of Justice in Tartu (Dorpat)

	1928 9
Revenue	£4,419,950
Expenditure	4,419,950
External Debt (1927) —	
International Debt (under League of Nations) ..	1,540,000
To Great Britain . .	1,150 000
To U S A. . . .	$13,800,000
To Sweden ...	*Swe Kr* 708,173

	1926	1927.
Exports ..	£5,362,700	£5,640,000
Imports	5,320,500	5,140,000

Of the Imports 26 4 per cent came from Germany, 14·3 from U.K , 14 2 from U S A , of the Exports, 31 4 per cent were taken by Great Britain (timber flax, butter, matches), and 29 8 per cent. by Germany.

CAPITAL, Tallinn (Reval), pop. (1928) 129,576), an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Lenngrad, other towns are Tartu or Dorpat (62,444), the seat of the University, Narva (26,740), the chief manufacturing centre, and Parnu (21,533), on the Gulf of Riga

FLAG: Blue, black, white, in horizontal stripes

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Lai Tanav 17 Tallinn, Reval)

British Minister to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Joseph Addison, C M G (1928)
2nd Secretary, E H Carr, C B.E.
Naval Attaché Comm G S F. Nash, D S O , R N.
Military Attaché, Maj. A. Stewart-Cox, R.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Reval - Consul (with personal rank of Consul-General), C B Jerram
Pro-Consul, Arthur Halsey
Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks.

FINLAND.

(Suomi.)

President, Lauri Kristian Relander, *born* 1883, *assumed office*, March, 1925
Prime Minister, Juho Sunila
Foreign Affairs, H J Procope

Minister in London, Monsieur A. H Saastamoinen, 2 Moreton Gardens, S Kensington, S W. 5
Counsellor, Eino Wahkangas.
2nd Sec, Ville Niskanen.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. G G Tauchei.
Consul-General, L. Norrgren, 57 Gordon Square, W C 1

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and united to the Russian Empire, as an autonomous but not sovereign Grand-Duchy, in 1809. When the Russian Empire broke down in 1917 Finland declared herself an independent sovereign state (Dec 6, 1917) The following year the country sustained severe disturbances on account of the aggression of Russian Bolshevism, but succeeded in restoring order, and the relations between Finland and Russia were finally settled by the Treaty of Dorpat (Oct., 1920). The area is 149,926 square miles, with a population (1926) of 3,558,220, of whom (in 1920) 2,574,228 were Finnish-speaking, 340,963 Swedish-speaking, and 1,603 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are

Lutherans The *Aland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia (area 557 square miles, population about 27,000), forms part of the Republic. There are 3 universities, 1 at Helsinki (Helsingfors) and 2 at Turku (Åbo), the university of Helsinki (founded 1640) has 3,000 students, of whom 900 are women In addition, there are 1 technical and 2 commercial schools The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests (62,400,000 acres) are a great source of wealth; there is no European country so wealthy in forests except Russia, the exports of timber in 1927 being 1,300,000 standards; wood pulp, cardboard and paper, and dairy produce are also exported There are (1927) 3,164 miles of railroad and about 3,900 miles of telegraph, with a well developed telephone system (22 8 per 1,000 inhabitants) There is railway connexion with Sweden and Russia, and telephone connexion with Estonia, Russia, Sweden and Norway. The merchant fleet (1927) consists of 4,991 vessels (491,689 tons), of which 547 are steamers.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, the peace effective being about 25,000 all ranks; there is also a volunteer organisation of Civic Guards with an enrolled strength of about 100,000.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people, but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

Finnish and Swedish are the official languages.

		1926.	1927
Revenue	*Marks	3,970,000,000	3,986,000,000
Expenditure . ..		4,076,700,000	3,988,000,000
Debt		2,846,800,000	2,695,000,000
Treasury Fund .		790,600,000	788,300,000
Imports		5,667,708,000	6,385,881,000
Exports		5,636,549,000	6,327,372,000
Imports from U.K.		726,748,000	923,625,000
Exports to U.K. . .		2,162,189,000	2,538,919,000

CAPITAL, Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (1926) 225,829; other towns are Turku (Åbo) 61,667, Tampere (Tammerfors) 52,397, Viipuri (Viborg) 48,988, Vaasa (Wasa) 24,218, Oulu (Uleaborg) 23,020, and Kuopio (22,716).

FLAG: white with blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION
(Norra Kajen 4, Helsinki)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Ernest A. Rennie, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922) £3,320
2nd Secretary, D. J. Cowan, O.B.E., M.C.
Naval Attaché, Com. G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. A. Stewart-Cox, R.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Helsinki (Helsingfors)—*Consul for Finland*), C. H. Mackie.
" —*Vice-Cons.*, G. E. Hilton (*temp.*)
Hanko (Hangö)—*Vice-Cons.*, Uno Cairenius.
Kokkola (Gamlakarleby)—*Vice Cons.*, W. Smedlund
Kotka—*Vice-Cons*, V. S. Syren.
Kristinankaupunki (Kristinestad)—*Vice-Cons.*, Johan I. Ehrstrom.
Kuopio—*Vice-Cons*, L. Hallman.
Loviisa—*Vice-Cons* G. R. E. Nordstrom
Oulu (Uleåborg)—*Vice-Cons.*, B. Weckman.
Pietarsaari (Jakobstad) *Vice-Consul*
" *Pro-Consul*, Karl J. Riska.
Pori (Björneborg)—*Vice-Cons.*, C. Rosenlew
Raahe (Brahestad) *Vice-Cons*, Alvar Wilen.
Tampere (Tammerfors)—*Vice-Cons.*, W. Cooke.
Turku (Åbo)—*Vice-Cons.*, W. J. B. Wilson.
Vaasa (Wasa)—*Vice-Cons*, V. Brunn
Viipuri (Wiborg) *Vice-Cons.*, V. Laapas.

* *Finnish Mark.*—The *mark* is the same nominal value as the *franc*; for the average exchange, see p 448.

FRANCE.

(République Francaise.)

President of the Republic (1924 1931), Gaston Doumergue, *born* 1863, *assumed office* June 13, 1924..... (£1 - 50 francs) £40,000

MINISTRY (November 22, 1928).

Prime Minister, Raymond Poincaré.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. A Briand.
Minister of Justice, M. Barthou.
Minister of Finance, M. Chéron
Minister of War, M. Painleve.
Minister of Marine, E. Leygues
Minister of Interior, M Tardieu.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. Marraud.
Minister of Colonies, M. Maginot.
Minister of Military Pensions, M. Anterion.
Minister of Public Works, M Forgeot.
Minister of Labour, M. Loucheur.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Hennesy.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur de Fleuriau, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, M. Roger Cambon.
1st Sec, M Truelle
2nd Sec, M. J. Dumaine.
3rd Secretaries, M de Blesson; M Saffroy.
Attaches, M. P. Saffroy; Comte de Limur.
Military Attaché, Gen. Despres.
Asst. do., Commandant Gailliard.
Naval Attache, Capt. de Frégate Thouronde.
Asst Naval Attache and Air Attache, Capt. Sala.
Commercial Attaché, Vicomte du Halgouet.
Financial Attache, Comte de Chalendar
Consul-General (attached to the Embassy), M. J. Knecht.
Secretary Archivist, Comte La Combe.
Consulate General, 51 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Consul-General, M. Campana.
Consul at Liverpool, M. de Ledeulx.

There are also Consuls at Southampton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dublin, and in Jersey.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles; that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles,

making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of March 6, 1926) of 40,743,851 (inclusive of Alsace and Lorraine). In 1926 there were 766,226 births, 346,126 marriages, and 713,458 deaths, in 1920 the excess of women over men was 2,500,000.

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1926) 2,498,230 were resident there, including (in 1921) 470,873 Italians, 415,546 Belgians, 303,141 Spanish, 55,456 British, 34,027 Russians, and 30,948 Americans.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789-1793), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the *Senate* of 314 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years, one-third being renewable every 3 years) and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 597 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members of the legislature receive 27,000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The agricultural production is shown in the following table:—

Crop	Production 1921. Quintals	1925 Quintals	1926 Quintals.
Wheat.....	88,034,290	89,900,000	63,080,000
Rye	11,276,110	11,090,000	7,660,000
Barley... .	8,342,850	10,270,000	9,980,000
Oats	35,482,950	47,560,000	52,850,000
Potatoes...	83,096,550	151,950,000	111,360,000

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (892,410,000 gallons of wine were produced in 1926), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1926 amounted to 270,534,000 gallons. The live stock (1926) included 14,482,440 cattle, 10,775,260 sheep, and 5,776,900 pigs. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony and salt. Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the *Saar Basin* are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a *plébiscite* whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self-governing community. The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbruck (60,000), Saarlouis (16,000), and Merzig (10,000), on the River Saar. In 1911 the coal mines of France produced 30,000,000 tons, and the production of the enlarged area reached 52,480,000 metric tons of coal in 1926. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE.—The *National Army* of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. These forces have a total strength on a peace footing (in 1923) of 356,600 all ranks (exclusive of the Armies of Occupation in the Ruhr, the Sarre and in Syria, which absorbed 132,000 all ranks). In the War of 1914–1918 over 20 per cent of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis and Morocco). Of this total over 1,500,000 were returned as killed or missing. By law of 1919 the French Army consists of 350,000 all ranks on a peace footing, and of 1,300,000 on a war footing, with a reserve (including Territorials) of 2,000,000 all ranks. The *French Navy* was manned in 1920 by 56,000 officers and other ranks, and consisted in 1923 of 6 Dreadnought and 3 Pre-Dreadnought battleships, 6 cruisers, 5 light cruisers, 51 destroyers, and 47 submarines, 20 airships and 98 aeroplanes.

ARMISTICE MONUMENT.—In the Forest of Compiègne is a *Carrefour de l'Armistice*, from which the *Clairière de la Victoire* leads to the Armistice Monument, unveiled Nov. 11, 1922. The monument marks the spot where the Germans signed the armistice terms presented by Maréchal Foch, and bears the inscription *Ici le 11 Novembre 1918 succomba le criminel orgueil de l'Empire Allemand vaincu par les peuples libres qu'il prétendait asservir.*

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of Public Instruction; (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration, (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory); (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades; and (*b*) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary Secular, comp. and free.* Age 6–13. Schools include (*a*) infants; (*b*) lower primary; (*c*) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary.* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (*a*) purely classical, (*b*) purely modern; (*c*) Latin and sciences; or (*d*) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5–6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State

universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpelier, Nancy, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, Strassbourg, and Toulouse

COMMUNICATIONS.—The length of the *Routes Nationales* in 1926 was 25 000 miles The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways having a length of (1924) 4,222 miles, with 3,291 miles of canals The system of railroads in France is very extensive, they are almost entirely *concedés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on December 31, 1926, was 25,808 miles. The length of telegraph wires (1924) was 221,650 miles, and of telephone lines 148,000 miles In 1928 there were 642,744 private motor-cars registered in France, of which (1926) 541,438 were touring cars. Goods transport vehicles numbered 305,587, cycle-cars 27,450, motor-cycles 232,201, and motor-boats 3,313. In 1925 the passengers carried in civil aircraft numbered 19,768, the weight of cargoes being 2,092,000 lb. (exclusive of 1,963,000 lb. of mails).

Shipping.—The gross tonnage of the French mercantile marine in 1926 was 3,490,606 gross tons, of which 166,209 gross tons were sailing vessels During the year 1927 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 49,054,766 tons, of which 13,725,607 tons were French; while the total clearings amounted to 41,933,083 tons, of which 11,489,498 tons were French. The chief ports are Cherbourg, Marseilles, Rouen, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Calais, Boulogne, and Dunkirk A bill was passed by the Chamber in 1921 for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1,200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c, silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

French Budget (1928).

Revenue —	*Francs*
Taxes	38,050,719,000
Monopolies, etc	532,365,245
State Lands	443,520,000
Miscellaneous	2,775,153,406
Extraordinary	342,000,000
Algeria	16,935,000
Total	42,160,682,651
Expenditure —	
Debt Service and Finance Min.	24,350,144,258
Army	6,210,751,790
Navy	2,552,094,748
Education	2,567,384,550
Foreign Office	183,705,187
Labour and Health	942,874,950
Agriculture	328,078,500
Public Works	2,033,233,176
Colonies	452,744,621
Miscellaneous	1,906,940,391
Total	41,527,952,171

French Debt (Dec. 31, 1926)

Internal	*francs* 297,812,659,449
External Debt (March 31, 1926)	
U.S.	$3,642,656,590
Sterling	£697,510,700
Netherlands florins	fl. 55,000,000

French Foreign Trade (1927).

	Francs.
Imports	
Food and Drink	13,878,026,000
Raw Materials	33,100,649,000
Manufactures	5,784,005,000
Total	55,852,760,000
Exports —	
Food and Drink	5,384,383,000
Raw Materials	16,780,531,000
Manufactures	33,059,803,000
Total	55,224,717,000

Imports and Exports, 1927.
(*In millions of Francs.*)

To France from		From France to
6,464	Great Britain	10,179
2,340	Argentina	1,136
3,736	Belgium	7,572
1,069	Brazil	540
4,213	Germany	6,475
1,458	Italy	2,044
1,420	Spain	1,714
780	Switzerland	3,412
7,952	U.S.A.	3,605

Alsace-Lorraine. — *High Commissioner*, M. Mirman (1920). Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914-1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing The area is 5,605 square miles, the population in March, 1921, was 1,709,749. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop, 174,492), Mulhouse (99,892), and Metz (69,624).

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36′ W to 6° 16′ E. longitude, 37° 6′ N to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at 222,120 square miles, with a population (1926) of 6,064,865, of whom 872,439 were Europeans and 5,192,426 natives. The revenue in 1928 was estimated at *francs* 997,778,628, and the expenditure at *francs* 997,600,458. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1927 to *francs* 2,439,452,000 (total exports *fr* 3,520,948,000), and the imports from France to *fr.* 3,535,195,000 (total imports *fr.* 4,833,868,000). The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1926 there were 2,696 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1927 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade

entering Algerian ports was 4,322 of a net tonnage of 6,985,250 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (municipal population, 1926, 226,218), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran (150,301), Constantine (93,733), Bona (51,895), Sidi-bel-Abbas (43,000), Philippville (30,000), Mascara (28,000), and Tlemençen (27,000).

Governor-General, M. Pierre Louis Bordes (1927).

CAPITAL, Paris, on the Seine. Population (1926), 2,871,429; there are 82,127 houses and 1,149,366 families according to the census of March 1921. Fourteen other cities exceed 100,000 — Marseilles 652,196, Lyons 570,740, Bordeaux 256,026, Lille 201,921, St. Etienne 193,737, Nantes 184,509, Nice 184,441, Toulouse 180,771, Strasbourg 174,492, Le Havre 158,022, Rouen 122,898, Roubaix 117,209, Toulon 115,120, Nancy 114,491, Clermont-Ferrand 111,701, and Reims 100,998 Mulhouse, Amiens and Limoges exceed 90,000, and 30 others exceed 50,000.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff)

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St Honoré, Paris.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency The Rt. Hon Sir W. G Tyrrell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O (1928) £14,625

Minister Plenipotentiary, N M. Henderson, C.M.G

1st Secretary, R F Wigram

2nd Secretaries, V F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, A. Holman, M.C

3rd Secretary, R M. A. Hankey.

Hon. Attaché, Capt. A. Paget.

Press Attaché, Sir C. Mendl

Commercial Counsellor, J. R. Cahill, C.M.G

Commercial Sec. (Grade II.), A. H S. Yeames.

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. W. Hallitax.

Military Attaché, Col. H. Needham, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Asst. do., Capt. A. B. Neville, M.C., R.A.

Air Attaché, Wing-Com. J. R W. Smyth-Piggott, D.S.O

Archivist, W. E. Fuller, O.B.E.

„ *(Assistant)*, E. J Moignard; R. P Llewellyn.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Cons.-Gen., H. G. A. Mackie, C.B.E.

„ *Vice-Consul*, P. Tottenham Smith.

„ *Pro-Consuls*, Horace J. Dorey, John W. M. Gray; Lt.-Col. Herbert A. Douglas.

Reims—Vice-Consul, G. H. Olliver.

Ajaccio—Consul, Maj. W. Follett Routley.

„ *Pro-Consul*, Raymond K. Kemp.

Bastia—Vice-Consul, A. Bezert.

„ *Pro-Consul*, S. H. Bezert.

Algiers—Cons.-Gen., G. P. Churchill, C.B.E.

„ *Vice-Consuls*, D. G. Rydings; B. G. Chamberlain.

Bône—Vice-Consul, G. C. Bowker.

„ *Pro-Consul*,

Bougie—Vice-Consul, L. F. Lajeunesse.

Oran—Vice-Consul,

„ *Pro-Consul*, P. W. Brooman.

Philippeville—Vice-Consul,

Antananarivo—Consul, J Helm Smith.

„ *Vice-Consul*, A. G. Riddell

Majunga—Vice-Consul, J. F. Spence.

Tamatave—Vice-Consul,

Bordeaux—Consul, A. B. Hutcheon, M.B.E.

„ *Vice-Consul*, Albert E. W Murphy.

Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schroedelin.

„ *Pro-Consul*, John C Finlayson.

La Pallice—Vice-Consul, F. Link

Pau & Tarbes—Vice-Cons., H T H Hewetson.

„ *Pro-Consul*, A. C. Thompson

Pauillac—Vice-Consul, Maurice Adde

Tonnay Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rivat

Toulouse—Vice-Consul, G. W. Huggins

Brest—Consul, J E M Carvell.

„ *Vice-Consul*, A Mignon

Congo—Consul, Henry Kelsall.

„ *Vice-Consul*, G V. Richardson.

Libreville—V.-Cons., A Leonard Smith, M.C.

Dakar—Consul-General, E C. Buxton

„ *Vice-Consul*, Lieut.-Com. John Martin, R.N.

Duala—Vice-Consul, Vincent Teale

Lome and Porto Novo—Vice-Consul Herbert H Edis.

Djibouti—Vice-Consul, T. C. M Salmon.

Guadaloupe—Consul, J. E Devaux

Havre—Consul, H C. Swan

„ *Vice-Consul*, John P. Beecher, M.B.E.

„ *Pro-Consul*, A. T. Iredale.

Cherbourg—V.-C, C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O.

„ *Pro-Consul*, A. Buhot.

Lille—Consul, W. M. Gurney

„ *Pro-Consul*, John C. Bigge

Amiens—Vice-Consul, Stuart Oswell, M.C.

„ *Pro-Consul*,

Boulogne—Vice-Consul, H S Bradbrook.

„ *Pro-Consul*, John Gilmour.

Calais—Vice-Consul, P. M. Oxley

„ *Pro-Consul*, James Hartshorn

Cette—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner, M.B.E

„ *Pro-Consul*, N. H Crothers

Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, Harry W. F. Whiting, M.B.E.

„ *Pro-Consul*, Gawin Wild.

Lyons—Consul, H. A. Ford.

„ *Pro-Consul*, E. G. King.

Grenoble—Vice-Consul, Alfred J. Swammell.

Marseilles—Consul-General, Spencer S. Dickson.

„ *Vice-Consuls*, F. C. Gibbs; Norman Smith (acting).

„ *Pro-Consul*, W. Miller.

Sete—Vice-Consul, Norman B. R. Brown.

Toulon—Vice-Consul, Lieut.-Col. E. M. Proes, C.S.I.

„ *Pro-Consul*, Charles H. Thomas.

Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher.

Nantes—Consul, G. T. Maclean.

„ *Vice-Consul*, F. Percy-Bush.

Angers—Vice-Consul, R. Richou.

„ *Pro-Consul*, G. Denimal.

Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert.

St. Malo—V.-Con., Sir George Curtis, K.C.S.I.

„ *Pro-Consuls*, Thomas Sankey, Archibald H. Douglas.

St. Nazaire—V.-Con., A. Raffin

„ *Pro-Consul*, J. F. Raffin

New Caledonia—Consul, T. Johnston.

Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E.

„ *Vice-Consul*, Chas. J. Beale.

Cannes—Vice-Consul, J. G. Taylor.

„ *Pro-Consul*, Walter Gray Taylor.

Mentone—V.-Cons., Charles H. Belcher.

„ *Pro-Consul*,

Pondicherry (India) — Consul, Maj. H. G. Tranchell, I.A.

„ *Pro-Consul*, K. Natarajier.

Réunion—Consul,

„ *Vice-Consul*, J. A. Mancini

Rouen—Consul, H. E. Bowle.
„ *Vice-Consul*, Capt G J Neill.
Dieppe—Vice-Cons, P. U Allen
„ *Pro-Consul*, Maj W. Andon.
Tréport and Eu—Vice-Consul, Capt J. C. Stark
Saigon—Consul-General, E. G Gorton.
„ *Vice-Consul*, R. A N. Hillyer.
Haiphong—V.-Cons, Maurice Aumont.
St Piesse & Miquelon—Cons. Henry Hagen.
Strasburg—Cons.-Gen, G. B. Gilhat-Smith
„ *Vice-Consul*,
Strasburg—Consul-General, Guy Gilhat Smith
Tahiti—Consul, Dr W J. Williams
„ *Vice-Consul*, I. E. Walker
Tunis—Cons.-Gen., J. M. MacLeod, C.M.G.
„ *V.-Cons*, R J. Fowler.
„ *Hon Physician*, Dr. Joseph Valletta.
Bizerta—Cons., Major W. H. Fox
Gerbe & Zarzis, Cons Agent, F Farrugia
Mehdiah—Cons Agent, G Violante.
Sfax—Vice-Consul, C. O Lambert
„ *Pro-Consul*, Sauveur Damato.
Susa and Kairouan—Vice-Con, Harry Engerer.
„ *Pro-Consul*, Jules Engerer

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 6 Rue Halévy, Paris, IXème *President*, H C Welman.

There are also British Chambers of Commerce at 2, Rue Beauvau, Marseilles, and 4, Avenue Massena, Nice

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours.

FRENCH COLONIES.

Colony, &c	Area.	Population
Indo-China	257,000	18,000,000
Asia Minor	150,000	4,500,000
Africa	4,100,200	43,550,000
America	33,200	500,000
Oceania	10,000	100,000
Total	4,550,400	66,650,000

In ASIA—*French India* includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanaon, in the Godavery delta, and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of (1922) 258,000. *French Indo-China* comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898-9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1922) estimated at 19,983,203, including the civil European population of about 17,500.

In ASIA MINOR—The French mandatory sphere of *Syria, Cilicia* and *Lebanon* has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (*see* also pp. 819-21).

In AFRICA.—*Algeria* (*see* above) is an integral part of France *Morocco* (*see* p 792-4) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

Tunis (*Bey of Tunis*, Sidi Mohammed ed Habib, *acceded* 1922) has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 2,000,000, of whom about 600,000 are Berbers and 500,000 Arabs. The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. Tunis, the capital, has a municipal population of 185,996; other towns are Sfax (27,723), Bizerta (20,593), Susa (21,398), Kairwan (19,426), Gabes (15,119), and Monastir (8,837). *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 11,344,076. It consists of *Senegal* (74,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; the trade of Senegal in 1926 was *francs* 909,998,954 imports, and *francs* 885,945,699 exports, the principal export being ground nuts (483,000 tons - *francs* 740,869,000 (and the principal import cotton fabrics (*francs* 200,549,000); *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. miles), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. miles), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; *French Guinea* (92,600 sq. miles, pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq. miles, pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. miles, pop. 878,500); adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23,400 sq. miles, pop. 800,000); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,160 sq. miles and a population of about 450,000 *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq. miles, pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroon* (267,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,750,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. miles, pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,153,500) with its dependencies (Nossi Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands, and St Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands) Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrow-root), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000; other towns are Tamatave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andevorante and Vohémar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian Ocean.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadaloupe, with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin; and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,880.

In OCEANIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with dependencies, the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands (Maré, Lifou, Uvéa, &c.), the Huon Islands, and Futuna and Alofi. The

Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, &c) have an area of about 650 square miles, and a population of about 14,000, the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hivasa, &c) 500 sq. miles, pop 2,500. Leeward Isles (Huahiné, Raiatéa, Tahaa, Bora-Bora, Maupiti, &c.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, &c); the Tubuai Islands (Rurutu, Raivavae, Rimatava, &c), Rapa Island, Makatea, and Maiao Island. The New Hebrides are under Joint Franco-British administration.

GERMANY.

(Deutsches Reich.)

President of the German Reich, General Field-Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, *born* Oct. 2, 1847, *assumed office* May 12, 1925.

MINISTRY.

Chancellor, Herr Hermann Muller
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stresemann.
Interior, Herr Severing
Labour, Herr Wissell.
Finance, Dr. Hilferding
Agriculture and Food, Herr Dietrich.
Communications and Occupied Territories, Herr von Guérard.
Defence, Herr Groener.
Posts, Dr. Schatzel.
Economic Affairs, Dr Curtius.
Justice, Dr. Koch.

Ambassador in London, Dr Friedrich Sthamer, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1
Consular Dept. of the Embassy, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W 1

The area of Germany is approximately 182,200 square miles, with a population on June 16, 1925, of 62,592,575 (without Saar district), of whom 30,196,421 were males and 32,396,154 were females The population on Dec 1, 1910, was 64,925,993. Births in 1927 numbered 1,198,323 and deaths 757,257, births being 18·3 per 1,000 of population, deaths 12 per thousand

Religious confessions in the present area were in 1925.—Protestants 40,014,677, Roman Catholics 20,193,334, Jews 564,379, others 1,638,229

There are 45 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 29 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 each in Baden and Hesse, 1 each in Württemburg and Brunswick, and three Hanse Towns

At the outbreak of war, Aug. 1914, "Germany" was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor."

By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France: parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland, North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium. Plebiscites held in June 1920 in parts of East and West Prussia yielded majorities for Germany. A plebiscite to decide the fate of Upper Silesia, which was held under the Peace treaty, resulted in division between Poland and Germany. Memel City with adjoining territory has been ceded to Lithuania.

The Colonial possessions of the German Empire extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,220 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia- a total of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000. By the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions N of the Equator to Japan, and those S. of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand.

On Nov 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. On Nov. 11, 1918, Germany was granted an armistice, and on June 28, 1919, peace was signed at Versailles In Jan 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female), and on Feb 11, 1919, the first President of the German Versammlung was elected at Weimar. Under the new Constitution of August 11, 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate States The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economical questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to the new advisory Economical Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*)

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany is primarily an industrial country. On June 16, 1925, 41 4 per cent of all persons with earning occupations were engaged in industry, 30·5 per cent in agriculture. 16 5 per cent in trade and communications, 4 7 per cent in the public services and the professions, 1·8 per cent in the health services, and 5 1 per cent in domestic service. Of the total area in 1925 the area under agriculture was 25,599,305 hectares (whereof 18,498,482 hectares arable land), and the area under forests 12,020,828 hectares. The Live Stock (Dec. 1, 1925) included 3,916,914 horses, 17,202,336 cattle, and 16,199,573 pigs. The production of coal in 1926 was 145,304,500 metric tons, lignite 139,129,300 tons. iron ore 4,793,490 tons, and potash salts 9,415,200 tons. Rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore are also worked Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Chemnitz, Augsburg, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries By laws of 1919 and 1920, all coal, heavy iron and steel, potash and coal-tar producing concerns were compulsorily fused into All-German Syndicates, governed by assemblies representing Producers, Traders and Consumers, with equal representation for Employers and Employed.

Under the stimulus of the falling mark exchange, which favoured competition abroad and induced the home public to convert its depreciating currency into solid goods, Industry flourished almost uninterruptedly between 1919 and late 1923, after which (in connection with the currency stabilisation) business suffered temporary depression. A new period of prosperity began in the summer of 1926. As compared with 1919 production of all industrial goods has recovered, and in many cases it

exceeds that of 1913. Bankruptcies for a time almost disappeared, increased again rapidly in 1924 and 1925, and in 1928 were again much below the pre-war average.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses, including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A law establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for all persons subject to Sickness Insurance and also for seamen, which is financed, without public subsidies, by equal contributions from employers and employed, came into force on Oct. 1, 1927.

DEFENCE.—By Article 160 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German *Military Forces*, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks. By Article 181 of the Treaty, the German *Naval Forces* must not exceed 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers are to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the terms of the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov 21, 1918) and was interned in Scapa Flow, manned by German naval crews. It was scuttled by its crews in Scapa Flow, while in custody, on June 21, 1919. In consequence of this breach of the Armistice agreement by the German crews the Allies (Nov. 10, 1919) called upon the government to surrender 5 light cruisers, and certain floating docks, cranes, and dredgers, in addition to the previous naval surrenders. By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval *Air Forces*, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, sea-planes or flying boats.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the [illegible] *Railroads* at end of 1926 was 56,002 kilometres, of which all except 3,713 kilometres belonged to the German Railroads Corporation, which under the *Dawes Reparation Scheme* of 1924 acquired all the lines taken over by the Republic from the States in 1921. In addition there were 1,862 kilometres of narrow-gauge railroads. The number of registered automobiles (July 1, 1927) was 267,774, motor cycles 339,226, and motor lorries 100,969. Length of *Telegraph and Telephone Lines* (1926) 394,800 kilometres (length of wires, 16,328,000 kilometres); telegrams transmitted, 46,800,000; post, telegraph, and telephone offices, 47,163; telephone subscribers, 2,688,500; letters carried, 6,771 millions, value of cash on delivery orders, 3,010 mill. m.; money orders, 3,594 mill. m. The number of employés in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 360,339. The postal services have been financially separated from the general administration. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. At the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918 Germany ranked second to Britain in the list of maritime countries. On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17·65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746. As a result of the War and of the Peace Treaty shipping in 1919 sank to 419,000 tons, but there has since been a rapid recovery, due mainly to native building, but partly to purchases from abroad. Finished new constructions of vessels exceeding 100 gross tons were in 1919, 134,535 tons; 1922, 575,264 tons; 1923, 358,000 tons; 1925, 280,937 tons; 1926, 259,281 tons; 1927, 261,105 tons. On Jan. 1, 1927, shipping had increased to 3,419,555 gross tons. Recovery was helped by the establishment of eleven new yards during the War. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe; Bremen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Konigsberg, on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic (connected with the Elbe by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal), and Lubeck, on the Baltic. Kiel is being converted into a free port. Under the Peace Treaty Danzig became a Free State, subject in its foreign affairs to the Polish Republic. Traffic in the chief ports has increased since the War at a great rate, and now exceeds that of 1913. Arrivals at Hamburg were: 1913, 14,242,000 net tons; 1927, 19,805,000 net tons. Bremen shipping traffic also exceeded that of before the War.

Kiel Canal Traffic.

Year.	Vessels	Net Tons.
1913	53,382	20,349,929
1921	32,552	9,384,444
1922	42,845	23,972,444
1923	40,622	24,721,549
1924	45,843	24,072,215
1925	47,350	24,463,588
1926	49,420	28,906,243
1927	53,432	30,242,736

FINANCE.—Under Articles 248–263 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from Nov. 11, 1918, until they shall be withdrawn, the occupied area extending to the Rhine (with "bridgeheads" on the right bank) from Eiten, on the Netherland's frontier, in the north, to the junction of the German-Lorraine frontiers, in the south. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January, 1921 (by the Financial

Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds, to be redeemed by annual payments of 2 milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 26 per cent. of German exports Of the amounts thus payable the various shares from 1921-1929 were apportioned to France 52 ninety-second parts, Great Britain 22, Italy 10 and Belgium 8 ninety seconds; from 1929–1932 the shares are varied to France 130 two hundred and thirtieth parts, Great Britain 55, Italy 25 and Belgium 20 two hundred and thirtieths, and for the succeeding 31 years France 156 two hundred and seventy-six parts, Great Britain 66, Italy 30 and Belgium 24 two hundred and seventy-six parts A new *Reparations Scheme* was agreed to by Germany and the Allies in August, 1924, providing for annual payments rising to 2,500 million gold marks, liable to increase according to an index of prosperity, the money to be supplied from (1) taxation, (2) railway bonds, and (3) bonds imposed on private industry The total capital Reparations liability was not refixed

In November, 1923, was put through a *Currency Reform*, consisting in the creation of a *renten-mark*, nominally worth 1 gold mark, and in the stabilisation of the depreciated paper-mark at 1 billion paper-marks to 1 gold-mark. The stabilised paper mark notes have since been withdrawn from circulation, and the renten-marks are being gradually replaced by reichs-marks of pre-war gold value, issued by the Reichsbank as reconstituted under the Reparations settlement Although the currency reform of 1923 was only provisional it reacted beneficially on the Finances, stopping the rise in the cost of administration and preventing depreciation in the value of the taxes received For covering the deficits in the weeks intervening between stabilisation and complete balancing of the budget, the Republic obtained limited credits from the new Rentenbank. In the financial year 1924 25 a complete budget balance was attained, and surpluses remained for extinction of debts arising out of the Ruhr occupation. The *Budget Estimates* for 1928-29 (in which are not included the separately financed Railways and Posts) were :—

General Administration Budget :—

	1,000,000 Reichs marks.
Ordinary revenue	9,529
,, expenditure	9,529
Extraordinary revenue	146
,, expenditure	142
Budget Charge for Reparations	1,247

The German Debt

The *Debt* of the Republic on June 30, 1928, totalled 7,965 million reichs-marks. Of this sum 902 million marks represented the outstanding liability on the Reparations Foreign Loan of (nominally) 800 million marks, 5,248 million marks represented the depreciated paper mark pre-war and war debts as valorised under the law of July 16, 1925, and 939 million marks consisted of loans from the Renten-Bank and the Reichsbank. Under the paper-mark debt valorisation law bondholders who acquired before July 1, 1920, will ultimately receive 12½ per cent. in gold marks of the nominal value of their holdings with interest. Bondholders who acquired later will receive 2½ per cent., but this will bear no interest until Reparations are paid.

German Foreign Trade.

	1926	1927
Total Imports (mill Rchmks.)	9,951	14,381
Total Exports (mill Rchmks.)	9,783	10,240

Trade with Great Britain

	1926	1927.
Imports from Gt Britain	£47,259,142	£69,415,000
Exports to Gt Britain	72,685,489	59,824,620

GERMAN FEDERATED STATES.

PRUSSIA

GOVERNMENT (April, 1925).

President, Herr Braun
Interior, Herr Grzesinski
Finance, Dr. Hopker-Aschoff
Agriculture, Herr Steiger
Trade and Commerce, Dr. Schreiber.
Instruction and Worship, Dr. Becker.
Minister of Justice, Dr am Zehnhoff.
People's Welfare, Herr Hirtsiefer.

The Republic of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1924 of 113,750 sq miles and a population on June 16, 1925, of 38,120,173 (Saar district excluded).

The number of births in 1927 was 737,180, against 1,209,500 in 1913. The number of deaths in 1927 was 462,501 against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 333,238, against 323,709. The surplus of births over deaths in 1927 was 275,679.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz, the Pregel, Oder, Elbe Weser, and Rhine The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet The forests are extensive, occupying an area of 18,053,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir Minerals consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, potash, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c, and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant. Metallic ores, coal, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar-beet, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Budget, 1928–29	2,512

The whole of the old *Funded* Debt of Prussia was taken over by the Republic under the arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways It will be valorised on the same conditions as those laid down for the Federal Debt under the law of July 16, 1925.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communes, was created Gross Berlin with a population on June 16, 1925, of 4,013,588.

Other largest cities are Cologne, on the Rhine (598,064), Breslau, on the Oder (554,801), Essen, on the Ruhr (468,696), Frankfort, on the Main (462,849), Dusseldorf, on the Rhine (431,096), Hannover, on the Leine (422,435), and Dortmund on the Emscher (320,256).

BAVARIA

Minister-President, Dr Held

The Republic of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 34′ N. lat and 9° 01′—13° 50′ E. long , the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine The total area is 29,486 sq. miles, and the population on June 16, 1925, 7,421,589 The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn The Bavarian forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country , the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products , buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c The Thuringian Duchy of Coburg was incorporated in Bavaria in 1921.

	1 000,000 Reichs-marks.
Budget, 1928-29	617

CAPITAL, Munich, on the Isar. Population (1925), 680,704. Other large towns are Nurnberg, N.W of Munich (392,494), and Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (165,522).

SAXONY.

The Republic of Saxony has an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population on June 16, 1925, of 4,980,689. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief town, after the capital, is Leipzig (pop 679,322), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925 matriculated students in 1912-13); Plauen (pop. 111,398), and Chemnitz (pop. 331,641), the Manchester of Saxony.

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Budget, 1928-29	465

CAPITAL, Dresden Pop. (1925), 628,684.

WURTTEMBERG.

The Republic of Wurttemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1925) of 2,595,114, of whom 30 per cent are Roman Catholics. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, moonstone, fireclay, &c , abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

	1,000,000 Reichs marks
Budget, 1928-29	264

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1925) 341,461.

MINOR STATES.

Baden, separated by the Rhine from France (Alsace) and Switzerland, has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1925) of 2,336,498. A great part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forest trees, including the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, but more than three-fifths of the total area is under cultivation, corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco and hops being the chief agricultural products. The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper and machinery. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop (1925) 145,694 Other large towns are Mannheim (247,486), Freiburg (91,559), Pforzheim (78,434), and Heidelberg (74,892).

Land Thüringen. The Thuringian States, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Gera, and Gotha, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thüringen, with an area of 4,541 square miles, a population of 1,628,398, and two seats in the Federal Reichsrat. In size Land Thuringen is sixth among German states. The new state is governed by a "Volksrat." Capital, Weimar (46,028).

Hesse, in the West Centre, consists of Northern and Southern portions, nearly equal in size, on either side of the Main River, with a total area of 2,968 square miles and a population (1925) of 1,358,445, of whom more than half are Protestants. The country is mountainous but fertile, and agriculture is flourishing. Capital, Darmstadt, pop. (1919) 89,095. Other large towns are Mayence (Mainz) at the confluence of the Main and the Rhine (109,285), Offenbach (78,780), Worms (47,006), and Giessen (33,517).

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 5,068 square miles, with a population (1925) of 686,838. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the Mecklenburg breed of horses being famous. The chief manufactures are bricks and machinery. Capital, Schwerin, pop. (1919) 46,322.

Oldenburg, on the North Sea, between the estuary of the Weser (at Bremen) and the Prussian province of Hanover, has detached territories in Lubeck (between Holstein and Mecklenberg) and Birkenfeld (Rhine Province of Prussia). The total area is 2,479 square miles, with a population (1925) of 553,670. The chief industries are agriculture, bee-keeping and stock-raising; the principal manufactures are brewing and distilling, tanning, tobacco and corks. Capital, Oldenburg, pop. (1925) 52,187.

Brunswick, 1,418 square miles, pop. (1925) 508,660; in Northern Germany Capital, Brunswick, pop (1925) 146,654.

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop (1925) 351,692, is in Central Germany Capital, Dessau, pop. (1925) 70,316.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop. (1925) 166,023 Capital, Detmold (16,172).

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Pomerania and Brandenburg, has a total area of 1,130 square miles, with a population (1925) of 112,052. Chief industries are agriculture and wood products. Capital, Neustrelitz, pop. (1925) 12,338.

Waldeck, 438 square miles, pop. (1925) 59,281 Capital, Arolsen (2,793).

Schaumburg-Lippe, 130 square miles, pop (1925) 48,660. Capital, Buckeburg (6,745)

The *Free Hanse Towns* comprise the three cities of *Lubeck*, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 127,540), *Bremen*, on the Weser (area 99 square miles, pop. 332,547), and *Hamburg*, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop 1,128,753) Each has a small rural territory and has full Federal independence, with a Council of State (under the Presidency of a Burgomaster)

TRADE FLAG. Black, red and gold.

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC, BERLIN.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Wilhelmstrasse 70, Berlin W. 8.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon Sir H. Rumbold, Bart, G.C.M.G., M.V.O (1928). £8,400
Counsellor, Hon H. G Nicolson, C.M.G.
Financial Adviser, E Rowe-Dutton
2nd Secretary, A. F. Vencken, M.C
2nd Secretary, G. Fullerton-Carnegie, M.C.
3rd Secretary, R. J. Bowker.
3rd Secretary, D. W. Lascelles.
Honorary Attaché, A. P Graves.
Honorary Attaché, C. H. Sykes.
Press Officer, T. F. Breen, M C
Commercial Counsellor, J. W. F. Thelwall, M C
Commercial Secretary (*Grade II.*), C. J. Kavanagh.
British High Commissioner, Inter Allied Rhineland Commission, W. Seeds.
Deputy High Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Rupert S. Ryan, D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Com. G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Cornwall, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. M. G. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Cragg.
Archivist and Accountant, J. K. O'Donoghue.
Asst. Archivists, G. W. Vincent; A. J. Johnson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Berlin—Consul, G. Lyall
,, *Vice-Consul*, Henry E Pomeroy.
Konigsberg—Vice-Consul, F. Fulham (*acting*).
Stettin—Vice-Consul, Thomas Evans.
Bremen—Consul, Basil H Fry.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Harry Bullock.
Cologne—Consul-General, J Lowdon
,, *Vice-Consuls*, R. K. Jopson, A. G. Fallowfield.
Aix-la-Chapelle—Vice-Consul, Major H C. Fein.
,, *Pro-Consul*,
Essen—Pro-Consul, Dr C A. Brittlebank
Frankfort-on-Main—Consul-General, V. H. C. Bosanquet.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Mc I E Vibert
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. J P Butler
Stuttgart—Vice-Consul, R. W Bowden Smith.
Hamburg—Consul-General, Francis A. Oliver. C B E
,, *Vice-Consuls*, F M Shepherd; S Bracher; Maj W M. Powell, M B.E.
Leipzig—Consul, G B Beak.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C J Girling
Chemnitz—Vice-Consul, H Monk.
Mayence—Consul, J. H. Magowan
,, *Vice-Consul*, T. H Frame.
Munich—Consul-General, H. W Gaisford
,, *Vice-Consuls*, D. St. C. Gamer; Alfred G. Tyler (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, C J. Phillips.

BRITISH BOARD OF COMMERCE, Schopenstehl 20 & 21, Hamburg

GREECE.

(Hellas.)

President of the Hellenic Republic, Admiral Paul Coundouriotis, *assumed office* March 25, 1924; *resigned* April, 1926, *resumed office* Aug. 25, 1926

THE MINISTRY (July 4, 1928).

Prime Minister, E. Venizelos.
Foreign Affairs, A. Carapanos.
Interior, K Zavitsanos.
Finance, G Maris
Justice, P Petrulis
Agriculture, J. Cannavos
Communications, A. Christomanos.
Public Instruction, G. Gondicas
Marine, P. Argyropoulos
National Economy, P. Vourloumis.
Health and Social Providence, E. Emmanouilides.
War, T. Sophoulis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur D Caclamanos.
Legation, 51 Upper Brook St., W. 1.
Counsellor, M. Kimon A. Collas.
Secretary, M Jean Romanos.
Consul-General, M. M. Demetrios Sophianos.
Vice-Consul, M. Kallerghi, 131 Gower Street, W.C. 1.

A maritime Republic in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean and Turkey, with an estimated area of 49,036 sq. miles and an estimated population (1925) of 6,374,000, including refugees from Turkey.

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area was less than 25,000 sq. miles, the addition of portions of *Macedonia* and *Epirus*, *Crete* (2,950 sq. miles, pop. 336,151), and certain *Aegean Islands* increasing the area to 43,522 sq. miles. During the War of 1914-1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation of *Thrace* (including the monastic republic of *Mount Athos*), and the islands of *Imbros* and *Tenedos*. Under an arrangement with Italy, to come into effect after the ratification of the *Treaty of Sèvres*, *Rhodes*, *Egeo*, and the *Dodecanese* (12 islands) were surrendered by Turkey, and these were to be handed over to Greece by Italy. Greece also received under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of *Smyrna*, but military operations by forces of the Angora Government, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, recovered the mandated region in Sept. 1922, the Greek forces being annihilated, and Smyrna was evacuated on Sept. 8, 1922, and that part of the Greek population of Asia Minor which escaped massacre by the Turks took refuge in Greece. By the *Treaty of Lausanne* (1923) Greece lost Eastern Thrace (that part lying E. of the Maritza river) and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos, which were retroceded to Turkey. The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Ægean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous, the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented.

Government.—Greece became independent in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century, and after a succession of rulers of the Glucksburg dynasty was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. The legislature consists of a Senate of 120 members, and of a Chamber of Deputies (or *boulé*) elected for 3 years by universal manhood suffrage.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of wine, olives, olive oil, tobacco, currants, figs, cognac, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, sponges and carpets.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914-1918, and about 250,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The Navy consisted (Sept. 1927) of 2 battleships, 1 armoured cruiser, 1 light cruiser, 4 modern t.-b.-d., 7 older t.-b.-d., 12 torpedo-boats, and 6 submarines.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Primary education is somewhat backward, especially in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Finance. The debt in 1917 was 1,040,900,000 *drachmæ*, and the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 added 354,960,000 *drachmæ*, the Great War added 1,028,000,000 *drachmæ*, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1,776,140,000 *drachmæ*.

Communications. There were (1926) 1,470 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post offices (in Old Greece) number 1,150, dealing with 36,000,000 postal packets, telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists (1924) of 437 steamships (824,634 tons) and 1,018 sailing ships (113,707 tons). The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Kalamata, Laurium, Cavalla, and Canea (Crete).

Budget, 1927-28.

	Drachmæ.
Total estimated receipts	11,114,682,333
Total estimated outgoings	11,114,682,333
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1927)	*£102,317,333

1925.

Total imports ... *Dr.*	10,209,523,091
Total exports	4,541,360,152
Imports from U.K.	1,533,567,139
Exports to U.K.	621,384,027

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1926 (including the Piræus), estimated at 700,000. Other large towns are Salonica (170,321), Patras (52,174), Corfu (28,000), Candia (25,000), Canea (25,000), Volo (30,000), Cavalla (23,000).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

British Legation.

(8 Odos Dragatsanion, Athens.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir P. L. Lorraine, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1926) £4,050
1st Secretary, Douglas MacKillop.
2nd Secretary, R. A. Gallop.
Hon. Attaché, A. Graham.
Commercial Sec. (Grade I) (vacant)
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. H. L. Bevan, D.S.O., M.V.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. B. Goodden, C.B.E.
Translator (with local rank of 1st Secretary), Shirley C. Atchley, O.B.E.
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, L. G. Roussin, C.M.G.
Archivist and Accountant, R. F. K. Doxter.
Chaplain, Rev. P. Usher.

British Consular Offices.

Athens—Consul, William Hough.
" *Pro-Consul*, G. H. Holmes.
Candia—Vice-Consul, M. N. Elliadi.
Canea—Vice-Consul, A. Petychakis.
Laurium—Vice-Consul, John Jonnides, M.B.E.
Mitylene—Vice-Consul, H. O. Paterson.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. N. Gonotas.
Piræus—Vice-Consul, R. W. Urquhart, O.B.E.
Samos—Vice-Consul, Gregory D. L. Marc.
Syra—Consul, N. R. Varian.
Corfu—Consul, D. W. Keane.
" *Vice-Consul*, P. Papadachi.
Patras—Consul, H. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, Robert Sargint.
Zante—Vice-Consul, G. H. Sargint.

* Converting *gold dr.* at 25 = £1, and *paper dr.* at 350 = £1.

Salonica —*Consul-General*, H. L. Rabino, O B E.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. H. King.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. N. Halkias.
Volo— *Vice-Consul*, P. N. Stathacopoulos.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 5A Odos Dragatsanion, Athens.

Athens, transit, 4 days for letters; for parcels, several weeks

GUATEMALA.

República de Guatemala.

President (1926–1932), General Lazaro Chacon, *assumed office* Sept. 26, 1926.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Carlos Salazar.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don José Matos.
Consul-General in London, Señor Don F. Batres, 1x Queen Victoria Street, E C. 4.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45′ to 17° 49′, and in W. Long. from 88° 12′ 49″ to 92° 13′, 43″ and comprises an area of 42,456 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 1,600,535. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Jan., 1918. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and somewhat malarious near the coast, but very temperate and healthy in the higher regions. About 620 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1927. There were 4,543 miles of telegraph working in 1921. The chief ports are San Jose de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, sugar, timber, *chicle* (chewing gum), hides and beans. Spanish is the language of the country.

Revenue (1927)	*Quetzals* 22,411,182
Expenditure (1927)	" 22,259,067
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1926)	£1,781,303
Internal Debt (do.)	£2,176,706

	1926	1927.
Imports	£4,744,444	£5,161,048
Exports	5,972,793	6,992,830
Imports from U.K.	507,600	441,381
Exports to U.K.	61,700	71,000

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (Census 1921) 115,938; other towns are Quezaltenango (35,000), Coban (30,000), and Totonicapan (27,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(No. 25 4A Calle Poniente, Guatemala.)

Guatemala Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, H. A. Grant Watson (1928) £2,500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Guatemala—Vice-Consul, William Carse.
Puerto Barrios - Pro-Consul,
Quezaltenango Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José - Vice-Consul, Leonard Summerhayes (*acting*).

Transit to New York *via* Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

* At par 1 *Quetzal* = $1 U.S.

HAITI

(République d'Haiti.)

President, M. Louis Borno, *assumed office* May 15 1922, *re-elected* 1926 for 4 years £4,800
Foreign Affairs, Camille Leon.

Minister in London, M. Charles Fombrun
Consul, J. G. Dalzell, 76 Victoria Street, S.W.1

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India" Islands.

The Republic, formerly a French colony, was proclaimed independent on Jan. 1, 1804, and is now governed under a Constitution ratified on June 12, 1918. Pending the creation of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies the legislative power is exercised by a Council of State composed of 21 members, appointed by the President, and holding office during his pleasure. The President is elected by the Council of State for a period of four years.

The area of the republic which embraces the western (or French) portion of the island of Haiti (the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Dominican Republic) is estimated at 10,204 square miles, with a population estimated (Jan. 1, 1927) at 2,300,200 inclusive of white foreign residents and military forces of the United States. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits, it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums, and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany; the principal articles imported from Great Britain are piece-goods, jute bags, hardware, and agricultural tools. An armed Constabulary, urban and rural, was formed in 1916. This force is officered in part from U.S. Marine Corps and Navy, and consisted (1927) of 183 officers (U.S. and Haitians) and 2,537 other ranks. A coastguard service is attached to the Constabulary. There are about 135 miles of railway in operation. In 1925–26 the entries and clearances at Port-au-Prince were 408 steam vessels (1,001,007 tons). French is the official language of the country, but most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

	1924–25	1925–26.
Revenue	*$8,097,533	$9,072,930
Expenditure	7,843,640	8,186,148
Total debt (Sept. 30, 1926)		21,661,426
Total imports	20,237,565	18,851,406
Total exports	19,403,762	20,184,005
Imports from U.K.	1,723,323	1,369,009
Exports to U.K.	555,895	659,921

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 125,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red

* U.S. $. Gourde on gold basis = 5 gourdes $1.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

(133 Rue Vernet, Port-au-Prince)

Port-au-Prince—Consul and Charge d'Affaires, R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O. (1925)

,, *Vice Consuls* Edmund D. Watt, M.B.E., G. A. Payne.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Port-au-Prince)

Transit, 15 days

HEJAZ, *see* Arabia.

HONDURAS.

(República de Honduras.)

President, Dr. M. Paz Baraona, *assumed office* Feb. 1, 1925

Consul-General in London, Señor Don H. Blanco Fombona, 9 Oxford Street, W. 1.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 673,408 (1922).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 *Hernando Cortes* founded the city of Puerto Cortes, and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, Tela, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. (NOTE.—Amapala is on Tiger Island, port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 2 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala.) From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, good road, 5–6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to the Atlantic coast has now been completed as far as Lake Yojoa, and is in fair condition. The journey to the lake takes from 9 to 10 hours in automobile. The lake is crossed by gasoline launch in 1½ hours. From there to the head of the railway at Portrerillos the road is still in very poor condition, but cars travel thereon in the dry season, taking from 2 to 3 hours. Potrerillos is 2 hours by rail from San Pedro Sula, and 3 hours from Puerto Cortes. By taking express automobiles and an express car on the railway, it is now possible to make Puerto Cortes from Tegucigalpa in 24 hours, thus reaching New York in 5 or 6 days. There is also an aeroplane service from Tegucigalpa to Tela, connecting up with the direct steamers for Avonmouth from the latter. There are railway connections between San Pedro Sula, and Tela and La Ceiba. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being bananas, mahogany, fruit, cattle, sugar, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, indiarubber, cedar, fustic, rose, and Lima wool (Kapok). There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle in 1920 was approximately 300,000. The forests are extensive, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1925 there were 1,432 kilometres of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1925-26.	1926-27.
Revenue	£920,130	£1,062,233
Expenditure	1,168,225	1,137,283
*Foreign Debt	1,200,000	1,160,000
†Internal Debt		1,302,214
Exports	2,691,000	3,509,258
Imports	1,975,000	2,126,080
Imports from U.K.	133,360	149,607
Exports to U.K.	295,320	427,097

Eighty per cent. of the foreign trade is with U.S.A. American money is legal tender at 200 per cent. (2 to 1.)

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1921), 40,000. La Esperanza and Santa Rosa have each about 10,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, H. A. Grant Watson (*resident at Guatemala*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tegucigalpa — Charge d'Affaires and Consul, Joseph Walter (*acting*).

Amapala—Vice-Consul, P. Casanova.

Omoa and Puerto Cortez—Consul, John Hepburn.

Truxillo—Consul, Albury H. Tatum.

,, *Pro Consul*, Hanno Griffith.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, *viâ* New York, New Orleans, &c., 14 days; *viâ* Panama Canal, 19 days; *viâ* Avonmouth-Tela, 17 days.

HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

Regent, H.S.H. Admiral Nicolas Horthy de Nagybánya, *born*, 1867; *elected* March 1, 1920.

MINISTRY.

Prime Minister, Count S. Bethlen.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. L. Walko.
Interior, Dr. Bela Scitovszky.
Finance, Dr. Alexander Wekerle.
Commerce, M. W. Hermann.
National Defence, General Count C. Csáky.
Justice, Dr. P. Pesthy.
Agriculture, M. John Mayer.
Public Worship and Education, Count K. Klebelsberg.
Public Works and People's Welfare, Dr. J. Vass.
Economics (Without Portfolio), Dr. John Bud.

Minister in London, Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy, 35 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.

Offices of Legation and Passport Office, 35B Eaton Place, S.W. 1.

Hungary was declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugo-Slav Kingdom (*q.v.*) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czecho-slovakia (*q.v.*). The area of Hungary is about 36,279 sq. miles, with a population (almost entirely Magyar) of 8,160,000 (Dec. 1924). The

* In 1925 the Government of Honduras ratified an agreement concluded with the Council of Foreign Bondholders providing for the liquidation of the Foreign Debt by annual payments of £40,000 over a period of 30 years, and these payments are regularly made.

† Bearing 3 per cent. interest.

political neighbours are Czechoslovakia on the N., Yugo-Slavia on the S, Rumania on the E., and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count Károlyi assumed office as Provisional President, but on March 22, 1919, Count Károlyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik" administration with a "Soviet" (Workmen's Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Budapest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Peidel (Aug 1, 1919) Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence of the protests of the Supreme Council in Paris.

On March 21 1920, Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybánia was elected Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him sovereign rights, with certain restrictions

In 1921, the ex-king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from March 26 to April 5, and from Oct 21 until removed under escort. On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers.

All religions are tolerated, the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but there is a large Protestant minority The parcelling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Károlyi régime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis and at the initiative of the owners, a land-reform bill aiming at the forced sale of the properties exceeding a given area is in process of execution

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan 4, 1920), was replaced in Dec, 1926, by a Parliament composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected by universal suffrage, and an Upper Chamber, which corresponds in a modified form to the Chamber of Magnates as it existed before the revolution of 1918.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine, the value of the agricultural production in 1927 being 3,586,610,584 *pengos*. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines, which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth.

Reconstruction.- During the period following the War the Hungarian currency rapidly depreciated and touched its lowest point in August, 1923, when it was quoted at 380,000 crowns to the £, as against 24 before the War. In 1924 an international loan of £10,000,000 sterling was granted to Hungary, its use being subject to a Reconstruction Plan elaborated by the League of Nations, under which State finances must be stabilised in 30 months. A Hungarian National Bank was also set up with the sole right of issuing banknotes According to special arrangements made with the Bank of England, the Hungarian currency was stabilised upon the £, at 345,000 crowns = £1 sterling, and for some time it now followed the latter's fluctuations A new monetary unit was then introduced, and this is an independent unit, the *pengo* (divided into 100 *Fillér*), the rate of exchange for cheques on London being *pengo* 27 85 = £1 (Oct 1928) The carrying out of the reconstruction scheme was supervised by a Commissioner-General on behalf of the League, and the latter, having recognised that the financial reconstruction of the country had been successfully terminated and the currency stabilised, recalled the Commissioner-General in July, 1926 Partial control still exists as to the pledged revenues of the State and the unused balance of the loan.

No part of Hungary touches the sea The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles, there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom

* *Pengos.*

	1927-28	1928-29
	1,192,421,960	1,360,000,000
	1,192,255,320	1,357,543,890

Public debt (Jan. 1, 1926) £10,000,000

	1926	1927 *Pengo*
Imports		1,156,100,000
Exports.....		799,800,000
Imports from U K	£857,000	£1,300,000
Exports to U K	453,000	680,000

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube, has a population of 1,184,616 (1921) The other large towns are Szeged (120,000), and Debreczen (103,000), there are 34 other towns with a population over 20,000.

Hungarian and German are the languages of the country, but English is increasing in commercial use

FLAG. Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Verboczy Utca. I., Budapest I.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, The Viscount Chilston, K.C.M.G. (1928) £4,550
1st Secretary, G. G. M. Vereker, M.C
2nd Secretary, J. H. Le Rougetel, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), H. N. Sturrock.
Military Attaché, Capt M. Parry-Jones, M.C.
Secretary-Archivist, F. G. Redward.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Budapest—*Vice-Consul*, H. C. McClelland.
Pro-Consul, J. W. Thompson

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2 days.

ICELAND.

(Island.)

King, Christian X (*see* Denmark).
Presidents of Al-thing, H. Stemsen; Benedikt Sveinsson; Johannes Johannesson

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N. lat., and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 94,866 in 1920.

* At par 27 82 Pengös = £1 sterling

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Al-thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1927), estimated, £2,300,000, exports, £2,500,000. Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik Population, about 20,000.

Other towns are Isafjor'ður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Reykjavik—Consul-General, Asgeir T Sigurdsson, O B E

,, *Vice-Consul*, Walter G. O Sigurdsson.

,, *Pro-Consul*, Jon Thorvaldsson.

Akureyri—Vice-Consul,

Isafjord—Vice-Consul, Tryggvi Jonkmsson.

Seydisfjord—V.-Consul, Sigurdur Jónsson.

Westmann Islands—V.-Con, Gish J. Johnsen.

Transit, 5 days

IRAQ.

(Mesopotamia.)

King of Iraq, Faisal I., G.C.M.G., *born* 1887; elected King of Iraq, Aug. 10, 1921, *acceded* Aug. 23, 1921.

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs (Jan 1928), Abdul Mushm Beg al Sa'dun, K.C.M.G.

Minister in London, Ja'far Pasha al Askari, C.M.G.

Legation, 51, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W 7.

Iraq, or *Mesopotamia*, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E, and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914-18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Lausanne, ratified on Aug. 6, 1923, Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia, and its future administration has been entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies A provisional Arab Government was set up by the High Commissioner in Nov. 1920 and in Aug. 1921 the Emir Faisal (3rd son of ex-King Hussein of the Hedjaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug. 23, 1921. By Treaty between Great Britain and Iraq (Oct. 10, 1922) the former undertakes to exercise its good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations, and as soon as that admission has been accomplished all the responsibilities of Great Britain as the mandatory power will be terminated, by a protocol signed April 30, 1923, the duration of the treaty was cut down from 20 years to 4; but in a new treaty signed at Baghdad on Jan. 13, 1926, provision was made that the treaty of Oct. 1923 should remain in force for a period of 25 years from Dec. 16, 1925, unless before the expiration of that period Iraq shall have become a member of the League of Nations. In March, 1924, a Constituent Assembly met in Baghdad, ratified the treaty between Great Britain and Iraq, and passed an organic law and an electoral law for the election of a Chamber of Deputies. The constitution thus instituted is a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, with a Senate of 20 members nominated by the King, and a Chamber of Deputies of 88 members elected by manhood suffrage. The first Parliament under this Constitution was opened by King Faisal on July 16, 1925.

The total area of the districts comprised within the British Mandatory Sphere is about 150,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. The sphere comprises the former Turkish vilayet of *Mosul*, *Baghdad* and *Basra*. At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 2,849,282, as under:

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	785,000
Mosul vilayet	703,378
Total	2,849,282

The *Baghdad* vilayet include the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyala, Kut, Diwamyah, Hillah and Dulaim Divisions; *Basra* vilayet include Basra, Amara and Muntafik, and *Mosul* include Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Sulemani. (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria*, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.)

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,146,685 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,015 Shiite Muhammadans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,302 other religions.

Mesopotamia is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks, and since the British occupation notable improvements have been effected; the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes The wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, peas and Indian corn; wheat averages 464lb. per acre, barley 672lb, and rice over 2,000lb. In 1928-29 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent. on the previous year. Cotton growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. The Iraq Government granted in July, 1924, an important agricultural and irrigation concession which includes a scheme for putting many thousands of acres under cultivation for cotton in the Diyala river valley. A concession for the exploitation of the oil in the Baghdad and Mosul vilayets was granted to the Turkish Petroleum Company in March, 1925. The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured. Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British

auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings, &c., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates and piece goods.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north west of Erzeroum in the Dumlu Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitliscompom.

The Baghdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway) to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, *viâ* Baghdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Mesopotamia), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (124 miles), was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the Great War about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo, and in the Mesopotamian desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates on a wooden bridge at Jerablus. At Aleppo there is a connexion with the Pilgrims' line from Medina (through Damascus and Homs to Aleppo) and, if it is completed, the railway will be served by the port of Alexandretta (Iskanderun) in Cilicia. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on Jan. 13, 1920. The total length of line open at that date was 945 miles compared with 1,113 miles during the War, some unimportant lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey; since that time lines have been laid from Baghdad to Kerbala and Baghdad to Kirkuk. The line to Kirkuk will be extended to Mosul.

The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbasside dynasty one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated population of 170,000, other towns being Basra, 85,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

	1926 27
Total revenue	£4,252,500
Including Customs revenue	1,895,400
Total expenditure	4,025,400

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner and Com.-in-Chief, Sir Henry Robert Conway Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
Private Sec., Capt. W. H. Crawford Clarke, M.C.
A.D.C., Capt. C. A. N. Hudson.
Counsellor, B. H. Bourdillon, C.M.G.
Political Secretary, R. S. M. Sturges.
Financial Secretary, F. E. Stafford.
Legal Secretary, J. H. B. Nihill, M.C.
Consular Secretary, C. Empson.
Oriental Secretary, Capt. V. Holt.
President, Court of Appeal, G. Alexander.
Director of Railways, Lt.-Col. J. R. Tainsh, C.B.E., V.D.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edward L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Commandant, Iraq Levies, Col.-Comdt. J. G. Browne, C.M.G., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Baghdad—Consul-General, Sir Henry R. C. Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
Consul, Charles Empson.
,,
BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, Baghdad and Strand Road, Basrah.

CAPITAL, Baghdad.

Baghdad is 840 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Mails between London and Baghdad may be sent by weekly Air Mail Service *viâ* Cairo—Heliopolis—Ramleh—Amman—Kasr Asrak—Ramadi, with a saving of about 14 days in transit over the normal service. Two motor services run twice weekly between Baghdad—Damascus—Beirut—Haifa, and there is a weekly overland Mail Service.

ITALY.

(Regno d'Italia.)

King, Victor Emmanuel, *born* November 11, 1869; *married*, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro; *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* Sept. 15, 1904.
CABINET (June 30, 1924: reconstructed 1925).
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Interior, War, Marine, Air, and Corporations, *Signor Benito Mussolini.
Colonies, Dr. Luigi Federzoni.
Justice, Signor Alfredo Rocco.
Finance and Treasury, Dr. Antonio Mosconi.
Education, Prof. Giuseppe Belluzzo.
Public Works, Signor Giovanni Giuriati.
National Economy (Agriculture, Labour, Industry and Commerce), Dr. Alessandro Martelli.
Communications, Signor Costanzo Ciano.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Antonio Chiaramonte Bordonaro, 20 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Counsellor, Conte Delfino Ruggeri di Villanova.
1st Secretary,
2nd Sec., Noble Don Renato Prunas.
3rd Sec., Noble Carlo Alberto Stranco.
Attaché, Signor Gaetano de Facci Negrati.
Air Attaché, Generale Rodolfo Verduzio.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Conte E. Sommati di Mombello.
Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. A. Infante.
Commercial Counsellor, Signor Giovanni Battista Ceccato.
Asst. Commercial Counsellor, Signor Giuseppe Massone.
Special Attaché, Signor Giuseppe Palliccia, O.B.E., M.C.
Chancellor, Signor Guiseppe de Grossi.
Consul-General, Noh. Alessandro de Probizer, 68 Portland Place, W. 1.
Vice-Consul, Comm. P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter

* Signor Benito Mussolini is the accredited leader of *Fascism*, the *Fasci* representing a revolutionary movement against the alleged inactivity of post War Italian statesmen. The uniform of the movement is a black shirt, and the name is derived from *fascio* or band (*cf* the *fasces* of the Roman lictor) in which the movement was organised.

noted) It is bounded on the N. by the Republics of Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, &c., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110,623 sq. miles, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria-Hungary the Trentino (about 4,000 sq. miles) and Trieste (with about 1 000 sq. miles of the Adriatic Sea-board).

By a treaty signed at Rome (Jan. 27, 1924), the *Free State of Fiume* came to an end. Yugo-Slavia's sovereignty over Port Baros and the Delta is established by the treaty, and Italy acquired the town and harbour works of Fiume, together with a narrow strip of hinterland. Italy agreed to lease to Yugo-Slavia the Thaon di Revel quay at a rental of one gold lira for 50 years, the railway station being established as an international frontier station. Fiume is now the capital of the newly created Italian Provincia del Carnaro, and has the status of an Italian provincial town.

The total area of the Kingdom of Italy was estimated (Dec. 1927) at 119,743 square miles, with a population (June 30, 1927) of 40,602,000 There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines, the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugo Slavia *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak of the Alps, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848–1870, in which the great patriots *Mazzini* (*born* 1805, *died* 1872) and *Garibaldi* (*born* 1807, *died* 1882) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1860 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870 In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital The government was that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King), and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 536 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage) Under the reforms instituted by Signor Mussolini an entirely new and complex form of government is being built up—the so-called Fascist "syndical-corporative" state. The Senate and Chamber are to be retained, but the latter will be elected *en bloc*, a list being drawn up by the so-called Fascist Grand Council (whose powers are now being officially defined) and submitted to the electorate for acceptance or rejection as a whole The basis of the composition of the list is roughly to be equal representation of capital and labour, the essence of the "syndical-corporative" idea being that the State should take charge of the economic development and functioning of the country.

PRODUCTION. — Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly.

The principal exports are cotton, silk and woollen tissues, motor cars, olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, borneic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, motor cars, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption

DEFENCE.—The *Army* consists on a peace footing of 310,000 all ranks. About 200,000 conscripts are called up for service in the spring of each year and serve for 18 months; thus about 400,000 men are normally with the colours during the summer months (training season) and 200,000 during the winter months. On May 24, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct 31, 1918, amounted to 48 milliards of lire (£1,920,000,000) During the War of 1914 1918, over 15 per cent of the population were mobilised, and 5,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The killed and missing amounted to 650,000. The *Navy* includes 5 modern and 1 pre-Dreadnought battleship, 16 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 11 flotilla leaders, 60 destroyers, 47 torpedo boats, 42 submarines, 12 gunboats and despatch vessels, 2 river gunboats, and 46 minesweepers and minelayers. The peace *personnel* of the Italian Navy is about 45,000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified. The *Air Force* consists of about 80 squadrons of aircraft and 4 airships. The official first-line strength of aircraft is 800 machines, with a further 800 in reserve. The *personnel* for 1926-27 includes 1,774 officers and 17,728 other ranks, the expenditure for 1926 27 being 700 million *lire*, of which 30 million is for *Civil Aviation*.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On June 30, 1926, there were 15,772 miles of railway open for traffic, 1,060 being electrified and 365 in course of electrifica-

tion, the post-offices (1927) numbered 10,751, and there were (1927) 41,030 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1927) consisted of 1,424 steamers (3,251,302 gross tons) and 3,018 sailing vessels (186,126 tons). In 1927 243,370 ships (67,820,006 net tons) entered Italian ports, the weight of goods discharged being 28,118,420 metric tons, the clearances were 243,281 (67,542,887 net tons), and the weight of goods loaded 9,099,605 metric tons.

		1927–28
Revenue (Budget)	*Lire*	19,445,000,000
Expenditure (do.)		18,271,000,000
External debt (June 30, 1928)	*gold*	1,841,005,000
Internal ,, ,,	*paper*	85,946,000

	1926.	1927
Imports	*L. 25,879,000,000	*L. 20,374,000,000
Exports	18,665 000,000	15,615,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£10,500,000	£13,486,000
Exports to U.K.	15,733,000	16,772,000

CAPITAL, Rome, on the Tiber. Population (Dec 1927), 875,119. Other towns are Milan (913,000), Naples (894,000), Turin (534,000), Palermo (603,000), Genoa (431,000), Florence (268,000), Catania (270,998), Trieste (248,254), Bologna (240,900), Venice (276,000), Messina (191,000), Leghorn (129,000), Bari (123,000), Padua (122,000), and Ferrara (115,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(84 Via Venti Settembre, Rome.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Graham, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B (1921) £8,500
Counsellor, C. J. F. R. Wingfield, C.M.G.
1st Sec., A. F. H. Wiggin, C.M.G.
Press Officer (with hon. rank of 1st Sec.), W. K. McClure, C.B.E.
2nd Sec., D. F. Howard, M.C.
Hon. Attachés, H. D. Creek; Capt. W. E. P. Saunders.
Commercial Sec. (Grade I.), (with local rank of Commercial Counsellor), E. C. D. Rawlins.
Do. (Grade II.), Dr. H. C. A. Carpenter.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. H. L. Bevan, D.S.O., M.V.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Col. J. J. H. Nation, C.V.O., D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. C. R. S. Bradley, O.B.E.
Archivist, G. R. Ranken.
Asst. Archivist, C. H. F. Hardy.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—*Consul*, B. P. Sullivan, M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. D'A. Johnson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, L. A. Colmore.
Civita Vecchia—*V.-Cons.*, J. B. Ingle.
Bengasi—*Consul*, C. E. S. Palmer, D.S.C.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Elliul.
Cagliari—*Consul*, Romulus Henry Perris.
Sassari—*Vice-Consul*, Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni.
Florence—*Consul*, Maj. Charles W. Maclean, D.S.O.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Gennaro Placci, C. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Federigo Lelli.
Genoa—*Consul-General*, E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G.
Genoa—*Vice-Consuls*, C. F. W. Andrews; H. D. Samuel; L. S. Leadley (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, Lewis S. Leadley.
Bologna—*Vice-Consul*, Thomas Hickling.
Bordighera—*Vice-Consul*, A. E. Turton.
San Remo—*Vice-Consul*, Meysey Turton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Italo Scotto
Savona—*Vice-Consul*, Angelo Aschieto.
Spezia—*Consul*, S. Guattari-Stafford, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. A. G. Stafford (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. Alinghieri.
Leghorn—*Consul*, D. F. S. Filliter.
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. B. Lamb.
Ancona—*Vice-Consul*, Francis C. Kane.
,, *Pro-Consul*, George E. Kane.
Elba—*Vice-Consul*, J. C. R. Airey.
Perugia—*Vice-Consul*, R. B. P. Frost, M.B.E.
Milan—*Consul-Gen.*, A. C. Charlton.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. C. Routh.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. C. England.
Mennagio—*Vice-Consul*, C. Mylius.
Naples—*Consul-General*, V. H. St. J. Huckin.
,, *Vice-Consul*, S. C. Lawrence.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. E. Watkins.
Bari—*Vice-Consul*, P. Lorusso.
Brindisi—*Vice-Consul*, D. Dionisi.
Castellamare—*Vice-Consul*, E. S. Albanese.
Reggio—*Vice-Consul*, E. Bugha
Taranto—*Vice-Consul*, M. de Noto
Palermo (Sicily)—*Consul*, Major J. H. H. Dodds, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. H. Clarke
,, *Pro-Consul*, Luigi Tripiciano.
Catania—*Vice-Consul*, W. A. Franck, M.B.E.
Gela—*Vice-Consul*, Francesco Bresmes
Marsala—*Vice-Consul* (vacant)
Messina—*Vice-Consul*, A. A. Barrett
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. W. Garbutt.
Porto Empedocle—*V.-Consul*, Calogero Deleo.
Pozzallo—*Vice-Consul*, Francesco P. Giunta.
Trapani—*Vice-Consul*, G. D'Ali.
Rhodes—*Consul*, Edward Perkins.
Trieste—*Consul*, W. R. Mackness.
,, *Vice-Consul*, N. Salvari, M.B.E.
Fiume—*Vice-Consul*, E. R. Seccombe.
Tripoli—*Consul*, Frances Patron, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John Ghirlando.
,, *Physician (Hon.)*, Dr. Angelo Mizzi.
Turin—*Consul*, T. H. Preston
,, *Pro-Consul*, Vittorio Gallo.
Venice—*Consul*, Alan Napier.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Count Luigi F. A. P. Mozzini.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY, Via Manzoni 5, *Milan* (Branches, Piazza della Annunziata, *Genoa*; Scali d'Azeglio, *Leghorn*; Via A. Depretis 31, *Naples*, Piazza dell Unità 6, *Trieste*).

Rome, transit, 44 hours.

ITALIAN COLONIES, &c.

Libia.—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the mutessarifat of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 1911–12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Caliph. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly

* Paper Lire. For exchange value, see p. 449.

1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutessarifilik of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 810,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, wool, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i.e.*, at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 50,000), and of Cyrenaica, Benghazi (population 35,000).

Governor of Cyrenaica, Signor Attilio Teruzzi.
Governor of Tripolitana, General de Bono.

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2′ N, to Ras Dumoira, 10° 42′ N, and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, and covers a total area of 64,000 square miles, with a population of about 380,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massowa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. The principal products are potash, skins, and salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

Governor of Eritrea, Dr. Jacopo Gasparini.

Somaliland.—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 11° N. lat to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E by the Indian Ocean, and on W by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. The total area, including the territory of Jubaland (and the port of Kismayu) transferred from Kenya by Great Britain in 1925, is about 220,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 500,000 to 700,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho, on the Indian Ocean.

Governor of Italian Somaliland, Cesare De Vecchi.

Tientsin.—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10,000 natives.

Ægean Dependencies—Rhodes, Egeo and the Dodecanese (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1912 during the war with Turkey, viz.:—Stampalia, Scarpanto, Caso, Piscopi, Nisiro, Callimno, Lero, Patino, Cos, Simi, Calchi, and Lipso). The seat of administration is at Rhodes (Rodi) and the total population is about 100,000.

JAPAN.

(Nippon.)

Emperor Hirohito, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *born* April 29, 1901, *succeeded* Dec 25, 1926, *married* (1924) Princess Nagako, daughter of Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, and has issue a daughter.

CABINET (July, 1927)

Prime Minister, Gen. Baron Giichi Tanaka
Minister of Foreign Affairs, The Prime Minister, (*ad interim*)
Minister for Home Affairs, Keisuke Mochizuki.
Minister of Finance, Chuzo Mitsuchi.
Marine, Admiral Keisuke Okada.
War, General Yoshinori Shirakawa.
Justice, Yoshimichi Hara.
Education, Kazuye Shoda
Commerce and Industry, Tokugoro Nukahashi.
Agriculture and Forestry, Teijiro Yamamoto.
Communications, Fusanosuke Kuhara.
Railways, Heikichi Ogawa.

Ambassador in London, Tsuneo Matsudaira, 10 Grosvenor Square, W. 1
Chancery of the Embassy, 37 Portman Square, W. 1.
Counsellor, Sadao Saburi.
1st Secretary, Itaro Ishii.
2nd Secretaries, Waro Moriya; Taketi Horiuchi.
3rd Secretaries, Yoshio Muto; Katsumi Niino
Attachés, Hideo Masutani; Motoki Matsumura; Ichiro Ota; Hirokichi Nemuchi; Katsuzo Okamura; Shiroji Yuki.
Military Attaché, Col. Marquess Toshinari Mayeda.
Asst Military Attaché, Major Senichi Kushibuchi.
Naval Attaché, Capt Koichi Shiozawa.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comdr. Taichiro Kondo.
Financial Attaché, Juichi Tsushima.
Commercial Counsellor (1 Broad Street Place, E.C 2.), Shigiro Matsuyama.
Chancellors (37 Portman Square, W. 1), Chitoshi Kunugi, Katsutoshi Yutani, Nagayasu Nishida.
Consul-General (London), Kikuji Yonezawa (*acting*), 1 Broad Street Place, E.C 2.
Consul (Liverpool), Sentaro Edo.
" (*Glasgow*), A. Scott Younger.
" (*Middlesbrough*), Wayman Dixon.
" (*Cardiff*), E. H. Trimby.
" (*Dublin*), A. M. Weatherill

Thus ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Honshu, Shikoku, Kiu-shiu, Hokkaido or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo, but in diminishing numbers. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 260,783 square miles, with a population (June 1926) of 83,454,489. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-no-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from

Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, manganese, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale, while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa keaki, the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 340,000,000 bushels being consumed annually (the average home-grown crop amounting to 290,000,000 bushels). Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton woven goods, cotton yarn (247 cotton spinning mills were in operation in June, 1926), matches, paper, glass, cement, chemicals and fertilisers, sugar, brushes, flour, insulated electric wire, woollen fabrics, rubber goods, soap, lacquer ware, porcelain, earthenware, mats, matting, hemp-braids, knitted goods, vegetable oil, crude camphor, camphor oil, straw-plaits, and bronze, while shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S.A., Egypt, and China; wheat from Canada, Australia and U.S.A.; oil cake from Kwantung Province and China; wool from Australia; crude rubber from Malaya; lumber from U.S.A.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa, kerosene oil from U.S.A. and the Dutch Indies, beans, peas, and pulse from China, Kwantung Province, and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, tea, refined sugar, knitted goods, matches, coal, camphor, straw-plaits, porcelain, earthenware, marine products, paper, glass and toys.

Communications.—There were 20,886 miles of railroad open in May, 1926, in addition to 1,735 miles open in Korea, 874 miles in Formosa and 139 in Saghalien, while the South Manchurian Railway in China (695 miles) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine of Japan and her dependencies consisted in 1927 of steamers and motor vessels of 4,070,960 gross tons, in addition to small craft and wooden ships. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1926 was 193,179,636 (95,743 vessels). The three great ports are Kobe, Yokohama and Osaka, the first named having a large transhipment trade, in addition to direct imports and exports. In March, 1927, there were 8,784 post offices dealing with about 4,000,000,000 postal packets annually, and 166,271 miles of telegraph line carrying 67,165,166 messages outwards in the financial year 1926-27.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The peace strength was reduced in 1925 to 200,000 all ranks, organized in 17 Divisions, of which 2 are stationed in Korea, and 1 in the Manchurian leased territory. The *Navy* includes 6 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 2 large and 21 light cruisers, 3 aircraft carriers, 11 coast-defence ships, 94 destroyers and 64 submarines (Sept., 1926). Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1914, and captured the German fortress of Tsingtau in November, 1914. Her fleet was active throughout the war, while her troops took part in the operations in Siberia.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are six State Universities of Tokio (2), Kyoto, Tohoku (at Sendai), Hokkaido and Kyushu (at Fukuoka), and 5 medical universities.

Estimated Revenue —	1926-27	1927-28.
	Yen.	*Yen*
Ordinary	1,373,145,054	1,458,151,498
Extraordinary	266,237,037	300,818,166

Estimated Expenditure:—		
Ordinary	1,021,763,802	1,174,940,307
Extraordinary	528,050,984	555,118,461

Debt (March 31, 1927) —	
Internal	3,716,668,990
External	1,461,189,891
Total	5,177,858,881

Trade:—	1926	1927
	Yen	*Yen*
Imports	2,377,424,493	2,179,043,152
Exports	2,044,727,891	1,992,230,218
Imports from U.K.	170,274,500	151,623,821
Exports to U.K.	59,493,735	81,666,347

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with 3,994,236 inhabitants (1926). Imports, *Yen* 186,395,000; exports, *Yen* 263,215,000, in 1925. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906. Estimated rev. and exp. (1927-28), *Yen* 111,599,202. Capital, Taihoku; pop. (1922), 180,362.

Saghalin (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,324 sq. miles with a population (1925) of 203,504. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1926-27) *Yen* 18,791,079.

The *Kwantung Peninsula*, which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war Area, 1,300 sq. miles; population (1925) 944,254. The port of Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice-free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1925), £13,608,000, exports, £22,543,000 Estimated revenue and expenditure (1926-27). *Yen* 14,997,515. Capital, Port Arthur (Ryojunko), chief port, Dairen; pop. (1925), 254,433.

The *Pescadores* (Bokoto) consists of about 63 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population (1922) of 59,384.

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long, and between 34° and 43° N lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of about 85,156 square miles. Population estimated at 19,519,927 (Dec. 1925); there are 386,493 (Dec. 1922) Japanese in the country The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. The staple agricultural products are rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, fish, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores, and raw cotton Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter The greater part of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is (1925) 1,735 miles. Estimated rev and exp. (1927-28), *Yen* 209,708,462. Capital, Seoul (Keijo-fu); pop. (1922) 272,414.

Imports into Korea, 1926 ..... *Yen* 372,169,783
Exports from Korea, 1926 ..... „ 362,954,800

Pacific Islands.—Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-sea possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N of the Equator have been placed under Japanese mandate These islands, in Micronesia, are (1) *The Marshall Islands* (pop. 9,800), with seat of government at Jaluit; (2) *The Caroline Islands* (pop. 24,000), with seats of government at Truk and Ponapé (Eastern group) and Palew and Yap (Western group); (3) *The Ladrone (or Marianne Islands* (pop. 56,000), with seat of government at Sipan. Estimated rev. and exp. (1927-28) for the Pacific Islands, *Yen* 4,546,526.

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tōkiō, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population estimated at 1,995,567 (Sept. 1925). On Sept 1, 1923, a disastrous earthquake destroyed great portions of the cities of Tokio and Yokohama, but considerable progress has been made in the work of reconstruction. The chief cities are—

Osaka	2,114,804	Kanazawa	147,420
Tokio	1,995,567	Kumamoto	147,174
Nagoya	768,558	Fukuoka	146,000
Kyoto (ancient capital)	679,976	Sapporo	145,065
		Sendai	142,894
Kobé	644,212	Kure	138,863
Yokohama	405,888	Otaru	134,469
Hiroshima	195,731	Kagoshima	124,734
Nagasaki	189,071	Okayama	124,521
Hakodate	163,972	Yawata	118,376

FLAG. White, charged with rising sun (red)

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(No 1 Gohan-cho Kojimachi-Ku, Tokio.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir J. A C. Tilley, G C.M.G., C.B. (1926) £6,500
Counsellor of Embassy, C. F J. Dormer, M.V.O.
1st Secretary, N. H H. Charles, M C.
2nd Secretary, C. B. Pemberton-Peake, M C.
3rd Secretary, P. Broad.
Japanese Counsellor, C. J. Davidson, C.I.E., C.V O
Commercial Counsellor, G. B. Sansom, C M.G.
Commercial Secretary, R. Boulter, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. V Robinson, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Com. E. J. Allen, R N.
Military Attaché, Major L. R. Hill, C B.E., R.A.
Asst Japanese Secretary (with local Diplomatic rank of 2nd Secretary), W. J. Davies
Archivist, A. R. Craig, M.B.E.
Clerical Officers, B. C Flynn; R. C Jackson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Dairen (Dalny)—Consul, W. B. Cunningham
„ *Vice-Consul*, H A. Macrae, M.B.E
Kobe—Consul-General, W. M. Royds.
„ *Vice-Consul*, Alexander R. Ovens.
Nagasaki—Consul, F. C. Greatrex.
„ *Vice-Consul*, Frederick Ringer.
Karatsu—Consular-Agent, M. C. Adams (*acting*).
Shimonoseki Consular-Agent, R. McKenzie.
Osaka Consul, M. B. T. Paske-Smith, C.B.E.
„ *Clerical Officer*, A W. Taylor.
Seoul—Consul-Gen., Oswald White.
„ *Vice-Consul*, L. V. P. Fowke
Chemulpo—Consular-Agent, W. G. Bennett.
Tamsui, Formosa- Consul, C P. Paton, C B.E.
Taihoku- Pro-Consul,
Tokio—Consul, P. D. Butler.
Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., E. H Holmes, C.M.G.
„ *Vice-Consul*,
„ *Clerical Officer*, T. W. Taylor.

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (*viâ* Vancouver, 23 days; *viâ* Siberia, in pre-war days, 14 days).

KHIVA. *See* **Russia.**

LATVIA.

(Republika Latvija)

President, Gustavs Zemgals, *born* 1871, *assumed office* April 8, 1927.
Prime Minister, Péter Juraschevskis.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Anton Balodis

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur F. Vesmans, 87 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Ludwig Ekis.
Consul-General, Charles Louis Seya, 103, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Charles E. Junnutz.

A Baltic Republic at the eastern and southern shore of the Gulf of Riga, formerly part of the Russian Empire Latvia was proclaimed an independent state on Nov. 18, 1918 Its frontiers are common with Esthonia, Russia, Poland and Lithuania. The constitution is that of a democratic republic, with universal suffrage and proportional representation Parliament (*Saeima*) consists of a single chamber of 100 members The area is about 41,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 2,000,000

The surface of the country is generally flat with marshy areas, interspersed with many lakes Agriculture and dairy farming are the principal occupations of the people, and there are many flourishing industries The fisheries are also of importance. The chief exports are flax, timber, butter, paper and glass, chief imports are agricultural machinery and implements and wood and metal machinery The tonnage of ships entered in 1925 was 1,443,682 tons. The chief ports are Riga, Libau and Windau. In 1925 there were 1,602 miles of railway in operation

	1928-29
Revenue . . ..*Lats*	164,109,650
Expenditure	164,109,650
External Debt (Jan 1, 1928) —	
U.S. dollars	$5,645,000
Sterling	£2,150,000
Internal Debt (Jan. 1, 1928) . . *Lats*	581,086
	1927
Imports ....*Lats*	249,514,000
Exports	220,212,000
Imports from U.K.	£1,051,273
Exports to U.K	2,988,500

CAPITAL, Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina (Daugava) river, population 337,699; other centres being Libau (Liepaja) 60,762, Dvinsk (Daugavpils) 40,640, Mitau (Jelgava) 28,325, and Windau (Ventspils) 16,384.

FLAG: Red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(73 Valdemara iela, Riga.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Latvia (also to Lithuania and Estonia), Joseph Addison, C.M.G (1928)... .. . . £3,275
and Secretary, E. H. Carr, C.B.E
Naval Attaché, Com. G. F. S. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. A. Stewart Cox, R.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Riga—Consul, C. A. Edmond
" *Pro-Consul*, T. E. Ellis
Libau—Vice-Consul, A. E. Porter.

LIBERIA.
(Republic of Liberia.)

President (1928 1932), Charles Dunbar Burgess King, *assumed office* Jan. 1, 1920, *re-elected* for 1924 28 and for 1928-1932.
Vice-President, A. N. Yancy.
Secretary of State, E. J. Barclay.
Treasury, S. G. Harmon.
Attorney-General, Louis A. Grimes.
Postmaster-General, S. A. Ross.
War, J. W. Cooper.
Interior, James F. Cooper
Public Works, John L. Morris.
Education, Benjamin W. Payne, M.D.
Financial Adviser, John Loomis

Minister Resident in London, Hon. C. W. Dresselhuys, 9, Gloucester Square, W 2.
Commercial Attaché and Consul-General (London), J. T. Grein, 10 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Consul, L. J. H. Grein, 10 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Consul-General (Liverpool), C. E. Cooper, 52A Drury Buildings, 2 Water Street, Liverpool
Vice-Cons, Frank Pelton, 25 Water St, Liverpool.
Consul, Manchester, T. R. Campbell.
Vice-Cons, P. L. Cobé
Consul, Glasgow, John Dallas
Consul, Cardiff, A. J. Bovey

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S.E., and Mano, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State The population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are palm-kernels, piassava, palm-oil, coffee, cocoa, ivory, kola nuts and rubber. The chief imports are rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, spirits, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware and building materials The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry, there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fifteen members elected for four years There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers The control of the customs is in the hands of a General Receiver (who is also Financial Adviser) lent by the Government of the U.S.A. There are 15 ports of entry, including 4 river ports, along the 350 miles of coast and 12 interior ports. In 1926, 877 vessels (2,106 135 net tons) entered and cleared at all ports, of these 298 (909,387 net tons) were British

	1925-6
Revenue, Customs . .. . U.S.	$518,503
Expenditure (1924-25)	343,879
External Debt (1924-25).	1,200,000
	1926.
Imports .... U.S.	$2,251,597
Exports	1,757,521
Imports from U.K.	789,681
Exports to U.K	323,466

CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 8,000.

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

Monrovia—British Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, F. Gordon Rule (1927).
" *Vice-Consul*, Thomas J. E. Haskell.
Fernando Po— Vice-Consul, C. W. Chew.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by tri-monthly English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days, also by German, Netherlands, U.S., French and Spanish vessels from Continent and U.S.A.

LIECHTENSTEIN.
(Furstentum Liechtenstein.)

Prince, Johann II., *b.* Oct 5, 1840, *succ.* Nov. 12, 1858.
Administrator, Gustav Schädler (*appointed* June 9, 1922).

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland, area 59 61 square miles, pop (1921) 11,500. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, cattle, wine and turf) and

textiles. Revenue (1926), 685,652 *Swiss francs*, expenditure 552,555 *Swiss francs*, debt 1,349,875 *Swiss francs*.

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop 1,400

British Consul-General, Lionel E. Keyser

LITHUANIA.

(Lietuva.)

President, Antanas Smetona, *assumed office* Dec 20, 1926

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prof. A. Voldemaras.

Minister in London, His Excellency Kazys Bizauskas

Legation, 10 Palace Gate, W 8

Secretary of Legation, V. K. Rackauskas

Consul-General, K. Gineitis, 15 Endsleigh St, W.C. 1.

The independence of the Lithuanian Republic (Lietuva) was proclaimed at Vilna on Feb. 16, 1918. The Republic consists of the former Russian Government of Kovno and portions of the Suvalki and Vilna Governments, and is bounded on the N. by Latvia, on the S. and E. by Poland, and on the W. by Germany and the Baltic Sea, the total area included in the Republic (including Memel Territory) being about 20,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 2,000,000. Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the sovereignty over the town and territory of Memel, and a French High Commissioner, with a small garrison, governed the Territory in the name of the Allies until Jan 1923, when the Territory was invaded and occupied by the Lithuanians. The sovereignty of the Territory has been transferred to Lithuania, as set out in the Convention signed at Paris (May 8, 1924) and ratified Aug 1925. The total area administered is 945 square miles, with a population of about 150,000, of whom about 36,000 inhabit the town of Memel.

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (*Seim*), elected by universal adult suffrage, the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products of the Republic being rye, wheat, barley, oats and potatoes; the exports are flax, linseed, timber, and dairy produce; the chief imports are textiles, sugar, herrings, and machinery.

	1926.	1927.
Revenue. . ....*Lits	235,160,400	*Lits* 270,528,800
Expenditure	228,760,200	230,903,000
Imports	240,760,800	265,700,000
Exports	253,299,600	245,900,000
Imports from U.K.	29,112,600	17,924,700
Exports to U.K.	63,100,800	61,075,400

CAPITAL, Kovno (Kaunas), on the Niemen (pop. 95,000), other centres being Memel (Klaipeda) on the Baltic (36,000), and Shavli (15,000)

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, red, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, Joseph Addison, C.M.G. (*resident at* Riga, Latvia).

2nd Secretary, E. H. Carr, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Com. G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. A. Stewart Cox, R.A.

* At par 48·85 Lits = £1 sterling

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Kovno (Konsturcogative, 19) *Consul*, L. A. H. Parish.

Memel—*Vice-Consul*,

Transit, 2 days

LUXEMBURG.

(Grand-Duche de Luxembourg.)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, *born* Jan. 23, 1896, *succeeded* (on the abdication of her sister) Jan 9, 1919, *married*, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. *Heir Apparent*, Prince Jean, *born* Jan. 5, 1921.

Minister of State, Joseph Bech.

Chargé d'Affaires in London, H.E. the Netherlands' Minister. *Office* 7 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918, U.S. troops entering the capital on Nov 22. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1916) 263,834, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron ore. The revenue in 1924 was estimated at 102,674,000 francs, expenditure 104,345,760 francs; debt (Jan. 1, 1921) 128,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 45,676), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG. Red, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1928) (*Brussels*)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Luxemburg—*Consul*, N. le Gallais.

" *Pro-Consul*, Victor Etienne.

MEXICO.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

†*President* (1924–28), General Plutarco Elias Calles, *elected* July 6, 1924, *assumed office* Dec. 1, 1924.

CABINET.

Minister of the Interior, Adalberto Tejeda.
Foreign Affairs, Genaro Estrada (*ad interim*).
Finance, Montes de Oca
Communications, Ramon Ross.
Industry Commerce and Labour,
Agriculture, Dr. José Parrés (*ad interim*).
War, General Joaquin Amaro.
Education, Dr. J. M. Puig Casaurrane.

Minister in London, Señor Don Gilberto Valenzuela, 48 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Consul-General in London, Señor Don E. A. Gonzalez, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Liverpool—Consul, Señor Don M. de la Peña.
Glasgow—Consul, Señor Don R. Almanza.

† General Obregon was elected President, in succession to General Calles, July 1, 1928, . he was assassinated at a banquet, July 17, 1928

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30′ N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a population of (1910) 15 063,207.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, then course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepetl on the east. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*.* Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810 1821. From 1837 1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Diaz*, who ruled (except during 1880-4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since the fall of Diaz internal disturbances, in which eleven Presidents have figured, have continued with varying degrees of intensity, and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) has arisen with the United States. On July 15, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but his anti-foreign attitude and legislation, together with the seizure of many properties (a few of which belonged to British subjects) led to a refusal of the British Government to grant recognition of his administration. The degree to which Carranza departed from his declaration of neutrality during the Great War undoubtedly influenced the British Government when this policy was adopted. Carranza was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents. After the fall of Carranza the executive power was assumed by de la Huerta as provisional President, and on Dec 1, 1920, General Obregon, whose *coup d'etat* had caused the downfall of Carranza, became head of the Republic. The determination of the new government to uphold the Carranza constitution of 1917, which has led to confiscatory measures in connection with nationalization of the petroleum of the country, and contains (among other departures from the accepted comity of nations) provisions which restrict the rights of foreigners, caused the British, American, French and Belgian governments to adopt a policy of non-recognition of the Obregon administration. The expropriation, without payment of compensation, of several hundreds of private properties, in pursuance of the Obregon agrarian policy, has called forth strong protests from foreign Powers, but all the Powers except Great Britain eventually recognised the Obregon administration.

Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico are the chief ports on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico, and Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas on the Pacific. There were 16,110 miles of railroad open on Sept. 1, 1926, and 54,670 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. The city of Mexico is linked with Puebla, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Toluca, and Saltillo by telephone; the line is now extended to the U.S. border and thence is connected to Canada. The city is connected by wireless to U.K. and Europe.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines, and Mexico produced 64 million barrels of petroleum in 1927. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 20 per cent consist of silver and gold, while 35 per cent. represents the value of petroleum and its derivatives, mainly shipped from Tampico. Other important exports are copper, lead and zinc, also sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, cotton, resins, fresh vegetables and dried vegetables.

The monetary system has been placed on a gold basis, with a gold *peso*=50 cents U.S.

* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments

currency or 24 58d ; there is a large amount of silver currency in circulation. In Sept 1922, the Mexican Government undertook to set aside for the service of the debt the sum of 30,000,000 gold *pesos* in 1923, rising by 5 million gold *pesos* annually to 50 million gold *pesos* in 1927. However, this agreement with the International Commission of Bankers was amended in 1925, after the Government had found it necessary to suspend the service of the debt in June, 1924 The effect of the 1925 agreement was to eliminate the debt of the National Railways of Mexico from the public debt, thereby reducing this from 1,561 million Mexican gold *pesos* to 890 millions, as at Dec 31, 1925. Furthermore, the 1925 agreement provided for the postponement of payment of the 75 million *peso* (which had not been met in 1924 and 1925) until 1928–1935. Service of the debt was resumed in 1926. In addition to the 890 millions above mentioned, other items which had not been included in the debt agreement of Sept., 1922, as amended in 1925, amounted to 108 millions as at Dec. 31, 1925, thus making a grand total of 998 million *peso* Mexican gold. The total debt, funded and floating and interest, was stated to be $1,253,105,699 as at Dec 31, 1928

The language of the country is Spanish

Estimated revenue . . . . ..(1928)		$290,000,000
Estimated expenditure		291,119,000
Total Exports .. . .(1927)		627.400,000
Total Imports.. .. ..(1927)		346,000 400
	1926	1927.
Imports from U.K.	£2,824,500	£2,236,000
Exports to U.K....	4,944,400	5,012,000

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop (1921), 615,000. Other towns are Guadalajara (145,000), Puebla (96,000), Monterey (88,000), San Luis Potosi (87,000), Leon (57,000), Vera Cruz (54,000), Torreon (50,000), Aguas Calientes (48,000), Saltillo (40,000).

FLAG : Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(4A Calle Lerma No. 71, Colonia de Cuauhtemoc, Mexico.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, E Ovey, C.M.G., M.V.O (1928) ..£3,750
1st Secretary, G. A D Ogilvie-Forbes.
2nd Secretary, E. A. Walker
Hon. Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. B. J. Osbaldeston-Mitford.
¶ *Naval Attaché*, Capt James S M. Ritchie, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Com. W. C. Horton, R.N.
Archivist, P C. Pell.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, J. B Brown.
„ *Vice-Consuls*, E. A. Cleugh, C. G. Rickards ; F. J. Wilson (*acting*).
Chihuahua—Vice-Consul, Thomas Dale.
Durango—Vice-Consul, W. W. Graham.
Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, Capt. P. G. Holms.
Guanajuato—Cons Agent, W. Hislop.
Merida and Progreso—Vice-Consul, H. J. Cameron.
Monterrey—Vice-Consul, R. G. Eldridge.
Pachuca—Vice-Consul, S. Waters.
Progreso—Vice-Consul, see Merida.
„ *Pro-Consul*, Manuel E. Reyes.
Puebla—Vice-Consul, W. Hardaker.
Saltillo—Vice-Consul, R. H. Jeffrey.
Torreon—V.-C., S. Dutton Pegram.
Zacatecas—Vice-Consul, G. C Palmer.
Colima -Consul, D. G. C Mac Neill.
Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, G. E. S Watson.
Tampico—Consul, J S Hutchison.
„ *Vice-Consul*, Robert G. Pulford.
Vera Cruz—Consul, A. R. Hogg.
„ *Vice-Consul*, John L Cains.
Orizaba—Vice-Consul, H. Payne
Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. J. Sparks.

CENTRAL BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Apartado 900, Mexico, D.F. *Secretary*, H. Churchill.

Transit, about 14 days.

MONACO.

(Principauté de Monaco.)

Sovereign Prince, Louis Honoré Charles Antoine, *born* July 12, 1870, *acc* June 25, 1922.
Heiress Apparent, Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess de Valentinois), *born* Sept 30, 1898 ; *mar.* March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre de Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has issue a daughter, Princess Antoinette, *born* Dec. 1920, and a son, Prince Rainier, *born* May, 1923
Minister of State, Monsieur Louis Eugène Maurice Piette.
Secretary of State, M. François Roussel.

Consul-General in London, C. Nuthall Foreman, 37 Conduit Street, W. 1.
Chancellor, Edwin C. Isbell.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, with land frontiers joining France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1923) 22,153 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation There is a small harbour (24 ft alongside (quay), and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG : Red and white.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Monaco—Consul, J. W Keogh, O.B.E. (Nice).
„ *Vice-Consul*, Maurice M. L. Ainslie.
„ *Pro-Consul*, Ernest P Dallaghan.

MONTENEGRO. *See* Yugoslavia.

MOROCCO.

(Moghreb el aksa.)

French and Spanish Protectorates and International Zone of Tangier.

Sultan, Mulai Mohamed, *born* 1909 ; *proclaimed* Nov. 20, 1927.

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, is situate in the north-west of the African Continent, between 27°-36° N. lat. and 1°-11° 40′ W. long., with a total area estimated at 314,000 square miles, and a population of about 5,000,000. Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the

dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsular of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N. and 30° N. is the headland Ghir, which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir, formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan."

The climate is generally good and undoubtedly healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from November to April, but the summer-heat figures at all the intervening ports (Larache, Kemtra-Mehedia, Rabat-Sale, Fedalah, Casablanca, Mazagan, and Saffi) are markedly higher; the last-named port being the hottest. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

Government.—France is the paramount power, and represents the Sultan of Morocco in all foreign relationships, but the country is divided into three zones—the *French Zone*, the *Spanish Zone*, and the *International Tangier Zone*. Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. The northern portion of Morocco, as defined in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, forms a Spanish "sphere of influence." In this Spanish zone (which extended over the whole of Northern Morocco, with the exception of the International zone round Tangier) there were tribal risings in 1921, and during the operations to quell these risings the Spanish Expeditionary force met with serious reverses in the neighbourhood of Melilla. A Civil High Commissioner was appointed in 1922 over the Spanish zone to inaugurate a policy of pacification. In 1924 the military forces of Spain met with further reverses, and were withdrawn to a line running west from Rio Martin (on the Mediterranean) to within fifteen miles of the Atlantic Coast, and thence southwards to the French zone, near Alcazar el Kebir. In 1925 the French became embroiled and a considerable force was despatched from Algeria and France to strengthen the French Army in Morocco. In spite of the fact that he was fighting two European powers, however, Abd el Krim, the Rifi leader, achieved such success as to be able to threaten the safety of Fez itself in July. But the danger was averted and after an anxious summer the autumn brought relief. The French and Spanish in conference in Madrid realised that their best chance of success lay in close co-operation, and the effect of this new policy soon made itself felt. In September the Spaniards landed at Alhucemas Bay and forced Abd el Krim to evacuate his headquarters at Ajdir. Simultaneously the French by pressure from the south were able to make progress which, if less spectacular, was of no less solid a nature, and by the time the rainy season forced a retirement to winter quarters the tide was definitely on the turn. In the Spring of 1926, following an abortive peace conference at Oujda, the French and Spaniards launched their final attack. By May 24 the Riff had been effectively crossed and Abd el Krim's headquarters at Targuist occupied, and on May 27 the Rifi leader surrendered himself to the French. This was the signal for the general break away of the tribes. The French virtually restored peace in their zone and the Spaniards commenced a general movement for enforcing submission and disarmament in theirs. On August 10 they reoccupied Shesharwen and the autumn found them still pursuing their arduous task, which was practically completed in 1927. *Ceuta* (on the Mediterranean coast, opposite Gibraltar), in 35° 54′ N lat and 5° 18′ W long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and the adjacent Alhucemas and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. A special international *regime* was designed for *Tangier* before the War by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments but the outbreak of the War prevented this *regime* from being put into operation. A new Convention instituting the *International Zone* of Tangier was, however, signed by the three governments at Paris on Dec 18, 1923, and was brought into force on June 1, 1925. Belgium, The Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden subsequently adhered, but the United States and Italy have not yet (Oct 1927) done so; these two powers therefore retain their Capitulatory rights in the New Zone. The New Convention provides for a complete international administration of the zone, except as regards native affairs, which are reserved to the Sherefian authority.

Production, Industry, etc.—Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, esparto, and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges and dates, the latter growing also on the southern slopes and in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the poultry and egg industry is of increasing importance. Antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead and tin (the last three in considerable quantities) are known to exist, and gold and silver are also found. Rock salt, brine, and phosphates are exported in large quantities. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain, Italy and Spain, the chief imports being cottons, sugar and soft goods, the exports being grain, eggs, hides and skins, and wool. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the Moroccan *franc*, which is closely allied to the French *franc*, while in the Tangier zones the franc, the Spanish and the *Hassani peseta* are all current, and in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies.

Communications.—The French Protectorate authorities are now engaged in the serious development of normal gauge railways in their zone, and by the end of 1927 it is expected that about 600 kilometres of normal gauge, apart from the considerable narrow gauge system connecting all the principal centres, will be in working order. The Franco-Spanish Treaty provides for the line between Tangier and Fez, opened to traffic on July 24, 1927. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Gibraltar, Rio Martin, Melilla, Tarifa and Oran, and there are wireless stations at Tangier, Tetuan (military), Rabat, and Casablanca; inland lines have been built by the French to Fez and to some of the ports, as well as to the

borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line is to be extended to Tangier. The chief roads in the Tangier and Spanish zones are those linking Tangier to Ceuta *viâ* Tetuan in the North, and to Arzila, Larache, and the French zone in the South. The French zone is well equipped with good main roads radiating from Casablanca. *Air Services* are maintained between Casablanca and Toulouse (daily), Casablanca and Oran (twice weekly), and Casablanca and Dakar (weekly).

The principal *Harbours* are Casablanca, Rio Martin (for Tetuan), Tangier, Larache, Rabat, Mazagan, Safi, Kenitra, and Mogador.

External Trade.—The imports into the *French Zone* in 1926 were valued at 1,692,271,000 francs, of which 171,406,000 francs represent the value of imports over the Algerian frontier. The imports into the *Tangier Zone* were valued at 145,936,305 francs and the exports from the zone at 28,594,979 francs.

CAPITAL of French zone, Rabat, population 32,000 (Fez in the North, and Marrakesh in the South being the old capitals of the Sultans).

CAPITAL of Spanish zone, Tetuan, population 30,000 (principal ports, Larache and Rio Martin, for Tetuan).

CAPITAL of International zone, Tangier, population 45,000.

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Fez (81,172), Marrakesh or Morocco (139,874), Mequinez (36,662), Sallee (24,202), Casablanca (101,690), Rabat, with Sale (59,009), Mazagan (21,495), and Safi (26,396).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tangier—Consul-General (with personal rank of Diplomatic Counsellor), Hugh Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.
" *Consul*, W. L. Bond.
" *Vice-Consuls*, C. G. Hope Gill; R. G. A. Meade (*acting*).

Casablanca—Consul, G. H. Selous, M.B.E.
" *Vice-Consuls*, R. H. Broome, A. C. Trott; G. W. Furlonge (*acting*).
" *Pro-Consul*, S. J. Lasry.

Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, J. F. R. Vaughan-Russell.

Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney.

Mogador—Vice-Consul, Maj. F. A. L. de Gruchy.

Safi—Vice-Consul, Capt. F. T. L. Gaskell.
" *Pro-Consul*, H. P. D. Stark (*temp.*).

Rabat Consul-General, Sir Andrew Ryan, K.B.E., C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consul*, T. C. Rapp, M.C.

Fez—Vice-Consul, G. Mackereth, M.C.

Tetuan—Consul, G. C. Allchin, M.C.
" *Pro-Consul*, Albert F. Morillo.

Larache—Vice-Consul, L. Forde.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TANGIER AND SPANISH ZONES, *Sec.*, Capt. E. G. R. Wilkinson.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR FRENCH ZONE (Casablanca). *Sec.*, E. H. Lart.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles; transit 5 days, or by Sud Express, 3 days.

NAID and HEJAZ. *See* Arabia.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND).
(Nederland.)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, *born* August 31, 1880, *succeeded* her late father, King William III., Nov. 23, 1890, *married*, Feb. 7, 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.

Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, *born* April 30, 1909.

Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* August 2, 1858; *married* the late King, Jan. 7, 1879, who died November 23, 1890, acted as Regent 1890–1898.

MINISTRY (Oct. 1926).

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Jonkheer Maître D. J. de Geer.
Interior and of Agriculture, Maître J. B. Kan.
Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer Dr. F. Beelaerts van Blokland.
Colonies, Dr. J. C. Koningsberger.
Justice, Maître J. Donner.
Defence, Maj. J. M. J. H. Lambooy.
Waus and Communications, Maître H. Van der Vegte.
Education, Maître M. A. M. Waszink.
Labour, Commerce and Industry, Professor Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruyne.

Minister in London, Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 21 Portman Square, W. 1.
Chancery, 42 Seymour Street, W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Dr. J. B. Hulbrecht.
Director of the Chancery, H. N. Brouwer.
Commercial Attaché, F. B. s' Jacob.
Consul Gen., Th. H. de Meester, 28 Langham Street, W. 1.
Consul, Dr. H. G. von Oven.
Vice-Consul, M. J. van Schieven.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′ 53 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′ 7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population, Dec. 31, 1927, of 7,626,072. The majority, about 55 per cent. belong to the several Reformed Churches, and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 125,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers. In fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Scheldt. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seed, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, sugarbeet, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, iron and steel, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Coal production (1927) 9,350,000 tons. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of canals is about 1,250 miles. There were 2,264 miles of

railroad open in 1925, and (1924) 5,620 miles of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on Jan. 1, 1927, consisted of 700 steam and motor vessels of 2,436,939 tons. In 1926 about 24,000 vessels (92,500,000 tons) entered and cleared at the various ports. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918, and work is now in progress.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a conscript army, with an annual levy of 19,500 men, producing a first-line army of 270,000, or (including reserves) 350,000 all ranks. The Royal Navy consists of 11 protected and 58 unprotected vessels.

Education. Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 96 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial), Wageningen (agriculture), and Utrecht (veterinary).

	1928.
Revenue (Budget)	*fl 651,581,150
Expenditure (Budget)	821,480,252
Public Debt (1928):—	
Interest-bearing Funded	fl 2,739,077,000
Non interest-bearing Floating	251,000,000

	1926	1927.
Imports	fl. 2,441,902,000	fl 2,548,000,000
Exports	1,749,205,000	1,899,700,000
Imports from U.K.	231,100,000	246,200,000
Exports to U.K.	483,100,000	452,555,000

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1927), 416,144.

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1927), 734,880; and Rotterdam, population (1927), 571,842; other large towns are Utrecht (151,661), Groningen (101,000) and Haarlem (113,000).

BRITISH LEGATION

(Hooge Westemde 12, The Hague.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (1928) £5,570
1st Secretary, R. C. S. Stevenson.
Commercial Secretary (Grade I.) (21 Plants, The Hague), R. V. Lanning, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. W. Hallifax.
Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. C. J. B. Dauheny.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, Francis A. Chambers, M.B.E.
and Archivist, A. S. Davidson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amsterdam—*Consul-General*, T. B. Wildman.
" *Vice-Consul*, R. Milburn.
" * *Pro-Consul*, Stanley W. Simpson.
Harlingen—*Vice-Consul*, J. H. Kuhlman.
Leeuwarden—*Vice-Consul*, R. Buisman.
Ymuiden—*Vice-Consul*, H. J. Baltoort.
Batavia (Java)—*Consul-General*, Sir J. Crosby, K.B.E., C.I.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, E. W. Meiklereid.
" *Commercial Agent and Consul*, H. A. N. Bluett.

* £1, 2s. 10d. = £1 (normal).

Macassar (Celebes)—*Vice-Consul*, Lazarus S. Arathoon, M.B.E.
Padang (Sumatra)—*Vice-Consul*, H. Levison.
Samarang (Java)—*Vice-Consul*, G. J. W. R. Cruden.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. C. Knight.
Sourabaya (Java)—*Consul*, H. F. C. Walsh.
" *Pro Consul*, Hugh D. Littleston.
Medan (Sumatra)—*Consul*, H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, J. Morton.
" *Pro-Consul*, James A. Bland.
Rotterdam—*Cons.-Gen.*, R. Erskine.
" *Vice-Consuls*, J. D. C. Wilton; I. Garnett (*acting*); C. E. Butler (*acting*), Frederick W. Cresswell.
" *Pro-Consul*, William E. B. Newenham.
Dordrecht—*Vice-Consul*, J. G. Vriesendorp, jun.
Flushing—*Vice-Consul*, Pieter de Bruyne.
The Hague and Scheveningen—*Consul*, J. M. Prillevitz, O.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, W. E. Ransom.
West Indies—
Aruba—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. R. Rodyer.
Willemstad, Curaçao—*Vice-Consul*, D. O. Powell.

Transit, 8 hours.

" NETHERLANDS COLONIES

TOTAL AREA, 832,473 square miles

POPULATION (1920), 49,514,038.

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop., 1920, 253,818) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and MOLUCCAS: *Sumatra* (area, 162,000 sq. miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,000 sq. miles), *Netherlands Borneo* (200,000 sq. miles), *Celebes Island* (72,000 sq. miles), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq. miles), *Timor Islands* (18,000 sq. miles), with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA. JAVA and MADURA have a population (1926) of 36,403,833 and furnish sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, rubber, and other products for exportation. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1923) a colonial army of 1,260 officers and 32,129 men. The colonial revenue for 1928 was estimated at fl. 747,194,000 and the expenditure at fl. 798,110,000. The trade of Java was valued in 1927 at fl. 806,485,000 for exports and at fl. 545,101,000 for imports, and the whole of "Netherlands India" at fl. 1,813,000,000 for imports.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Netherlands Guiana (imports, 1927, 10,020,516 guilders; exports, 7,689,685 guilders), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (1926) 142,896 inhabitants, and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, 1924, 51,189,100 guilders; exports, 32,179,265 guilders; population, 35,083) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 21,288. In 1925 the exports from the Netherlands East Indies to Great Britain was valued at fl. 122,003,000, and the imports from Great Britain at fl. 123,500.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR NETHERLANDS' E. INDIES, Batavia, Java.

NICARAGUA.

(República de Nicaragua.)

President (1929-1933), Señor Don José Maria Moncada, *assumed office* Jan. 1, 1929.

Minister in London, Señor Don Eduardo Perez-Triana, 4 Moorgate, E C. 2.

Consul in London, Señor Saturnino Gámez, 16 Wormwood Street, E C 2.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (census of 1920) of 638,119, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, including the Mosquitos, who dwell on the Atlantic littoral and were formerly under British protection

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov 10, 1911 (amended 1913) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, sugar, timber (cedar, mahogany, rosewood, &c.), tobacco, maize, rice, beans, cocoa, hides, gold and silver Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cottons and other manufactures, principally from the United States, which also take the greater part of the exports

There are 146 miles of railway, 2,500 miles of telegraph and 1,240 miles of telephone, and a powerful wireless station was completed at Managua in 1924 Good roads are very few, and transportation, especially in the rainy season (May-Nov), is attended with great difficulties.

Corinto, on the Pacific coast, is the chief port of the country, handling about 75 per cent of the total trade. Bluefields is an important port on the Atlantic coast, whence considerable quantities of bananas and timber are shipped to New Orleans. Owing to defective communications the Atlantic littoral is practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population.

Education is backward, at least 50 per cent of the population being illiterate

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1926	1927.
Public revenue	*C$4,443,629	*C$4,865,601
Public expenditure . .	4,442,168	4,918,294
§External debt (Feb. 1)	3,521,010	3,256,567
Internal debt (do.)...	2,632,000	2,372,000
Exports	13,028,726	9,025,677
Imports	10,254,512	10,208,242
Exports to U.K.	254,628	628,069
Imports from U.K.. .	1,127,637	1,169,632

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 27,839; Leon, 38,318; Granada, 16,773

FLAG. Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

* C$ = Córdoba, worth $1 U S

§ Feb. 1, 1927 and 1928 Figures include Consolidated debt only and do not include War debts 1926-27, estimated at C$4,000,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen. (resident at Guatemala) H. A Grant Watson (1928)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Managua—Consul (Acting Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of the Minister), H. Stanford London.
" *Vice-Consul*, H. I. Thompson.
Corinto Vice-Consul, J Ll. Griffith.
Granada—Cons.-Agent, T. Cranshaw.
Leon—Vice-Consul, Frank A. May.
Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex C Potter.
Bluefields -Consul, E. O Rees

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 30 days.

NORWAY.

(Norge.)

King, Haakon VII., *born* Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, *married* 1896 H R.H. Princess Maud (*b.* Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, *b.* July 2, 1903.

CABINET (Feb. 15, 1928).

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, J. L Mowinckel.
Finance, P. B. Lund
Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, L. Oftedal.
Social Affairs, T. Vaerland.
Defence, T. Andenæsen-Rysst.
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, Sigvald Matthias Hastud
Agriculture, Hans Jorgensen Aarstad.
Justice, Hakon Martin Evjenth.
Public Works, Ole Monsen Mjelde.

Minister in London, His Excellency P. B. Vogt.
Offices of Legation, Norway House, 21 24 Cockspur Street, S W. 1.
Counsellor, Daniel Steen.
Secretary, R. I. B Skylstad.
Naval Attaché, Commdr. H. F. Dons, R.N.N.
Military Attaché, (vacant).
Agricultural Adviser, A. Riple (*Newcastle-upon Tyne*).
Consul-General, G. K Conradi, 36 King St., E.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Th. V. Auss.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4, 1814, to June 7, 1905, when the union was dissolved The Parliament of 150 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or fylker, and comprises an area of 124,924 sq. miles with a population (1927) of 2,797,820. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-fortieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture gives employment to a large part of the population but is unable to furnish

sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. In proportion to population shipping is a very prominent industry, and fishing and forestry are also important, manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, calculated at 12 to 13 millions of horse power, of which about 11 per cent. are utilized. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, timber, matches, explosives, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, iron ore and pyrites, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, tinned goods, aluminium, ferro-alloys, saltpetre, &c.

By law of April 5, 1927, prohibition of intoxicating liquor was repealed, the plebiscite of 1926 resulting in a vote of 531,000 to 423,000 against total prohibition.

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The peace strength is about 10,000 all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 18 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 29 torpedo-boats, 1 gunboat, 3 destroyers, 8 submarines, and several minelayers. There are 56 seaplanes and aeroplanes.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo was attended in 1927 by 3,562 students.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1927 was 2,254 miles, of which 229 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones in 1926 was 35,240 miles (State, 21,826) with 533,033 miles of wire (State, 398,757 miles). The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, 1928, consisted of 3,698 vessels, of 1,744,000 net tons. The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine in foreign traffic amounted in 1927 to about 430,000,000 *kroner*.

Budget, 1928–29.	*Kroner.*
Ordinary Revenue	337,678,000
Extraordinary do.	13,387,000
Ordinary Expenditure	308,833,000
Extraordinary do.	42,232,000
Public Debt (June 30, 1928)	1,635,040,000

1927.

Total imports ..... *Kroner*	975,575,000
Total exports	684,749,000
Imports from U.K.	£ , ,
Exports to U.K.	, ,

CAPITAL, Oslo. Pop (Dec 31, 1927), 250,480. Other large towns are Bergen (95,870), Trondhjem (55,716), and Stavanger (46,822).

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Drammensveien 79, Oslo.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Sir F. O. Lindley, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. (1923) £5,000
and Secretary, A. D. F. Gascoigne.
Commercial Sec. (Grade II.), C. L. Paus, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Com. G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Cornwall, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. M. G. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Translator, W. H. Weedon, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Oslo—Consul (in charge), C. L. Paus, C.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, N. Vorley
,, *Pro-Consul (and Acting Vice-Consul)* J. C. Aird
Arendal—Vice-Consul, Emil Kallevig.
Christiansand—Vice-Consul, Carl Reinhardt.
Drammen—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sveaas
Fredrikstad—Vice-Consul, Oscar Thus, M.B.E.
Halden—Vice-Consul, W. J. Thompson.
Larvik—Vice-Consul, O. Johanssen.
,, *Pro-Consul*, R. C. Nielsen
Mandal—Vice-Consul, H. P. Tallaksen.
Moss—Vice-Consul, Johan J. H. Vogt
Porsgrund—Vice-Consul, Christen Knudsen.
Risor—Vice-Consul, A. F. Finne.
Sarpsborg—Vice-Consul, Alfred Chappell.
Skien—Vice-Consul, C. Stousland
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. P. Winsnes.
Tonsberg—Vice-Consul, H. Waalmann.
Bergen—Consul, J. P. MacGregor
,, *Vice-Consul*, Einar Gran.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. B. Christensen.
Aalesund—Vice-Consul, Otto Tyrholm.
Bodo—Vice-Consul, M. Christoffersen.
Christiansund—V.-C, J. C. Loennechen
Hammerfest—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Nissen.
Haugesund—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sundfor, M.B.E.
Lofoten Is. (Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, G. Berg.
Narvik—Vice-Consul, J. N. Aagaard, M.B.E.
Stavanger—Vice-Consul, T. D. Spence.
,, *Pro-Consul*, P. L. Nielsen.
Tromso—Vice-Consul, C. S. Saether.
Trondhjem—Vice-Consul, F. Kjeldsberg, O.B.E., M.V.O.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Karl R. Kjeldsberg
Vardo—Vice-Consul, Leif Olsen.

Oslo, 656 miles; transit, 50 hours; Bergen, 33 hours.

SVALBARD.

(*Spitsbergen and Bear Island*.)

By Treaty (Feb 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen Archipelago was recognised by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway.

The Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago lies between 77°-81° N. lat. and between 10°-35° E. long., with an estimated area of 25,000 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the main land by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the main land by Stort Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water), Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group.

The principal mineral is coal. In 1927 the coal export was about 313,000 tons. The wintering force in 1927–28 was about 740 strong, the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

Svalbard revenue (1928–9) ..... *kroner* 185,000
do. expenditure (1928–9) ..... ,, 185,000

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian

Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Harbour (the postal station, with a high-power Telefunken wireless station) 2½ to 3 days, from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

OMAN. *See* Arabia.

PANAMA.

(Republica de Panama.)

President (1928–1932), Señor Don Florencio Harmodio Arosemena, *assumed office* Oct. 1, 1928.

MINISTRY (Oct 1, 1928.)

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Señor Don Adriano Robles.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr Don J. D. Arosemena.

Minister in London, Señor Don Octavio Mendez Pereira. *Legation*, 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.2.
Consul-General in London, Don Carlos A. Lopez Garcia, 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.2.
Vice-Consul, Senor C. J. Dunbar MacConnell.
Consul-General, Liverpool, Señor J. Luis Hernández.
Consul in Birmingham, S. Sauri.

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 32,890 square miles, the population 442,486 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one-half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Revenue	£1,100,783	£2,039,842
Expenditure	1,257,426	1,513,635

	1923.	1924.
Imports	£2,534,875	£2,497,384
Exports	477,946	493,283
Imports from U.K. (1925-6)	388,150	371,000
Exports to U.K. (1925-6)	64,000	122,000

The total value of supplies purchased for the *Canal Zone Commissaries* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, was $7,356,407 (U.S. $.).
The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1924), 59,635. Colon had a population in 1924 of 31,285.

FLAG: Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue, and white with red star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary & Cons.-Gen., Maj. Charles Braithwaite Wallis (1923), (also to Costa Rica).....£3,150
Archivist (with rank of Vice-Consul), D. L. Humber.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama—Vice-Consuls, Alan D. Francis; E. S. Humber, M.B.E.
Bocas del Toro—Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton.
" *Pro-Consul*, Rev. E. C. Notman.
Colon—Consul, J. R. M. Fell.
" *Vice-Consul*, R. G. Goldie.
" *Pro-Consul*, Lincoln Delgado.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool direct, every ten days, 17 days; from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; from Avonmouth (*viâ* Jamaica) fortnightly, 21 days; *viâ* New York, 14 days.

PAPACY, The.

Sovereign Pontiff (260th), His Holiness Pope Pius XI. (Achille Ratti), *born* at Desio, March 31, 1857, *elected* Pope (in succession to Benedict XV.) Feb. 6, 1922.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the Sovereign Pontiff of the Western Church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the Papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire, which is neither claimed nor paid) by the Italian Government.

British Envoy Extraordinary to the Holy See, & Minister Plenipotentiary, H. Chilton, C.M.G. (36, Via Mercadante, Rome).
2nd Secretary, A. W. G. Randall, O.B.E.
Temporary Secretary, R. Thynne.

PARAGUAY.

(Republica del Paraguay.)

President (1928–32), Dr. José P. Guggiari.
Vice-President, Dr. Emiliano Gonzales Navero.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Geronimo Zubizarreta.
Finance, Dr Eligio Ayala.
Justice and Instruction, Dr. Rodolfo Gonzalez.
War and Marine, Dr. J. Elliso Da Rosa.
Interior, Señor Belisario Rivarola.

Minister in London, (vacant).
Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Dr. Venancio B. Galeano, 12 Russell Square, W.C.1.

An inland State of South America, situate between 20° 6′ 30″ S. lat. and 54° 62′ W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 61,600 square miles, and it contains a population of about 700,000.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814–1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840–1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Corá*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plateaus, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asuncion; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense and valuable forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with that country, it is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, oranges and cassava (manioc), maize, rice, sugar-cane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising, lumbering, cotton and tobacco growing, and the gathering of *Yerba* (Paraguay tea), are the principal industries. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. The language is Spanish.

	1925-6.	1926-7
Revenue (Estimate) ..	£1,110,150	£1,037,255
Expenditure (do.)	1,103,810	1,029,292
Foreign Debt (Nov. 30, 1927)		972,700
Internal Debt (do.)		*465,580
	1926	1927
Imports	£2,441,056	£2,395,553
Exports	3,099,500	2,856,408
Imports from U K. . .	337,704	262,892
Exports to U.K.	21,378	46,737

Exchange (Aug., 1928), for cheques on London, about 222·50 Paraguayan *pesos* to £1.

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 70,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band).

British Minister Plenipotentiary, Rt Hon. Sir M. A. Robertson, K.B.E., C.M G. (1925). (*Resident at Buenos Aires*)

Asuncion.—*Consul* (*with local rank of First Sec and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister*), H. A. C Cummins, C M G., O.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, William H. Paris.

* This does not include Paper Currency in circulation ($292,660,637), which is guaranteed by a gold backing of 48·72 per cent

PERSIA.
(Iran.)

Shah of Persia, H M. Reza Shah Pahlevi, *appointed* Oct. 31, 1925; *crowned Shah*, April 25, 1926

Crown Prince, H.R.H. Shahpoor Mohammed Reza; *appointed* Crown Prince Feb. 25, 1926.

CABINET (Aug., 1927)

Prime Minister, Mehdi Quli Khan Hedayat.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mirza Fathullah Khan Pakravan (*acting*)
Finance, Prince Firuz Mirza Firuz.
War, Jafar Quli Khan Assad
Interior, Mirza Hussein Khan Samyi.
Justice, Mirza Ali Akber Khan Daver.
Education and Health, Mirza Yahya Khan Qaragozlow
Posts and Telegraphs, Mirza Ghassem Khan Sour.
Public Works, General Habibullah Khan Shaibani.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Hovhannès Khan Mossaed.
Legation, 47 Bramham Gardens, S W. 5. [Kensington 3341]
Counsellor of Legation, Mirza Mohammed Khan Nabavi.
1st Secretary, Mirza Ahmad Khan Ardeshir
3rd Secretary, Mirza Hossein Khan Ghods.
Financial Adviser, Mirza Eissa Khan.
Consul-General in London (vacant)
Consul, Morteza Gazvini, 4 Broad Street Place, E.C 2. [London Wall 4488]

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises an area of 630,000 sq miles, with a population estimated at 9,000,000 to 10,000,000

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are 98 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals, but motor transport of passengers and goods on the road between Tehran-Khanikin, Tehran-Pahlevi (Enzeli), Tehran-Tabriz, Tehran-Meshed, Meshed-Duzdab (and to a lesser extent) Tehran-Bushire, has made great progress during the past few years, while the German Junker Company has recently secured a contract for the carriage of mails and passengers by aeroplane between Tehran-Khanikin, Tehran-Pahlevi (Enzeli) and Tehran-Bushire. An agreement for the survey and part building of a railway from Khormusa, on the Persian Gulf, to Bander Pez, on the Caspian, has been made between the Persian Government and a Germano-American syndicate, and the survey and track laying have been begun

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats'

are numerous, and good wool is produced The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Babaism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran, but efforts are being made to approximate the educational system more closely to European models. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors General

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah, who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasr-ul-Mulk, until 1914) As a result of the energy of Prime Minister H.H Reza Khan the authority of the Persian Government was re-established over almost the whole of Persia by means of a disciplined army of 8,000 cavalry and 22,000 infantry, with 94 guns and 200 machine guns, and a number of aeroplanes and armoured cars. On Oct. 31, 1925, the Shah Ahmed Mirza, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly which handed over the government to the Prime Minister. On Dec 13, 1925, the Constituent Assembly elected Reza Khan Pahlavi, Shah of Persia. The Shah took the oath on Dec. 15 and was publicly proclaimed, and was crowned on April 25, 1926.

The revenue is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium and salt, while the recently enacted law concerning a sugar and tea monopoly is calculated to bring in over £1,000,000 annually, and this sum is being earmarked for the construction of railways. British commercial interests in Persia much exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India and Mesopotamia) and Persia amounting to more than 46 per cent. of the total trade of the country.

The leading imports into Persia are cotton fabrics, sugar, iron and steel goods and tea, the principal exports were heavy oils, benzine, petrol, carpets, opium, fruits, cotton and rice.

Revenue (1926-27)	£6,654,668
Debt (Sept. 23, 1927)	1,807,067
Imports (1927-28)	16,450,000
Exports (1927-28)	21,617,700
Imports from U.K. (1926-27)	7,935,000
Exports to U.K. (1926-27)	11,411,000

Foreign Relations.—By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug, 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests

In March, 1921, Persia signed a treaty with the Russian *Soviet* Republic, which provides (*inter alia*) for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restores to Persia Firuzeh and Ashurada, annuls all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, hands over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancels all Persian debts to Russia, denounces all previous Russo-Persian treaties, abolishes the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounces all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia.

In 1922 the Persian Government engaged a number of American advisers (under Dr. Millspaugh) for the supervision and direction of the country's finances. Considerable strides have been made by the country under this new regime, a balanced budget and a programme for gradual development of the country's resources having been evolved; Dr. Millspaugh's contract has now come to an end, he has left the country and German and Swiss financial experts have replaced the Americans.

In May, 1928, the capitulatory régime came to an end; at the same time a new Tariff Convention was signed, giving Persia Tariff autonomy.

CAPITAL, Tehran (pop. 210,000); other large towns are Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000).

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir R. H. Clive, K.C.M.G. (1926) £4,750
Counsellor, R. C. Parr.
1st Secretary, C. W. E. Cradock-Hartopp.
2nd Secretary, J. T. Henderson.
Oriental Secretary (with local rank of 1st Secretary), G. T Havard, C.M.G.
Head of Oriental Chancery (with local rank of 2nd Sec.), Abbas Kuli Khan Nawab, C.M.G.
Military Attaché, Maj. R. F. Woodward, I.A.
Asst do., Capt C. E. Wakeham.
Physician, C Elgood, M.D.
Archivist, F. Y. Humphreys.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tehran—*Consul-General* (*see* above).
" *Vice-Consuls*, T. V. Brenan, O.B.E; E. R. Lingeman, A W. Davis; H. M. Eyres (*acting*); Lieut.-Comdr W. B. C. W. Forester (*acting*); R. D. B. Tollenton (*acting*).
Hamadan, Vice-Consul, C. H. Summerhayes.
Resht—*Vice-Consul*, J. P. G. Finch.
Ahwaz—*Consul*, H. R. D. Gybbon-Monypenny.
" *Vice-Consul*, Lieut. Willoughby.
Mohammerah—*V.-Cons.*, C. H. Lincoln, O.B.E. (*acting*).
Bushire—*Consul-General*, Lt.-Col Sir L. B. H. Haworth.
" *Consul*, Major H. R. P Dickson, C.I.E.
" *Vice-Consuls*, A. J. Gardner; Lt.-Col. A. N. Dickson, M.C., I.M.S.
" *Cons. Agent*, Dr. S. G. Jackson.
Bunder Abbas Consul, C. A. Richardson, O.B.E.
Lingah—*Consular Agent*, Eric R. Hill, L.M.D.
Ispahan—*Cons.-Gen.*, E. Bristow.
" *Vice-Consul*,
Sultanabad—*Vice-Consul*, E. P. Hutton.
Yezd—*Vice-Consul*, G. A. Jacobs.
Kerman—*Consul*, J. H. Davies, O.B.E.
Bam—*Vice-Consul* (vacant).
Kermanshah—*Consul*, N. P. Gowan.
Meshed—*Consul-General*, Lt.-Col. H. V. Biscoe.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. A. Hoperoft.

Seistan & Kain- *Consul*, C. P. Skrine.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Maj Davis Heron, C.I.E ; Maj. R M. Khaiegat, I.M.S.
Birjand—*Vice-Consul*, Jemadar Abdur Rahim, I M.S.
Duzdap—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. A E H Macaun
Shiraz—*Consul*, H. G. Chick, C I E
,, *Vice-Consul*, J O'Dwyer.
,, *Pro-Consul*,
Tabriz—*Consul*, B. J. Gilliat-Smith.
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. A G. Gray

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at *Bushire* and *Mohammerah*.

Transit to Tehran, 20 days, *viâ* Caucasus ; *viâ* Baghdad about 42 days ; *viâ* Beirut-Baghdad (Eastern Transport Co.) about 20 days. From London passengers can travel *viâ* Brindisi, Alexandria, Cairo by air to Bagdad, Kasr-i-Shirin by air to Tehran, in about 7 days, *viâ* Constantinople, Homs, Baghdad, in about 12 days. Junkers Air Service connects with Transcontinental Air Lines *viâ* Moscow and Berlin, passengers reaching London in 5 days from Tehran.

PERU.

(República del Perú.)

President (1924–1929), Señor Augusto B. Leguia, G.B.E., *assumed office* Aug. 9, 1919 ; *re-elected* July, 1924.

MINISTRY (1927)

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Don José Pedro Rada y Gamio
Minister of Justice and Instruction, Dr. Don Pedro M. Oliveira
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Don Jesús M Salazar
Public Works, Señor Don Enrique A Martinelli
Finance & Commerce, Señor Don Manuel G. Masias.
War, Señor Don Emilio Sayán Palacios.
Marine, Señor Dr. Don J Arturo Núñez Chávez.

Minister in London, Señor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Sentinel House, Southampton Row, W C. 1.
1st Secretaries, Señor Dr. Don Emilio del Solar ; Señor Don Carlos Holguin y de Lavalle
2nd Sec., Señor Don José Francisco Mariategui.
Naval Attaché, Commander Carlos Fajardo.
Mil Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. Francisco de la Torre.
Air Attaché, Capt. Juan Leguia y Swayne.
Civil Attaché, Señor Don Carlos A. Mackehenie.
Consulate-General in London, 36 & 37 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C 4.
Consul-General, Senor Don R. Rixrath (*acting*).
Vice-Consul, Señor Don Gerardo Varges.
Con.-Gen. at Liverpool, Señor Don C. G. Estenós
Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don I. Ezcurra.
Do., Cardiff, Señor Don A. J Bovey (*acting*).

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31′ 29″ and 19° 23′ S. latitude and between 69° and 81° 19′ W The territory between 17° 47′ S and 19° 23′ S. is occupied by Chile, as the result of the Pacific War of 1879–1882. The area of the Republic is estimated at 352,000 square miles, and the population (1921) at 5,550,000. It is bounded on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin ; on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct 18, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic under a newly drawn constitution of 1919 The President is elected for five years by direct vote of the people and under an amendment to the Constitution (1927) may be re-elected indefinitely

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being *Huascaran* (22,050 feet), *Huandoy* (21,100 feet), *Arequipa* (or Misti) volcano (20,013 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), and *Lurima*, *Tocoia*, and *Sarasara*, all over 19,000 feet There are four distinct regions, the *costa*, west of the Andes, the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes, the *pumas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow, and the inward slopes (*montaña*) and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the equator, being cooled by the Humboldt-Current ; its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren mountain section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be considerably increased, it is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civilization. Upon the eastern slope of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising, at present almost wholly unexplored owing to lack of communication. This part of the country should show most interesting developments in the future The tropical lowlands lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state There are here dense jungles, of which the principal commercial product is wild rubber The mineral production in 1926 was valued as follows — petroleum £11,772,742, silver £3,758,719, copper £3,582,600, vanadium £1,759,591, gold £487,880, the total mineral production being valued at £22,797,934 The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano (137,000 metric tons in 1925.)

The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are, cotton (£6,669,068), gasoline (£5,289,322), sugar (£4,590,137), copper (£4,937,843), petroleum (£3,688,630), and wool (£839,427) In 1926 the U.S.A. sent 47 per cent. of the imports and took 35 per cent. of the exports, while the U.K. sent 15 per cent and took 28 per cent.

The total length of the railways open (1926) was about 2,500 miles, of which 1,084 miles are under the control of the Peruvian Corporation. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wire-

less telegraphy stations have been established in many places.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 8,000 of all ranks; the Navy (now under the direction of a United States Mission) includes 2 cruisers built at Barrow, a destroyer bought from the French Government, and 4 submarines built in U.S.A. There is a military aerodrome at Chorrillos (near Lima) and a seaplane station at Ancon.

Language.—Spanish is the official language of the country, but native dialects (of which Quechua is the most important) are spoken by a considerable portion of the Indian population.

	1927-28.	1928-29.
Public revenue	*Pr20,702,930	
Public expenditure	11,367,091	£Pr2,220,777
Internal Debt (Dec 31, 1926)		5,640,974
External ,, ,,		10,341,906
	1926	1927.
Total imports	£Pr9,560,934	£Pr9,364,198
Total exports	23,975,784	31,197,725
Imports from U.K.	2,799,218	2,918,590
Exports to U.K.	6,638,882	8,722,141

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1920), 176,467; other large towns are Callao (53,000) and Arequipa (40,000)

FLAG: Three vertical bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION (LIMA).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Charles H. Bentinck, C.M.G. (1928) £3,000

Naval Attaché, Capt. St. A. B. Wake, R.N.

Archæist, Harold W. Speck.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lima—Vice-Consul, R. C. Stevenson.

Callao—Consul, Capt. J. K. V. Dible.

,, *Vice-Consul*, Com. P. E. Willoughby, R.N. (*tempy.*)

,, *Pro-Consul* (*and acting Vice-Consul*), H. E. Young.

Arequipa—Vice-Consul, R. W. Stafford.

,, *Pro-Consul*, T. E. Henson.

Mollendo—Vice-Cons., Cecil John Bowes (*acty.*).

Paita—Vice-Consul, R. Antram.

Salaverry and Trujillo—Vice-Consul, H. E. Dawson.

Iquitos—Consul, J. W. Massey.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *via* New York & Colon, 19-22 days; *via* Liverpool & Colon, 26 days.

POLAND.

(Rzeczpospolita Polska.)

President, Monsieur Ignacy Mościcki, *born* 1867, *elected* June 1, 1926.

MINISTRY (Oct. 18, 1928).

Prime Minister, Professor Kazimierz Bartel.

Minister of War, M. le Maréchal Józef Pilsudski.

Foreign Affairs, M. August Zaleski.

Labour, M. Stanislaw Jurkiewicz.

Agrarian Reform, M. Witold Staniewicz.

Finance, M. Gabriel Czechowicz.

Public Works, M. Andrzej Moraczewski.

Interior, M. le Général Slawoj Skladkowski.

Agriculture, M. Karol Niezabytowski.

Education, M. Kazimierz Switalski.

Commerce, M. Eugene Kwiatkowski.

Communications, M. Alfons Kuhn.

Justice, M. Aleksander Meysztowicz.

Posts and Telegraphs, Bogusław Miedzinski.

Minister in London, Monsieur Konstanty Skirmunt.

Legation, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.

Counsellor of Legation, Count Stanislaw Lość

1st Secretary, M. Jan Wszelaki.

Attaché, M. Xavery Zaleski.

Mil. Attaché (vacant).

Commercial Attaché, Alfons Poklewski Koziołł.

Cons.-Gen., *London*, Kazimierz Komierowski, 2, Upper Montagu Street, W.C. 1.

Vice-Consul, M. Witold Hulanicki.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted within the limits of the 18th-century "Polish Commonwealth." This state extended in the year 1772 over an area of 740,000 sq. kilometres, and included a population of about 23,000,000. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, the German Republic (Prussian Konigsberg District), and the Republic of Lithuania, in the N.; the Republic of Czechoslovakia in the S.; the Kingdom of Rumania in the S.E.; Soviet Russia in the E., and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 386,273 sq. kilometres, with a population, at the 1921 census, of 27,160,000 (of whom 18,660,000 are Poles, and 8,500,000 other nationalities), the estimated population in 1928 being 30,100,000. The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews.

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August, 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign. Poland was enabled to conclude peace on favourable terms, and claimed the renunciation by the Soviet at Moscow of about 120,000 sq. kilometres, containing a population of about 3,620,000 (1,048,000 Poles).

Government. A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1919, the Chief of State exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature consists of a Diet (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage, and of a Senate elected by adult (male and female) suffrage of those over 30 years of age. The Constitution voted on March 17, 1921, is very Liberal. Since Marshal Pilsudski's *coup d'état* of May 12, 1926, amendments have been inserted in the Constitution conferring on the President of the Republic the power of legislation by decree at times when the Diet is not sitting.

Production.—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, sugar, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar-beet; the live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Congress Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia), zinc, lead ore, mineral and potassium

*Pr.zł. = £100 (Sept. 1928).

salts, and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields; the output of crude oil (1927) was 669,444 metric tons. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports are principally coal, timber, spelter, agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

Defence.—The peace effective of the army is 17,000 officers and 250,000 other ranks. A small navy, for coastal defence, has been organized.

Education. Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level, with good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Lublin, and Wilno; Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

Communications.—There are about 10,000 miles of railway and over 25,000 miles of telegraph line, with well-developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Narew, Bug, Warta, and Pilica, of which about 1,100 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed.

	1927
Revenue..... ...(*Zloty* 2,573,680,000)	£59,301,000
Expenditure ..(*Zloty* 2,297,475,000)	52,937,000
Internal Debt(Jan. 1, 1928)(*Gold Francs*	293,900,000
External Debt (do.) „	3,537,078,000
Imports	66,662,000
Exports	57,855 000
Imports from U.K.....	6,286,000
Exports to U.K ..	7,111,000

CAPITAL, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by three magnificent bridges), contains many fine buildings; population 1928, 1,000,000. Other large towns are Lodz (451,000), the centre of the textile industry; Lwow or Lemberg (219,000), Poznan or Posen, on the Warta (170,000); Cracow, on the Vistula (182,000), Wilno (129,000); Katowice (110,000), Bialistok (77,000), and Sosnowice (86,700).

BRITISH LEGATION.
(No. 18, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon Sir William Erskine, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1927) £4,900
1st Secretary, R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.
3rd Secretary, K. R. Johnstone
Commercial Sec. (*Grade I.*), R. E. Kinnens, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Com. G. S. F. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. M. K. Martin, D.S.O. R.E.
Archivists, W. E. Devereux Massey, T. W. Glover.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Warsaw (No. 10 Aleata Róz)—*Consul*, F. Savery, O.B.E.
Vice-Consul, N. J. F. Leggett.
Boryslaw Vice-Consul, B. Taylor.
Bromberg (Bydgoszcz)—*Vice-Consul*, J. Winning.
Katowice—*Vice-Consul*, R. M. Ross.
Lwow—*V.-C.*, Lt.-Col. J. J. Whitehead, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Lodz—*Vice-Consul*, E. Gilbert.
Poznan—*Vice-Consul*, R. W. A. Massey.

* At 43·40 *Zlotys* = £1.

PORTUGAL.

(República Portuguesa.)

President of the Republic (1926–1930), General Antonio de Fragosa Carmona.

CABINET (NOV 12, 1928).

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Col. José Vicente de Freitas
Justice, Dr. Mario de Figueiredo.
Finance, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.
Marine (*and Foreign Affairs, ad int.*), Commander Mesquita Guimarães
War, Col. Julio Ernesto de Moraes Sarmento.
Colonies (*and Commerce, ad int.*), Senhor José Bacelar Bebiano.
Education, Dr. Gustavo Ramos
Agriculture, Senhor Pinto Bravo.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency General Tomaz Antonio Garcia Rosado, K.C.M.G.
Embassy, 12 Gloucester Place, W.1.
Counsellor of Embassy, Senhor Fernando Quartin de Oliveira Basto.
3rd Secretaries, Senhor J. de B. Ferreira da Fonseca, Senhor J. de M. Braancamp
Attaché, Senhor Antonio Rato Potier
Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General (*London*), Senhor Joaquim Pedroso, 40, Woburn Sq., W.C. 1

Portugal lies in 37°—42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 35,500 square miles, with a population in 1920 of 6,399,355, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a population estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and Madeira are regarded, not as colonies, but as a part of continental Portugal. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, vines, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry, the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, tin, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1926) numbered 185 steam and 100 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 280,116. Railways 2,040 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1924, and there were 5,500 miles of telegraph line in 1927.

Defence.—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 32,000. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of a few small ships of old pattern.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lyceums. There

are also military, naval and other special schools. The University of Coimbra (founded A D. 1291) had 1,100 matriculated students in 1910

	1928-29
Revenue (estimate)	*$1,919,388,300
Expenditure (estimate)	*$1,904,388,300
§External debt (July 1, 1928)	£63,762,871
Internal debt (1926)	$4,330,000,000

	1924.	1926
Imports	*$3,178,905,000	*$2,685,444,500
Exports	2,459,987,000	1,079,578,300
	1926	1927.
Imports from U.K.	£3,364,243	£5 739,996
Exports to U.K.	4,498,908	2,179,125

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1920), 486,372; Oporto had a population (1920) of 203,091.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Rua Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon)

Ambassador, Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt Hon. Sir Colville Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (1928) £5,000
Counsellor, F. D. Godolphin Osborne.
2nd Secretary, W. E. Houston-Boswall, M.C.
Commercial Secretary, A. H. W. King.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. W. Hallitax, R.N.
Military Attaché, Major F. K. Simmons, M.V.O., M.C.
Translator (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), R. P. Ray, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lisbon—Consul (with local rank of Commercial Secretary, Grade II), A. H. W. King.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Leonard H. Leach; Charles Broughton.
Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos.
Portimão—Vice-Consul, José P. d'Azevedo.
Setubal—Vice-Consul, Joaquim P. Fryxell.
Villa Real de Sante Antonio—Vice-Consul, M. D. M. Falconer.
Funchal (Madeira)—Consul, G. K. Ledger.
,, *Vice-Consul*, B. England.
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, R. T. Hayes.
Fayal—Vice-Consul, H. F. L. Skey (*acting*).
Loanda—Consul-General, R. T. Smallbones M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*,
Mossamedes—Vice-Consul,
Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General, Joseph Pyke.
,, *Consul*, (vacant)
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. Goodden (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, P. J. Moloney.
Beira—Vice-Consul, A. S. Paterson.
Mozambique—Vice-Cons., Lewis P. Carwin (*acting*).
Porto Amelia—Vice-Consul, W. S. Hogg.
Quilimane—Colm G. Stubbs.
Tete—Consular Agent, A. J. Correa da Silva.
Macao (China)—Consul-General, The Consul-General at Canton, China.
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, F. J. C. Hanson.
Oporto Consul, G. L. Rogers, M.C.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. E. Joyce-Joyce.
Figueira Vice-Consul, George Ladley.
,, *Pro-Consul*, M. dos Santos Alves.
Vianna and Caminha - Vice-Consul, Manuel P. M. de Lemos.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Eric Basto.
Portuguese Guinea - Consul-General, Capt. E. C. Buxton.
,, *Vice-Consul*, John Martin.
St. Vincent Vice-Consul, W. S. H. Bernard
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. Wyndham
St. Jago - Vice-Consul, A. J. Barbosa da Silva.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at 15 Rua Costa Santos, *Oporto*, and 81 Rua dos Netos, *Funchal, Madeira*).

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 142,552. Estimated revenue and expenditure 1928-29, $16,384,970; total trade (imports and exports) 1926-27, $79,003,233.

SAO THOME and PRINCIPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 59,060. Estimated revenue and expenditure 1928-29, $11,984,664; total trade 1926-27, $124,668,851.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 806,973. Estimated revenue and expenditure 1927-28, $34,910,060; total trade, 1926-27, $68,424,698.

ANGOLA (Angola and Kabinda) on the west coast of Africa has an area of sq. miles and a population of 5,032,034. Estimated revenue 1928-29, $163,012,860, expenditure, $181,457,932; total trade 1926-27, $497,462,082.

MOZAMBIQUE, in East Africa (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyassa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,539,180. Estimated revenue and expenditure, 1927-28, $299,701,814; total trade, 1926-27 (Imports and exports), $628,961,160. A scheme for a transcontinental railway from *Benguella* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Buluwayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 548,242, and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu. Estimated revenue and expenditure 1928-9, Rs. 5,169,396; total trade 1926-27, Rs. 20,803,279.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 157,178. Estimated revenue and expenditure 1928-29, $39,255,797; total trade 1926-27, *Patacas* 25,057,898.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the Island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 394,528. Estimated revenue and expenditure, 1927-28, *Patacas* 1,288,780 (the budget includes a loan to be realized of *Patacas* 1,120,074); total trade 1926 27, *Patacas* 3,178,439.

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* The $ (*escudo*) is valued at par at 4*s* 5½*d*; for present Exchange value, *see* p. 412.

§ The total National Debt of Portugal, not including the War Debt, amounted (July 1, 1928) to £107 947,872. Adding £5,500,000 as the current value of the War Debt, and subtracting £43,685,000, the value of the Government holding in the various loans, the figure for the Net Debt would be £63,762,872.

RUMANIA.
(România.)

King, Mihai (Michael), *born* Oct 25, 1922; *succeeded his grandfather* July 20, 1927
Regency Council, Prince Nicolae; Patriarch Miron Cristea; Dr. Georges Buzdugan.

MINISTRY (Nov, 1928).
Prime Minister, Dr Julius Maniu.
Interior, Al. Vaida-Voevod.
Foreign Affairs, G G Mironescu.
War, Gen Culoski.
Industry and Commerce, Virgil Madgearu.
Communications, Gen Alevra.
Justice, Gr. Iunian
Agriculture, Jon Mihalache.
Public Instruction, M. Costachescu
Public Health and Social Welfare, Sever Dan
Labour, M. Raducanu
Fine Arts, Dr Aurel Vlad.
Finance, Mihail Popovici.
Public Works, Pan Halippa (*ad interim*).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency N M. Titulescu.
Legation Offices, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Counsellor (and Charge d'Affaires ad interim), M. Constantin Laptew
Counsellors, M. C M. Laptew (*acting*); D. N. Clotori.
1st Secretary, M. Gregoire Constantinescu.
2nd Secretary, M D Buzdugan
Military Attaché, Col C Sanatescu.
Consul-General, M. Marcu Beza
Consul-Gen (Hon.), M. G N. Gologan, 5-7 St Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Commercial Attaché, M. J. Miclesco-Prajesco.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe in the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, the territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians The territory is known as Wallachia (Muntenia and Oltenia), Moldavia, Dobrudja, Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania, with parts of the Banat, Crizana and Maramuresh. The kingdom has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912–13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobruja) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914–1918, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (74,461 sq. miles) may now be estimated at 159,269 sq. miles, and the 1915 population of 7,897,311 has been increased to nearly 18,000,000 The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (96 members) elected for 4 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority parties The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of Walachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, and it was stated in August, 1921, that "from a comparative point of view Rumania would probably be one of the first war convalescents to attain complete recovery." The wheat crop for 1927 was 2,632,700 metric tons, rye 236,800, maize 3,533,100, barley 1,261,700, and oats 868,100 metric tons The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,795,353 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica, the workers in the oilfields are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry, the production of crude oil was 1,885,225 tons in 1913, 3,244,415 tons in 1926 and 3,669,354 tons in 1927 Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly manufactured goods, textiles, machinery and metals, the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides All large estates have been expropriated and divided among the peasants

DEFENCE.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory In the War of 1914–1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumano-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small *Navy* on the Black Sea and on the Danube (30 vessels).

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 19,374 schools with 1,612,763 in attendance Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1928 there were about 6,900 miles of railway open for traffic in the

whole kingdom; railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 23,000 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea ports are Sulina and Constantza, the latter is linked with the interior by a railway

	1928.
Budget revenue ... .*lei*	38,350,000,000
Budget expenditure	38,350,000,000
Public debt (Dec. 31, 1927)	123,714,876,817

1926.	1927
Imports .....*lei* 34,102,578,860	*lei* 33,885,483,776
Exports 38,012,069,390	38,102,831,426
Imports from U K £2,608,137	£2,789,222
Exports to U K. .. 2,673,316	2,375,705

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, with an estimated population of 800,000 in Aug 1921. Other towns are Chisinau (125,000), Cernauti (88 000), Ismail (86,000), Jassy (80,000), Galatz (75,000), Timisoara (73,000), Braila (66,000), Oradea Mare (65,000), Arad (64,000), Cluj (62,000), Ploesti (58,000), and Craova (52,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Robert Hyde Greg (1926) . £3,800
1st Secretary, R. G. Howe.
2nd Secretary, R. I Baird.
Hon. Attaché, H. C. L. Gibson.
Commercial Sec. (Grade II), R.J. E. Humphreys (Strada Episcopiei, 6)
Naval Attaché, Capt. R H. L. Bevan, D.S.O., M.V.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. B. Goodden, O B.E.
Archivist, H E. Dixon.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Galatz—Consul-General, L. M. Robinson.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. W. Border.
Bucharest- Vice-Consul, E G. Sebastian, D.S.O.
Braila—Vice-Consul, Jack Corbu.
Constanza—Vice-Consul, S. Simmons.
Sulina—Vice-Consul, G. B. Marshall.
Cluj—Consul, C D. Elphick.
,, *Vice-Consul*, John U. Langham.
Timisoara—Consul, Sigmond Szana.

Transit, 3½ days.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bucharest.

RUSSIAN UNION.

Soyuz Socialisticeskich Sovetskich Respublik—Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

President of the Council of People's Commissaries (Soviet Narodnykh Commissarov or Sovnarkom), Alexei Ivanovitch Rykoff, *assumed office* 1924.
Vice-Presidents, J. E. Rudzutak; V. V. Kubysheff; A. D Tsuriupa; M. D. Orakhelashvili; V. J. Tchubar.

People's Commissaries.

War and Marine, K E. Voroshiloff.
Foreign Affairs, G. V. Tchitcherin.
Trade, L. B. A. I. Mikoyan.
Transport, J. E. Rudzutak.
Posts and Telegraphs, T. N. Smirnoff.
Chairman, Supreme Economic Council, V. V. Kubysheff.

Finance, N P. Brukhanoff.
Labour, V V Schmidt
Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, G. K. Orjonikidze
Director, Central Statistical Dept., V. V. Obrisky

Chargé d'Affaires at the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Great Britain, (withdrawn).
Address of Embassy, Chesham House, S.W. 1.
1st Sec.,
Counsellor of Embassy,
Naval Attaché,
Commercial Attaché,

BRITISH MISSION IN THE SOVIET UNION.

(Ulitsa Vorovskovo 46, Moscow.)

Chargé d'Affaires (withdrawn).
3rd Secretary,
Commercial Secretary (Grade I),

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Moscow Vice Consuls,
Leningrad- Consul,
Tiflis Consul,
Vladivostock- Consul,

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The Union covers the greater part of the area of the former Russian Empire, from which the independent states of Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have also been formed. The greater part of the remaining territory forms the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), which is in union with other Soviet Republics in Russian territory to form the Russian Union. The total area of the Union is approximately 7,900,000 square miles, with a population (partly enumerated and partly estimated) in 1925 of approximately 140,000 000, the rural population forming 80 per cent. and the urban 20 per cent. Prior to the War of 1914-18 the *Russian Empire* of the Tsar Nicholas II covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000.

The federal system of Russia was adopted by the 10th All-Russian Congress of Soviets on December, 31, 1922, and the constituent Republics of the Union are —

Republic.	Sq miles	Population.
I. R.S.F.S.R.	7,238,533	94,865,174
II. Ukraine	183,655	28,397,000
III. Transcaucasia	74,105	5,938,100
IV White Russia.....	23,022	4,151,076
V. Turkmenistan	159,845	1,100,000
VI. Uzbekistan	212,636	4,400,000
VII. Mongolia	1,360,000	3,000,000
	9,251,796	141,852,350

According to the latest census returns (Jan. 1, 1928) the total population was 146,964,363, of whom 71,010,659 were males and 75,953,707 females The returns include 29,498 persons over 100 years of age (12,340 men, 17,158 women.)

The Union is governed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union, and during the intervals of sessions the supreme authority is vested in the Central Executive Committee of the Union, which consists of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The regular session of the Union Soviet Congress is convened by the Central Executive Committee (*"Tsik"*) of the Union once a year. *The Council of the Union* consists of 371 members elected by the Soviet Congress of the Union from among the representatives of the several constituent republics;

At par 25 gas *lei* = £1—Average rate (1927) *lei* 826 75 = £1.

counted in proportion to the population of each republic. *The Council of Nationalities* is formed of representatives of the constituent and autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of 5 representatives from each, and of representatives of the autonomous Provinces of the R.S.F.S.R. on the basis of 1 representative from each. The composition of the Council of Nationalities as a whole must be confirmed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union.

(The autonomous Republics of Ajaria and Abkhasia and the autonomous Province of Southern Ossetia send one representative each to the Council of Nationalities.)

The regular sessions of the *Tsik* meet three times a year, and in the intervals the supreme authority is vested in its *Presidium*, formed by the *Tsik* of the Union, of 21 members, amongst whom are included the whole of the Union-Council Presidium and the Presidium of the Council of Nationalities.

Chairman of Presidium, Michael Ivanovitch Kalinin (*R.S.F.S.R.*); G. T. Petrovsky (*Ukraine*); M. Musabekoff (*Transcaucasia*); A. G. Tcherviakoff (*White Russia*), M. Artakoff (*Turkmenistan*), M. Khaizula-Khodzhaeff (*Uzbekistan*).

Secretary, A. S. Yenukidsky.

Representatives are elected to the Soviet Congress of the Union by indirect voting, each village *Soviet* sending representatives to a *Volost Soviet*, the *Volosts* to *Uyezd* (district) *Soviets*, the *Uyezds* to Government *Soviets*, and the last-named to the Congress of Soviets of the Union. The cities and townships *Soviets* send representatives to the Congress of Soviets Union on the basis of 1 deputy for each 25,000 electors, whereas the provincial *Soviets* send 1 deputy for each 125,000 inhabitants.

The principal executive and administrative organs of the *Tsik* of the Union are: The Council of People's Commissaries, the Council of Labour and Defence, and the Supreme Court of the Union.

The People's Commissariats of the Union are divided into (1) *Federal* People's Commissariats for the entire Union, and (2) *Joint* People's Commissariats of the Union. *Federal People's Commissariats* of the Union are: (1) War and Marine, (2) Foreign Affairs, (3) Foreign Trade, (4) Transport, (5) Post and Telegraph. The *Joint People's Commissariats* are: (1) Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. The *Federal Commissariats* have their representatives in the constituent republics, who are directly subordinated to them. The *Joint Commissariats* exercise their functions through corresponding Commissariats of the several constituent republics on their territories.

Each of the constituent republics has within its territory its own Congress of Soviets, its Central Executive Committee (*Tsik*), and Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*), the latter consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and the following Commissaries: (1) Chairman, Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection (all these are subordinate to the People's Commissaries of the Union), (6) Agriculture, (7) Education, (8) Health, (9) Social Welfare, (10) Justice, (11) Internal Affairs (the latter six independent), and also including, with an advisory or deciding vote, according to the decision of the respective *Tsik*, the representatives of Federal Commissariats of the Union, *i.e.*, of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, War and Marine, Transport, Post and Telegraph.

The *Council of Labour and Defence* (*Soviet Truda i Oborony*, or *S.T.O.*) is attached and subordinate to the *Sovnarkom*, and in addition to a general direction of commissariats in their economic and military activity, has the power to ratify statutes of joint-stock companies and trusts.

The *Supreme Court of the Union* is attached to the Central Executive Committee, and has power and jurisdiction (1) to promulgate authoritative opinions on questions concerning general Federal legislation to the constituent republics, (2) to adjudicate controversies between the constituent republics, (3) to try charges against high officials of the Union for offences committed in the discharge of their duties. The Supreme Court consists of 11 members.

To the Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*) of the Union is attached a Joint State Political Department, formerly known as the *Tcheka*, but since 1922 as the O.G.P.U. (*Obiedinionnoje Gosudarstvennoje Politcheskoje Upravleme*), which is designed to combat political and economic counter-revolution, espionage and brigandage. The Chairman of the O.G.P.U. is a member of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union. The O.G.P.U. is directed by special rules and regulations, which have not been promulgated. The control of the legality of the acts of the O.G.P.U. is exercised by the Attorney General of the Union in accordance with a special decree issued by the *Tsik*.

I. SOVIET RUSSIA.

Rossijskaia Socialistieeskaia Federativnaia Sovet-skaia Respublika—The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

President of the Council of the People's Commissaries of R.S.F.S.R., A. I. Rykoff
Chairman of Supreme Council of National Economy, S. S. Loboff.
Finance, I. A. Milutin.
Agriculture,
Internal Trade, N. B. Eismont
Labour, A. M. Bakhutoff
Internal Affairs, A. Beloborodoff.
Justice, D. J. Kurski.
Education, A. V. Lunacharski.
Health, N. A. Semashko
Social Welfare, I. A. Nagovitzin
Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, N. J. Ihin.

The R.S.F.S.R. consists of 50 Governments and includes 11 Autonomous Republics and 10 Autonomous Provinces, *Autonomous Republics*: Bashkir, Tartar, Kirghiz, Mountain, Daghestan, Turkestan, Crimea, Yakut, Karelia, Buriat-Mongol and Volga Germans. *Autonomous Provinces*: Chuvash, Kalmuck, Mari, Votiak, Zyrian (Komi), Oirad, Kabardian-Balkarsk, Karachai-Circassian, Adighe-Circassian, Tchetchen. From the economic point of view this vast territory is usually divided into "Black Soil" and "Other Zones," the *Black Soil Zone* being subdivided into (1) Central Agricultural Region, (2) Middle Volga Region, (3) Lower Volga Region, (4) Northern Caucasus, (5) Siberia, (6) Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, (7) Crimea; while the *Other Zones* are (1) Western Region, (2) North-Western Region, (3) Central Industrial Region, (4) North-Eastern Region, (5) Basins of the rivers Viatka and Vetluga, (6) Ural.

Government —The *Soviet* Government, although composed of representatives indirectly elected by the masses, cannot be called representative, as no provision is made for "the opposition" to the executive power; and although the rural population (i.e., 80 per cent of the population) elects usually a very small number of Communists (=*Bolsheviks*), nevertheless the Congress of the *Soviets* consists almost entirely of Communists. As to the cities and towns, only candidates nominated or approved by the *Bolsheviks* can succeed in these elections. Under *Soviet* rule individual liberty is considerably less than in the time of Tsardom, while freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press are definitely denied to the people.

Local Government was, and still remains, highly developed. The villages in Imperial Russia had their assemblies (*skhod*) under the presidency of a mayor (*starosta*), they were grouped into "volosts," the latter into districts (*uyezd*), and these into governments (*gubernya*). The districts and governments had their elective councils (*zemstvos*) for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the population being grouped into voluntary local associations usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the society and distributed at the co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils (*dumas*) under the presidency of a mayor (*golova*); but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities and local land councils (*zemstvos*) was overshadowed by the superior authority of the *bureaucratic* governor. After the Revolution, the village and other administrative units set up *soviets* of workers and peasants, and the provincial councils send representatives to the All-Russia Congress, municipalities having a double representation from their own *soviet* and from that of the province (or district) in which the municipalities are situated.

Education —Under the Bolshevik *régime* popular education is administered by a commissary, in whose charge have been placed all educational institutions, theatres, museums, and galleries. Beyond this, the State has monopolised the photo-cinematographic industry and the publishing of manuals for schools of all types; and as the *Soviet* Government possesses almost all the printing houses, it practically controls the printing and publishing trades. The education of the workers in the towns is facilitated by lectures and school teaching, but among the peasants in the rural districts even the inadequate provision formerly made has in many places been discontinued. Generally speaking, only children of workers and officials are allowed to attend the primary schools in towns, and only those who belong to the Communist youth or are members of the Communist party may enter secondary school and universities; exceptions to this rule are reduced to the minimum. The average salary of a village schoolmaster does not exceed £2 a month, which very often is not paid regularly. Very often professors of universities and higher schools get a remuneration of £4 to £7 a month. Only schools established by the Communist party for special party purposes are well supplied in every regard. In 1926 there were stated to be 8,000,000 pupils in the 96,000 elementary and secondary schools, and about 2,000,000 in 6,000 advanced and technical schools; while there are two universities in Moscow and 21 in other large centres.

Religion —The Orthodox Church was disestablished by the *Bolsheviks* and all its property confiscated. All ecclesiastic schools, seminaries and academies have been abolished, and the teaching of religion to persons under 18 years of age forbidden. But the law does not forbid the exercise of religion, and churches remain open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. A recent questionnaire addressed to the soldiers of the Red Army shows that 70 per cent. of them believe in a Deity. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. On Feb 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar.

Soviet Union Budget, 1927-28.

	Roubles
Revenue:—	
From Taxation	2,743,200,000
Posts and Telegraphs	168,500,000
Railways, &c.	1,693,600,000
State Trade	281,100,000
Banks	78,200,000
Forests	230,400,000
Mines	65,000,000
Other Properties	30,200,000
Concessions	4,500,000
Miscellaneous	90,200,000
Loans	500,000,000
Balance from 1925-26	30,000,000
Total	5,915,500,000
Expenditure:—	
Government	273,800,000
Defence	822,800,000
Posts and Telegraphs	173,500,000
Railways	1,961,300,000
Unemployment	11,900,000
Propaganda	10,100,000
Debt Service	248,000,000
Miscellaneous	105,300,000
Subsidies	1,095,100,000
Grants to Republics	573,800,000
Grain Purchases	22,000,000
To Reserve	80,000,000

Debt —The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia on Jan 1, 1917 (before the Revolution), may be stated as under:—

	Debt.
To Great Britain	£622,674,406
To France	*Francs* 3,050,000,000
To U.S.A.	$282,000,000
To Japan	*Yen* 256,000,000
To Italy	*Lire* 36,123,836

Since the revolution various internal loans have been raised, and these were stated to amount on March 1, 1928, to 1,019,000,000 gold roubles, in addition to loans guaranteed by the State of 322,000,000 gold roubles.

Defence.—The *Red Army*, recruited by universal military service, consisted in 1928 of about 800,000 all ranks, including 37 cavalry brigades of about 3,000 men, and about 30,000 sailors serving on land. It was reported that the *Red Air Fleet* was to comprise an organisation of 10,000 aeroplanes for the year 1924; in 1926 it was stated to consist of less than 100 aeroplanes. The *Red Navy* is believed to consist of 2 Dreadnought battleships launched in 1911, 4 old cruisers, 13 destroyers, and 8 submarines.

Agriculture.—The total area under cultivation in 1925 26 is officially stated at 107,172,000 hectares, of which 90,819,000 were under grain, 1,584,000 flax, and 687,000 cotton. The gross yield in 1925-26 was 743,309,000 quintals of grain, 6,586,000 of flax seed, 2,905,000 flax fibre, 4,510,000 hemp, 1,485,000 cotton, and 66,089,000 sugar beet. The *Live Stock* in 1925–26 included 25,768,000 horses, 51,988,000 cattle, 81,938,000 sheep and goats, and 15,599,000 pigs.

The *Soviet* Board of Statistics publish the following particulars of the grain harvests of 1926 and 1927:—

Crop	*Millions of double cwt.*	
	1926	1927
Winter Wheat	77·2	69·2
Summer Wheat	145·9	111·8
Rye	229·4	245·8
Barley	55 2	46·8
Oats	143·4	130·4
Maize	36 9	37 8
Millet	33 0	36 8
Buckwheat	18·9	19·4
Other Cereals	23·4	20·4

In 1927 the cultivated area showed an increase of 2·6 per cent. over the area cultivated in 1926. The total given of cereals in 1926 was 783 million double cwt, of which 762·8 were from peasants' land and 20·2 from Soviet farms. In 1927 the total was 760·7, of which 741·3 was from peasants' land and 19·4 from Soviet farms.

Industry.—The natural riches of Russia in coal, iron-ores, copper, manganese, gold, platinum, timber, naptha, and so on, are enormous. Russia represents a wide field for investing capital in industry, and in the last two decades before the war already attracted considerable internal and foreign capital. The value of the industrial output in 1923-24 is stated at 3,414,000,000 roubles, 1924-25 at 5,040,000,000, and 1925-26 at 6,923,000,000 roubles (at pre-war prices).

The mineral production in 1925-26 is stated at 24,431,000 tons of coal, 8,461,000 mineral oil, 2,197,000 pig iron, 2,892,000 open hearth steel, 2,090,000 rolled metal, and 1,257,000 tons of cement. Other industrial production is stated at 1,981,000 metres of cotton fabrics, 63,100,000 metres of wool fabrics, and 170,000,000 square metres of linen fabrics. The number of workers regularly employed in "big State" industry in 1925-26 was stated at 1,904,000 (1,530,000 in 1924-25), in addition to seasonal workers numbering 587,000.

External Trade.—The external trade of 1926-7 is stated as under in *roubles*.—

Exports from Russia to	Countries.	Imports into Russia from
..	Australia	15,600,000
13,200,000	Belgium	1,100,000
2,200,000	Czechoslovakia	10,800,000
9,900,000	Denmark	1,000,000
5,900,000	Egypt	20,800,000
6,900,000	Estonia	3,600,000
10,500,000	Finland	17,700,000
54,100,000	France	21,700,000
167,300,000	Germany	157,700,000
197,500,000	Great Britain	97,100,000
37,700,000	Italy	3,200,000
57,400,000	Latvia	1,600,000
23,200,000	Netherlands	4,900,000
19,500,000	Poland	13,100,000
6,200,000	Switzerland	11,800,000
17,300,000.?	U.S.A.	143,000,000
678,200,000	Total	623,800,000

Board of Trade figures for transactions between Russsia and Great Britain:—

	1926.	1927.
Imports from U.K	£5,858,000	£4,513,000
Exports to U.K	24,130,000	21,057,000

Of the produce exported, *grain* was sent principally to Great Britain, Netherlands, Italy, France, and Finland; *timber* to Great Britain, Germany, Netherlands, and Latvia; *flax* to Great Britain, Belgium, France, Latvia, and Estonia; *oil* to Germany, Great Britain, France, Egypt, and Netherlands; *furs* to Great Britain, Germany, Latvia, Poland, and U.S.A., *manganese ore* to Italy, Germany Netherlands, and Turkey; *cotton fabrics* to Persia, China, and Mongolia; *sugar* to Persia. Of the produce and manufactures imported, *hides* come from Germany, Great Britain, and Finland; *coal* from Great Britain; *rubber* from Great Britain; *chemicals* from Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, U.S.A, and Sweden; *iron and steel products* from Germany and Great Britain, *agricultural machinery, &c*, from Germany, U.S.A., Austria, Great Britain, Sweden, and France, *motor-cars* from Germany, U.S.A., and Great Britain; *cotton* from U.S.A, Great Britain, and Germany, *wool* from Great Britain, France, Germany, and Finland.

Communications.—In 1925-6 there were 74,429 kilometres of railway line in operation, and 807 kilometres under construction (to be finished during the financial year 1926-7), with 20,456 locomotives and 449,500 goods and passenger wagons. In 1925-6 there were about 1,045,292 employés on the railways. The lines under construction in 1925-6 were Nijni-Novgorod—Kotelnich (379 kilometres), Petrovsk—Blagodarny (68), Uzlov—Venyev (42), Petropaulovsk—Shuche (266), and Teberdinsk (52). In 1926-7 construction was to be commenced on lines Termez—Dushambe (capital of Tadzhik), Kuznetsk—Telbes, and Magnitnaya—Troitsk—Orsk. The principal railway lines are the main *European* network from Leningrad, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *vid* Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus, the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovsk. The *Amur Railway* connects Stryetensk with Khabarovsk, and the Trans-Siberian line thus connects the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the Trans-Caspian system. The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs through Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, *vid* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *vid* Erivan to Mount Ararat on

the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in the *Soviet* Union (1923) 164,793 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which 103,935 miles are within European Russia, and 60,858 in Asiatic Russia; of the total about one fourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels, and nearly one-half by rafts. In 1923 the ships and rafts carried over 10,000,000 tons of goods and 8,218,356 passengers. The principal seaports are Leningrad and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, Sevastopol and Novorossiysk (Black Sea), Archangel on the White Sea and Ekaterinmsk in the Kola River (Murmansk), Vladivostok (Sea of Japan), and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka.

Capital.—On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1923 of about 1,700,000. LENINGRAD (before the war "St. Petersburg," and until the death of Lenin, "Petrograd"), the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1703, had a population in 1925 of about 1,000,000. Other centres are Saratov (190,000), Rostov (177,000), Samara (150,000), Nijni-Novgorod (84,000), Voronezn (200,000), Kazan (147,000), Krasnova, formerly Ekaterinodar (143,000), Astrakhan (123,000), Orenburg (109,000), Irkutsk (104,000), Tomsk (90,000), Omsk (144,000), Taskent (200,000), Kokand (112,000), Samarkand (87,000), Vladivostok (100,000). Archangel had about 40,000 inhabitants in 1920.

II.—THE UKRAINE.

(Ukraina.)

President, V. J. Tchubar.

On Nov. 21, 1917, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volkynia in "West Russia"), was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine*. The new Republic was invaded by Germany in 1917-18, and subsequently overrun by Bolshevik forces, and a military and economic alliance was concluded between *Soviet* Russia and the *Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic* (Dec. 28, 1920). The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Greek Orthodox Church. The chief town and seat of government is Kharkoff (pop. 1923, 312,000), other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1923 of 376,000), Kieff (pop. 1923, 406,000), Ekaterinoslav (pop. 1923, 127,000), Nikolayev (81,000), Poltava (88,000), and Taganrog (100,000). The Ukraine is the great cereal-growing district of Russia, and before the Great War the harvests exceeded 1,000,000,000 poods; during the Civil War the production was reduced to 385 million poods, but in 1923 it had increased to 700 millions. In 1922-3 there were 112 sugar-beet factories (200 in 1915) producing 10,000,000 poods (500 millions in 1914-15). The Ukraine also contains large deposits of iron ore and coal, and is the principal source of the European supply of quicksilver. Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works. Before the Great War the exports from the Ukraine (grain, sugar, hides, bristles, quicksilver, and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000, and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000. The Budget of 1923 showed a surplus of 46,000,000 *gold roubles*.

CAPITAL, Kharkoff. Population (1923), 312,000.

III. TRANSCAUCASIA.

(Zakavkarskaya F.S.S.R.)

President of the Council of People's Commissars, M. D. Orakhelashvili.

The Transcaucasian Federation consists of three Socialist Soviet Republics:

Republic	Sq. miles	Population
Armenia	15,065	1,330,969
Georgia	25,470	2,235,034
Azerbaijan	33,570	2,463,098
	74,105	6,038,100

Armenia, or Hyastan.

(S.S.S.R.A.)

President of the Council, M. S. Hambartsumian.

Armenia occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkey on the W. Until the outbreak of the Great War it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq. miles), Russia (20,587 sq. miles), and Persia (6,518 sq. miles). The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tchorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy); more than half the supply of copper from Russia was derived in 1914 from *Soviet* Armenia, and the value of carpets manufactured in 1914 exceeded 10,000,000 *gold roubles*. The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the *vilayet* of Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently occurred. In 1915-17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918 the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia*. Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 11, 1920), Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan. In 1920 a Bolshevik movement set up the *Armenian*

Socialist Soviet Republic, on the lines of the Moscow government

CAPITAL, Erivan. Population (estimated), 90,000 Leninkan (formerly Alexandropol) had 50,000 inhabitants in 1925

Georgia, or Sakartvelo.
(G.S.S.R.)

President of the Council, M Ivanoff Kavkazsky

The Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia includes two autonomous Republics (Abkhasia and Adjaria), and one autonomous Province (Southern Ossetia).

Georgia, a former Kingdom in Transcaucasia with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence, but in 1921 the country was occupied by Bolshevik forces and became a member of the Transcaucasian Federation. *Soviet Georgia* is bounded on the N by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W by the Black Sea There are 970 miles of railway, the trunk line connecting the Black Sea ports of Poti and Batoum with Baku, on the Caspian. Batoum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe-line The manganese ore beds are the richest in the world, more than one-half of the world's supply being derived from the Tchiatury mines (in the district of Sharopausky) in 1914 There are also abundant supplies of coal (5 million poods in 1914) and over 500 mineral springs partly unexploited Wine is produced in considerable quantities, and the tobacco plant (chiefly in Abkhasia) yielded 800,000 poods in 1914, a great deal of which was imported by Egypt and produced as local grown. Timber (especially box) is an important industry Oil wells with improved quantities of crude oil have been discovered in many places, particularly in the Shirak Steppe The chief town and seat of government is Tiflis, population (1925) 400,000; the administrative centre of Abkhasia being Sukhum (62,000), and of Ajaria, Batum (32,000); other large centres being Kutais (54,000) and Poti (21,000).

CAPITAL, Tiflis. Population (1925), 400,000.

Azerbaijan.
(A.S.S.R.)

President, M. Musoabekoff.

Azerbaijan, on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extends from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south, and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia It includes the provinces of Baku, Hanjin (Elisavetpol), the district of Zakatbal and the autonomous territories of Nakhitchevan and Nagorno-Karabach. More than 75 per cent. of the people are Muhammadans. The *Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic* entered the Union as a Member of the Transcaucasian Federation on Dec. 31, 1922. The Republic is very rich in minerals (naphtha, magnetic ironstone, and manganese), but oil is the principal industry, concentrated in the Baku region, the production being 466,800,000 poods in 1914, and 213,000,000 poods in 1922 3 Fishing is also important, and 15,000,000 poods of caviare were produced in 1922. The principal crop is cotton.

The CAPITAL is Baku (pop. 237,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns are Hanjin (65,000), Kuba (40,000) and Noucha (50,000).

IV.—WHITE RUSSIA.
(Byelorussiya.)

President (and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee), A G. Tchervyakoff

The independence of White Russia was recognised by *Soviet* Russia in 1919, and a military and economic alliance was concluded Jan 16, 1921. The independent republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Moghilev The political neighbours are Lithuania and Poland on the west, and the Ukraine on the south. The capital is Minsk (pop 118,000), where there is a University founded by the *Soviet* Government, other towns are Bobruisk (41,000) and Moghileff (40,000).

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population, 118 000

V.—TURKMENISTAN
(T.S.S.R.)

President, M Atabaieff

Turkmenistan is bounded on the west by the Caspian Sea and on the south by Persia, with Afghanistan as a south-eastern neighbour. Eighty-five per cent. of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Turkomans, with about ten per cent. Muhammadan Uzbegs and five per cent Russians of the Orthodox faith The seat of administration is temporarily at Poltarask (formerly Achabad), until removal to Lenmsk (20,000), other centres being Merv (15,000), and Karichi (30,000) Krasnovodsk is a port on the Caspian and a railway terminus on the Trans-Caspian line

CAPITAL, Poltarask (26,000)

VI.—UZBEKISTAN.
(U.F.S R.)

	Sq miles	Population.
Bokhara . .	85,000	2,650,000
Khiva	26,000	900,000
Tadzhik	101,636	750,000
	212,636	4,300,000

President, Achun Babaieff

Bokhara lies between Turkmenistan (on the W.), the Kara Kalpak territory of the R S F S.R. (on the N), and is bounded on the south by Afghanistan. The majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Uzbegs. The former capital (Old Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, silk, and carpets Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan. A *Soviet* Republic of Bokhara was established and its independence was recognised by *Soviet* Russia by treaty of March 4, 1921

Khiva, or *Khorezm*, formerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara and the Kara Kalpak territory of the R.S F.S R, and has a population of whom about half are nomads, and nearly all Muhammadans. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive (rice, wheat, cotton, silk, fruit, hemp),

Tadzhik.—The autonomous Soviet State of the Tadzhik lies between Bokhara (on the W.) and the Kara Kirghiz territory of the R.S.F.S.R., with Afghanistan as a southern neighbour. The inhabitants are largely nomads, and almost all are Muhammadans. CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN, Samarkand (population 85,000), other towns: Taskend (245,000), Andijan (80,000), Bokhara (75,000), Kokand (121,000), Namagan (71,000). Khiva has about 10,000 inhabitants.

VII.—MONGOLIA.

Mongolia, formerly part of the Chinese Empire, has an estimated area of about 1,360,000 square miles, and a population of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, of whom the greater number are Buddhists. In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kiakhta was recognised as an Autonomous Republic. Negotiations with Russia, after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance, and the Russian Union (in treaty with China) declared a protectorate over Mongolia in 1924.

North-West (or Outer) *Mongolia* covers an area of about 360,000 square miles, and consists of an elevated plateau bounded by the Russian Altai range (N.W.), the Sayans (N.E.), the Kentei (S.E.), and the Ektagh Altai (S.W.). The plateau contains many lakes and is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the head-waters of the Yenisei, the Irtish and the Selenga. Agriculture is almost unknown, but excellent pasture provides grazing grounds for numerous cattle and sheep, and particularly for transport animals (camels and oxen). The exports are wool, hides and skins, and gold. The chief centres are Urga (Kuren), Uhassutai, and Kobdo, all of importance as trading centres on the main caravan routes.

Inner Mongolia covers an area of about 1,000,000 square miles and includes the *Gobi* ("Desert"), or *Sha-mo* ("Sand Desert"), which covers nearly one-third of the total area, and in the extreme south-east the *Ordos* Desert, bounded on the south by the Great Wall of China, and encircled on the north by part of the main stream of the Hwang-ho river. In the north-east of Inner Mongolia rises the Keru-lun, which flows into the Dalai Nor, in Manchuria. Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders. The principal industry (as in North-West Mongolia) is sheep and cattle raising and the breeding of camels, oxen and horses for transport, in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi, the general direction of the caravan routes being from south-east to north-west. The principal centres are: Kalgan, Kuku-khoto, Kuku-erghi, Dolon-Nor and Biru-khoto. In the north-east, Keru-lun (on the river of that name) is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Pechili and the western route from Urga, in N.W. Mongolia.

Russian Protectorates.—The Russian Protectorate recognises three areas in Mongolia, viz., *Inner Mongolia*; *North-West or Outer Mongolia*, with administrative centre at Urga, re-named Ulan-Butor-Khoto (Town of the Red Knight); and *Tannu Tuva*, which is part of North-West Mongolia, between the Sayan and Tannu Ola ranges, with administrative centre at Chem Belder, or Krasny (Red Town).

SALVADOR.

(República de El Salvador.)

President (1927-1931), Señor Dr. Don Pio Romero Bosque, *assumed office* March 1, 1927.
Vice-President, (vacant).
Foreign Affairs, Education, Justice, Charity and Health, Señor Dr. Don Francisco Martinez Suarez.
Interior Development, Agriculture and Labour, Señor Dr. Don Manuel Vicente Mendoza.
Finance, Industry and Commerce, Señor Don José E. Suay.
War, Marine and Aviation, Señor Dr. Don Alberto Gomez Zárate.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Gt. Britain, Señor Dr. Don Antonio Reyes-Guerra, 95 99 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.
Consulate-General, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 13,176 square miles, with a population estimated in 1925 at 1,634,210. It is divided into 14 departments. In 1925 there were 57,352 births and 32,870 deaths.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The government is based upon a written constitution and is composed of (*a*) the Executive power, which is exercised by the President, (*b*) the Legislative power, which is in the hands of the National Assembly, and (*c*) the Judicial power, which rests ultimately with the Supreme Court. Elections take place once every four years, and the President is ineligible for a successive term.

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being volcanoes. The highest peak is the Santa Ana volcano (8,300 feet). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot and unhealthy, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat and much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of Salvador, the most recent being that of 1919, when great damage was done to the capital and other towns.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Hopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while further away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the present Santa Ana volcano. The eastern spur of this volcano forms the peak of Izalco, which is in an almost constant state of volcanic activity, and (on account of its visibility from the ocean) is known as "The lighthouse of the Pacific."

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes; cane sugar is also produced, as well as maize, indigo, rice, balsam, &c. Cotton-growing on a large scale was commenced in 1924, but on account of the ravages

wrought by insects it was practically abandoned after two seasons. In the lower altitudes towards the east henequen is produced. The principal exports are coffee (80 per cent. of total value), sugar, indigo, balsam, henequen, hides and skins The chief imports are cotton textiles, flour, iron and steel goods, lard, motor cars, manures, jute sacks and chemical products

The total length of the railways is 346 miles; a British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. A line from the port of La Union (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital was opened in 1922. Two new lines were opened in 1927, one from the Capital to Santa Lucia, a suburb of Santa Ana, tapping the upper Lempa Valley, the other from the coffee centre of Ahuachapan to Santa Lucia. Construction of a new line from Santa Lucia to Zacapa (in Guatemala) is in progress. During 1924-26 the re-draining and re-paving of most of the capital were completed, and plans have been made for the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now impassable during the rainy season. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital, while motor transportation is usually possible between the capital and Guatemala City, over the International road opened in 1923

There are 197 post-offices and 255 telegraph offices. There is a wireless (receiving and transmitting) station at the capital, and during 1926 a broadcasting station was inaugurated.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1927
Revenue	£2,051,449
Expenditure	2,179,952
Funded Debt	4,304,683
Floating Debt	545,316
Imports	2,971,866
Exports	2,830,433
Imports from U.K.	479,531
Exports to U.K.	29,514

Average exchange, 1927, 9·85 Colons = £1 sterling.

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. *circ* 90,000. Other towns are Santa Ana (70,000), San Miguel (40,000), San Vicente (30,000), Nueva San Salvador or Santa Tecla (26,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (*see* Guatemala).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires (*ad interim*), G. Harrington.
" *Vice-Consul*, Sydney M Stadler.
Acajutla- Vice-Cons., Capt. F. Jardine-Parkes
Cutuco- Vice-Consul, Capt. John E. Griffiths.

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit (passenger), *viâ* New York and thence every 2 weeks by direct steamer to La Libertad; or *viâ* New Orleans and thence every week by direct steamer to Puerto Barrios (Guatemala), or by various direct lines from England to Panama Canal and thence by steamer (about once every 8 days) to La Libertad, time 3 to 5 weeks.

SAN DOMINGO. *See* Dominican Republic.

SAN MARINO.

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti"
Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Grand-Uff. Melvill A. Jamieson, F R.G.S., 42 Pall Mall, S W. 1.
Vice-Consul, Comm Giovanni Soviani.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 38 square miles, the population 12,952 There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop 2,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titano, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A D, a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, oil and cattle raising, in addition to the utilization and export of gravel from Mount Titano and production of white and hydraulic lime at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on Oct. 16, 1899.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre)

British Consul-General, D. F. S. Filliter (Leghorn, Italy)

SARRE TERRITORY.

Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the government of the Sarre Basin in favour of the League of Nations, the government being entrusted to a commission of 5 members nominated for one year by the League At the expiration of 15 years from Jan 10, 1920, the population will be called upon to decide by a plebiscite the government under which they wish to be placed. The total area is about 743 square miles, with a population of about 713,000 The chief towns are Sarrebruck (117,000), Neunkirchen (35,000) and Saint Ingbert (18,000).

SERBIA. *See* Yugoslavia.

SIAM.

(Muang T'ai.)

King, Prajadhipok, *born* Nov. 8, 1893; *succeeded* Nov. 26, 1925.
Foreign Minister, H.H. Prince Traidos.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London, H.S H. Prince Varnvaidya, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang T'ai (area about 195,000 square miles; population, 1923, 9,513,000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers with an adviser in Foreign affairs (usually of American nationality), and a Financial adviser (hitherto always of British nationality), and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. There is also a Supreme Council of Five which advises the King in important matters. A

number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. There is an army of nearly 50,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. The Kingdom contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,800 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. There are 364 Government schools and 4,124 schools of all kinds, attended by 448,380 children. The Chulalankarana University is organised with faculties of medicine, political science, engineering, and literature and science.

The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Eighty-five per cent. of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping, which had held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August, 1914, and, as a consequence, there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1926 27 rice constituted 69 14, tin 9·52 and teak per 3 47 per cent. of the exports from the port of Bangkok; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. About 1,640 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Saraburi (260 miles N.E.), with an extension (23 miles) to Tha Chang, Chiengmai (462 miles N. of Bangkok), Krabinburi (100 miles E.); the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916, and in July, 1918, was completed to the Kedah border where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore, and the railway is being extended from Petriv to the Cambodian frontier. Good roads are few. There are 4,000 miles of telegraph lines.

	1926-27.	1927-28.
Ordinary Revenue	£7,827,618	£9,140,947
Ordinary Expenditure	7,808,262	9,092,376
Public debt (1927)		12,117,689

	1925-26.	1926-27.
Total imports	£15,095,633	£17,806,079
Total exports	18,403,869	21,925,521
Imports from Brit. Emp.	9,658,701	11,743,151
Exports to Brit. Emp.	12,379,385	15,824,329

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1924), 452,010.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, ... £3,250

Architect, E. W. T. Turness.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok. Consul-General, John E. Johns.

,, *Vice-Consul*, W. W. Coultas.

Chiengmai—*Cons.-Gen.*, W. A. R. Wood, C.I.E.

Nakawen - Lampang Vice - Consul, John Bailey.

Senggora—*Consul*, J. D. Hogg, M.B.E.

SPAIN.

(España.)

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* (*and acceded to the throne*) May 17, 1886; *married*, May 31, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* Oct. 24, 1887).

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, *born* May 10, 1907.

MINISTRY (Nov. 3, 1928).

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Primo de Rivera, Marqués de Estella.

Justice and Religion, Don Galo Ponte.

Army, Lt.-Gen. Don Julio Ardanaz.

Navy, Rear-Admiral Don Mateo Garcia de los Reyes.

Finance, Don José Calvo Sotelo.

Interior, Don Severiano Martinez Anido.

Public Works, Count Guadalhorce.

Education and Fine Arts, Don Eduardo Callejo.

Labour and Pensions, Dr. Eduardo Aunos.

National Economy, Conde de los Andes.

* * *

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Marqués de Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Marqués de Ayerbena.

1st Secretary, Señor Don Manuel de Yrelan.

2nd Secretary, Señor Don Rafael Forns.

3rd Secretary, Señor Don Roberto de Satorres.

Attachés, Señores Don X. Bermejillo, Don P. J. de Zulueta, Marques de Murrieta.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Fernin Espeilargas.

Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Com. Señor Don J. Pastor.

Agricultural do., Señor Don Jesus Navarro de Palencia.

Consul-General, Illmo. Señor Don Enrique Gaspar, 47 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.

Vice-Consul, Señor Don Pedro Lecuona.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36° 43′ 45″ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E. 9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,327 miles 712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Jan. 1924, of 21,763,000 —110 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges —the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadal-

quiver, the Ebro, and the Minho The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated June 30, 1876. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality The vine is cultivated in every province, in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the War, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

In 1923 there were about 10,000 miles of railway open, and 69,400 miles of telegraph line The sea-going mercantile marine over 50 tons, on Jan. 1, 1923, consisted of 1,198 steamers (1,008,890 tons) and 591 sailing vessels (97,491) In 1923, 19,500 vessels of 24,584,581 tons (displacement) entered and 16,913 vessels of 20,773,523 tons (displacement) cleared at Spanish ports

Defence The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was, in 1923, 19,827 officers and 284,212 men; in 1924 these forces were increased by 100,000 men, and the army of occupation in North Africa reached the figure of 250,000 all ranks. War strength. Field Army, first line, 300,000; second line, 450,000.

The Navy consists of 3 (25,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 7 torpedo boat destroyers, 20 torpedo-boats, 7 submarines, and 21 gunboats.

Education, Primary, is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. *Secondary* High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. *Universities* at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid

	1926-27. *Pesetas.*†
Revenue (Budget)	3,073,378,604
Expenditure (Budget)	3,139,447,145
National Debt (1925)	12,267,613,000
Floating Debt (1928)...	*nil*
Total Imports (1925)...	2,249,551,000
Total exports (1925)	1,584,737,000
Imports from U.K. (1926)	£7,209,000
Exports to U.K. (1926)	£17,056,000

CAPITAL Madrid. Population (1923), 746,139. Other large cities are Barcelona (720,311), Valencia (247,932), Seville (209,024), Malaga (153,153), Murcia (143,578), Saragossa (143,755), Bilbao (114,738), Granada (104,079), Carthagena (96,891), Palma de Mallorca (78,508), and Valladolid (78,097); and there are 15 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants

FLAG Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red, the yellow band larger than the others and charged with the Royal Arms of Spain).

† At par *Pesetas* 25 225 = £1. (See Exchange Rates, p. 480)

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt Hon Sir George Grahame, G C V O., K.C M.G (1928) £6,165
Counsellor of Embassy, Hon P W M Ramsay.
1st Secretary, J Balfour
2nd Secretary, E O Coote.
Hon. Attaché, G H. Johnstone
Commercial Sec. (*Grade I*) (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), A A Adams
Naval Attaché, G W. Hallitay, R N.
Military Attaché, Maj. F K. Simmons, M V.O., M C.
Chaplain, Rev F S Williams, M A.
Archivist, G. W. M Harpley.
Consul (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), D. J. Rodgers
Vice-Consul, Reginald A Calvert.
Pro-Consul L Busato

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Barcelona—Consul-General, Norman King, C M G
" *Vice-Consuls*, V. V. Cusden; A H. Tandy (*acting*), George R. Smither, J W Witty
Alicante and Santapola—Vice-Cons, José Tato
Burriana and Castellon—Vice-Consul, P D. Learoyd.
Denia—Vice-Consul S H Scarlett
Gandia, &c.—Vice-Cons., F. Romagnera.
Ibiza (Bal. Is)—Vice-Cons, J Escandell.
Palamos—Vice-Cons., M Montaner.
Palma (Bal. Is)—Vice-Cons, W. Ivan Lake.
Port Mahon (Bal. Is.)—Vice Cons, Carlos Moysi-Semet
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons, José Sibils.
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, I Navarro
Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, A. Ballester.
Valencia—Consul, E. Harker, O.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, Arthur F Barnes
Bilbao—Consul, T I Rees.
" *Vice-Consul*, James Innes, O B E.
" *Pro-Consul*, John H. Innes.
Castro-Urdiales—Vice-Consul, A. Ybañez.
San Sebastian—Vice-Consul, John H M Hart
" *Pro-Consul*, Ernest Golding.
Santander—Vice-Consul, Thomas Bates
Fernando Po—Vice-Consul, C W. Chew.
Malaga—Consul, Allan Henderson
" *Vice Consul*, Edward R. Thornton.
" *Pro-Consul*, Gustavo Bolin
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H Naftel.
" *Pro-Consul*, Juan de Larrea.
Almeria and Adra—Vice-Cons M. R. Harrison.
" *Pro-Consul*, G. Harrison.
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller.
" *Pro-Consul*, Herbert C Goddard
Garrucha—Vice-Consul, A. W. Harrison
" *Pro-Consul*,
Granada—Vice-Consul, W. A. S. Davenhill.
" *Pro-Consul*, W R G Francis.
Linares—Vice-Consul, Hugh C. Holberton.

Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado.
Mazarron—Vice-Consul,
Torman—Vice-Consul, Juan Rubio de la Torre.
Pro-Consul, Robert Sayessy.
Seville—Consul, W. G. Randolph Rose
" *Vice-Consul*, E. G. H. Formby.
Algeciras—Vice-Consul, J. Morrison, O.B.E.
Pro-Consul, G. L. Baldwin
Cadiz—Vice-Consul, H. W. Sanderson
Pro-Consul, J. Sanderson
Huelva—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. Morrison.
" *Pro-Consul*, Dr Ian Macdonald.
" " Francis K. Haselden
Jerez—Vice-Consul, Capt. G. D. Williams, M.C.
Pro-Consul, Thomas E. Spencer.
La Linea—Vice-Cons, Maj. O. H. Pedley, O.B.E.
Pro-Consul, J. Scaniglia.
Teneriffe—Consul, J. P. Trant.
" *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Griffiths
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul, Peter Swanston.
" *Vice-Consul*, Ernest Wootton.
" *Pro-Consul*, Manuel Moniz.
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid.
Vigo—Consul, A. J. Hill.
" *Vice-Consul*, F. B. Newbery.
Carril and Villagarcia—Vice-Consul, Harry Williamson.
Corcubion—Vice-Consul, J. Seoane Ulloa (*acting*)
Coruna—Vice-Consul, Henry Guyatt.
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, William Martin.
Gijon—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.
" *Pro-Consul*, James M. R. Lovelace.
Rivadesella—Vice-Consul, William D. McKenzie.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN, 8 Rambla de los Estudios, *Barcelona* (Branch, 9 Calle Marqués de Cubas, *Madrid*).
Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentara; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1923) of 342,462. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of 35,219.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 473,497. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe.

Spanish Colonies.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

FERNANDO PO (*Fernando Póo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12′ N. lat and 8° 48′ E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. Total population 20,650. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are:

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24′ S. lat. and 5° 35′ E. long.; population 1,391.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bata, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce. Total population 96,072.

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20′-26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs; population 253.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N. 2° 10′ N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast.

SPANISH MOROCCO. - Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco (*see* "Morocco") and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is 50,170.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands; population 322.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 398.

Spanish Southern Morocco. Ifni, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 200 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 318.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal.—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* (1 Rue d'Astorg, Paris VIII) is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1928, £51,476,876). Since 1924 each 500 franc share has been divided into two 250 franc shares.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a minimum width of 45 metres (147 ft. 8 in.), having cost 864,196,095 francs to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9·75 metres (32 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 15 hours. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is en-

trusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H M Government and seven the shipowning interest)

British Commercial Directors, Viscount Inchcape, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E (*Vice-President of the Company*); Sir Alan G Anderson, K.B.E; Sir Aubrey Brocklebank, Bt; Sir John Cadman, K.C.M.G., Rt. Hon Sir R. S Horne, G.B.E., K.C., M.P., T Harrison Hughes; Sir E Wyldbore-Smith.

Representing H.B.M. Govt., Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G; Sir J T. Davies, K.C.B, C.V.O., The Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E, G.C.V.O.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1917, with the percentage of British vessels :—

Year	No of Vessels.	Net Tons	British Tonnage.
			%
1917	2,353	8,368,918	73·6
1918	2,522	9,251,602	79·5
1919	3,986	16,013,802	70·9
1920	4,009	17,574,657	61·7
1921	3,975	18,118,999	62·9
1922	4,345	20,743,245	64·5
1923	4,621	22,730,162	62·8
1924	5,122	25,109,882	59·7
1925	5,337	26,761,935	59·9
1926	4,980	26,060,377	57·4
1927	5,545	28,962,043	57·1

The tonnage of the *merchandise* carried was 25,776,000 tons in 1913; 17,047,000 tons in 1920, and 29,500,000 tons in 1927. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1927 are appended :—

	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons	Per cent (Tonnage).
British	3,085	16,534,445	57·1
Netherlands	575	3,024,848	10·5
German	529	2,763,783	9 6
French	343	1,807,431	6·2
Italian	332	1,514,453	5·2
Japanese	152	914,424	3·2
United States	111	682,214	2·4
Norwegian	142	669,797	2·3
Swedish	72	325,911	1·1
Danish	65	291,889	1·0
Greek	66	196,411	0·7
Belgian	24	96,548	0·3
Russian	13	59,019	0·2
Spanish	11	30,160	0·1
Yugoslavian	7	28,704	0·1
Finnish	2	7,548	0·03
Turkish	6	5,987	0·02
Portuguese	1	5,461	0·02
Egyptian	4	4,491	0·01
Ecuadorian	2	3,226	0·01
Czechoslovakian	1	1,344	0 004
Argentine	1	1,147	0·004
Siamese	1	807	0·003
Totals	5,545	28,962,048	100·000

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr., and in 1927, 208,685,837 fr.

The rate of transit dues as from April 1, 1928, is 7 fr per ton, and 4 fr 50c. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1927 amounted to 455 fr. on the ordinary 250 fr. shares, and 448·045 fr. on the Actions de Joussance.

The 5,485 vessels included in the total for 1927 are grouped under the following categories .—

	No.	Net Tonnage
Merchant vessels	3,344	16,498,918
Mail steamers	1,392	8,849,014
Warships and transports	233	1,032,755
Government chartered vessels	55	357,934
Vessels in ballast	521	2,223,427
	5,545	28,962,048

SWEDEN.

(Sverige)

King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V, *born* June 16, 1858; *succ.* December 8, 1907; *mar*, Sept 20, 1881, Victoria, dau of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* August 7, 1862 (and has issue 2 sons)

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, *born* Nov. 11, 1882; *married* (1) June 15, 1905, H R H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (*died* May 1, 1920). (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, *born* July 13, 1889.

CABINET (Oct. 2, 1928).

Prime Minister, A. Lindman.
Foreign Affairs, E. Trygger.
Justice, G Bissmark.
Interior, S. Lubeck.
Commerce, V. Lundvik.
Communications, Th Borell.
Finance, N Wohlin
Defence, H. Malmberg.
Public Worship & Instruction, Cl. Lindskog.
Agriculture, J. Johansson.
Ministers without Portfolio, E. Beskow; N. Vult von Steyern.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna, G.C.V.O.
Legation, 27 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Baron E. Gyllenstierna.
Secretary, B. H. B de Ribbing.
Attaché, A. N. O. K. Ståhle.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. R. de Uggla.
Naval Attaché, Baron L. Beck-Friis.
Air Attaché, Col E Mossberg, C.B.E.
Agricultural Counsellor, M. W. F. de Wachenfelt
Secretary, E Sundstrom.
Chancellor, J Stille (*Vice-Consul*)
Chaplain, Rev A O. T. Hellerstrom.
Consul-General, E. G Sahlin, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consuls, Z S. de Przybyszewski Westrup; Harry Eriksson (*Dublin*)
Attachés, G. Hedengren; B. G R. Hägglöf.
Chancellor, O. Gad.
Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Lan," with an area of 173,105 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1927, of 6,087,923, nearly all Protestant This area includes the great lakes of Hjalmaren, Vanern, Vattern, and Malaren. Nearly 40 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 240,000 being owners and 57,000 tenants of the land they cultivate The country may be divided into three separate districts, the northern,

forest; central, mining and agricultural; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, rye, wheat, barley, potatoes, roots and grasses. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting chiefly of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and the chief fuel of the country, in addition to sulphite and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality, lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese, arsenic, granite, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic, coal is being worked in Scania (Skåne). The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, corn, coal, machinery, motor cars, mineral oils, cloth, cotton, wool, manures, skins, iron, copper, and yarn. The chief articles of export are timber, wood pulp, paper, machinery, iron ore, matches, butter, pork, and stone. In 1927 the exports of wood pulp and paper were 1,880,000 tons.

Railroads 10,110 miles in length (of which 3,870 are the property of the State) were open on Jan 1, 1928, and 49,125 miles of telegraph wires (inclusive of 21,380 railroad telegraph wires). 143 control stations, and 1,943 railroad and 1,574 other telegraph stations. There were at the same date 533,930 miles of telephone wires.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory, about 27,400 being trained annually; war strength about 400,000. The *Navy* consists of 70 fighting vessels (340 guns), 11 being ironclads, with submarines, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics, commerce, and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* Uppsala, Lund, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

	1927-8.	1928-9.
Revenue (Bgt.)	Kr.710,727,200	*Kr.744,746,400
Expenditure (Bgt.)	710,727,200	744,746,400
Debt (Sept. 1928)	1,816,644,502	1,829,533,329
	1926.	1927.
Imports	Kr.1,489,640,000	Kr.1,584,364,000
Exports	1,419,269,000	1,616,583,000
Imports from U.K.	221,217,000	254,232,000
Exports to U.K.	390,195,000	452,712,000

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop (Dec. 31, 1927), 464,699. Other large towns are Gothenburg (232,449), Malmo (117,197), and Norrkoping (60,671).

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Laboratoriegatan 8, Stockholm.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir John Charles Tudor Vaughan, K.C.M.G., M.V.O (1927) £4,500
1st Secretary, J. L. Dodds.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II), W. Peters, C.M.G.

Naval Attaché, Comdr. G. S. P. Nash, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Cornwall, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Group Captain M. G. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Archivist, G. A. Urquhart.
Translator, Grenville Grove.
Chaplain, Rev. H. N. Williams.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul, M. A. B. Denton-Thompson.
" *—Pro-Consul*, Capt. J. D. Loney.
Gavle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick.
Gothland (Visby)—Vice-Consul, Carl G. Björlander.
Kalmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson.
Luleå—Vice-Consul, K. H. Falkland.
Norrkoping Vice-Con., G. C. L. Beckman.
" *Pro-Consul*, Georg Åberg.
Soderhamn Vice-Consul, Nils Brolin.
Sundsvall—Vice-Con., H. A. Carrick.
" *Pro-Consul*, O. W. Åsander.
Umeå—Vice-Consul, A. Unmander-Scharin.
Vesterviks—Vice-Con., J. Emil Haggblad.
Gothenburg—
" *Consul*, J. J. Drumm.
" *Vice-Consul*, Nils T. Ohlin.
Boras—Vice-Consul, Richard Riley.
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, Th. Schiele.
Halsingborg—Vice-Con., C. C. G. W. Westrup, M.B.E.
Karlskrona Vice-Consul, August André.
Karlstad—Vice-Consul, Otto Ziegler.
Landskrona—Vice-Consul, Einar Petersson.
Malmö—Consul, Harry Castleton.
" *Pro-Consuls*, Nils Westman; John Lundwald.
Vädderalla—Vice-Consul, Charles D. Thorburn.

Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

**President* (1928), M. E. Schulthess.
Vice-President (1928), M. Robert Haab.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. G. Motta.
Public Economy, &c., M. E. Schulthess.
War, M. Scheurer.
Interior, M. Chuard.
Justice, M. Häberlin.
Finance, M. J. Musy.
Posts and Railways, M. Haab.
Pres. of National Council (1928), Dr. R. Minger.
Pres. of Council of States (1928), Dr. Emile Savoy.
Federal Chancellor, M. A. Kaeslin.
Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), *President* (1927-8), Dr. E. Kirchhofer.
Director, International Posts, M. Garbani-Nerini.
Direc., International Telegraphs, Dr. J. Ruber.
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, M. E. Ostertag.
Director, Internat. Railway Offices, M. E. Lohner.
Director-General of Federal Railways, Dr. Schrafl.

Minister in London, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32 Queen Anne Street, W.1.

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

At par, the Crown=12. 1d. (12·159 *Kroner*=£1).

Secretaries of Legation, M Francis J. Borsinger; M Walter de Bourg; M. Louis Micheli.
and Secretary and Acting Commercial Attaché, M. Clement Rezzonico.
Chancellor, M. Paul Hilfiker.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′–47° 48′ N. lat and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 3,886,090 in 1920, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 41 per cent., and Protestants, 57 per cent, Jews numbering 21,000, and others 43,000 The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, 18 German 71 per cent, French 21 per cent, Italian 6 per cent, and Romansch (Grisons), 1½ per cent It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-fifth of the whole surface. The chief industries comprise the manufacture of silks, artificial silks and silk ribbons, wool, cotton and cotton ribbons, linen, embroideries, straw plait, machines, paper, chemicals, chocolate, condensed milk, dyestuffs, and tobacco: while the metallurgical, electrical and pharmaceutical industries are also extensive; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neuchatel. In 1926 there were 3,390 miles of railway in operation, 885 miles of telegraph line (24,700 miles of circuit), 18,305 miles of telephone line (539,500 miles of circuit), and 4,006 post-offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 198 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 35,000 francs, the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 32,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years, each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence: Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65 90 days Subsequently 11 days per ann., *then* Landwehr, 8 yrs; 1 trg, 11 dys. for disintd. branches only, *then* Landsturm to age 48]. *War Strength*, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. *No* central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons (i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons School age varies (ii.) *Secondary* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities*. Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

Swiss Francs.

	1927.	1928.
Public revenue	329,400,000	322,230,000
Public expenditure	343,470,000	331,550,000
Debt (Jan 1, 1927)	2,280,000,000	

	1926	1927.
Total imports	2,414 510,000	2,563,794.000
Total exports	836,496,000	2,023,249,000
Imports from U.K.	148,025,000	189,317.000
Exports to U K	298,654,000	309,523.000

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1928), 109,900 Other large towns are Zurich (217,750,) Bale (143,100), Geneva (134,350), St. Gallen (64 600), and Lausanne (73,300).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION
(48 Thunstrasse, Berne)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Claude Frederick William Russell (1927) £3,950
1st Secretary, J H Leche, O B E
Mil Attaché, Capt M. Parry-Jones, M.C.
Archivist, Miss M C Howden

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berne—Consul,
,, *Vice-Consul*, A Kupfer.
Neuchatel—Vice-Consul, Paul de Pury
Pro-Consul, Fred A. Fallet.
,,
Bale—Consul, Norman Carl Haag.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, Alfred Fluhmann, Arthur R. Cackett.
Geneva—Consul,
,, *Vice-Consul*, L. A. Cazalet
,, *Pro-Consul*, J O'Donnell
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred J. L. Galland, O B E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. Galland.
Montreux — Vice-Consul, Marcel Auguste Cuénod, M B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, R. F. Ruthven Smith.
Zurich—Consul-Gen., L E Keyser.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, K. J. M. White, Frederick J. Smith.
Davos—Consul, W. G. Lockett.
Lucerne- Vice-Consul, A. S Hanmer.
Lugano — Vice-Consul, Harold de Courey-Haiston
St. Moritz—Vice-Consul, F. K. Naegeli

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, 20 Rittergasse, *Basle* (Branch at 3 Place St François, *Lausanne*.)

Berne, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA AND LEBANON.

Syria.—British forces, together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies the districts in question were entrusted to France, to be administered under a mandate (Cilicia was restored to Turkey by the French in 1922).

The Emir Feisal (son of the ex-King of the Hedjaz and, since 1921, King of Iraq) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as Independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 8, 1920, the "Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers, and General Gouraud occupied Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country, and afterwards became King of Iraq (*q.v.*). The French Mandatory Zone was first divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaoutes (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beyrout. The latter three States were later grouped together to form the *Syrian Federation*, with a nominated Council. The Federation has now been abolished. *Damascus and Aleppo* have been amalgamated into a single State, and the *State of the Alaouites* is again independent. The actual form of government differs in each of the States, but the guiding principle in each is French control.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, and its Northern limits are at present being marked out by a Commission. The Northern boundary between Syria and Asiatic Turkey was defined in the agreement between France and Turkey, and is roughly as follows:—From a point immediately S. of Payas (on the Gulf of Alexandretta) to Meidan Ekbes (the railway station and environs remaining in Syria), thence S.E. to the railway station of Tchoban Bey, leaving the districts of Marsova to Syria and of Karnaba and Killis to Turkey; thence along the Baghdad Railway to Nussebin and along the old highway to Jizireh ibn-Omar on the Tigris (the districts of Nussebin and Jizireh-ibn-Omar remaining in Turkish territory, with the roadway between these two places). The E. boundary (which has not yet been finally delimitated) separates Syria from Mesopotamia along a line running roughly N.E. from the E. side of Jebel Druze to a point 15 miles S.E. of Jezrieh Ibn Omar (80 miles E. of Mardin); the S. boundary (which has been only partially delimitated) follows a line from Ras el Nakoura on the coast, N. of Akka, and running S.E. by E. to the Hedjaz railway line S. of Nasib, with a projection northwards to include the head waters of the Jordan, the Hule Lake and the Lake of Tiberias being included in Palestine. Within these limits the estimated area is 100,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,000,000, of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shiites and Druses. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, silk, liquorice, copper and brass goods; there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier, running parallel with the coast. The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (250,000), Homs (70,000), and Hama (60,000). Damascus contains the Mosque of the Ommayedes and the tomb of Saladin, and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca used to pass, while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 11) runs E. to W. through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay, and also native-made silk and cotton stuffs. At *Baalbek* (Heliopolis), on the western slopes of the Anti-Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 × 17 × 14 feet), weighing 1,500 tons. The railway system consists of a line from Beyrout to Damascus (narrow gauge), with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge). The line from Tripoli to Aleppo, *viâ* Homs, was reopened in 1921. A narrow-gauge tramway runs from Mameltein along the coast. From Damascus there is railway communication with Palestine, and with Transjordan (at present interrupted) and The Hejaz, *viâ* Deraa, and the Syrian railways link up with the Baghdad railway at Aleppo. Road communications between Beyrout and Baghdad, *viâ* Damascus, have been developed by the opening up of the desert motor routes. Baghdad is now within 24 hours of Beyrout.

In the autumn of 1925, following a revolt of the Jebel Druze in the Hauran, rioting took place in Damascus on Oct. 18, and the city was bombarded by French artillery, when part of the Azm palace and parts of the "Street Called Straight" were destroyed by shell-fire or burned. Soon after the receipt of news of the disturbances in Syria, the High Commissioner (Gen. Sarrail) was recalled by the French cabinet. A long period of disorder followed, but in Sept., 1927, public security was practically normal. The future constitution of the State of Syria is under discussion, but at Sept. 30, 1928, nothing had been settled.

Beyrout is the residence of the French High Commissioner and the capital of the Lebanese Republic. Damascus was the Federal capital, and has become that of the new United State.

The Lebanese Republic (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *Etat du Grand Liban*, in 1920, extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nahr el Kebir (15 miles N. of Tripoli) and is bounded on E. by the Great Central Depression, known as the Bekaa, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. Its total length is about 120 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles. The estimated area of the Lebanese Republic is about 4,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 579,778. The products of the soil are olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry-trees. Great efforts are being made to develop the district as a summer resort. The capital is Beyrout (pop 150,000), which is the chief seaport and commercial centre, and also the administrative capital of Syria. Tripoli is the next important town and seaport. Minor ports are Junieh, Tyre and Sidon. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

Trade of Syria, 1927.

Imports from France..	*gold piastres*	195,811,451
Imports from U K. ..	,,	181,484,540
Imports from Italy ...	,,	122,959,864

High Commissioner for Syria. M Ponsot
President of the Lebanese Republic, M. Charles Debbas.
Chief of the Syrian State (provisional) Shaikh Taj-ed-Din

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Beyrout—Consul-General, H. E. Satow, O B E
,, *Vice-Consuls,* R. E. Ellison; J. P. Summerscale (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul,* M. Alab
Aleppo—Consul, G. E A. C. Mouck-Mason.
,, *Pro-Consul,* A. Akras.
Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, J A. Catoni.
Damascus—Consul, E. C. Hole.
,, *Vice-Cons,* R. Pair, O.B E.; L. Pott (*acting*).

TURKEY.

(Turkiye Cumhurdyeti.)

President of the Republic, His Excellency Ghazi (="The Victorious") Mustapha Kemal, *born* 1881, *assumed office* Oct. 29, 1923; *re-elected* Nov. 1, 1927

MINISTRY (Nov. 2. 1927).

Prime Minister, Ismet *Pasha.*
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tewfik Rouschdy *Bey.*
National Defence, Abdulhalik *Bey.*
Interior, Chukry Kaya *Bey.*
Justice, Mahmoud Essad *Bey.*
Finance, Saradjoglou Chukry *Bey.*
Public Instruction, Nedjati *Bey.*
Public Works, Redjeb *Bey.*
Public Health, Refik *Bey*
Economic Affairs, Rahmi *Bey.*

President of the National Assembly, Kiazim *Pasha.*
1st Vice-President, Hassan *Bey.*
2nd ,, Ismet *Bey.*
3rd ,, Refet *Bey.*

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency Férid *Bey,* 69 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor of Embassy, Chevky *Bey.*
1st Secretary, Feridoun *Bey.*
3rd Secretary, Orkhan *Bey.*
Archivist, Tewfik *Bey.*
Consul in London, Orhan Halid *Bey.*
Vice-Consul, Pertev Chevky *Bey.*

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes, who were converted to the Muhammadan faith in the seventh century These Muhammadan tribes attacked and conquered the Asiatic Provinces of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire, and by the middle of the fourteenth century they had spread from Asia Minor into South East Europe. In 1453 they captured Constantinople, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived from Othman, or Osman (1299–1326), a notable Turkish leader in the fourteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699, when the *Peace of Carlowitz* freed the country from Turkish rule. In the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876–1908) from the throne, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the *Treaty of Lausanne* (Oct. 12, 1912) These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and the early months of 1913 by a disastrous war with the states of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Greece). At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria), thus including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace, and Albania By the *Treaty of London* (1913), the north-western boundary of European Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, on the Adriatic coast, to Midia, on the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Serbia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania), Turkey re-occupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions. In the Great War of 1914-1918, Turkey threw in her lot with the Central Powers and made unsuccessful attacks on Egypt and South Russia Great Britain sent an expedition to Gallipoli (which was withdrawn) and to Mesopotamia and Palestine, which removed those countries and Syria from Turkish rule, while various tribal revolts in Arabia ended the Turkish suzerainty in that peninsula. On Oct. 30, 1918, Turkey surrendered unconditionally before the conquests of the various Anglo-Indian and Imperial British columns and their Arabian allies. The final peace settlement with Turkey was the subject of protracted negotiations The first definite proposals were embodied in the *Treaty of Sèvres,* which was signed on Aug. 10, 1920, but was never ratified. The rise of the Turkish Nationalist movement in Asia Minor, which brought into existence a *de facto* Government at Angora, and the defeat of the Greek armies in August-September, 1922, finally destroyed any possibility of the *Treaty of Sèvres* being brought into force.

Treaty of Lausanne.—As a result of the Peace Conference, which met at Lausanne from November, 1922, until February, 1923, and again from April to July, 1923, a treaty was signed there on July 24, 1923 This treaty was almost immediately ratified by Turkey and Greece, and came into force as between Great Britain and Turkey on Aug. 6, 1924 The main provisions of the treaty and various instruments annexed to it were that Turkey retained Eastern Thrace, including Adrianople, while ceding Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and the rest of Arabia. The northern boundary of Mesopotamia was to be settled by negotiation within nine months, or, failing that, by reference to the League of Nations. In the event, a settlement was not reached until June 6, 1925, when by a Treaty signed at Angora by British, Turkish and Iraq

delegates the frontier was at last definitely fixed, the town of Mosul being included in the Iraq State. Italy was confirmed in possession of the Dodecanese, and Greece in possession of the islands formerly held by Turkey in the Aegean, except Imbros and Tenedos. Turkish rights over Egypt, the Sudan and Cyprus came to an end. A special convention demilitarised zones on either side of the Bosphorus and Marmora, and laid down rules for preserving the freedom of the Straits in peace and war. These rules are applied under the auspices of the League of Nations by a commission composed of representatives of Turkey, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Russia, Serbia and, in the event of her accession, the United States. The minorities clauses were the same as in recent European treaties. Turkey ceded ground for military cemeteries at Anzac and elsewhere. The old extraterritorial privileges of foreigners ("Capitulations") were abolished, but a special convention concluded for seven years provided that foreigners residing or trading in Turkey were to be subject to no taxes or disabilities not imposed on Turks. A commercial convention concluded for five years established an import and export tariff and laid down that there should be no discrimination against foreign shipping and trade.

Turkey in Europe (23,975 sq. kilometres = 9,256 sq. miles) thus consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Constantinople and Adrianople, and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (738,762 sq. kilometres = 285,246 sq. miles) comprises the whole of Asia Minor, and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia Erivan and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and the northern boundaries of Syria, and Iraq. This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun," or Orient) and includes *Cicilia* round the Gulf of Alexandretta, assigned to France by the Allies, but restored to Turkey by the French. Cilicia is generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wool, sesame, &c., and is capable of considerable agricultural development; the chief port of Cicilia is Mersina.

Population.—The first general census of Turkey was taken on Oct. 28, 1927, and showed the population of the Republic to be 13,660,275 the excess of women over men being approximately 500,000. The population of each of the 8 Regions into which the country is divided was given as follows:—

Region.	Sq. Kil.	Population	Per Sq. Kil.
Black Sea	73,621	2,174,425	29
Marmora & Ægean	92,744	2,746,069	29
Mediterranean ...	56,279	753,639	13
Turkey in Europe	23,975	1,044,306	43
Western Vilayet..	71,180	1,303,114	18
Central Anatolia...	228,791	3,499,707	15
E. Anatolia	40,125	604,303	14
Eastern Anatolia	176,621	1,534,712	8
Total.....	762,736	13,660,275	18

Government.—Sultan Muhammad VI. Vehiduddin fled to Malta on Nov. 20 without, however, abdicating, and the Heir Presumptive, Abdul Mejid Effendi, succeeded, after election by the Grand National Assembly at Angora, without any temporal functions and with the title of Caliph Abdul Mejid was a direct descendant from Othman, and bore the "sword of Allah" girded upon Sultan Selim in 1517. On October 29, 1923, the Grand National Assembly proclaimed Turkey a republic and elected Ghazi Mustafa Kemal *Pasha* President of the Republic; on March 3, 1924, the Grand Assembly passed a law abolishing the office of Caliph and ordering the Caliph and the other members of the dynasty to leave Turkish territory. The Caliph and his family, from which for over four centuries the "Commander of the Faithful" had been drawn, were expelled from Turkey on March 4, 1924, and the remaining members of the dynasty within the next few weeks. The *Grand National Assembly* is a single chamber legislature, with a 4 year mandate, which delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to the Assembly for their actions. The third National Assembly of Turkey, which met on Nov. 1, 1927, on the same day re-elected Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, President of the Republic for a period of 4 years.

Religion.—The majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadans, but there are numbers of Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) and Jews in Constantinople. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic; later in the year the President announced his intention of adopting the Western alphabet in place of Turkish characters. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are primary schools, training schools for teachers, and at Constantinople a university, founded in 1900.

Production.—Although the soil of Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive in centres that are not served by railways. The peasant is, however, gradually adapting himself to the more modern methods, particularly in the vilayet of Aidin, Adana, and Mersina. The *live stock* in 1926 was stated to include 5,493,000 cattle, 530,000 horses, 22,872,000 sheep, 10,876,000 goats and 970,000 asses and mules. Cereals are abundantly produced, as well as tobacco, raisins, figs, cotton, opium, beet-sugar, nuts, olives, valonea and liquorice root, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Samsun is the chief centre of the tobacco growing industry, which is also of importance at Smyrna, Ismid and Brusa. The export of merchandise is considerable and consists principally of opium, tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, mohair, wool, hazel-nuts, raisins and figs. The forests should be a source of wealth, but scientific exploitation is disregarded; beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple are among the chief varieties of trees. The mulberry is planted for the silk-worm industry, which centres round Brusa and Ismid, but this industry is declining. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is stated to be considerable, but is almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, silver, and arsenic are among the minerals produced.

Communications.—In Europe Turkey has about 150 miles of railway. In Asia Minor there are

over 2,000 miles, consisting of the Anatolian Railway (645 miles), Baghdad Railway (393 miles), Smyrna-Aidin (376 miles), Smyrna-Cassaba (420 miles), Angora-Caesarea (228 miles), Samsoun-Zileh (175 miles), and Mudania-Brusa (26 miles) Since 1924 the Turkish Government has devoted increasing attention to road and railway construction. Railway schemes in contemplation or in progress include Cesarea-Samsun, Eregli-Angora, Keller-Diarbekr, Cesarea-Ulu-Kishla, and Kutahia-Balikesser. There are electric trams in Constantinople, Scutari and Smyrna. In 1926 the mercantile marine consisted of 174 steam and motor vessels, with a total gross tonnage of 136,766.

	1927–28	1928–29.
Revenue (*Budget*)	£T194,580,554	£T207,173,199
Expenditure (*Budget*)	£T194,454,619	£T207,169,388
National Debt (Jan. 1, 1927)	—	£T102,381,495
(as against £T126,245,000 in 1926)		

	1925.	1926.
Total Imports ...	£T242,314,117	£T234,591,722
Total Exports	£T193,119,756	£T187,742,801
Imports from U.K.	£T37,800,000	£T33,000,000
Exports to U.K. ..	£T25,000,000	£T31,000,000

Note:—The National Debt figures for 1927 include Turkey's share of the repartitioned Ottoman Public Debt, but though an agreement was reached in the summer of 1928 with regard to interest and amortisation, it has not yet been ratified.

The *Ottoman Debt* is administered by a Council: S. C. Wyatt (*Delegate of British and Netherlands Bondholders*); M. E. de Clostères (*French*), M. B. Nogara (*Italian*), Vacant post (*Turkish*), A. H. Reid (*Ottoman Bank*) *Commissary*, Zekiai Bey; *General Manager*, M. Morel (*acting*). Mr. Wyatt and M. de Clostères preside alternately.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANGORA, the headquarters of the Republican Government, an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Constantinople, with a population (Census 1927) of 74,784. Angora (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Primæ*, and a marble temple dedicated to Augustus (now in ruins) contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. A new city is being laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. CONSTANTINOPLE, the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, A.D. 364; population (Census of 1927) 673,029 (Stamboul 261,504, Pera 286,970, Scutari 124,555) Other cities are Smyrna (153,845), Adana (72,652), Brusa (61,451), Konia (47,286), Gazi-Aintab (39,572), Cesarea (39,544), Adrianople (34,669), Eski-chekin (32,203), Diarbekir (31,511), Erzerum (30,801), and Samsun (30,333) There are also 14 localities with 20 to 30,000 inhabitants, 39 with 10 to 20,000, and 79 with 5 to 10,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent and star.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1926) £7,425
1st Secretary, P. M. Roberts.
2nd Secretary, J. M. Troutbeck.
3rd Secretaries, W. I. Mallet, H. A. Clarke.
Counsellor (local rank), W. S. Edmonds, C.M.G., O.B.E.
2nd Secretary, A. K. Helm, O.B.E.
3rd Secretary (Local rank), J. R. M. Leake
Commercial Secretary (Grade II), Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Canon F. C. Whitehouse.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. H. L. Bevan, D.S.O., M.V.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. H. F. Heywood, M.C., R.A.
Archivist and Accountant, H. W. Gunningham.
British Delegate on Straits Commission, Com. M. S. Macdonald, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Constantinople—Consul-General, A. T. Waugh, C.M.G.
" *Consul*, C. A. W. Were.
" *Vice-Consuls*, C. J. Cumberbatch; J. A. Waite (*acting*); J. C. Baillie (*acting*); J. R. M. Leake (*acting*); N. S. Roberts.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. H. Page.
" *Harbour Master*, Com. W. H. Rogers.
Adrianople—Consul, J. M. Dawkins.
Erzeroum—Consul,
Bitlis—Vice-Consul, C. J. Edmonds.
Mersina—Consul, R. E. W. Chaly.
" *—Pro-Consul*, B. J. Calton
Smyrna—Consul-General, J. Morgan
" *Vice-Consuls*, A. E. Watkinson; Edgar E. D. Gout, T. C. Ravensdale (*acty.*)
Trebizond—Consul, W. D. W. Matthews.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES, Yildiz Han, Galata, Constantinople—*Chairman*, A. S. Turham; *Secretary*, W. Smith Lyte

UKRAINE. *See* Russia.

URUGUAY.

(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

President (1927–1931), Señor Dr. Don Juan Campisteguy, *assumed office* March 1, 1927.
President, Administrative Council, Señor José Batlle y Ordoñez
Foreign Affairs, Señor Rufino T. Dominguez.
Interior, Dr. Eugenio J. Lagarmilla
War and Marine, Gen. Estanislao Mendoza y Durán
Public Works, Ingeniero Victor Benavides.
Finance, Dr. D. B. Acevedo (*acting*).
Industries, Señor Carlos Mandillo (*acting*).
Public Instruction, Señor Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Señor Don Antonio Rachiu.
Legation, 3 Elvaston Pl., S. Kensington, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary, Dr. Don Roberto E. Mac Eachen.
Consulate-General,
81 High Holborn, W.C. 2.

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25'—57° 42' W., containing an area of 72,180 square miles, and a population on Dec. 31, 1926, of 1,720,418.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 19th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent

many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Treinta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept 10, 1829. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1919) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (8,431,613 in 1925) and sheep (14,443,341 in 1925), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapirú. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, oil, timber, fuel and bloodstock. The principal imports from the U.K. are woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,499 miles of railway open (1926), of which 1,486 miles are in British hands, and three short lines owned by the State; 45 kilometres of the State line from San Carlos to Garzón have been opened and 73 kilometres from San Carlos to Rocha are now open to traffic; and 4,850 miles of telegraph, with 19,039 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 116,687,496 letters and packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

	1926–27.	1927–28.
Revenue	$48,139,893	$51,820,577
Expenditure	48,255,930	52,082,757
Total Debt (Jan 1, 1927)		221,498,045

	1926.	1927.
Total Imports	$74,111,631	*$84,003,934
Total Exports	94,303,586	96,674,131
Imports from U.K.	9,817,028	13,198,703
Exports to U.K.	23,956,220	18,398,930

* Official value of Imports. Probable real value $95,853,379.

CAPITAL, Montevideo. Pop. (1926), 439,129. Other centres are Salto (30,000), Paysandu (28,000), and Mercedes (23,000).

FLAG. Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Calle Treinta y Tres 1282, Monte Video.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1925) £3,200
Naval Attaché, Capt. St. A. B. Wake, R.N.
Air Attaché, Wing-Commander E. H. Johnston, O.B.E., D.F.C.
Clerk, Jocelyn Speck, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Montevideo Vice-Consul (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), H. C. Sillery Vale.
" *Vice-Consul*, Com. P. H. Irwin, R.N.
Paysandu Vice-Consul, G. W. Teague.
Salto Vice-Consul, G. W. Teague.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Calle Solis, Montevideo.

Montevideo, 7,030 miles. Transit, 20 days.

VENEZUELA.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

President (1922–29), Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, *assumed office* May 3, 1919; *re-elected* for 7 years 1922.
Interior, Dr. Pedro M. Arcaya.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Pedro Itriago Chacin.
Hacienda (Treasury), M. Centeno Gran.
Fomento (Public Development), Dr. A. Alamo.
Public Works, Dr. José Ignacio Cárdenas.
Education, Dr. Ruben Gonzalez.
War and Navy, C. Giménez Rebolledo.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel, W.C. 2.
1st Secretary, Julio F. Méndez.
2nd Secretary, Juan Bautista Clavo.
Commercial Agent, E. Arroyo Lameda.
Consul, London, A. Marcneco Delgado, 104 High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consul, C. Gurtubay.
Consul-General, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza.
Consulates at *Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull* and *Southampton*.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1°40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 52′ – 73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1925 gave the population as 3,026,878.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonzo de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Mara-

caibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Caracas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–1830, since which time it has been independent There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1892, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 13, 1919, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years; a new Constitutional Law of 1925 left that position unchanged.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries: The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Cauna contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Carom from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The costal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March.

The principal industries are agriculture and cotton raising The oilfields are of increasing importance, the production being as follows:—

1923 ..... *metric tons*		640,000
1924	,,	1,330,912
1925	,,	2,812,428
1926	,,	5,318,000

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U K, and hardware, principally from the U S. The principal articles of export are coffee (53,639 metric tons in 1925); cacao (20,941 metric tons in 1925); goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer

In 1926 there were about 680 miles of railway in operation.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1924–25	1925–26.
Revenue	£4,759,011	£6,815,762
Expenditure ...	4,573,829	6,460,124
Debt (June 30, 1926).....	...	3,660,472
Total Imports.....	8,551,472	13,296,702
Total Exports	8,454,908	14,372,845
Imports from U K. ...	1,598,152	2,197,961
Exports to U K.....	476,784	296,785

The exchange at par = 25·25 Bs. = £ sterling.

CAPITAL, Caracas Population (1925), 135,253; other principal towns are Maracaibo, Valencia, and Barquisimeto.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Quinta Prosperi, El Paraiso, Caracas)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, W. E O'Reilly (1926) £2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt J. S. C Salmond, R N.
Archivist and Vice-Consul, Raymond J. Kirwin.
Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. C. H. Reynolds.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Caracas—Consul, H. E. Beard.
Bolivar—Vice-Consul, Andrew C Robertson
Carupano—Consul Agent, Albert Franceschi.
La Guaira—Vice-Consul, M. Brewer.
Maracaibo — Vice - Consul, Lt. - Col. A. H. Seagrim.
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, H. F. Worth
San Fernando de Apure—Vice-Consul, J. A. Eaton Kent.

YEMEN. *See* Arabia.

YUGOSLAVIA.

(Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca.)

King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Alexander, *born* Dec 17, 1888, *acceded* Aug 16, 1921, *married*, June 8, 1922, Princess Marie of Rumania.

Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Peter, *born* Sept 6, 1923

MINISTRY.

Prime Minister, Dr Anton Koroshetz.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Voya Marinkovitch.
Finance, Dr. Nikola Subotic
Interior, Dr. Anton Koroshetz
War and Marine, Gen. Stevan Hadjitch
Justice, M. Milorad Vujichitch
Health, Dr Tcheda Milhailovitch.
Social Welfare, M. Stjepan Baritch
Education M Milan Grol.
Religion, M. Dragisha Tzvetkovitch
Commerce and Industry, Dr. M. Spaho.
Mines and Forests, M. Pera Markovitch
Agriculture, Dr. V. Andritch.
Agrarian Reform, M. Daka Popovitch.
Public Works, Dr. Grgur Andjelinovitch.
Communications, M. Andra Stamtch.
Posts and Telegraphs, M. B. Kujundjitch.

Minister in London, Monsieur Georges Dmouritch.
Counsellor of Legation, Dr. Pavle Karovitch.
Legation, 195 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Secretary. M Pavle Georgevitch
Attaches, M. S. Stayritch; M. Ilya Voukitch.
Military Attaché, Gen. Mihajlo Yovanovitch.

Yugoslavia consists of the former Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro and of Croatia and Slavonia, part of the Banat, Bosnia, Herzegovina, part of Carniola, and part of Styria, and has an estimated area of 248,050 square miles, with a population estimated at 13,000,000 in 1927.

Montenegro (*Tzrna-Gora*) was, before the Turkish occupation of the remaining territory, a province of the Serbian Empire. Its independent existence ended with the decision of its Parliament (Nov. 29, 1918) to depose King Nicholas and reunite with Serbia. The chief towns are Cettinje (pop. 5,000) and Podgorica

Pre-War Serbia had no seaboard, but the inclusion of Croatia, Dalmatia and Montenegro in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia gives access to the Adriatic down a lengthy coast. The principal Yugoslav ports are Susak, Split, Dulnovnik and Kotor, and by an agreement with the Greek Government Yugoslavia has a free zone at the port of Salonika. In 1926 there were 4,050 miles of normal gauge and 1,083 of narrow guage railway in operation. The Danube forms a great commercial highway, and the tributary rivers Save and Tisa provide other important shipping routes; the port of Belgrade is now the second busiest on the Danube. There is a passenger and mail air service run by a French company from Belgrade to Bucharest, and from Belgrade (*via* Vienna) to Paris. The Army on a peace footing consists of 130,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Muhammadan and Judaic faiths are recognised by the State, nearly 47 per cent. of the population is of the Greek Orthodox faith. There is a State system of education, and there are Universities at Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana and Skoplje.

The principal industry is agriculture, over 80 per cent. of the population being engaged therein. The principal exports are maize, wheat, timber, live stock and meat products, prunes, eggs, poultry and skins.

Dinars (Francs)

	1927 28.	1928 29
Revenue,...	11,690,000,000	11,555,794,000
Expenditure,...	11,690,000,000	11,594,794,000

National Debt (Jan. 1, 1927):—

Internal	£17,547,077
External	54,050,508
To National Bank.	14,838,378
Floating Debt.	3,630,300
To Great Britain	29,135,246

Gold Dinars (Gold Francs).

	1926.	1927
Total Import s.....	696,660,758	663,322,532
Total Exports.....	723,693,230	584,406,162
Imports from U.K..	40,057,993	46,498,910
Exports to U.K. ..	6,909,131	7,655,747

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd* White Fortress), at the confluence of the Save and Danube, a city in rapid growth, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets; it contains the university, museums, national library, old Turkish citadel, national theatre; population Dec. 31, 1926, about 240,000. Other towns are Zagreb (Agram), Ljubliana, Subotica, Sarajevo and Split (Spalato).

FLAG: Blue, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Zrinjskoyav Ulica 44, Belgrade.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to H.M. the King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, H. W. Kennard, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1925).....£3,800
1st Secretary, P. Leigh-Smith.
and Secretary, H. E. L. Montgomery.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. H. L. Bevan, D.S.O., M.V.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Col. F. L. H. Giles, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E.
Archivist, C. A. Knight
Translator, Z. V. Smitteh.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Belgrade—*Vice-Consul*, Charles L. Blakeney.
Sarajevo—*Consul*, C. A. Greig.
Dubrovnik II (*Gruz*)—*Vice-Consul*, C. O. Wakefield-Harrey.
Split (*Spalato*)—*Vice-Consul*, N. Peric.
Vis (*Lissa*)—*Consular Agent*, S. Topic.
Skoplje (*Uskub*)—*Vice-Consul*, D. J. Footman.
" *Dragoman*, Naoum Fikis.
Zagreb—*Consul*, G. H. Bullock.
Susak—*Vice-Consul*, R. K. Lobper.

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days.

THE International Institute of Agriculture at Rome was founded in 1905 as the result of a Convention made between the representatives of 40 different countries. The number of nations subscribing to the Convention has now risen to 74, and the Institute may be regarded as the pioneer of official international institutions, and as the most representative of all. It is estimated that the countries and colonies adhering to the Institute represent over 98 per cent. of the population of the world.

The following is a complete list of the countries now adhering to the Convention of 1905, and therefore represented at the Institute and contributing to its funds:—

Abyssinia.
Argentina.
Austria.
Belgium.
  Belgian Congo.
Brazil.
Bulgaria.
Chile.
China.
Colombia.
Costa-Rica.
Cuba.
Czechoslovakia.
Denmark.
Ecuador.
Egypt.
Estonia.
Finland.
France.
  Algeria.
  French West Africa.
  Indo-China.
  Madagascar.
  Morocco.
  Tunis.
Germany.
Great Britain and
  Northern Ireland
  Australia.
  British India.
  Canada.
  Irish Free State.
  New Zealand.
  Union of South
  Africa.
Greece.
Guatemala.
Haiti.
Hungary.
Italy.
  Eritrea
  Cyrenaica.
  Italian Somaliland.
  Tripoli.
Japan
Latvia.
Lithuania.
Luxemburg.
Mexico.
Netherlands.
  Dutch East Indies.
Nicaragua.
Norway.
Panama.
Paraguay.
Persia.
Peru.
Poland.
Portugal.
Rumania.
Russia.
San Marino.
Siam.
Spain.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Turkey.
United States.
  Hawaii
  Philippine Islands.
  Porto Rico.
  Virgin Islands.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.
Yugoslavia.

The essential objects of the Institute are defined in Article 9 of the Convention and may be summarised as follows:—

The Institute, confining its activities to the international sphere, shall:—

Collect, examine and publish, with the least possible delay, statistical, technical and economic information with regard to farming, crop and live-stock production, trade in agricultural products and the prices current on the different markets.

Indicate the wages paid for farm work.

Record any new diseases of crops which may have appeared in any part of the world, showing the countries affected by such diseases, their progress and, where possible, any effective measures for their control.

Study questions concerning agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit in all their forms; collect and publish all information that may be useful in the various countries for the organisation of systems of agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit

Submit, should occasion arise, for the approval of the various Governments, measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers, and for the improvement of their conditions

The Institute has its seat in Rome, in a palace in the Villa Borghese, specially erected through the munificence of H.M. Victor Emmanuel. The Governing Body consists of a General Assembly of delegates of the adhering Governments, meeting once every two years, and of a Permanent Committee of Delegates, resident in Rome, acting as its executive. Apart from the General Secretariat to which, in addition to the ordinary administrative offices, the Section of Agricultural Legislation is attached, there are special bureaus dealing with General Statistics, Agricultural Science, and Agricultural Economics, respectively.

Information on agricultural questions is given mainly through periodical publications, issued in English and French and, in some cases, also in Spanish, Italian and German These periodical publications include two Year-Books, the *International Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics* and the *International Year-Book of Agricultural Legislation*, and also a monthly review *The International Review of Agriculture* and a monthly bulletin entitled the *International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics*. These periodical publications are from time to time supplemented by monographs based on special research or specially acquired information The publications of the Institute may be obtained in London from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, from Messrs P. S. King & Son, or by direct application to the Institute

The Library of the Institute which contains nearly 100,000 volumes and pamphlets, and 70,000 unbound volumes of periodicals from all parts of the world, offers quite unusual facilities for the study of agricultural problems, and may be freely consulted by all properly accredited persons Some 3,500 periodicals are regularly received by the Institute Library.

Following on the part taken by the Institute in the work of preparation for the World Economic Conference held at Geneva in May 1927, the President of the Institute, Prof G De Michelis, and the Delegate for the United States of America, Prof. Asher Hobson, were invited to become members of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations, which met 14 to 19 May, 1928, at Geneva. M. De Michelis presented a report containing an account of the work accomplished by the Institute in connection with the resolutions of the Conference, and also a programme of the work proposed which includes the question of international agricultural credit, world supplies of wheat, meat, sugar and wool, and agricultural education During the session the possibility of closer collaboration between the International Institute of Agriculture and the League of Nations was discussed.

The Agricultural Advisory Committee, which is a Joint Committee consisting of six representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and six representatives of the Permanent Committee of the Institute, will hold its fifth meeting in Rome early in 1929. This Committee, which was constituted in 1922, meets alternately in Geneva and Rome with a

view to co-ordinating the studies of agricultural problems undertaken by either body.

In connection with the work of the International Scientific Agricultural Council of the Institute, which held its first general meeting in November 1927, certain of the Commissions, and in particular the Sub-Commission on Farm Accountancy, have held important meetings at the Institute during 1928.

The position of the Institute as an organ of liaison for all bodies interested in agriculture has been effectively re-affirmed by the creation of an International Commission for co-ordination in Agriculture with headquarters at the Institute. The membership already includes a large number of representative international organisations dealing with agricultural questions. The Commission met for the first time on May 3, 1928, when the discussion of a very full agenda led to some practical results, particularly in connection with arrangements for future agricultural congresses, avoidance of overlapping, etc.

The work of preparation for the World Agricultural Census 1930-31 has been further advanced; the Director of the scheme, Mr. Leon M. Estabrook has, during the past two years, visited all the European countries, including Soviet Russia, the whole of North America, the West Indies, most of the countries in South and Central America and in Asia, also Australia, New Zealand and many parts of Africa, including the Union of South Africa. The object of these visits has been to discuss ways and means with the authorities concerned, and to solve special difficulties arising from the circumstances of different countries. As a consequence 74 States have definitely accepted the scheme, and among these, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal have undertaken to apply it in their Colonies. The statisticians who formed part of the official delegations to the General Assembly of October 1928 had the opportunity of giving advice on certain points of detail in the application of the scheme, and of discussing them with the Director. The value of the Census as providing a practically complete inventory of the agricultural resources of the world has been recognised alike by the World Economic Conference at Geneva, and by the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference held at Westminster in the late autumn of 1927.

The IXth meeting of the General Assembly of the Institute took place in October, and in addition hospitality has been given during 1928 to the following two important congresses: the *International Cold Storage Congress* from 10 to 15 April and the *Vth International Seed Testing Congress* from 26 to 29 May. Among important items in the future programme of the Institute are, an *International Conference for Plant Protection*, and an *International Conference on Questions Relating to Meat*.

President: His Exc. Prof. G. De Michelis, Delegate of Italy.

Vice-President: M. Louis-Dop, Delegate of France.

British Delegate (also representing the Indian Empire, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand): R. J. Thompson, C.B., O.B.E., Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Delegate of the Union of South Africa: D. J. De Villiers.

Delegate of the United States of America. Prof. Asher Hobson.

General Secretary.

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. *The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death*, Dec. 10, 1901 (for awards before those recorded below *see* former issues of WHITAKER). The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine (*c*) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature (*d*) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing (*e*) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse, Sturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value, 1928, about £8,700).

Year.	(*a*) Physics.	(*b*) Chemistry.	(*c*) Medicine or Physiology.	(*d*) Literature	(*e*) Peace.
1917	Ch. G. Barkla	*No award*	*No award*	K. Gjellerup H. Pontoppidan	Comité International de la Croix Rouge.
1918	M. Planck	F. Haber	*No award*	*No award*	*No award.*
1919	J. Stark	*No award*	J. Bordet	C. Spitteler	Woodrow Wilson.
1920	Ch. E. Guillaume	W. Nernst	A. Krogh	Knut Hamsun	Léon Bourgeois.
1921	Albert Einstein	F. Soddy	*No award*	Anatole France	K. H. Branting. Chr. L. Lange
1922	Niels Bohr	F. W. Ashton	A. V. Hill O. Meyerhof	J. Benavente	F. Nansen.
1923	R. A. Millikan	F. Pregl	F. G. Banting J. J. R. Macleod	W. B. Yeates	*No award*
1924	K. M. G. Siegbahn	*No award*	W. Einthoven	W. Reymont	*No award.*
1925	J. Franck G. Hertz	R. Zsigmondy	*No award*	G. B. Shaw	A. Chamberlain. G. Dawes.
1926	Jean Perrin	The Svedberg	J. Fibiger	Grazia Deledda	A. Briand. G. Stresemann.
1927	A. H. Compton C. J. R. Wilson	H. Wieland	J. Wagner-Yauregg	Henri Bergson	Ferdinand Buisson. Ludwig Quidde.
1928	—	A. Windaus	—	Sigrid Undset	—

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CEREALS.

WHEAT.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.)	
	Actual 1927	Estimated 1928
U.S.A.	109	113
Soviet Union	94	say 90
Canada	55	65
India	42	36
France	35	35
Argentina	30	...
Italy	25	29
Spain	18	16
Australia & N.Z.	15	...
Germany	15	16
N. Africa inc Egypt	13	12
Rumania	12	16
Hungary	9	11
Yugoslavia	7	13
U.K.	7	6
Poland	7	7
Bulgaria	6	6
Japan & Korea	5	5
Czechoslovakia	5	5

The Argentine and Australasian crops are only maturing at time of publication. Estimates point to 32 and 20 million quarters respectively.

The total world's production (1928) of wheat is probably 560 million quarters.

RYE.

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.)	
	Actual 1927	Estimated 1928
Soviet Union	113	say 91
Germany	32	35
Poland	27	28
U.S.A.	7	5
Czechoslovakia	6	6
France	4	4
Hungary	3	4
Spain	3	3
Sweden	2	2
Belgium	2	3
Austria	2	2
Lithuania	2	2
Canada	2	2

The total world's production (1928) of rye is probably 195 million quarters.

BARLEY.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 400lb.).	
	Actual 1927	Estimated 1928.
U.S.A.	32	41
Soviet Union	26	say 30
Germany	15	16
India	15	13
Japan and Korea	13	14
Canada	12	17
Spain	11	10
N. Africa & Morocco	11	11
Poland	9	10
Rumania	7	9
Czechoslovakia	7	7
France	7	6
U.K.	6	6

The total world's production (1928) of barley is probably 210 million quarters.

OATS.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 320lb.)	
	Actual 1927	Estimated 1928
U.S.A.	119	145
Soviet Union	90	say 100
Canada	46	50
Germany	44	43
France	37	34
Poland	23	26
U.K.	20	21
Czechoslovakia	10	9
Sweden	8	7
Rumania	6	6
Denmark	6	5
Argentina	5	...

The total world's production (1928) of oats is probably 460 million quarters.

MAIZE.

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1927 and 1927/28	Estimated 1928
U.S.A.	325	342
Argentina	37	...
Rumania	17	12
Soviet Union	15	say 15
Brazil	15	say 10
Yugoslavia	10	10
Italy	10	7
India	10	9
Mexico	9	8
Egypt	9	9
S. Africa	8	8
Hungary	8	5
Bulgaria	2	3

The maize crops of the Southern Hemisphere for 1928–29 are not yet at a stage warranting estimates of yield.

The total world's production (1928 and 1928–29) will probably be 485 million quarters.

THE WORLD'S GRAIN CROPS,

in Millions of Quarters, 480lb. of Wheat, Rye and Maize; 400lb. of Barley; 320lb. of Oats.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Wheat	477	437	499	520	525	560
Rye	109	167	201	188	205	195
Together	586	604	700	708	730	755
Maize	490	442	503	485	480	485
Barley	157	161	189	181	185	210
Oats	370	413	447	420	415	460
Together	1,017	1,016	1,139	1,086	1,080	1,155
All five together	1,603	1,620	1,839	1,794	1,810	1,910

For 1923, Russia's production of Rye, Maize, Barley and Oats not included (not known) but included for 1924 and onwards.

PRINCIPAL WHEAT IMPORTERS, 1927.

Country.	Imports in Millions of Qrs. of 480lb (year 1927)
U.K. (inc. Free State)	27
Germany	12
Italy	11
France	10
Belgium	6
Netherlands	3
Japan	2
Greece	2
Switzerland	2
Brazil	2

Wheat Flour

Country	Imports in Millions of Sacks of 280lb (year 1927).
U.K.	6
Brazil	2
Czechoslovakia	1
Egypt	1
Germany	1
Netherlands	1
Greece	1

PRINCIPAL WHEAT EXPORTERS, 1927.

Country	Exports in Millions of Qrs. of 480lb (year 1927).
Canada	31
U.S.A.	21
Argentina	19
Australia	10
Soviet Union	2
Hungary	1
India	1
Rumania	1

Wheat Flour

Country.	Exports in Millions of Sacks of 280lb. (year 1927)
U.S.A.	9
Canada	6
Australia	4
U.K.	2
Hungary	1
Argentina	1
Japan	1
Rumania	1

COMPARATIVE YIELDS PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL GRAIN GROWING COUNTRIES.

(In Bushels per acre.)

Dominion.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize	Rye.
U.K.	33	37	44	...	...
U.S.A.	14	26	30	27	13
Canada	18	27	25	...	17
Australia	12	16	21	...	...
India	11	16	...	10	..
Russia	12	16	32	16	12
Germany	26	31	39	...	24
Argentine	21	26	32	20	16
Argentine	12	16	16	27	12

BRITISH EMPIRE CEREALS, 1927.

WHEAT. Milln. Qrs. of 480lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export (Flour reckoned in terms of Wheat)	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	7	2	31	36
Canada	55	37	..	18
India	42	2	0·4	40·4
Australia	14	13	...	1
N. Zealand	0·6	...	0·3	0·9
S. Africa	0·8	..	0·6	1·4
Cyprus and Malta	0·2	..	0·2	0·4
Total	119·6	54	32·5	98·1

Surplus over requirement, 21,500,000 Qrs.

BARLEY. Milln. Qrs. of 400lb.

Dominion	Production.	Export	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	6	...	5	11
Canada	12	4	..	8
India	15	0·3	...	14·7
Australia	0·5	0·2	..	0·3
N. Zealand	0·1	..	..	0·1
S. Africa	0·3	...	...	0·3
Total	33·8	4·5	5	34·3

Deficiency within the Empire, 500,000 qrs.

OATS. Milln. Qrs. of 320lb.

Dominion.	Production	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	20	...	2	22
Canada	46	2	..	44
India	...	...	...	...
Australia	1·5	...	...	1·5
N. Zealand	0·6	..	...	0·6
S. Africa	0·8	...	...	0·8
Total	68·9	2	2	68·9

The Empire about Self-Supporting.

MAIZE. Milln. Qrs. of 480lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	...	...	11	11
Canada	0·5	...	1	1·5
India	10	...	...	10
Australia	1	...	0·2	1·2
S. Africa	8	2	...	6
Rhodesia	0·6	0·4	...	0·2
Kenya	0·4	0·2	...	0·2
Total	20·5	2·6	12·6	30·1

Deficiency within the Empire, 9,600,000 Qrs.

ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL AGREEMENT.

OWING to the response accorded by the other Powers, proposals by Great Britain and France regarding the limitation of naval armaments made no progress, but they created great interest not only in this country but on the Continent and in the United States. The first announcement of the negotiations was made unexpectedly before the Parliamentary holiday by Sir Austen Chamberlain, who said that the French and British Governments had reached a compromise on the differences concerning naval disarmament which had been in evidence on the Preparatory Commission at Geneva. Two months later the United States condemned the proposals in a Note to Great Britain, and not until another month had elapsed were the details issued by the Foreign Office, the delay being due to fear of embarrassing other Governments by what might have seemed an attempt to force their hands. The compromise was initiated by conversations which were opened by Sir Austen and M. Briand immediately after the deadlock arose at Geneva. Eventually the French Minister proposed the division of submarines into two classes, coastal submarines to be exempt from all limitation in view of their strictly defensive character. The British Government replied that it was unable to regard small submarines as having a strictly defensive character, but in deference to the views of other Powers it was ready to consent to the French suggestion. As the assent of the other great naval Powers was essential to success, Britain proposed to communicate to the Governments of the United States, Italy and Japan the terms of the compromise, namely, that the Disarmament Conference would have to deal with four classes of warships—capital ships, i.e., ships of over 10,000 tons, or with guns of more than 8-in. calibre, aircraft carriers of over 10,000 tons, surface vessels of or below 10,000 tons armed with guns of more than 6-in. and up to 8-in. calibre, and ocean-going submarines, i.e., over 600 tons. Within the maximum limit, each Power would have to indicate for each category the tonnage it proposed to reach. Limitation is already enforced on the first two categories by the Washington Agreement of 1922. In reply to representations from Germany, Sir Austen Chamberlain declared that although the text of the compromise itself referred exclusively to naval limitation, there was an understanding with the French Government that Great Britain would withdraw her opposition to the views of the French and most other Governments on the question of trained reserves, but that no other engagements had been assumed by either of the two Governments. The United States reply particularly criticised the absence of limitation on 6-in gun cruisers or submarines of 600 tons or less, remarking that the agreement sought to impose restrictions only on types peculiarly suited to the needs of the United States. Italy made it clear that it could not concur in a discussion of the naval problem separately from the question of the limitation of armaments on land and in the air, while Japan accepted the proposals in principle.

THE CHANGE IN THE PRIMACY.

AFTER over a quarter of a century as Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Randall Davidson, at the age of eighty, laid down his office on Nov. 12, his "golden wedding" day, being succeeded in the Primacy by Dr Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, in whose place Dr. William Temple, Bishop of Manchester, was appointed. Dr Davidson was the first Archbishop to retire from the chair of St Augustine, and a special procedure had to be devised to deal with the situation. When the King, "with great regret," received the Primate's intimation of his desire, His Majesty, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, appointed by Royal Warrant a Commission for the purpose of receiving the resignation. This Commission consisted of the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Durham and the Bishop of Winchester. They reported their acceptance of Dr Davidson's resignation, to take effect on Nov. 12, and this was approved by the King. Dr. Davidson was known to be greatly affected by the dual rejection of the revised Prayer Book by the House of Commons, and after the adverse vote he was seen to be in tears, but he denied that his resignation was due to disappointment. He received many honours after his decision was made public, the freedom of both London and Canterbury being conferred upon him, while a national tribute, consisting of nearly £17,000, was handed to him by the Prime Minister. But the greatest mark of esteem was reserved for bestowal by his Sovereign, who created the retiring Primate a Baron, and under the style of Lord Davidson of Lambeth his wide knowledge and many sympathies were retained for the Legislature from which he would otherwise have had to retire.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE.

IN December, 1926, the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic recommended that at Charing Cross a double-deck steel bridge should be constructed alongside and east of the existing Hungerford railway bridge, with space for six railway tracks on the lower (*i.e.* the present) level; the upper part should consist of a 60-foot roadway, with two footways of 15 ft., which on the north would cross the Strand, pass behind St Martin's Church, and reach ground-level near the Cavell statue, while on the south it would pass by the main entrance to Waterloo Station at platform level. As this scheme would involve the abolition, in due course, of the present Charing Cross Station, a new station should be built on a site bounded on the east by Buckingham Street. The cost was estimated at £7,500,000, and the Government made the question of a contribution subject to a favourable report upon the scheme by engineers to be appointed in conjunction with the London County Council and the Southern Railway Company. In May, 1928, the engineers reported to the Ministry of Transport that, though the Commission's scheme presented serious constructional difficulties, it involved no insuperable engineering problems, but that they estimated the cost at £11,720,000; as, however, the scheme would not comply with certain of the railway company's requirements, nor afford the requisite facilities for road traffic, modifications would be required, necessitating an increase of the estimate to £13,050,000. They put forward an alternative scheme, estimated to cost nearly £11,000,000, the main features of which were the abolition of Charing Cross Station, the erection of a new terminus on the present

Waterloo Junction site, opposite the main façade of Waterloo Station, and the erection of a river bridge for vehicular and pedestrian traffic only. It must be said in fairness to the Commission that they would have preferred a solution involving the abolition of the existing station, but they were informed that the opposition of the Southern Railway Company and of the travelling public would be very strong. Subsequently, at the instance of the Ministry of Transport, the engineers' scheme was amended by altering the proposed site of Charing Cross Station from Waterloo Junction to the Lion Brewery site, adjoining the southern ends of Waterloo and Hungerford Bridges, and by including the development of the river frontage by the construction of an embankment. The estimated cost of the scheme thus amended, of which consideration was promised by the railway company and the London County Council, is £11,660,000, or including the embankment, £11,930,000. In July the London County Council approved the scheme on the condition that the Government should contribute 75 per cent. of the cost, leaving the Council a maximum liability of £2,982,500. The consideration of the proposals by the railway company necessitates the consultation of the shareholders.

CITY OR TOWN.

DURING the sittings of the Royal Commission on Local Government the question was raised as to which towns had the status of a city. The Home Office were consulted, and their reply was given in the form of a memorandum.

"The title of a city which is borne by certain boroughs is a purely titular distinction. It has no connexion with the status of the borough in respect of local government, and confers no powers or privileges. At the present time and for many centuries past the title has been obtained only by an express grant from the Sovereign effected by means of letters patent; but a certain number of cities possess the title by very ancient prescriptive right. There is no necessary connexion between the title of city and the seat of a bishopric, and the creation of a new see neither constitutes the town concerned a city nor gives it any claim to the grant of letters patent creating it a city. If a town wishes to obtain the title of city the proper method of procedure is to address a petition to the King through the Home Office It is the duty of the Home Secretary to submit such petitions to his Majesty and to advise his Majesty as to the reply to be returned. It is a well-established principle that the grant of the title is only recommended in the case of towns of the first rank in population, size, and importance, and having a distinctive character and identity of their own. At the present day, therefore, it is only rarely and in exceptional circumstances that the title is given."

CLINICS FOR RHEUMATISM.

RECENT investigations have proved that the effect of rheumatism as a malady has hitherto been grossly underestimated, and in 1927 the British Committee on Rheumatism urged that clinics for physical treatment should be established in London and other large towns for the investigation, diagnosis and treatment especially of early cases. It has been calculated that nearly one-sixth of the industrial invalidity in this country is due to diseases classed as rheumatic. At a conference on rheumatic disease held at Bath in May, 1928, it was stated that the estimated payments under the National Health Insurance Scheme in Great Britain during 1927 on account of rheumatism amounted to £5,000,000, involving a loss of wages to insured persons of £12,000,000, making a total loss of £17,000,000, exclusive of the cost of any institutional treatment. The establishment of clinics would render possible the investigation of early stages of the disease, throw light on its causation, and lead to effective prevention in numerous cases. At the request of the British Committee on Rheumatism, the British Red Cross Society issued an appeal for £40,000 to build and equip in London the first of these clinics. It is intended that this clinic, which is expected to be opened in 1929, should be available both for men and women who are able and willing to pay a reasonable fee for treatment, and for the industrial worker who can receive treatment and continue meanwhile his employment. It is hoped that as many as 12,000 patients yearly will be able to receive treatment and that the clinic will be self-supporting.

C.O.D. EXTENSION.

THE inland cash on delivery service commenced in March, 1926, and applied only to packages sent by parcel post with limitations as to weight and value. The number of parcels carried by this service increased from one million in 1926 7 to one and a half million in 1927-8, averaging about £1 in value. In view of the success of the experiment as regards C.O.D. parcels, the system was extended on 30th April, 1928, to the registered letter post and to consignments by railway. The essential features of the development, which is regarded as experimental and is liable to modification after a period of trial, are:

LETTER POST

The method of sending C.O.D. packets by letter post is similar to those in force for parcels, except that registration is obligatory. It is limited to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The sender must indicate on the packet his own as well as the addressee's name and address, together with the amount of the Trade Charge; tie-on address labels are not permissible. He must tender the parcel at a Money Order Post Office, fill up a special Trade Charge Form and pay the postage, registration fee and C.O.D. fee. Packets, on which the amount to be collected does not exceed £10, are delivered by the postman upon payment by the addressee; where the amount exceeds £10, the addressee is notified of arrival at the Post Office, where he must pay and collect the packet. The Trade Charge Order is then completed by the Post Office, returned to the sender and is payable through a Bank. The C.O.D. fees, which are additional to the postage and registration fees, must be paid in stamps on the Trade Charge Form They vary according to the amount to be collected (Trade Charge) and are the same as for the C.O.D. parcel service, viz.;

Trade Charge.	Fee.
Not exceeding 10s.	4d.
Exceeding 10s. but not exceeding £1	6d.
" £1 " " £2	8d.
" £2 " " £5	10d.
" £5 " " £20	1s.

and 2d. for each additional £5 or fraction of £5 up to the maximum of £40.

CONSIGNMENTS BY RAILWAY.

This arrangement is confined to stations (including piers served by railway-owned steamers) in Great Britain and does not apply to the Isle of Man, Channel Islands or Orkney and Shetland Islands. Perishable articles, such as fish, meat, soft fruit, cut flowers, etc, and livestock, explosives and dangerous goods are excluded from its scope. The sender must obtain from a Money Order Post Office a combined address label and receipt form for each package, consisting of a double address label and a detachable receipt, each bearing a number for identification. The double label has one portion for the address of the Railway Parcels or Goods Agent at the delivery end and the other for the name and address of the sender and consignee. The receipt portion after signature on behalf of the railway company is dispatched by the sender to the consignee as a C O D registered letter; this is delivered, on payment of the Trade Charge, to the consignee who can then obtain the consignment from the Agent upon surrendering the receipt. The maximum value of the consignment is £40 and the fees for the transmission of the receipt are the same as for the registered letter (*see* above). In addition to the ordinary rail charges, the railway company charge a special fee of 3*d.* on every consignment.

COMMONWEALTH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES attended from Australia, Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, India, Ireland, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Palestine, Rhodesia, South Africa and Trinidad at the British Commonwealth Labour Conference that opened at the House of Commons on July 2, 1928, with Mr J. R MacDonald as President. The previous Conference was in 1925. Eight subjects formed the main agenda in--Subject Peoples, Inter-Commonwealth Relations, World Peace, Trading within the Empire, Migration, Socialisation, Labour Policies and Results. The Indian delegates withdrew at the third meeting consequent upon the attitude of the home Labour Party on Indian Government and the appointment of two of its members to the Simon Commission.

COMMUNIST PARTIES.

WHILST a purge has been going on in the Labour Party of members who support Communist doctrines, there is not much doubt that the few Communists in Britain have been exceedingly active, giving the impression of much greater strength than they possessed. In Feb. 1928, the Executive of the Communist International of Moscow issued orders to the British Communist Party to "arouse the Left Wing workers for the struggle against bureaucracy as a means towards winning the leadership of the working class in the class struggle against capitalism." The leaders of the Labour Party and T.U.C. were to be opposed at elections by Communist candidates. In May, the Home Secretary in a Parliamentary Paper stated—"There is no doubt that the Communist organisations in this country are largely dependent upon moneys from foreign sources." Delegate Conferences have been held by International Class War Prisoners' Aid (May), National Minority Movement (August), National Left Wing Movement (Sept.). There was a resolution of 1,000 words before the N.M.M. that was presided over by Mr. Tom Mann.

CO-OPERATION.

THE essential feature of co-operation is the association of individuals, either as consumers to purchase goods or services for their own consumption, or as producers to market those of their own production. Almost anyone is aware to-day of the very wide margin prevailing between cost of production and selling price to the consumer of the common necessities of life, and the object of co-operation is to narrow this margin so as to cheapen commodities to the consumer on the one hand, or on the other, to obtain a better selling price for the producer. Co-operative societies are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, but it is not essential for a society to be co-operative in character to obtain registration under these Acts, provided that it restricts the interest which any member may have or claim in its shares to £200, and otherwise complies with the statutory requirements. In Great Britain the co-operation of consumers has been remarkably successful, but co-operation of producers comparatively slow and often a failure. A certain measure of production has been undertaken by the retail co-operative societies, and by the wholesale buying agencies established by them, but such production is mostly an assembly of costly materials produced elsewhere into more finished products, and adventures into the more basic forms of industry, such as agriculture and mining, have not as a rule been attended with so much success. There have been many proposals to link up the two lines along which co-operation is developing, and to make the one type of association serve the interests both of consumer and producer, but owing to the divergence of interest and the difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory and permanent basis of adjustment, the efforts in this direction have hitherto been in the main unsuccessful.

(*a*) *Co-operation of Consumers.*—This form of co operation in Great Britain has been based on an ideal, which in a large measure has been responsible for its successful development. Co-operative trading societies are so constituted that interest on share capital is always at a fixed rate and the members' control is not increased in proportion to their shareholding. Profits are regarded rather as a legal but immoral exaction, and any surplus arising on trading is returned to the purchaser in proportion to the value of his purchases. Frequently, however, members do not exercise their right to withdraw in cash their share interest and dividends on purchases, but allow them to accumulate and so provide further working capital for the extension of the movement. In almost any year, the societies as a whole, if they were able to alter their constitution and withhold dividends on purchases, could pay a 20 per cent. dividend on their share capital in addition to the customary fixed rate of interest of from 4–5 per cent. Moreover, reserves are continually piling up in the form of goodwill with every extension of business. They are never distributed, but are handed down free of charge from one generation of co-operators to another. Co-operation among consumers thus grows like a snow-ball in spite of outside competition and industrial set-backs. In 1927 there were 1,314 retail, 3 wholesale, and 66 productive associations controlled by consumers.

Sales in 1927 by the retail societies totalled £198,173,000 and roughly three-quarters of these supplies were obtained from the wholesale societies whose sales at wholesale prices totalled £106,073,000. Sales by the productive societies amounted to only £3,670,000. These 1,383 consumers' societies had an aggregate membership of 5,540,000 (the retail societies having gained almost 900 000 new members in three years), and combined capital and reserves of £162,581,000. The societies employed in all some 211,900 persons and their total wages bill amounted to £27,886,000. The aggregate disposable surplus for 1927 of the retail societies amounted to £23,281,000, out of which the fixed share interest charges absorbed £3,895,000, and dividends on sales £17,980,020, or about 1s. 10d. in the £ on the retail purchases. The following statement shows the productive output by the three classes of consumers' societies in Great Britain in 1927. –

—	Value of Productions (including Materials)	Cost of Materials used	No. of Employees engaged	Wages and Salaries
	£	£		£
1. Food and Tobacco including farm and dairy produce,	57,698,000	45,924,000	27,500	4,040,000
2. Clothing and Textile including boot making and repairs	8,607,000	4,806,000	24,800	2,824,000
3. Building, Wood working and Engineering	4,859,000	2,380,000	11,700	1,926,000
4. Other Industries	6,144,000	3,236,000	13,700	1,651,000
Total.	77,308,000	56,346,000	77,700	10,433,000

Allowing for the increased level of prices in 1927 compared with 1913, it would seem that the consumers' societies, as a whole, are producing nearly twice as much as they did before the war, but of the goods distributed by the retail societies, still only about one-seventh of the wholesale value is created within the movement. In contrast to the volume of production undertaken by consumers' societies, it may be mentioned that co-operation by producers (i.e. associations of workpeople comprising some 8,600 employees) were responsible in 1927 for productions valued at only £3,421,000 (including materials), and that practically three-quarters of this total represented clothing and textile goods.

(*b*) *Co-operation in Agriculture.**—Societies engaged in agriculture co-operation fall into three groups: (1) Requirement societies, whose principal function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, implements, dairy utensils, etc.; (2) Produce societies whose chief object is to market members' produce; and (3) Service societies which supply some agriculture service, e.g., threshing. As will be seen from the following comparative statements for these three groups, agricultural co-operation which showed signs of expansion during the war and immediate post-war year, has since declined, a decrease since 1920 of 28 per cent. in the number of trading societies (groups 1 and 2) being accompanied by a decline of 17 per cent. in membership. Many societies, including some of the larger county farmers' associations, bacon factories, and other societies engaged in the disposal of produce, have been compelled to wind up during the past few years, finding themselves in a hopelessly insolvent position, and consequently unable to obtain further working capital or credit. Many of the consumers' societies, too, have ceased to undertake farming as an auxiliary to their ordinary business. In the service societies (group 3), the reclaiming of land for building purposes is reflected in a reduction by more than 10 per cent. in the number of small-holdings and allotments societies and in the acreage under cultivation during the three years 1924-26.

(1) REQUIREMENT SOCIETIES.

	Number of Societies	Membership	Sales. £
1914	274	29,603	1,816,000
1920	667	118,553	13,269,000
1926	438	93,261	7,968,000

This group in 1926 comprised 313 farmers' societies with 74,486 members, and their sales totalled £7,828,000 including produce valued at £901,000. The remainder of the figures for 1926 relate to associations of allotment holders for supplying their members with requisites. The particulars for 1914 and 1920 include also figures in respect of the Agricultural Wholesale Society, Ltd., which went into liquidation in 1924 with a deficiency of practically £300,000.

(2) PRODUCE SOCIETIES.

	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Sales. £
1914	129	10,401	936,000
1920	338	45,688	8,203,000
1926	*285	39,623	*5,678,000

The bulk of the produce apart from hops (see below) consisted of milk, dairy produce, eggs and poultry. An important addition to the group is a new society formed as a central selling agency to stabilise prices when government control of hops came to an end. This society in 1926 had a membership of 1,342, and disposed of hops to the extent of £2,054,000 during its first year. The other produce sold by societies in this group consisted mainly of bacon, wool, livestock and fish. The formation in Scotland during the last few years of a number of sheep stock club credit societies whose members collectively are assisted by state advances, affords one of the few examples of post-war co-operative agricultural development which so far is proving highly profitable to members.

(3) SERVICE SOCIETIES.

	Number of Societies.	Membership.
1914	347	29,954
1920.....	937	253,046
1923	974	278,036
1926	888	267,077

* A few societies connected with fishing are included; their transactions, however, were relatively very small.

* In addition 269 consumers' co-operative societies had farming and dairying departments, the value of whose produce amounted to £2,457,000

This group in 1926 included 683 associations whose objects are to provide their members with small-holdings or allotments, and out of a total membership of 141,648, some 94,400 were tenants with roughly 25,000 acres under cultivation.

Sales by all agricultural trading societies in Great Britain, including the agricultural produce of consumers' societies, totalled £15,104,000; societies in *England and Wales* disposing of requirements valued at £6,769,000, and produce £6,502,000, whilst societies in *Scotland* sold requirements valued at £471,000, and produce to the value of £1,362,000.

(c) *Co-operation in Housing*.—The following table shows the phenomenal growth of the building society movement in Great Britain, the figures given relating to all societies registered under the Building Societies Acts. The function of these societies is to assist their members in acquiring dwelling houses, business premises, etc., for occupation or investment, by making loans upon the security of a mortgage on the property.

	No. of Members	Advanced during year.	Total Mortgage Assets
		£	£
1914 ..	627,240	8,762,000	61,050,000
1920 ...	747,589	25,095,000	68,812,000
1927 ...	1,416,456	55,887,000	197,748,000

Building societies are not wholly co-operative in character. It is true that to some extent they are managed by the borrowers, who themselves provide a substantial part of the capital required for advances, but, at the same time, they are open to the membership of persons whose main concern is to find a profitable outlet for their capital. The above figures for building societies completely dwarf the operations of those societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts which are connected in various ways with the provision of housing accommodation. As some of the societies registered under the latter Acts are not co-operative in character, and in many the tenants have no interest in the societies otherwise than as tenants, it would seem that co operation among consumers generally (*i.e.* tenants) in the provision of housing has made no great headway. At the end of 1926 the 264 societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts had 19,262 members (of whom less than one-third were returned as tenants), and capital including reserves amounting to £9,975,000. Rents receivable by these societies aggregated £529,000 and resulted in a net profit of £54,800 after meeting share interest charges amounting to £31,700. A number of these societies have received state aid in the form of loans and subsidies. Of the various co operative housing schemes, mention may be made of the Bournville Village Trust, which has been followed by a number of similar societies, and of societies promoted by some of the large railway companies. In the latter, estates are being developed by the Great Western Railway Co. at Acton and Hayes, where the weekly charge to employee tenants, including rates, ranges from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 9*d.* Mention may also be made of societies such as those in St. Pancras and Chelsea which have recently been formed for the conversion of slum property into blocks of residential flats. A number of co-operative stores run building or mortgage departments as auxiliaries to their trading departments, and are making headway. For example, a large co-operative stores in the North Midlands reports that it has advanced in all some £2,770,000 to 12,800 of its members to assist them in house purchase, while up to the end of 1927 the capital expenditure in the provision of housing accommodation by one of the large co-operative stores operating in South London approximated to £800,000

(d) *Co-operation in Recreation*.—Working men's clubs are registered under either the Friendly Societies Acts or the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts. Most of the older clubs were registered under the former Acts, but since 1920 a large number of clubs, particularly those composed of ex-service men, have been registered as Industrial and Provident Societies. Under the two Acts there were 4,070 clubs at the end of 1925 and they had nearly 1,300,000 members. The income of these institutions is mainly derived from sales of refreshments which in 1925 totalled nearly £10,780,000, an average of about 3*s.* 2*d.* per member per week. The premises, furniture and fittings owned by the societies were valued at £6,579,000. The premises, etc, are usually acquired with the aid of loans, which are often obtained from local brewers, or in the ex service men's clubs from the United Services Fund. In course of time clubs are usually able to repay their loans, and in 1925 their net balance of assets over all liabilities exceeded £3,350,000 In addition to social clubs special authorities have been given by the Treasury for registration under the Friendly Societies Acts of societies whose object is the promotion of music or sports and games. The advantage of registering such bodies is either not generally known or is ignored as only a few societies, such as brass bands or quoits clubs, have been registered.

(e) *Co-operation in Investment*.—A few societies have been registered in the past under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts with the object of enabling members to co-operate in the investment of their savings, but such societies were of relatively small importance until the advent of the First Co-operative Investment Trust, Ltd. The ultimate aim of co operation being to eliminate profits by bringing consumer and producer into direct relationship, it is frequently argued by co-operators that investment trusts ought not to be regarded as co-operative undertakings because their aim is to secure additional profit for the investor. There is in fact very strong feeling in the co-operative movement against any investment with private enterprise. Even the C.W.S. Bank, which holds more than £25,000,000 on deposit and current account, refrains, as far as possible, from investing in private enterprises, and so does not really enter into competition with the ordinary bank whose main function is organisation of the supply of credit for industry In some sense, however, investors are consumers; their object is to purchase deferred income on as advantageous terms as possible, and provided the growth of co-operation is not handicapped by lack of adequate capital, there does not appear to be any reason why the most loyal co-operators should not combine to obtain a maximum of profit from the investment of their savings in private enterprise. The investment trust, in any event, has not sprung from the co-operative movement but has originated

outside it. In theory the idea of the co-operative trust is a sound one. Its success rests solely upon the ability of the members to obtain officers to direct the operations of the trust who have experience and capacity in financial matters, and are at the same time of irreproachable integrity. In some measure this may be said to be the handicap of almost any co-operative undertaking, although experience shows that in the co-operative movement proper there is the added handicap of unwillingness on the part of members to pay highly enough for the specialist abilities required for the successful management of large undertakings and the difficulty of devising a method of selecting such officers so as to ensure that they are selected solely on the merits of their capacity. It is early yet to judge of the success of Co-operative Trusts, but those first in the market have unquestionably captured public support and from the outset shown that so far at any rate they have been capable of earning a very high rate of interest. They have also shown themselves able to set aside substantial reserves derived from realisation of investments. The First Co-operative Investment Trust, Ltd., at the end of its fourth year had a membership of 18,322 and a share capital of £1,262,845. The Trust also borrows heavily from its bankers. Up to January 31, 1928, it had earned some £136,000 in interest and dividends on its investments, and £17,000 in underwriting and other commissions, while the net surplus from realisation of investments was sufficient to meet actual depreciation and create an Investment Reserve of £35,000. Press reports state that the position in the following half-year was by no means so good, but no later official returns have yet been filed. Expenses connected with organising the trust and obtaining new business have been heavy—about £30,000 for the four years. They have been met, however, not out of ordinary revenue, but from the income derived from entrance fees, which totalled in all some £58,000. The Second Co-operative Investment Trust, Ltd., registered a few months after the First, had a membership of 10,536, and a share capital of £293,658 at the end of September, 1927, while since its formation it has earned in interest and dividends some £11,000, in underwriting and other commissions £2,000, and a net surplus of £4,000 on realisation of investments. In all about forty co-operative investment trusts have been registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, including the Third and the Fourth which have been formed by the same promoters as the First and Second Trusts mentioned above.

CO-OPERATIVE PARTIES.

Co-operative Party.—The Conference took place at York, Jan. 28-9, 1928, with Mr. A. Barnes, M.P., in chair. There were present 230 delegates representing 82 societies. According to the Secretary's statement, 444 societies with 2,500,000 members were in the Union, and so, practically, one half of Co-operators gave direct support. The resolutions passed by the Conference were mainly on Labour Party lines.

Co-operative Wholesale Society.—The net sales in 1927 of C.W.S. amounted to £75,292,233. A pensions scheme was adopted in March, 1928, by 229 votes to 212, for the employees of the C.W.S. It is non-contributory, and will concern about 40,000 workpeople.

Canada.—At the Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, Congress of the Canadian Co-operative Union on June 28, 1928, it was decided by a unanimous vote to establish a Co-operative Wholesale Society for the whole of the Dominion. The number of Co-operators, including the Grain Pool, was returned at 526,000, with market produce, in 1927, of £130,864,000.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

GRADUAL increase is still shown in the number of firms that have some kind of profit-sharing system with their employees, but the progress is alarmingly slow in view of the virtues of Co-partnery. At the end of 1927 there were 440 establishments with 447 schemes concerning 235,000 employees; comparative figures for 1923 were 412, 428 and 189,000 respectively. These aggregates include Co-operative Societies. In businesses, other than Co-ops., of the 577 Co-partnership schemes known to have started, only 297 were in operation at the end of 1927. These were roughly classed as Share Issue 93, Deposit 26, Cash or Saving Bank distribution 119. Addition to Superannuation or Provident Fund 13, various 46. It is to be noted that in 1901 there were only 25 schemes of the cash bonus distribution compared with 119 of 1927. Predominance in aggregate of employees remains with the electrical, gas and water corporations that have 41,100 members in their schemes. Manufacture of food and drink holds second place with 27,300; chemical, soaps, paint and glass industries third with 25,700; with assurance and banking fourth at 24,900. In the 222 schemes for which full details are available, the average distribution per employee worked out at £8 19s. 7d. for 1927 compared with £9 8s. 4d. in 1926. The *Industrial Co-partnership Association* held a Conference at Oxford in July, 1928. A demonstration of 13,000 Co-partners in the Gas Light and Coke Co took place at Olympia on May 12, 1928, at which a presentation was made to the Governor, Sir David Milne Watson. In August, 1928, the Imperial Chemical Industries issued details of an employees' shareholding scheme by means of which employees could obtain shares in the concern at 2s. 6d. below market price, paying for them by instalments over two years; restrictions in matter of number so held, etc., apply. In September, 1928, Lewis' Drapery Companies of Oxford Street announced with a new share issue and merger a co-partnership scheme.

COST OF LIVING.

STATISTICS that follow will suggest that we have almost reached a stationary point in the Index Figure for the Cost of Living. It is held by economists that the high prices will remain until the gold standard of pre-1914 is returned. On the other hand, there may be a gradual increase in the cost of living, for rationalisation is tending to reduce production of food to the quantity required with the result that no surplus exists to bring down prices. The Food Council, still without real power in fixing prices, has continued its work of investigation, but has always been in the rear of price movements instead of looking ahead and preparing in advance against possible profiteering in prices or cornering of supplies. Wages are almost stationary, except for the fall of 2½ per cent.

on the railways and the working of the sliding scales or their equivalents in mining areas.

1st day of Month.	Index Figure above that of July, 1914 (100) Low. High	Workpeople whose wages changed (In 000's)	Net Increase in weekly wages (In 000's £)
Year 1919	105–110	6,240	+ 2,547
,, 1920	125–176	7,872	+ 4,793
,, 1921	99–165	7,322	− 6,061
,, 1922	78–92	7,707	− 4,210
,, 1923	69–78	4,281	− 317
,, 1924	69–81	3,591	+ 554
,, 1925	72–80	1,724	− 78
,, 1926	67–79	1,156	+ 38
,, 1927	64–75	2,133	358
Jan., 1928	68	395	− 7
Feb. ,,	66	575	− 43
March ,,	64	211	− 46
April ,,	64	213	− 8
May ,,	64	76	+ 1
June ,,	65	97	− 1
July ,,	65	181	+ 3
Aug. ,,	65	578	− 47
Sept. ,,	65	59	+ 1
Oct. ,,	66	...	...

D.O.R.A. AND SHOP HOURS.

THE Shops (Early Closing) Acts, 1920 and 1921, embodied many restrictions upon sales, which were originally imposed as war-time measures under the Defence of the Realm Acts to secure economy in the consumption of coal, lighting and luxury foods. Vent was given more and more strongly to the feeling that the restrictions had long outlived their usefulness and that their continuance eight years after the cessation of war was a cumbersome anachronism. To allay the public irritation, a Departmental Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir William Mackenzie, was appointed in March, 1927, to inquire into the working of these Acts. This Committee recommended the abolition of such of the restrictions as were considered to be purely vexatious, but considered that others of proved value should be preserved; the principle of a general closing hour was upheld on the ground that the general health of shop assistants had improved and that they had benefited in other ways from being relieved from the great hardship of the long hours which they formerly had to work. Practically all the recommendations of the Committee were introduced into a private member's Bill which was passed as the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, and came into force on August 3, 1928. This Act, which applies to Great Britain only, repealed entirely the Acts of 1920 and 1921, and made permanent provision for the general closing of shops, with certain exceptions, not later than 9 p.m. on one day in the week, known as the "late day," and not later than 8 p.m. on any other day; Saturday is fixed as the late day, but the local authority is empowered to prescribe by order some other day. Notable exceptions to the general rule are confectioners' shops and tobacconists' shops. Table waters, sweets, chocolates or other sugar confectionery or ice cream may be sold until 10 p.m. on the late day and 9.30 p.m. on other days, but if the local authority is satisfied that a variation is desired by the majority of the occupiers of the shops affected, it may by order substitute an earlier hour, not however earlier than 8 p.m. The general closing hours, i.e., 9 p.m. on the late day and 8 p.m. on others, apply to the sale of tobacco and smokers' requisites, but the local authority can substitute later hours up to 10 p.m. on the late day and 9.30 p.m. on others, if satisfied that it is the desire of at least two-thirds of the occupiers of the shops affected. Much of the agitation against D.O.R.A. centred round the restrictions on the sale of tobacco, confectionery and ice-cream in theatres, cinemas and music halls; under the Act, these commodities may be sold at any time during the performance to any *bona fide* member of the audience, but only in a part of the building to which no other members of the public have access. The clause, which occasioned most discussion and had ultimately to be withdrawn, sought to exempt from the compulsory closing restrictions "one-man shops," i.e. shops in which no assistants are employed.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

POSITION of the nations in regard to the Washington Pact for the maximum eight-hour working day has remained practically the same throughout 1928. At the meeting of the International Labour Organisation on Feb. 2, 1928, at Geneva, a proposal of the British Government was carried for a "Draft on the Working of the Convention" to be submitted to the Governing Body of the I.L.O. in April, 1929, when the agenda should also include the question of the revision of the Convention. Delay by the British Government in putting the Convention into legislative form was criticised by the International Congress of Miners at Nimes on May 29, 1928, and miners in the countries that had not adopted the Convention were invited to engage in a violent campaign accordingly. At the September T.U.C., the resolution was passed unanimously to place ratification of the 1919 Pact in the fore-front of the Labour Party programme at the next General Election. The International Federation of Metal Workers at their London Conference on May 30, 1928, deplored the proposals for revision of the Pact, and called on all organised workers to protest against delay in ratification.

EX-SERVICEMEN'S SOCIETIES.

BRITISH LEGION.

LAST available figures relate to September 30, 1927, that were issued in connection with the first Annual Conference to be held outside London at Scarborough, May 27–29, 1928. Number of active branches in England, Wales and Ireland was 2,939, plus one unattached British Legion in Scotland had 178 branches, and there were affiliated 54 regimental branches and 41 more overseas. Net amount of the Appeals Branch receipts for the year was £303,666, of which £292,479 went to the Benevolent Fund; the Relief Department received £258 544 of this. Poppy Day Collections had grown from £106,006 in 1921 to £517,000 in 1927. This is an average of approximately 3*d.* per head of the population, but it includes collections on ships at sea, besides £28,745 from Malaya, Ceylon, Gold Coast and Nigeria, plus sales of wreaths. Imitation poppies have been sold on Armistice Day for private profit, but this has been stopped by a new Act of Parliament. Earl Jellicoe succeeded the late Earl Haig as President, and took the chair at Scarborough. The Prince of Wales

and Marshal Foch attended in presence of 60 delegates. On the Sunday a two miles march took place of the delegates and ex Servicemen from surrounding districts to a service conducted by the Bishop of Hull. Marshal Foch appealed for unity of effort and maintenance of the Entente. The Prince asked for a spirit of optimism. Earl Jellicoe praised the international aspect in the British Legion's membership, of the British Empire's Services League and the F.I.D.A.C. (*Fédération Inter-Alliée des Anciens Combattants*), and looked forward to a time when the whole of the bodies dealing with ex-Servicemen would be co-ordinated. Matters before Congress included: Merging of Officers' Benevolent Department (withdrawn); Removal of distinctions between pre-War, War-time and after-War ex-Servicemen (defeated); List of officials of United Services Fund in receipt of £250 per annum or more (carried), Only ex-Servicemen to be employed under Funds (defeated); Paid officials to be ineligible for committees (carried), forty-three resolutions dealt with pensions, and most of these were carried; British Legion to have representatives of Court of Referees under Unemployment Insurance Acts (carried); National campaign to find work for unemployed ex-Servicemen (carried).

Pilgrimage to Ypres.—11,000 pilgrims of B.L. and British Empire Service League visited old Battle Front of Belgium and France in first week of August, 1928. A Ceremony of Remembrance was held at Menin Gate in presence of Prince of Wales and Count of Flanders on August 8, when the whole of the visitors marched past.

Douglas Haig Homes.—A National Fund was instituted following the death of F.M. Earl Haig under this title. Housing accommodation is to be erected in the big industrial centres for the ex-Service men and their dependents. A substantial portion of the Fund is being earmarked to enable accommodation besides D.H. Homes to be available. Waiting lists exist for the War Seal Foundation and Poppy Day Factory Flats that are occupied solely by disabled men.

B.L. WOMEN'S SECTION.

Annual Conference held at Central Hall, Westminster, under presidency of Lady E. Spencer-Churchill on May 4 & 5, 1928. Duchess of York, Lady Haig and Lord Jellicoe visited the meetings. The growth of branches was shown to be at a speedy rate; on Jan. 1 there were 511, but by the Conference 803 were on the register, including 18 in the Irish Free State.

OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Officers' Benevolent Department of the B.L. has a separate Royal Charter as Officers' Association. Eighth Annual Report, available March, 1928, showed an average weekly number of cases dealt with as 1,276. It was estimated that the sum of £450,000 would be necessary to place Dept. on financial basis as long as need for activities existed. Fees for education of children were expected to reach their peak in 1932.

B.L. (SCOTLAND).

Gen. Sir I. Hamilton urged union between English and Scottish B.L.s at the Annual Conference of the B.L. (Scotland) at Dumfries on June 3, 1928. The Executive Committee subsequently announced that a resolution had been passed to close the negotiations for amalgamation. Lord Glentanar, President, announced on Sept. 26, 1928, that legal difficulties formed the main obstacle against amalgamation. But they could not hinder co-operation and unity of purpose.

OTHER BODIES.

The Stationery Office, on behalf of the War Office, publishes a handbook at 6*d.* in which details are given of all known Military Societies and Funds. Their extent is much greater than generally realised.

King's Roll. 243 committees exist in Britain to forward enrolment of still more firms on the King's Roll as employing disabled ex-servicemen. These committees work with the King's Roll National Council, of which Earl Jellicoe is President.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society. Duke of Connaught presided at Annual Meeting at Caxton Hall on June 27, 1928. Society had dealt with 43,708 cases in year, an increase of 4,727; work had been found for 3,146 men. Grant of clothing and money amounting to £79,246 were given to 16,795 cases.

The *Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops* had record sales of £118,000 in the year.

National Association for Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen 43rd Annual Meeting at R.U.S.I., Whitehall, was presided over by Sir W. P. Pulteney on June 11, 1928. He mentioned 23,988 men had been registered during the year, permanent work was found for 10,967 and temporary for 4,131, increase on year of 1,293 and 16.

FIXED EASTER.

THE League of Nations in 1923 appointed a Committee to consider the question of the reform of the Calendar generally and the stabilisation of Easter in particular. This Committee was unable to find evidence of any general support for reforming the calendar as a whole, but reported that the religious authorities would be ready to consider the stabilisation of Easter if the benefit to mankind of such a reform were clearly defined and proved. It was clear that, as regards secular interests, the proposal would receive wide support, as stabilisation was urged by educational authorities all over the world, by the International Chamber of Commerce and by most of the European railway organisations. With the object of enabling the Government to take up the question and to ask the League whether some agreement for the stabilisation of the festival could not be secured, at any rate among the Western Powers of Europe, a private member's Bill to regulate the date of Easter Day and dependent dates was introduced into the House of Commons in February, 1928, and, after amendment, became law in August as the Easter Act, 1928. The Act provides that, as from a date to be fixed by an Order in Council, Easter Day shall be the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April. The scope of the Act is at present limited to the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, but may, within narrow limits, be extended by Order in Council to other parts of the Empire and to mandated territory. In order to ensure uniformity of action with other countries and the support of the religious authorities, the Order in Council cannot be made until a draft of the Order has been laid before

both Houses of Parliament and approved by resolution, with or without modification; in framing the draft, consideration must be given to any opinion officially expressed by any church or other Christian body. The next step towards a fixed Easter therefore is to secure the unanimous opinion of the Christian churches that stabilisation will be for the benefit of mankind.

GENEVA ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

A DOCUMENT was published by the League of Nations in May, 1928, analysing the economic conditions and reporting upon the work of the Economic Consultative Committee that had met at Geneva earlier in the month. World trade had advanced considerably since the War with the greatest progress in Central and Eastern Europe and with Western Europe relatively better than North America. Praise was accorded to the commercial treaties on the lines recommended by the Economic Conference in the case of France and Germany and those that concerned Germany and Yugoslavia, Germany and Greece, Austria and Hungary, and Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The E.C.C. resolution on tariffs in recognising the difficulty of international agreement advocated agreements with regard to particular groups of commodities as an early step to total removal. Appeal was made to Governments that "the upward movement of tariffs should cease." The working of the International Management Institute, created to deal with the Conference's recommendations on Rationalisation, was to be directed to promoting international trade by abolition of apparently unnecessary type differentiations.

No progress was reported on Industrial Agreements, so the Economic Organisation was instructed to confine its attentions again to the study of the various agreements in force and the measure of publicity given them. The Economic Organisation of the League of Nations was invited to follow up the studies already made on the subjects of coal and sugar since the world was suffering from over-production in case of each commodity. In Agriculture it was recommended that a collection should be made of all available data on production, training, marketing, credits and transport and also there should be an examination of the most suitable means for linking up co-operative societies of consumers and producers. The Gold problem was offered to the League for consideration with an emphasis on the reduction of the fluctuations in the purchasing price of gold. The Report of the *Chamber of Shipping* of U.K. (issued on Feb. 19, 1928) stated inter alia —"There is not enough trade to fill the ships because the world's trade is reduced by the world's trade barriers. Shipping is still, and will be, depressed until the world realises the true economic policy and trades instead of barring trade."

GIFTS TO THE NATION.

Two remarkable gifts, each of half a million pounds sterling, were made to the nation during 1928 for the ultimate purpose of reducing the National Debt. The first was made anonymously, the unknown donor setting aside £500,000 to be managed in trust for the nation. The wish was expressed—and acceded to—that the capital should accumulate at compound interest over a long period of years, so that eventually, with all its accrued proceeds swelling progressively, it should be applied to the reduction of the National Debt. He voiced a hope that others might from time to time be prompted to follow his example. The fund was entrusted by the donor to a famous firm of bankers to secure the benefit of their long experience in finance. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, in publicly acknowledging this generosity, described the action as "inspired by clear-sighted patriotism," only a few months later had a similar announcement to make. He informed the House of Commons that Lord and Lady Inchcape, the parents of the Hon. Elsie Mackay, who perished in an attempt to fly the Atlantic, and their other children, desired, as none of them wished to benefit by her death, to place in trust with the nation the sum of £500,000, the residue of her estate, which passed to them. Their wish was that this gift should ultimately be applied to the reduction of the National Debt. They proposed that it should accumulate for a period roughly of 50 years, unless at some other date the proceeds, with other sums which might be available, should be sufficient to redeem the whole of the liabilities of the State. Until the previous year the law prohibited a bequest accumulating over more than 21 years, but this provision was amended in view of the expectation of the first gift of half a million. In reply to a question in Parliament it was stated that, apart from these special accumulating funds, the total gifts from individuals received since the outbreak of the war amounted to £2,109,337, of which £625,960 was in securities and the balance in cash. Several other gifts were made after that intimation, including one of £10,000 "in gratitude to those who voluntarily gave or risked their lives for Empire, Home and Country." Another donor gave 25,000 dollars in bonds as a contribution towards the payment of interest on the British Debt to the United States.

GLOZEL "FINDS."

IN 1927, rival schools of archæologists were engaged in a violent controversy as to the authenticity of prehistoric "finds" made near Glozel, a hamlet to the south of Vichy in Central France. It was said that, in March, 1924, a farmer named Fradin in the course of ploughing had unearthed large stones which had led to excavations being undertaken by Dr. Morlet, a local amateur archæologist; these yielded an abundance of inscribed tablets, pottery, weapons, carved horn, slate axes and many other kinds of prehistoric objects. It was claimed that the "finds" were valuable as marking an important stage in the study of early man, and that the site was a burial place of some prehistoric tribe which might be found to form a link between Palæolithic and Neolithic man. A strong cleavage of opinion amongst archæologists soon became evident; some declared that the discoveries were spurious and called attention to the complete absence of method with which the excavations had been carried out, while others, who accepted them as genuine, disputed about the period to which they should be attributed. The site was scheduled by the French Government in October, 1927, as an ancient monument of national importance, and in the same month a Commission was appointed by the International Institute of Anthropologists to conduct an impartial examination. Meanwhile, the Glozel

controversy became a topic of interest in the Press and a theme for the music halls. The Commission came to the unanimous conclusion that the exhibits which it had examined at Glozel were not antiquities and that certain of the objects excavated bore signs of recent burial, but offered no suggestion as to the method or date of their introduction into the soil; a reservation was also made in the form of a list of such objects as it considered might be regarded as genuine. In consequence of this finding, the order scheduling the site as a national monument was annulled; in view, however, of the reserve which characterised the report, the opinion of the Commission, though hailed by the "anti-Glozelists," was not accepted as conclusive and the controversy continued; subsequently a second Commission was appointed and issued a statement that after three days' digging it was convinced that the objects discovered belonged to the Neolithic period. Public interest, however, languished but was periodically resuscitated by reports of libel actions and other proceedings which followed in the wake of the controversy.

GREYHOUND RACING.

POPULARITY of these "animated roulette tables" seemed to grow in 1928. There is hardly an industrial centre of any size in England that has not one or more greyhound racing tracks within its immediate area on which racing and betting take place weekly, sometimes nightly. The attendance can be realised from the announcement made by the Greyhound Racing Association for its controlled tracks that between March 24 and August 7, 3,000,000 paid for admission; White City and Harringay had a million each in four months. Attempts made to use the grounds of Crystal Palace and Alexandra Palace became public questions and the agreement made by certain Trustees of the Crystal Palace to allow greyhound racing had to be cancelled. Mr. J. Buchan, M.P., introduced a Bill to give local option control of greyhound tracks, and though it reached a Second Reading by 222 votes to 18, the Government refused to furnish the essential facilities for its passage into Law. A National Greyhound Racing Club has been established on the lines of the Jockey Club for the purpose of regularising the racing and on January 22, 1928, issued a list of 43 tracks that they had "licensed." Greyhounds have continued to realise high prices that are out of proportion to the stakes ever likely to be won in race prizes. The investing public has supported the issues of an inflated nature of shares in greyhound track companies, but the prices quoted for the shares in general in the Stock Exchange Lists have suggested rather poor bargains. There is not an entire unity amongst the managements of the tracks, and the scheme for closing down for three months in the winter has had a mixed reception, though at the time of writing there will be a total suspension of two months. The life of the tracks depends upon fresh money being placed in the betting pool by those who are willing to gamble and lose.

HOSPITALS FOR THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

THE question of hospital accommodation for the middle classes—a term open to criticism but sufficiently well-defined—has been frequently discussed in the Press. Attention has been directed to the case of a middle class person who requires treatment and nursing, and who may have to choose between the general ward of a voluntary hospital, primarily intended for the "needy poor," and a nursing home, the fees of which he is unable to afford for any length of time. It has been suggested that money should be raised to build and equip a hospital or hospitals, each with 300 to 500 beds, to meet such cases, and that the accommodation should be graded according to the rooms selected by the patient; it is contended that, if run on a sufficiently large scale, such hospitals could be made a paying proposition. An interesting report, which throws light upon the general question as regards London, was issued in July, 1928, by a special committee, known as the Pay Beds Committee, of the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, which was appointed in 1927 to inquire and report upon the question of hospital accommodation in London for persons prepared to pay more than ordinary voluntary hospital patients. The voluntary hospitals within the area covered by the Fund, i.e., within the 12-mile radius from St. Paul's, were asked to supply particulars of any special beds available for such patients. The number of hospitals which supplied the information was 130, and the total number of available beds in these hospitals at March 31, 1928, was about 15,600; of these the number of hospitals providing special beds was 80, and the number of such special beds 1,055, at fees ranging from two guineas or even less per week to ten guineas, more than half, however, being from four to five guineas. It was recorded that of these 1,055, 494 were in existence before the war and 590 in 1920, while the percentage of pay beds to total beds had increased from 4 in 1920 to 7 in 1928. Evidence was given to the Committee of the need for additional beds of this class; 92 of the 130 hospitals reported an unsatisfied demand, of these, 44 had extension schemes which provided for pay beds and would increase the total from 1,055 to over 1,300, and if further schemes in contemplation were carried out, the total would ultimately exceed 1,900. The Committee were clearly of opinion that the scope of the Voluntary Hospital should no longer be considered as restricted to the sick poor, but that present day conditions demanded a wider interpretation to include provision for people with moderate means. In considering alternative methods of increasing the accommodation the Committee discussed the question of separate hospitals for paying patients, but, while acknowledging there might be room for this method as well as the pay bed system, were in doubt as to whether the same number of beds could not be provided more efficiently and economically by adding a comparatively small number to each of several existing voluntary hospitals, and whether it would not be more convenient for patients to have the beds thus distributed in different parts of London rather than concentrated in a small number of large institutions.

I.L.P.

THE Annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party was held at Norwich, April 8 to, 1928, with Mr. J. Maxton, M.P., in the Chair. His reply to the suggestions that the I.L.P. was simply a duplicate body of the Labour Party was the I.L.P. "had a special function and a higher and even more responsible duty than that of the Labour Party, and they insisted upon the continuation of their separate life." Delegates

complained of loose propaganda methods and lack of team work amongst Labour M.P.s. A plea for dovetailing the Co-operative and Socialist Movements was put forward by Mr. Shinwell, M.P. Resolutions were carried in favour of 44-hour week, family allowance of minimum of 5s. weekly for each child from State, a living wage for all workers irrespective of occupation, determined opposition to all war, impossibility of industrial peace under capitalism, nationalisation of most industries, adoption of practical schemes for relieving unemployment, re-organisation of the mining industry. Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., resigned from the Party at end of 1927, after a membership of 34 years. His reason was that the I.L.P. as a separate body was "no longer useful nor necessary." Mr. Maxton and Mr. Cook (M.F.G.B. Secretary) became associated in a manifesto that was partly answered by Mr. J. R. Macdonald in July, 1928, in "Under the incompetent lead that the I.L.P. has had for some years . . . the I.L.P. has become unhappy and mean. . . . The very last men who can reform anything or guide anything are the men who have been making a mess of the affairs of the I.L.P." Messrs Maxton and Cook opened an extremist campaign at Glasgow (July 8) and Cardiff (August 25) against what they termed "Mondism" that would lead to industrial peace, and in its place would revitalise the old Labour-Socialist programme and agitation of unrest. The I.L.P. endorsed the manifesto as it gave an effective lead to "a speedier attainment of Socialism."

Scottish I.L.P.—Baillie Dollan presided over Conference of 200 delegates at Kilmarnock, January 9-10, 1928, at which resolutions were passed in favour of one month's full pay holiday for all workers, 6-hour maximum day, guaranteed weekly wage, State allowance for children under sixteen. Mr. Macdonald was considerably criticised in the speeches. A Women's Conference of the same body, held at Glasgow, September 15, 1928, passed similar resolutions. Mrs. Jean Roberts, who presided, put the cost of the family allowances at £115,000,000, and this would be obtained by taxation.

The *Welsh I.L.P.* meet twice yearly to pass similar resolutions. Another off-branch in the *Guild of Youth* at a Conference at Derby in May found opportunity to condemn the efforts made by the T.U.C. for industrial peace by negotiation.

IMPROVING THE NATION'S MUSEUMS.

After considering the problem for a year, the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries made a number of important recommendations in an interim report which was issued during the autumn. The Commissioners declared that the National Collections were unrivalled in range, variety and value, and that it would be disastrous, both from the standpoint of the educational needs of the country and of the national prestige, if they were not liberally maintained and exhibited with dignity. The development of the National Museums and Galleries, they said, had not kept pace with the growth of population and with educational needs. Economy had already been pushed beyond the point of prudent administration. The needs of certain of the institutions were described as urgent, notably those of the British Museum, the Natural History Museum, the Geological Museum, the Science Museum, the National Portrait Gallery, the Royal Scottish Museum, and the National Library of Scotland. They recommended building operations at these institutions costing £779,000, which represented a saving of £800,000 upon the expenditure involved in larger and more comprehensive schemes put forward before the inquiry. At the British Museum the problem of outstanding urgency was that of the Library. The Commission urged that the reconstruction of the Iron Library should be set in hand as soon as possible, but as this would probably take 12 to 15 years to complete they proposed immediate minor improvements, together with the concentration of the whole Newspaper Department at Hendon, the estimated cost of the changes being about £283,500. The alterations recommended in the case of the Natural History Museum were mainly with the object of relieving congestion in several departments, but in regard to the National Portrait Gallery an immediate extension towards the west on the site reserved for such extension was urged. This, they were informed, would provide the wall space required for the adequate exhibition of the present collection, together with room reckoned to provide for additions for perhaps 15 years. The cost was placed at not exceeding £40,000. The Commissioners had some interesting things to say regarding the value of the nation's collections. Some idea of money values would be indicated, they remarked, when it was stated that one of the smaller London collections alone had been estimated by a competent authority to contain treasures worth £15,000,000. The Elgin Marbles, it was mentioned, were beyond price. The report added that the Commissioners were impressed by the isolation and lack of concerted effort which characterised the present organisation of the National Museums and Galleries. Bound by a policy too individualistic and self-centred, the Governing Bodies, they declared, had failed to represent their case for assistance coherently and convincingly either to the Government or to the Public.

INDUSTRIAL FAIRS.

British Industries Fair was held for the eighth annual occasion at White City, London, and Birmingham (for heavy machinery and goods) from Feb. 20 to March 2, 1928. Over 100,000 "trade" admission tickets were surrendered at the White City and it was understood that the orders given were voluminous. The tickets showed that over 60 Dominion and Foreign countries were represented. In London, 1,400 firms displayed articles on their stalls that occupied 257,000 sq. ft. of exhibition space, the Empire Marketing Board taking 10,000 sq. ft. for food products and raw materials. In Birmingham, the Fair covered 10½ acres compared with 6 acres of 1927, with a 50 per cent. increase in exhibitors to 900. The pity is that the Exhibitions are of short duration and that the public can be admitted only in the evenings; the nightly attendance in London averaged 6,000. British Celanese, Ltd., entered the London Fair for the first time; the growth of the space taken by the Textile Section was 3,000 ft. in 1926, 10,000 in 1927 and 20,000 in 1928. The pottery and glass ware display was estimated to be the greatest ever shown under one roof. Fifty wireless firms had stalls. Sport had the biggest of all departments. In Birmingham, brassfoundery, hardware and ironmongery led with 228 firms; power, lighting, etc., had 204

representatives; engineering, 210, building and decoration, 82; agriculture, 52; metals, 42. The gas industry occupied 16,000 sq. ft. London needs a permanent home for the B.I.F. Arrangements were begun at the 1928 Fair for the 1929 Fair. An extra hall is being taken with 100,000 sq. ft. of stand space to add to the more than quarter of a million of 1928 in London. By June, two-thirds of the space had already been booked. In Birmingham, the stall space will be increased to about 250,000 sq. ft. to make the total of the two over 600,000 sq. ft. for displays alone.

Abroad.—At International Lyons Fair, March 3–28, 1928, 20 nations were represented and invitations sent to 47 countries. Paris Fair of May 12–28, 1928, had 7,000 exhibitors. 9th Commercial Fair at Brussels opened April 12, 1928, with 33,000 sq. yds. of stand space, Great Britain had 120 firms represented compared with 1,845 of Belgium, 440 of France, Germany and Japan 135 each out of a total of 2,889 exhibitors. British goods have been poorly represented, if at all, at Leipzig and Frankfurt and other Continental Fairs of 1928; the reason was poor results and experiences previously.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1929. The North East Coast Exhibition will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne from May to Oct., 1929. Engineering and Industries will have the two dominating buildings, and it is hoped that the Exhibition will remove the depression and slump that have settled of recent years in the North East of England. The King has promised to open the Exhibition. Sir Charles Parsons will be President.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

An invitation was addressed to the General Council of the Trade Union Congress on Nov. 23, 1927, by Sir Alfred Mond in the name of certain leading employers, "to meet us to consider questions . . . relating to the entire field of industrial re-organisation and industrial relations." Without prejudice, the invitation was accepted on Dec. 20, and a sub-committee appointed by the T.U.C. to arrange subjects to be discussed. First meeting of G.C. of T.U.C. and the Employers was held Jan. 12, 1928. After ten speeches, meeting adjourned and sub-committees appointed by both parties to go into the questions to be discussed. These sub-committees met on Mar. 21, when an agenda was drawn up covering every main head in labour controversy from victimisation to banks and rates. It was decided to hold weekly meetings for discussing the items so listed. First public step of importance was the sending of a letter by the Conference to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on April 12, in which the request was made for a full enquiry into the best form of credit policy for the country. The letter pointed out that the Conference did not think it desirable that the credit policy of the nation should be determined automatically by the Gold Movements, as in pre-1914, and that the Bank of England should not be tied too strongly by a Gold Reserve Law that would hamper co-operation with Europe in economising and regularising the use of gold whilst preventing undue fluctuations in its price. A second full joint Conference met, July 4, with Mr. B. Turner in Chair and Lord Melchett (Sir A. Mond) in Vice-Chair, to adopt an interim report. It was claimed that the letter resulted in the 1928 Bank Notes and Currency Act being less rigorous in the tieing down of the Bank of England. Recognition of trade unions "should be encouraged and extended" to "full recognition." To deal with any case of victimisation, "some appeal machinery should be provided." A National Industrial Council should be formed with quarterly meetings, joint Conciliation Boards, machinery for continuous investigation into industrial problems; the N.I.C. would be representative of Fed. of British Industries and Nat. Confed. of Employers' Assns. and the T.U.C. The tendency to Rationalisation and the definition of the Economic Conference at Geneva were adopted and welcomed subject to the proviso that workpeople should not suffer by displacement. On June 26, the G.C. of the T.U.C. again considered the Report, and decided to continue the negotiations. A resolution, moved by Mr. Hicks and seconded by Mr. Cook, to discontinue the meetings was defeated by 15 to 6: five members were absent. Throughout the meetings, Mr. Cook, of the Miners, has been the opponent to all negotiations and arrangements. He has attacked what he has called "Mondism" insistently. The N.U.R., at the Delegate Conference of July 3, supported the meetings by 64 votes to 16.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE BOARD.

Following an announcement made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister on Dec. 6, 1927, an Industrial Transference Board was appointed on Jan. 6, 1928, with Sir W. Fisher, Sir J. Cadman and Sir D. J. Shackleton as members. The Board was to facilitate the transfer of workers, especially miners, for whom no work existed in their areas to neighbourhoods where opportunities existed or might arise. The Board's Report was issued on July 23. It was held that the absorption by the rest of the country of 200,000 unemployed was not impossible and pointed out that 120,000 new labour engagements took place weekly. Loans through the Labour Exchanges to meet travelling and like charges were proposed, as were Training Centres for adults and juveniles. At least half the surplus consisted of men over 36 years; their placing was most difficult. Settlement on small agricultural holdings was faced with expense. Possibilities were ripe of 1,000 families from depressed areas to take up forest holdings. Emigration had fallen markedly, but immigration had increased. In Aug., 1928, 150,000 circular letters an unfortunate means especially at holiday time for securing personal attention - were sent out in the Prime Minister's name to employers by Labour Exchanges in which an earnest appeal was made by Mr. Baldwin for work to be found for at least one man extra in every workshop; 8,500 were found work as harvesters in Canada in August. In April, 1928, the Ministry of Labour published the results of investigations into 10,000 unemployment cases. It was found that a nucleus existed mainly of men above 45 years of age who had been on benefit for long periods. Of 8,404 male cases, 275 had each been on benefit for more than 800 days. The figures for age periods of four years showed that from 16 to 59, the percentage of claimants to the estimated insured of the period was highest between 25 and 29 when it formed 11 per cent. Of 1,074,000 insured between those ages on a certain date, 118,000 were claimants for benefit. The International Labour Office has carried out an investigation on *Seasonable*

Employment. From a report available in Sept., 1928, the remedy of deseasonalisation was put forward in mobility of labour, limitation of influx of new labour and an effective re-organisation of the labour market Seventh and final Report issued by Ministry of Labour on *Apprenticeship* in July, 1928, showed that there were about 315,000 boy apprentices and 110,000 boy learners in skilled occupations in Great Britain, but only one-seventh under 21 in industrial occupations were serving any recognised apprenticeship The smaller rather than the larger establishments undertook the burden of apprentices Apprenticeship of the modern type is vastly different from its predecessors. And it is showing a decline.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL LAW.

At The Hague in Jan. 1928, the sixth Conference of International Civil Law set on foot a special preparatory committee for reporting to the next Conference the nature of a universal standard for a Sale Contract. This work is being done at the express wish of the International Law Association and the International Chamber of Commerce, and if the Sale Contract can be regularised in a common form by all nations international trade should soon feel the benefit. The Conference completed the draft of an international agreement for dealing with bankruptcy cases and the acknowledgement and execution of judgments given in foreign Civil Courts Agreement was also noted on the draft in relation to inheritance and testamentary cases. The 1902 and 1905 agreements on marriage laws, separations and settlements were amended and further alterations were sanctioned in trusteeships. A draft was prepared to acknowledge the supremacy of the International Court of Justice at The Hague in matters of International Civil Law. An amendment of the 1925 draft to secure international acknowledgment of foreign judgments was considered to be one of the best achievements of the 1928 Conference.

LABOUR PARTY.

In July 1928, the Labour Party issued a big pamphlet of its programme with a list of proposed measures to be passed if the Party obtained a majority in the House of Commons. In his foreword, Mr. J. R. MacDonald asked for power "to lay the foundations of a new social order." The programme that had been ordered by the Blackpool Conference of 1927, included the old Socialist doctrine of "vesting the ownership in the nation" of "land, both agricultural and urban, the production and distribution of the coal and power . . . . the network of communications . . . . industrial life assurance . . . ." A supplement to these 50 pages was issued on Sept 20 to explain the Banking Policy. Therein, it was proposed to control the Bank of England by a Corporation composed by representatives from Government departments, Industry, Labour and Co-operative movement: spread of co-operative and municipal banks; individual savings to be used for "enterprises of national advantage"; carrying out of Genoa Conference recommendations in regulation of gold by international agreement. Mr. G. Lansbury, M.P., presided over the Annual Conference at Birmingham, Oct. 1-5. The representation of the Party on the Simon Commission was confirmed by 2,959,000 card votes to 150,000. The issued Party programme received a discussion lasting four days in which the more advanced element found fault with the absence of the "Socialism in our Time" element, the more so as Mr. Clynes put the period of carrying out the programme as extending over 25 years. Mr. Snowden outlined to an extent a Labour Budget in which Death Duties would play a big part and that the unearned increment would be taxed on a much higher scale than usual. Apparently the Bank of England was to become a Government department so far as financial control was concerned. The war chest of the Party was admitted to be in a poor state, and an appeal was made for funds to be collected throughout the country. A collection on the Conference resulted in £710.

THE LIBERAL INDUSTRIAL REPORT.

A comprehensive industrial policy, designed for use in conjunction with the land and mining policies previously outlined, was proposed in the report of an executive committee set up by the Liberal Party, which was issued last year after a long enquiry. An attempt was made by the committee, of which Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir John Simon were members, to deal with every phase of industrial life with the object of improving the position of the state of the employer and the worker. The report emphasised the necessity of maintaining our export trade and extending our foreign markets, but the opinion was expressed that the hope of our export trade generally must lie in the development of the newer trades. The creation of an "Economic General Staff" to warn Ministers of what was ahead and to advise them on all the broad questions of economic policy, the conversion of the Ministry of Labour into a Ministry of Industry, taking over the functions now performed by the Home Office under the Factory Acts, the Shop Acts and the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the administration of the Mines Acts from the Board of Trade, and the establishment of a Council of Industry to undertake the duty of advising and stimulating industries towards co-operative action in the pursuit of efficiency were advocated. The committee proposed that workers' councils should be compulsory, their functions being mainly consultative, but their assent being necessary for works rules. These councils should receive annually a statement upon the financial condition of the firm as fully as would be offered to the shareholders, together with an explanation of trade prospects, and they would be consulted in regard to welfare work and on schemes of profit-sharing or ownership. Describing the distribution of the ownership of property or capital as "so grossly unequal as to constitute a social danger," the committee suggested that after existing capital had received an adequate return the balance should be shared with employees in the form of capital allotments. To combat unemployment it was proposed that a programme of national development should be adopted, including road construction, housing, electricity, waterways and docks development, forestry and reclamation. Our system of local rating was described as far more injurious to industry than our system of national taxation, and the committee proposed that the relief of the able-bodied poor should be transferred to the State, that the system of grants-in-aid should be extended, that site values should be rated, and

that rating areas should be reorganised The setting up of a Board of National Investment to take over the functions of the National Debt Commissioners and the Public Works Loan Board was also proposed, all capital resources accruing in the hands of the Government Departments being pooled and new capital expenditure by public boards and other official bodies financed out of this pool.

LONDON SQUARES.

THE permanent preservation of London's squares and open spaces in the public interest was recommended by a Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Lord Londonderry, which reported last year, and early legislation on the subject was proposed, a suggestion with which the Government were unable to comply during the present Parliament. The Commission remarked that "the enclosures, particularly those which abut on roads and are open to the public view, are a very distinctive and attractive feature of the plan of the parts of London in which they are situated," not to be found except to a very limited extent in other towns in this or other countries. "It is beyond question," they declared, "that the enclosures add greatly to the amenities not only of their immediate surroundings, but of London as a whole, and the air spaces they afford are of benefit to the well-being of the community. Their loss to any extent would affect an alteration in the characteristic development of the parts of London concerned, which would, in our view, be deplorable." One of the Commission's recommendations was that local authorities should consider the desirability of replacing shrubberies and hedges around enclosures by grass verges, and the practicability of removing heavy railings and replacing them with railings of a lighter and more attractive type. At the same time the Commission did not think that the local authorities concerned should be given any general powers of compulsorily acquiring the enclosures as open spaces. Neither did they suggest that compulsory powers should be granted of requiring arrangements to be made for admitting children to enclosures, but they urged that every effort should be made to secure voluntary arrangements of this nature. The enclosures should be reserved as ornamental gardens or pleasure grounds, for play, rest, or recreation, and the erection of buildings or structures other than those necessary or convenient for the enjoyment of the lands should be prohibited. The number of these enclosures is 461, and their total area amounts to 1,400 acres, and the Chief Valuer of the Inland Revenue estimated the maximum compensation payable if the recommendations were carried out as not exceeding £600,000, a sum which would not include the enclosures belonging to the Inns of Court, where special considerations are involved, and five enclosures excepted from the recommendations because their future had already been decided.

MINERS AS CANADIAN HARVESTERS.

Mainly with the object of finding work for the unemployed miners of Great Britain, of whom, according to the Industrial Transference Board, there were 200,000 who would never again return to the pits, owing to the changes in the coal-fields, the Canadian authorities agreed to take 10,000 men from this country for the harvest during the autumn. There was a ready response to the offer, particularly in the mining areas, and although slight trouble was caused by a handful of Communists, the scheme was a success, and many of the emigrants secured permanent employment in the Dominion, as was hoped when the arrangement was made. The offer made by the British and Canadian Governments was to take the men out and bring them back at half fares from the port of embarkation to Winnipeg, the British Government making a grant of £5 to each man towards the outward fare of £12. Loans of £10 were also arranged through the shipping companies for food and railway fare. The harvesters were guaranteed work for six or eight weeks at wages from £3 to £5 a week, with all found. The men accepted were all between the ages of 18 and 40, and single men were preferred. This plan was the most ambitious in the direction of finding employment overseas that had been attempted, and was part of a Government scheme for increased facilities for overseas settlement. Lord Lovat, the Parliamentary Under Secretary for Dominion Affairs, paid visits to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, to discuss the matter with the Dominion Governments, the object being to provide facilities for settling on the land a large number of unemployed men from this country, who would be trained in farm work by the Government.

MUNICIPAL BANKS.

ON Sept. 28, 1926, a Committee comprising of Lord Bradbury (Chairman), Sir L. Halsey, Sir H. Haward, Col. S. Peel and Sir W. Schooling, was appointed "to consider whether it is desirable to permit a further extension of Municipal Savings Banks, and, if so, within what limits and subject to what conditions, statutory or otherwise." The Report was made public on Jan. 24, 1928. Evidence was given by 38 witnesses at 21 meetings. Part I of the Report summarised the history and position of Municipal Banks Part II reviewed the evidence and recommended that the general establishment of Municipal Banks "within the next ten years would not be in the interests of the community as a whole and that even apart from questions of national finance it is exceedingly doubtful whether special incentive to thrift provided by such banks is so great as to outweigh the risks involved." It was admitted that the Municipal Banks would provide some additional incentive to thrift, but the proportion of savings so obtained might be small, whilst it was pointed out that Municipal Banks might lead to spending by Local Authorities through Loans from the Bank. Birmingham was much quoted by witnesses to the Committee. The first branch of the Birmingham Municipal Bank was opened in August, 1926, under Statutory Powers and by Oct., 1929, 24,411 depositors had joined in lodging £603,319 and withdrawing £295,708. Under the old Act, this Bank had to close within three months of the end of the War and this duly took place with a deficiency of £7,149 met temporarily by the Corporation and subsequently transferred to the new Municipal Savings Bank that had been established under a later Omnibus Act. The new Municipal Bank was opened at Birmingham on Sept. 1, 1929. On August 31, 1928, the deposits of the Bank totalled £9,145,784 with 259,701 accounts. The mortgages granted on local property totalled £1,687,048. The 46th

Branch of the Bank was opened on Sept. 25, 1928. The rate of interest paid on deposits is 3½ per cent. Manchester's City Council has advocates in favour of a Manchester Municipal Bank. In Sept., 1928, a Committee of the Council had the matter under consideration. The Labour Parties believe in Municipal Banks, whereas they must come in antagonism with Co-operators who have their own Bank and Saving Societies.

NATIONAL RELIEF FUNDS.

MANSION HOUSE FUNDS in connection with big disasters are handed over to the Public Trustee for administration upon the closing of the lists. He works under an administrative Committee, to whom he presents a report at the close of each year. In his last, i e , that for Dec. 31, 1927, he stated that the disbursements were based on the intention to eventually liquidate the whole of the individual funds at the death of the last dependent. The *Titanic* Fund (April 15, 1912) had still a capital of £287,329 with 461 relief recipients. The *Empress of Ireland* Fund (May 29, 1914) with £87,189 and 127 dependents, the *Lusitania* Fund (May 7, 1915) with £22,081 and 26 dependents; and the General Fund of £3,781 were the other chief administrations. The *Connemara* Fund (November, 1916) was almost extinct. The General Fund includes £2,500 from Canada and is to be used to help members of the Mercantile Marine suffering from any special sea disaster. It seems strange that these National Funds apply only to big disasters, and it can be assumed that dependents of sufferers in small disasters may count as ill-fortune that they were not on a large scale whereby strings of public purses would have been loosened.

NEW SILVER COINAGE.

1928 has witnessed the issue of entirely new silver coinage in the British Isles and it goes without saying there have been ample criticisms of the designs. The term "silver" is no longer correct for this form of token money since one half is alloy; 120zs of pure silver are sufficient for 132 shilling coins. Silver coins dated up to 1920 are disappearing from circulation owing to the higher percentage of silver; what are not swallowed up abroad are being called in unofficially by the mint. Whereat the Treasury hope to add to their profit. The King's Proclamation authorising the new coinage was made on Nov. 3, 1927, to come into force on the following Dec. 1. Mint sets of the new coins were sold to collectors at 3*s.* 9*d.* premium. The objection to the coinage is the quick change in colour from bright silver, but from the public point of view nothing matters provided wages can be earned and the money spent. France is re-considering the design of its gold and silver coinage and changes will probably be made in 1929. But there is as little chance in France as in Britain of gold coinage in circulation whilst gold remains at 84*s.* 11½*d.* per oz. An illicit trade is still being done with gold sovereigns minted before the war; they change hands at a premium to be melted down.

NURSE CAVELL FILM.

THE proposal in February, 1928, by an English film company to show a film entitled "Dawn," dealing with the trial and execution of Nurse Cavell became the subject of much controversy, and raised the whole question of regularisation of the censorship of films in this country. Considerable feeling was said to have been aroused in Germany in connection with this film on the strength of the alleged historical inaccuracy of incidents in the execution scene, and diplomatic representations were made both in London and Brussels as to the danger of embitterment of international relations by the public exhibition of the film. No film censorship exists in Belgium other than a Commission to decide which films may be shown to children. In England the only statutory power to control the character of films is vested in the local licensing authorities, who attach a condition to the grant of the licence that no film, which has not been passed by the British Board of Film Censors, an unofficial organisation with Mr. T. P. O'Connor as chairman, shall be exhibited without their previous consent. In response to an invitation from the producer, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, declined to attend a private view of "Dawn," and expressed his strongest repugnance to its character, this action was, of course, taken in his personal and not official capacity. Subsequently, the Board of Film Censors declined to pass "Dawn," stating that in their opinion the theme of the film rendered its exhibition in this country inexpedient in the present circumstances. A private exhibition to about 10,000 guests at the Albert Hall was arranged, but had to be abandoned, as the London County Council, as the licensing authority, stipulated that the film must first be submitted to them, since it had not been passed by the Board of Censors. As a result of a private exhibition to representatives of the London and Middlesex County Councils in March, 1928, the London County Council decided to sanction the public exhibition subject to certain "cuts," and a revised form of "Dawn" was duly shown to the public early in April. Before this date the film had been exhibited without incident in Brussels. Whilst many people deprecated the commercial exploitation of the trial and execution of Nurse Cavell, they deemed the fate of the actual film of small importance in comparison with the questions of principle raised. The fact that the Foreign Secretary had, even in his personal capacity, visited the Chairman of the Board of Film Censors to ask the Board to give particular attention to "Dawn," if it came before them, was considered to involve the principle of an indirect political film censorship. Opinions were advanced that the present system was illogical and needed a responsible authority with defined powers, that the question of censorship was judicial and should not be left to local authorities, whose functions were administrative, and that the censorship should be made uniform with the censorship of plays. The Government, however, after careful consideration, announced that they did not contemplate at that time, March, 1928, taking any action in connexion with the censorship of films.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCES.

Inter-Parliamentary Union.—The 25th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was opened in the Berlin Reichstag by M. Brabec, V.-P., of the Czechoslovak Senate, when Prof. Schucking (Germany) was elected President. In his address, he pointed out that the Union was a desirable and necessary counterpart to the League of Nations. Dr. Treub (Netherlands) put in

a plea for economic disarmament in the removal of all tariff walls. The admission of Egyptians to the Conference was raised, but the Council in a very carefully worded resolution confined itself to expressing disapproval of an act that would interfere with parliamentary regime. A long resolution was passed proposing settlement of all international disputes by conciliation or arbitration with territorial changes taking place only in accordance with the expressed will of the population affected. In the discussion it was pointed out by Mr Fitzgerald (U.S.A.) that America could not be bound by a clause to the effect that in case of a nation being attacked other states would be bound to stand by it and in the division the U.S.A. delegation did not vote on this particular clause.

Empire Parliamentary Union. — Delegates from Australia, India, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, South Africa, South Rhodesia, India, New Zealand and Britain visited Canada, arriving at Quebec on August 24, 1928. Delegates were welcomed by Canadian Govt. and toured Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton Calgary, Victoria, Vancouver and Nova Scotia. Discussions ranged over commerce, economic development, Empire settlement, wheat pool, Pacific trade and Oriental immigration.

PEACE PACT.

On August 27, 1928, the Peace Pact was signed at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris by representatives on behalf of (in the order stated in the Pact) U.S.A., France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, British Empire, Germany, Italy, Japan and Poland. Article 1 stated they "condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it." Article 2 was that settlement of disputes "shall never be sought except by pacific means." Article 3 dated its effect from the ratification by signatories, gave its extension as "long as may be necessary for adherence by all the other Powers of the World." Wide publicity with the aid of cinema film and movietone was given to the actual signing, but it seemed that Belgium's enthusiasm was damped by memories of the famous "Scrap of Paper" and Italy found difficulty in associating Fascist doubts on schemes to end war with the Pact. Within a week of signing the Pact, 39 of the 49 nations not amongst the signatories had signified intention of becoming parties to the Pact. Failing in 1927 to secure an agreement between Britain, Japan and U.S.A. on the building problem of the Navies, the British and French Governments made attempts to arrive at a mutual understanding in August 1928, for their cruiser programmes. The tentative agreement was submitted to U.S.A. and on Sept. 28, the official U.S.A. reply was published. In it was the sentence, "The position of the Government of the U.S. has been, and now is, that any limitation of naval armament to be effective should apply to all classes of combattant vessels." Thus was almost a restatement of the position in the 1927 discussion. Finally the U.S. Government stated it "remains willing to use its best efforts to obtain a basis of further naval limitation satisfactory to all naval powers." The suggestion was also made that variation in classes under such restrictive agreement could be made to suit the needs of individual powers by deducting from the tonnage of one class the excess on another.

PETITIONS OF RIGHT.

TECHNICALLY, it is not possible under English law for a subject to bring an action against the Crown, for, on the principle that the Crown can do no wrong, it is not liable for breach of contract nor for torts, and this immunity extends to Government Departments, except where these are corporate bodies, as e.g., the Commissioners of Works. Civil actions, however, for breach of contract, for recovery of money due under a contract, or for recovery of real or personal property may be brought by the particular process of Petition of Right. This must be presented to the Crown through the Home Office, and requires the sanction of the Attorney-General. A Petition of Right is not available for actions arising out of torts committed by a servant of the Crown, but the remedy open to a person thus injured is a direct action against the servant personally. The procedure by which the Crown commences an action against an individual is archaic and cumbersome, viz.: by means of an Information filed by the Attorney-General. Amongst other anomalies are the rules that the Crown neither gives nor receives costs, and that the subject cannot enforce "discovery" against the Crown, i.e., he is debarred from demanding the disclosure of certain facts, documents or deeds bearing upon the case. It was clear that reform was long overdue, and in 1921 a strong Committee was appointed by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, to consider the position of the Crown as litigant, to propose such amendments of the law as they considered advisable and feasible, and to prepare a Bill which would give effect to any changes recommended. Before the conclusion of the prolonged enquiries, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Haldane, in 1924 modified the original terms of reference by requiring the preparation of a Bill on the assumption that the alterations involved were both desirable and feasible, and a short Report and draft Bill were presented in February, 1927. The main provisions of this Bill were that (i) Petitions of Right and Informations should be abolished, (ii) the Crown should be liable for torts caused to subjects, (iii) the Crown should be enabled to recover, and be liable to pay, costs as in cases between subject and subject, and (iv) the Crown should be liable to produce documents in the same way as ordinary litigants, subject to certain qualifications and safeguards in cases where production would be contrary to the public interest. During the preparation of the Bill, the draft was submitted on two occasions to twenty-one Government departments, in order that any suggestions or criticisms might be considered before the Bill was finally drafted. In May, 1928, attention was publicly drawn on behalf of the General Council of the Bar and the Council of the Law Society to the length of time the question had been under consideration and to the fact that, although more than a year had elapsed since the presentation of the Report and draft Bill, no action had yet been taken by the Government, but the Attorney-General announced in July that he could hold out no hope of early legislation on the subject of the Crown Proceedings Bill.

PETROLEUM SHIPS IN RIVER PORTS.

THE quantity of petroleum imported into the United Kingdom has increased from 55 million gallons in 1910 to 562 millions in 1926, and the dangers attendant upon the transport necessitate

a rigid control over the method of distribution. The risks involved in allowing tank ships to proceed up rivers in order to discharge at inland ports are very real. In the event of collision or grounding and the consequent discharge of a quantity of volatile spirit into the river, ignition by means of a spark, hot ashes or other agency might cause considerable loss to riverside property and to other ships, especially in narrow or congested parts of a river. Difficulty has been found, however, in imposing such regulations as shall be adequate for safety and at the same time shall not unnecessarily hamper the development of an important trade. In the case of the River Thames, the bye-laws of the Port of London Authority prohibit petroleum ships from proceeding up the river beyond the Mucking Light at Thames Haven, from this point, which was fixed as far back as 1872, the spirit, if conveyed by water, is taken by licensed tank barges to the up-river depots. These barges may only travel during hours of daylight, must moor in cases of fog, and must not exceed a stated maximum capacity. The question of the alteration of the Thames Haven limit has been considered from time to time, and in 1927 the Port of London Authority, being compelled by recent legislation to revise certain bye-laws, advertised their intention of allowing (i) petroleum ships of any size carrying petroleum spirit as cargo, whether in bulk or otherwise, up to any quantity, to navigate the river as far as Crayfordness, some 14½ miles above the Mucking Light by river; (ii) ships with not more than 1,250 tons of spirit to proceed as far as Bow Creek, and (iii) ships with not more than 2,000 gallons to navigate any part of the river within the Port Authority's jurisdiction. Among the considerations which influenced the Authority to extend the existing limit were the improvements that have taken place in modern spirit-carrying ships, the fact that a general relaxation in bye-laws had been made at a great number of ports, even to the extent of permitting spirit vessels to enter docks, and the conviction that less possibility of danger would exist with single tank vessels navigating the river than with the tows of tank barges now continually passing up the Thames. This proposal raised considerable opposition and the Minister of Transport in November, 1927, ordered a public inquiry into the question. Objections to the alteration were lodged by local authorities, shipping interests, oil interests, insurance interests, barge owners and fire engineers, and representations in support by other oil interests and by companies owning land on the riverside. The inquiry was conducted by Major T. H. Crozier and Professor J. S. S. Brame and lasted over twenty-seven sessions from December to February; its first session on 13th December synchronised with what was in the circumstances a somewhat dramatic event. A tank ship, the "Seminole," laden with 9,000 tons of petroleum, ran ashore on the Pluckington Bank in the River Mersey; in a few hours the plating on both sides was cracked by the strain and spirit was liberated from two of the tanks; at a later stage some of the other tanks were affected and the total loss was estimated at 4,535 tons; ultimately, the ship was sufficiently lightened, by means of pumping out into another tank ship, to float off the bank on the 19th December. At the outset smoking on the landing stage and ferry boats was stopped, steam lorries were prohibited from using the ferries and the Brunswick Dock, in which the "Seminole" lay, was closed. It was not until the 31st December that the last of the restrictions was removed and, while no fire occurred, serious inconvenience and expense were caused to the ordinary shipping traffic. The report issued by Major Crozier and Professor Brame contains much interesting information on the general question of the river transport of petrol; the practice in many other ports than London is mentioned, instances of collisions and other accidents with the resultant damage are recorded and particulars are given of experiments conducted by witnesses to determine the degree and period of inflammability of petrol films on water. As regards the Port of London Authority's new bye-law, the opinion is expressed that the relaxation of the limit for petroleum tank ships would introduce an increased danger which precautions could not entirely eliminate and that the necessity of the case did not call for the proposed alteration; that, although the existing system of conveyance by barge presented a measure of inconvenience the system could not be said to have in any way broken down nor had the public interests suffered. These findings were confirmed by the Minister of Transport, who subsequently refused to sanction the alteration of the existing limit at Thames Haven, but, in accordance with minor recommendations in the report, decided that ships carrying not more than 1,000 tons of petroleum spirit or other petroleum in barrels or drums should be allowed to navigate the river to and from Bow Creek, and that ships with not more than 2,000 gallons in barrels or drums should be allowed throughout the Port of London.

POLICE PROCEDURE.

RECENT proceedings in the Courts and, more particularly, a prosecution which came to be known as "the Savidge case," itself the subject of a subsequent inquiry by a Tribunal, aroused considerable public uneasiness as to police methods and procedure in the investigation of crimes and offences and led to the appointment in August, 1928, of a Royal Commission to consider the general powers and duties of the police in England and Wales in such investigations. The personnel of the Commission, which is predominantly lay in character, is Lord Ebbisham, Sir Howard Frank, Sir Reginald Poole, Mr J. T. Brownlie, Mr Frank Pick, Dame Meriel Talbot and the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Miss Margaret Beavan, with Lord Lee of Fareham as chairman. The terms of reference are:—"To consider the general powers and duties of Police in England and Wales in the investigation of crimes and offences, including the functions of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Police respectively; to inquire into the practice followed in interrogating, or taking statements from, persons interviewed in the course of the investigation of crime, and to report whether in their opinion such powers and duties are properly exercised and discharged, with due regard to the rights and liberties of the subject, the interests of justice, and the observance of the Judges' Rules both in the letter and the spirit; and to make any recommendations necessary in respect of such powers and duties and their proper exercise and discharge."

POSTAL CHEQUES.

The institution of cheque facilities for Post Office Savings Bank depositors was recommended by a committee of the Post Office Advisory Council during last year, but no action has yet been taken. The committee came to the conclusion that unless the facilities offered were such as to compete advantageously with commercial banks, or to break fresh ground, it seemed probable that the average balances maintained in accounts would be relatively small, and that there would be a difficulty in making the system pay its way. They considered that the primary difficulty in applying cheque facilities to Savings Bank depositors was the fact that no references were required from them, and that there would be considerable danger in allowing them the use of cheque books without some additional safeguards. A suggested safeguard would be to place a maximum limit on the amount of the cheques that could be drawn, and to issue such cheques only when balances were sufficient to cover the maximum amount drawable. They recommended that a postal cheque system on the Continental model should not be embarked on at first; that in the hope of encouraging a wider expansion of banking habits and economy of currency a tentative step should be made in the direction of offering cheque facilities for Post Office Savings Bank depositors; and that a system of limited cheques available to such depositors with adequate balances should be considered as a means of testing the extent of the demand for cheque facilities among this section of the community.

THE PRAYER BOOK.

THE House of Commons twice in a period of seven months rejected the new Prayer Book presented to the Legislature by the Church of England for sanction. At the end of 1927, after the House of Lords had approved the Measure by a large majority, the elected Chamber defeated the motion by 247 to 205, and the Bishops, following a long consideration, decided to submit the Book again with changes designed to remove misapprehensions. The House of Bishops agreed on the new Measure for introduction into the National Assembly, and this was approved by 35 to 5 in the House of Bishops, by 247 to 35 in the House of Clergy, and by 478 to 220 in the House of Laity. Next Convocation consented to the amended Measure, only six Bishops voting against the proposal in the Upper Houses of Canterbury and York, while in the Lower Houses, Canterbury voted in favour by 226 to 48, and York by 50 to 19. The Assembly then gave general approval by 396 to 153 in the three Houses The House of Commons, however, again rejected the Measure, this time by 266 to 220, the opposition being led, as on the previous occasion, by the Home Secretary. Again the Bishops conferred, and as a result they announced provisional sanction to such deviations from and additions to the Authorised Prayer Book as were set forth in the 1928 Book, an action which the Home Secretary strongly denounced as being against the law. Synods were held in the Dioceses to secure the view of the clergy upon this proposal, and while it was sanctioned in some Dioceses, in London the voting was against the Bishop's recommendations.

RADIO-CABLE FUSION.

THE Government approved an important scheme for the fusion of the cable and Marconi companies, which was recommended by a conference representative of the whole of the Empire, set up to examine the situation in regard to the communications between the various parts of the Empire The main proposal was the formation of a Merger Company, so that in the interest of efficiency and economy, all means of communication should be under one control. The company would acquire all the Ordinary shares of the Eastern, Eastern Extension, and Western Telegraph Companies and all the Ordinary and Preference shares and Debentures of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. A Communications Company was also suggested, to which the Cable and Marconi Companies would sell all their communication assets in exchange for shares, and which would acquire the Government cables and hold the lease of the Post Office Beam stations. The capital of this company was not to exceed at its inception £30,000,000. The conference recommended that the Communications Company should take over the Pacific Cable Board's cables, the West Indian Cable and Wireless System worked by the Pacific Cable Board, the Imperial Atlantic Cables, and the lease of the Post Office Beam Services, the latter to be rented on a lease of 25 years. The rental payable by the Communications Company and the service of the Pacific Cable Board debt would be guaranteed by the Merger Company. To avoid conflict of policies it was urged that the boards of directors of the undertakings concerned should be identical, two of the directors (one to be Chairman of the Communications Company) to be approved by the Government on the suggestion of the cable companies. An Advisory Committee, which the Communications Company must consult, was suggested, to include representatives of the Governments which took part in the conference. The Communications Company would be allowed to make no increase in the rates prevailing at the date of its formation except with the assent of the Advisory Committee. British control of all the companies was insisted upon, and it was regarded as essential that the Governments might assume control of the systems in time of war or other national emergency and that the Fighting Services were entitled to build and work cable and wireless stations for their own purposes, although not for commercial purposes. After the report had been presented, it was officially announced that the Imperial Government had accepted the whole of the recommendations, with the support of the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, South African, and Irish Free State Governments and the conditional support of the Indian Government.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

THE year 1928 was a bad year from the point of view of railway accidents, but in the opinion of experts the number of fatalities was not due to any slackening of precautions or to other causes which could have been foreseen, but to the fact that accidents tended to run in cycles. The Railway Companies Association gave the number of passengers killed during the year as 46, compared with 27 in 1927. For the ten years before 1927 the average number of train accidents was 2·3 per annum, and the average number of passengers killed was 9·3 per annum.

Some important facts with regard to the use of gas for train lighting were given by an official at the inquiry into the last serious accident of the year, that at Charfield, in which 15 lives were lost. This authority stated that the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company had 11,874 gas-lighted vehicles and 11,633 electrically lighted. Gas-lighted coaches were being broken up or converted at the approximate rate of 1,000 a year. Commenting on this statement, another railway official stated that all new passenger coaches were equipped for electric light, while gas-lighted coaches were gradually scrapped or converted for electricity. It was also stated at the Charfield inquiry that steel-framed coaches were being experimented with, but they were heavier and were hotter in summer and colder in winter, in addition to costing 50 per cent more.

RAILWAYS AND ROAD TRANSPORT.

JUST as the stage coach and the canals as means of transport were affected by the invention of the steam engine and the consequent development of railways, so the application of electricity and internal combustion to transport vehicles has produced a serious challenge to the railways. Before the war the advent of trams and motor omnibuses had diverted from the trains considerable passenger traffic in suburban areas, which subsequent electrification of suburban lines of railway failed more than partially to recover, and during the last few years the use of motor vehicles for long distance transport, both of passengers and goods, has intensified the competition to such an extent that the financial position of the railways, already seriously affected by trade depression, has caused grave apprehension as to their future. Although the railway companies possessed certain powers of road transport, under which 3,000 motor vehicles, apart from horse vehicles, were engaged, these powers were limited and, in order to meet the growing competition, bills were promoted in Parliament in February, 1928, by the Metropolitan Railway Company and the four groups of amalgamated railways, viz., London Midland and Scottish, London and North Eastern, Great Western and the Southern, to obtain extended powers of road transport. After the second reading in the House of Commons, in order to save undue delay and heavy expense, these bills were referred to a Joint Select Committee of the Lords and Commons instead of a Private Bill Committee in each House. As was only to be expected, the Bills met with determined opposition on the part of the threatened interests, and the Select Committee considered objections on behalf of the chief road transport companies, various municipalities and county councils, the Federation of British Industries, the National Farmers' Union and other organisations. On behalf of the railway companies it was urged that, while the railways already bore every burden upon their own road vehicles which was borne by other owners of road vehicles, they also paid local rates, which other owners did not, and that these rates assisted in subsidising the use of roads against rails; that railway companies had had to sink their own capital in providing and maintaining their own permanent way and in operating signalling and other appliances for the public safety, whereas public funds provided and maintained the tracks for road users as well as the policemen to regulate the traffic in the public interest; that, in contrast to the control of railways, road transport was a gigantic new industry growing up entirely uncontrolled by Parliament, and constituted a virtual monopoly, into which however they sought permission to enter, that the removal of the road restrictions upon railways was essential to the satisfactory solution of the transport problem as a whole and, that, unless the powers were given, the continued diminution of traffic would cause either rates and fares to be increased or the railways to become unremunerative. The case for the opposition to the Bills rested mainly on the fear that the railway companies, armed with unlimited road transport powers, would by reason of their resources be in a position to eliminate existing road transport undertakings by intensive competition, at uneconomic fares if necessary, and thus establish a general monopoly of the means of public transport. It was also suggested that the amount of passenger traffic lost to public motor vehicles was exaggerated and the loss to private motors considerably underestimated The Joint Select Committee after 34 days' hearing came to the conclusion that the case for the Bills had been proved, with the exception of that promoted by the Metropolitan Railway Company, and that the extension of powers sought for should be granted, subject to certain safeguards By virtue of the Acts, therefore, which received the the Royal Assent in August, 1928, the four trunk railways are empowered to provide transport services by road, subject to certain conditions Notice of every regular and experimental service provided must be given to the Minister of Transport and no regular service may be withdrawn unless notice of withdrawal has been published, in the event of any objection by a representative body of traders or any local authority, the service cannot be withdrawn without the Minister's consent. Provision is made for modification by the Railway Rates Tribunal of any fares, rates or charges considered unreasonable by traders or by a local authority, and power is given to the Minister to hold a public inquiry if he considers that the public interest is prejudicially affected by the exercise of any powers given by the Act Protection is also given to local authorities providing within their areas adequate and satisfactory services of tramcars or omnibuses. In view of the existing traffic congestion in the metropolitan area, the use of railway road vehicles for comparatively short journeys therein is prohibited, as no passengers may be accepted for stages entirely within the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London. It should be added that the Committee, when considering the Railway Bills, were impressed with the urgent need for amending the chaotic state of the law relating to traffic generally. A Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, was subsequently appointed in July, 1928, to consider the whole question and to suggest measures for securing better traffic regulation, control, co-ordinated working and development, but it is probable that this extensive inquiry will take nearly two years to complete.

RATING REFORM.

IT has long been recognised that the existing system of local taxation is archaic and needs drastic revision to secure a more equitable

incidence. Continued trade depression has focussed attention upon rates as a factor in the cost of production, and stress has been laid upon the fact that the greater the depression in an area, the higher become the rates, and the higher the rates, the greater the cost of production, and so the more unemployment. It was clear, therefore, that industry, and particularly the export trades, might receive a much needed relief by means of a more equitable distribution of rates, and, in order to effect this, the Government, as a corollary to the 1928 Budget, inaugurated a scheme of reform. This scheme provides for the relief of agricultural land entirely, and industrial and freight hereditaments from three-quarters of the local rates, for the widening of the areas of certain local government services, and for the increase and redistribution, on the block grant principle, of the existing Government grants to local authorities, based on the actual needs of the various areas. The first step to this end was taken in the Budget which imposed a new tax of 4*d* per gallon on petrol and certain other oils as from April 25, 1928, the proceeds to be paid into a suspense account to create a pool for financing the scheme. The next step has already been taken by the passing of the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928, which provides the machinery for claims for relief from rates available for agriculture, mines, the majority of factories and workshops, and for freight-transport hereditaments, e.g., railways, docks, and canals. This relief is to date from October 1, 1929; but in the case of railways, the date has been advanced to December, 1928, and the relief must be passed on to the basic industries by means of reduced freight charges. The outlines of the remaining portion of the scheme, which it is proposed to submit to Parliament early in the autumn session, have already been published. They involve the abolition of the Boards of Guardians (including, in London, the Metropolitan Asylums Board together with the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund), and the transfer of their powers to the County and County Borough Councils on April 1, 1930; the transfer to the County Councils of the complete responsibility for the maintenance of all roads in rural districts; and the abolition on April 1, 1930, of the existing assigned revenue grants, the grants under the Agricultural Rates Acts, 1896 and 1923, the percentage grants in aid of health services, and the classification grants for certain roads. As regards the latter, the annual block grants that are to be substituted will be made up of the estimated loss of rates due to the derating of the productive industries mentioned above, the loss of the superseded grants, and an additional sum of new money amounting to £5,000,000 for England and Wales; these are to be fixed in total and for each authority for five years, and revised both in total and for each authority every five years. The apportionment between the authorities is to be determined by an ingenious but complicated formula, which endeavours to make the assistance vary with the need for local government services in any area according to the ability of the area to meet the cost; its main factors are population, the proportion to the total population of children under 5 years of age, and the rateable value per head of population; these are combined with two special factors, the proportion of unemployed insured men to the total population, and the population per mile of public road. In order to avoid too great a disturbance in local finance by a complete allocation on this basis at one step, the grant allotted will, for the first 15 years, be based partly on the present distribution of grants and partly on the formula, so that the whole will not be distributed entirely on the formula basis until 1945. Certain modifications are made to meet the special circumstances of London. The grants to non-county boroughs and urban districts will be made at a uniform figure per head of actual population, and to each rural district at one-fifth of the uniform figure, arrived at by means of a further calculation based on actual population. In reply to a criterion that the proposals granted a greater measure of relief to the prosperous than to the depressed industries, the Government stated that it was estimated that of the total relief given the latter would receive three-fourths. An alternative scheme to grant more immediate relief by a less complicated method, involving a transfer of large departments of local expenditure, such as poor relief, to the State, was rejected as liable to abuse on the ground that, as the services would still have to be administered locally, the financial responsibility would be divorced from the administration. It is estimated that, had the scheme of derating been in operation for the year 1926 7, the approximate loss of rates in England and Wales would have been £24,000,000. A revaluation of the whole of England and Wales except London is now nearing completion, but the revised rateable values will not be in force until April 1, 1929, so that no reliable forecast can yet be made of the amount of rates which would have to be made good out of the Exchequer after October, 1929. There is no doubt that the Bill embodying these proposals will be subjected to searching criticism during its passage through Parliament in the autumn session.

SAFETY FIRST.

It is rather unfortunate for a public movement when certain supporters question the title, for misunderstandings usually follow. Consequently proposals for changing from "Safety First" on the ground that "it is not quite in accordance with British qualities of courage and sportsmanship" created in the early months of the year some controversy amongst those who had spent time in putting forward the advantages of reducing possibilities of accident by removing risks under the title of Safety First. A new title of the "Safety League" for the National Safety First Association has been proposed. But whatever happens the need for continuing the work amongst schoolchildren and the public is only too obvious. The plea was put forward at the Safety First Officers Conference of supplementing the child's last year at school by visits to factories to familiarise him with conditions. It was pointed out that 17 per cent. of accidents in industry concerned children under 18; in the course of a year, 51 children were killed and 23,000 were maimed by industrial accidents.

A two days' debate on Accident Prevention in Industry was held by the Conference of the International Labour Organisation at Geneva, May 30–31, 1928. Mr. E. Bevan of the British Transport Workers' Federation followed up the recommendations of a German delegate to couple up with safety first the investigation of industrial diseases as the latter was an often contributing factor. Mr. J. A. Gregorson of the Iron and

Steel Trades proposed Industrial Museums. Sir G. Eyre of Australia mentioned the surplus of accidents in the five years following the war compared with the casualties of the campaigns in an increase of 70 per cent. There was considerable controversy over the accidents at the docks, a special Committee of 24 being appointed to deal with the subject. New York State has carried the Safety Movement to the extent of compulsory insurance by employers against accident of their workpeople, instituting a State Insurance Department side by side with Insurance Companies. The number of accidents reported to Bureau of Compensation in 1927 was 521,624, these referring to only accidents in course of work.

S.D.F.

BUT for the enthusiasm of some of the old Brigade of Socialists, the Social Democratic Federation, always to be associated with the name of H. M. Hyndman, would have faded away long ago. Its membership, like that of the Socialist Party of Great Britain, is numerically small. Still, it passed weighty resolutions at the Annual Conference at Nelson in August, 1928, when Mr. F. Montague, M.P., occupied the chair. A desire for a stronger socialist note to be sounded from Labour platforms was expressed, but loyalty to the Labour Party was imperative. The determination of the Labour Party in expelling those opposed to independent democratic working-class political action was approved in a resolution of the Conference. From the discussions there appeared in the Party a wide difference in opinion upon the actions of the T.U.C. in taking part in the negotiations with employers for Industrial Peace. Some of the delegates desired to end the conversations immediately.

STABILISATION.

SINCE the end of the War, the following changes have been made in Foreign Currency values due to the stabilisation by the countries concerned of their discounted bank and national paper monies:—

Old Quotation (1924)	(Per £1 Britain) Country	New Quotation (1928)
24 krone	Austria	34·58½ schillings
25·22½ francs	Belgium	35 belgas
25·22½ francs	France	124·21 francs
20·43 marks	Germany	20·43 marks.
(German paper money dated before 1923 is valued as waste paper.)		
25·22½ drachmae	Greece	375 drachmae.
24 krone	Hungary	27·82 pengo.
25·22½ lire	Italy	92·46 lire.
As Russian State	Poland	43·38 zloty.

The masterly stabilisation effort of 1928 was that of France. From 25·22½ fc. to the £1 pre-War it dropped—thanks to much early Peace gambling on the Exchanges—to 244 fc. to the £1 in July, 1926. By strong financial measures, the French Government was able to increase the rate to 124 fc. at which figure it remained almost stationary from January, 1927. The French Chamber and Senate by 448 votes to 18 and 256 to 3 gave their agreement to the Government's Policy that would base the exchange at 124·21 fc. per £1 and 25·52 to the U.S.A. $. The programme of the French Government placed the notes on a gold basis and theoretically exchangeable for gold at the basis of 65·5 milligrammes per franc (9/10ths fine). British holders of French Bonds, especially those taken up during the War, are naturally sore over the stabilisation because it wipes out their hopes of being repaid at par value; even the interest paid is only at one-fifth of the old paper figure. Italy was enabled to place her currency on the gold basis and thus stabilise the lire at 92·46 lire to the £1 by fixing the gold standard by an Order in Council of December 22, 1927, at a parity of 7·919 grammes of fine gold to 100 lire. To enable a sure foundation to be established for the fixed rate, the Bank of Italy arranged agreements with the Central Banks—in the U.S.A. the credit of $125,000,000 was arranged so that 94 per cent. of the lire notes should be covered by gold holding or foreign loans.

A new Bank of Greece was established in May, 1928, to enable the currency stabilisation to be carried out from May 14. New notes were issued on the basis of 51,212 drachmae 87 lepta to 1,000 grammes of gold.

TELEGRAMS UNPROFITABLE.

IN view of the continued deficit of the Telegraph service, a Departmental Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir S. Hardman Lever, was appointed in 1927 to examine the possibility of effecting substantial economies in the working of the service and to report what changes, if any, in the tariff would be necessary to extinguish or substantially reduce the annual deficit. The figures given below for the four years to 1925-6 show the decline in the popularity of the telegram and the increasing loss on the telegraph services proper, i.e., Inland, Foreign and Wireless —

Year	No. of Telegrams.	Deficit. £
1922-3	70,483,000	1,423,000
1923-4	68,765,000	1,215,000
1924-5	66,924,000	1,364,000
1925-6	64,991,000	1,463,000

For 1926-7 the deficit was £1,429,000; no separate accounts are kept for the Inland service but the loss in 1926-7 is estimated in the Report at £1,571,000, equivalent to 7·38*d.* per telegram sent (after adjustments for Press and other telegrams at reduced rates) or, allowing for increased cost due to a recent wages award, about £1,600,000 a year. With the exception of the recommendation for an increase in the tariff, referred to below, the portion of the Report which caused most discussion was that which dealt with the right of dismissal of staff. The Committee laid stress on the absence under Civil Service conditions of the two main incentives, which in large business undertakings operate to obtain satisfactory results, viz., a bonus or other compensation for increased effort and the liability to dismissal at any moment in case of inefficiency; they gave it as their considered opinion that without the unhampered right of dismissal, it was impossible to expect the Telegraph, Telephone or other services to show satisfactory results and that this factor was the root fault of the system. In addition the exploration of the possibility of a complete fusion of the telegraph, cable, wireless and telephone services is suggested. The Committee felt themselves limited to generalisation in these matters by the terms of reference, but made several more specific recommendations for immediate consideration. Omitting those which relate more particularly to internal organisation, the most interesting are; (i) a freer

use of the telegraph trunk system for transmission of telegrams during less busy hours; (ii) a speeding up of the abolition of the Morse appliances, (iii) making the services more speedy and attractive by withdrawing irritating restrictions e.g., insistence on the public themselves affixing stamps to telegraph forms, by extension of scope and by increased publicity; (iv) an increase in the special rate for Press telegrams. As regards the tariff, the Committee considered the flat rate basis the only satisfactory tariff for British conditions and habits, that the increase in telegrams consequent upon a reduction in tariff would be insufficient to produce a net increase in the revenue, owing to the amount of short distance traffic which would be retained by the telephone, and that an increased tariff should be carefully considered. If an increase were decided upon, the most suitable tariff is recommended as being a fixed charge of 1*s.* 10*d.*, plus ½*d.* per word with a rebate of 3*d.* on each telegram handed in between 2 p.m. and 9 a.m. Examples of this tariff as compared with that at present in force are set out below:—

No. of Words	At present (all hours).	As proposed - 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.	2 p.m. to 9 a.m.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
12	1 0	1 7	1 4
16	1 4	1 9	1 6
20	1 8	1 11	1 8
26	2 2	2 2	1 11
30	2 6	2 4	2 1
60	5 0	3 7	3 4

No alteration in the charge for telegrams had been made however up to the time of going to press.

THAMES FLOODS.

DURING the night of January 6–7, 1928, an abnormally high tide on the River Thames caused the river to overflow at many points and to burst its banks in three places, at Putney, Hammersmith and Westminster, involving the loss of fourteen lives and considerable damage to property along the riverside; amongst the buildings flooded were the Tate Gallery and the Tower of London. In view of the consequent distress relief funds were opened by the Lord Mayor, the Mayors of riverside boroughs affected and by others. At a conference of public authorities held at the Ministry of Health on January 16, 1928, a committee was appointed to investigate the broad causes of the disaster and to suggest measures to obviate any such recurrence. The report of the committee in February stated that the floods were due to a combination of the spring tide, meteorological conditions in the North Sea and the presence of flood water in the Upper Thames, and that, from the records of past tides, there was every reason to consider flood works to a height of 18 ft. and of corresponding strength as amply sufficient; this tide had, however, exceeded the highest previously recorded, in 1881, by 11 ins. Dealing with the possibility of a recurrence, the Committee felt that further expert investigation was necessary, and recommended that this should be undertaken by the Liverpool Tidal Institute in co-operation with the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty and the Meteorological Office, the cost to be shared between the London County Council and the Port of London Authority. As the London County Council, pending the result of this inquiry, could not be expected to incur the expense, which might well amount to millions of pounds, of requiring a general raising of the present standard of height and strength of flood works, it was suggested that the statutory duty of supervising and inspecting flood defence works within the County of London should be definitely placed upon the Council and that, in anticipation of legislation, they might well take any needful measures. A system of warnings from Southend upwards was advocated and also powers for the London County Council to prohibit in low-lying areas the erection of new dwellings or the re-erection of existing dwellings with floors below a specific minimum level. There is no doubt that it had come as a great shock to the general public that basement rooms were allowed to be used as sleeping quarters in areas liable to flood, but as the report stated, any question of stricter standards in order to prohibit such use could only be dealt with as part of the general housing programme, except where the rooms did not at present conform with existing statutory requirements. It is understood that, as a preliminary measure, a special survey of all the river defences has already been undertaken by the London County Council along the Thames river front under their control, which extends for about forty-five miles, exclusive of that occupied by Crown property.

THE TOTALISATOR.

WHEN, in 1926, the Betting Tax became part of the national fiscal policy, it was felt that the coming of the totalisator was imminent on the ground that, if betting were to be taxed at all, the most scientific method should be employed. It is generally agreed that the totalisator or pari-mutuel provides the best method of collecting such a tax; it is a mechanical device which indicates the amount of money staked on each horse running and is altered every time a fresh deposit is made, so that a backer can at any time see his position in the event of a win by the horse he has backed. The method has long been in use in the Dominions and Colonies and on the Continent, where its introduction is said to have been vindicated by the advantageous results. The opposition to the principle of the installation of the totalisator mainly rests on the feeling that its establishment involves a further State recognition of the betting habit and practice, and on the fear that it will cause a substantial increase in the volume of betting. The chief advantages claimed are the improved administration of the Betting Tax and the minimisation of evasion, the purification of the Turf by the removal of the less reputable type of bookmaker and of the "welsher," a reduction in credit betting and the probable contribution of substantial sums towards the maintenance of racing and the breeding of British thoroughbreds. After a full investigation of the question, the Jockey Club in 1927 passed a resolution in favour of the installation of totalisators on racecourses controlled by the Club and the National Hunt Committee. As the erection and operation of a totalisator on a racecourse would have made the latter a "place" within the prohibition of the Betting Act, 1853, a bill was introduced by Major R. G. C. Glyn in March, 1928, containing one operative clause, providing that the Act of 1853 should not apply to racecourses on days when races were held under the rules of either of these two bodies. This Bill, which originally only formulated a general principle and did not

even contain the word "totalisator," emerged from the committee stage after a prolonged and stormy passage with five clauses, was adopted by the Government, and after further amendments became law on August 3, 1928, as the Racecourse Betting Act, 1928. It was intended to vest the operation of the totalisator in the Jockey Club and National Hunt Committee, but under the Act a Racecourse Betting Control Board was constituted, consisting of a paid chairman, appointed by the Home Secretary, and 11 other members appointed as follows :—

By the Home Secretary	1
Secretary of State for Scotland	1
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.	1
Chancellor of the Exchequer .	1
Jockey Club	3
National Hunt Committee	2
Racecourse Association, Ltd ..	1
Committee of Tattersalls .	1

The Board was duly appointed in August under the temporary chairmanship of Sir Reginald Blair, pending the appointment as chairman of Sir Clement Hindley on his return from India. The Board is responsible for the issue and revocation of certificates of approval of racecourses, without which the use of the totalisator would remain illegal, for the determination of the percentage deduction from the money staked by means of the totalisator, and for the distribution of the stakes after such deduction. The percentage deduction is to be paid into a "totalisator fund," out of which working expenses and contributions to charities are to be met, and periodical grants are to be made for purposes conducive to the improvement of breeds of horses or the sport of horse racing in accordance with a scheme to be prepared by the Board and adopted by the Secretary of State. Annual accounts and reports are to be submitted by the Board to the Secretary of State and laid before both Houses of Parliament. Considerable apprehension as to the future of bookmakers had arisen as soon as the introduction of the Bill was mooted, but the Act makes a condition of the grant of a certificate of approval to any racecourse that a place must be provided for bookmakers to carry on their business, and that the charge to a bookmaker for entrance to an enclosure for this purpose must not exceed five times, and for his assistant must not exceed the amount of the highest charge made to the public for admission to this enclosure. Betting with persons under 17 either by means of the totalisator or otherwise is prohibited under penalty of a maximum fine of £50. No fixed percentage is laid down by the Act for the deduction from the stake money to be paid to the totalisator fund; in the course of the discussion on the Bill 8 per cent. was frequently mentioned. In this connexion it is interesting to note that the deduction in France is 11 per cent. distributed thus: 3 per cent. for charitable purposes, of which 1 per cent. is for the devastated regions; 1 per cent. for the construction of drinking water mains to the capital; 1 per cent. for the same purpose in the devastated regions; ¼ per cent for agricultural instructional establishments; 1½ per cent. for horse-breeding; and 4 per cent. for the Racing Societies which run the meetings. Partly as a corollary to this Act and partly to minimise the incentive to evasion, the Betting Tax was reduced on October 1, 1928, from 2 per cent. on bets made on the racecourse to 1 per cent., and on other bets made with a bookmaker from 3½ per cent. to 2 per cent.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The year 1928 has been one of the lightest on record in the way of industrial troubles. As usual, the petty troubles over wages in the various coalfields have been responsible for about one-third of the total strikes, and it is to be feared that a down-tools policy is encouraged in certain circles rather than negotiation should be followed. The textile trades have furnished the worst disputes, and in three months cost them workpeople the equivalent of over a half-million working days. That at Nelson lasted from May 30 to July 12, in which the employers instituted a lock-out. A weaver had objected to a fine for bad work and was dismissed, the question of his reinstatement was made the factor of the quarrel. He was subsequently found another job and an enquiry was set up to discuss future fining and dismissals. The other was a wage dispute in the dyeing and finishing industry of Huddersfield and South Lancashire: 3,000 workpeople were concerned from June 16. July 13 when a modified advance was arranged. There are in existence all kinds of Councils that properly used would obviate any need for strikes or lock-outs, and the new proposal by the Industrial Joint Conference will simply add another.

The following are official Ministry of Labour Statistics —

	Disputes in Progress	Workpeople Involved. (In 000's.)	Days Lost (In 000's.)
1913 (whole year)	1,459	664	9,800
1920 ,, ,,	1,352	1,932	26,570
1925 ,, ,,	604	442	7,970
1926 ,, ,,	323	2,734	162,230
1927 ,, ,,	303	107	1,180
Jan 1928	41 (31 N)	10	50
Feb. ,, ...	46 (33 N)	13	107
Mar. ,, ...	45 (31 N)	38	168
April ,, . ..	40 (16 N)	3	30
May ,, .	43 (23 N)	22	114
June ,, . . .	33 (20 N)	23	452
July ,, .	25 (13 N)	22	227
Aug. ,, . ..	20 (12 N)	5	23
Sept. ,, ...	20 (11 N)	10	56

N = New Strikes.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES.

Mr. T. F. Richards presided over the 38th Conference of the Boot and Shoe Operatives held at Great Yarmouth, May 28–June 1, 1928, in which 100 delegates took part representing 80,000 members. He pointed out that the Agreement in the industry between employers and workpeople had been in existence since 1895, and that no strike had taken place since then. The attempts on the part of the Minority Movement within and without the Union were condemned by 95 per cent. of the delegates on the vote. Certain amendments of rules included one that gave more power to the Executive in dealing with infringements, but a proposal that five women delegates should be sent to the Women's Section of the Labour Party was defeated. On Sept. 27, 1928, it was announced that a further agreement for at least two years had been signed by means of which certain minor advantages to employees were added to the conditions

of employment. Proposals of a 44-hour maximum week and minimum wages of 65s. and 40s. had to be dropped in view of trade competition from abroad. The official Labour Exchange figures show a percentage of unemployment in industry of 19·1.

ENGINEERS.

The Amalgamated Engineers Union has been associated in 1928 with the claims of the shipyard workers in their application for wages increases, but a proposal put forward at the A.E.U. meeting at Southport in May for the re-opening of negotiations for the amalgamation of all societies of engineers into one union was defeated. The Industrial Peace negotiations were condemned by the National Committee who, on the other hand, by 42 votes to 11 decided to refuse to tolerate members of the Minority Movement in their union. The A.E.U. offered a commission of 2*d.* to officers for every contracting-in form obtained from members for the Political Levy. The International Metal Worker's Federation representing 2,500,000 met in London in May.

MINERS.

Unemployment at practically 25 per cent. has faced the miners throughout the year. Apart from this, there has been a triangular fight in the organisation of the men. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain has failed to find a common leadership with the President, Mr. H. Smith, leaning towards negotiation, and the Secretary, Mr. A. J. Cook, tending in the opposition direction of the "class war." The Communist element is dominant in the S. Wales area and has been on the point of capturing the Scottish section by the employment of smart minority tactics. In addition to this sectionalism, there has been the growing support to the non-political unions of which that in the Nottingham area has been most prominent as a thorn in the side of the M.F.G.B. and also the T.U.C. A ballot was staged in the spring in the Nottingham area over the question of union, but its result had no effect on the war between the two elements; the T.U.C.'s intervention was an entire failure. At the Federation yearly Conference at Llandudno in July, 1928, a card vote in favour of the continuation of the Industrial Peace Conference was carried by 380,000 to 240,000, a sign of the division of opinion within the M.F.G.B. Wages have fallen in many districts, but with the re-organisation and amalgamation of the better coal mines these should improve again. But there is no hope of full employment and the industry's task is to "rid itself of the quarter of a million surplus of would-be-employees for whom there is no work. (*See* par. on Industrial Transference Board.)

POST OFFICE WORKERS.

The passing of the 1927 Act practically removed Civil Service organisations from active participation in the Trade Union Movement. The Whitley Council almost ceased to function with the Post Office employees in 1928. The difficulty has been in regard to the status of two organisations known as the Association of Counter Clerks and the Guild of Postal Sorters. The Official Side of the Council insist to these having representation whilst the Union of Post Office Workers, backed up by the Civil Service Clerical Association, maintain that the constitution of the Service side is a matter for the employees to decide. In the case of voting in this matter, the new bodies would be swamped out by the Union of the P.O.W. The various Committees in connection with the Council simply had to be suspended in Aug. 1928. Following the reduction of the C.S. cost of living bonus in Sept. 1928 in accordance with the fluctuation on the Ministry of Labour Index Figure, an agitation began again for a re-consideration of the methods of calculation of both Index and bonus.

RAILWAYMEN.

Consequent upon the failure of the railway companies to maintain an economic level of working, it became evident that there would need to be a revision of the involved agreements between companies and employees so that the wages bills could be reduced in an endeavour to cut the working costs. Happily there were leaders on both sides who could foresee bickerings and unpleasantness and possibly sectional strikes arising out of the revision and they began to look for other means for settling the problem. The result of private talks paved the way to a Conference on July 18 between railway managers and the full Executives from the N.U. of Railwaymen, Assoc. Soc. of Loco. Engineers and Firemen and the Railway Clerks Assn. Two further Conferences followed when it was announced on July 27, that an agreement had been found whereby through a 2½ per cent. reduction in all wages and salaries of railway employees there would be no need to interfere with the standard agreement. Meetings of individual unions confirmed this arrangement and it came into force generally on Aug. 13. The saving is expected to reach £3,000,000 in a year.

N.U.R.—Annual Conference of National Union of Railwaymen was held at Bristol, July 2-6, 1928, with Mr. J. Gore in the Chair. Principal subject was wages. A minority made its presence known in actively criticising most of the proposals and work of the Leaders, there being a distinct Communist element as is the case with the Miners and minus effective voting power. The N.U.R. were concerned deeply with the transport question in view of the competition of road motors. The N.U.R. made a further attempt at beginning of 1928 to get the A.S.L.E.F. to form a single body but the latter seem to desire to retain their old independence.

Co-operation.—Endeavours have been made by the railways to secure the co-operation of employees in reducing expenditure and stopping pilfering. The L.M.S. has especially held meetings of the staff and men's representatives with this end in view. The 4th Annual Railway Carnival was held at Manchester on Sept. 30, 1928, when Sir F. Pole (Gen. Man. of G.W.R.) "crowned" the "Railway Queen" in the presence of 50,000 railway workers and their families.

SHIPYARDS.

Practically the whole of 1928 has been concerned in an attempt by the trade unions to secure higher wages for the employees in the shipyards. Gradually the bonus of 10s. lost in 1922–3 has been returned, but the demands from the unions for bigger increase was firmly refused on the ground of "serious falling off in orders, decline in freights and number of boats laid up." There has been very little in the way of trade disputes but the unemployed figure has been as high as 27 per cent. The new procedure for avoiding

trade disputes in the industry came into force in June when Mr. H. P. MacMillan, K.C., as an Independent Chairman, presided over a National Conference of representatives from the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and Trade Unions at Westminster in June to settle wage disputes. A ballot taken in the Boilermakers' Society returned a majority of 3,491 in June, 1928, against any known Communist holding an office in the Union.

TRANSPORT WORKERS.

A minimum of disturbance has taken place amongst the Transport Workers in 1928. The National Council of the Port Labour Employers acknowledged at their annual meeting of Feb. 21, 1928, that its business was to maintain peace in the dock industry. There were 120,000 employees covered by the Joint National Council. During the summer, negotiations were in progress between the Transport and General Worker's Union of about 400,000 members and the Workers' Union of 150,000 members for amalgamation, and in Oct. 1928, an agreement practically needed only the sanction of the individual members. The National Union of General and Municipal Workers at their Delegate Conference of May, 1928, at Keswick rejected two resolutions that proposed a world conference of trade unions to establish an International and compulsory resignation in the case of a full-time official being elected as M.P.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The outstanding event in the T.U.C.'s year has been the Conference with the Employers on Industrial Relations. The first steps in this connection were outlined at the 1927 T.U.C. The 1928 progress is dealt with in a separate article under INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Political Levy.—Following upon the 1927 Act that changed contracting-out into contracting-in by trade union members for the political funds, the T.U.C. and Labour Party held a joint conference on Nov. 14, 1927, for the purpose of arousing enthusiasm and so obtaining contractors-in. The conference also dealt with poaching of one union upon another's membership. In March, a joint circular was issued by T.U.C. and Labour Party pointing out the need of following through expenditure from the General Fund so that there was no question of such money being used for political purposes.

Congress.—Mr. B. Turner presided over the 60th Congress held at Swansea Sept. 3-8, 1928, when 619 delegates from 160 organisations having a membership of 3,814,842 were entitled to attend. These figures showed a decrease from 646,168 and 4,163,994 of 1927 but, apart from the compulsory absence of the Civil Servants' trade unions on account of the 1927 Act, the drop was small. A card vote on action of the General Council in carrying on the Industrial Peace Conference returned support at 3,075,000 to 566,000. On the proposal of the Railway Clerks' Union, the G.C. were instructed to hold an enquiry into the tactics of the Minority Movement within the trade unions. The proposed taking over of the Labour College was referred back. In spite of opposition from two Painters' Societies, a card vote of 2,683,000 to 2,046,000 accepted the affiliation of a Sign and Ticket Writers' Union. The Amalgamated Engineering Union's proposal of a reorganising commission to review the trade union conditions in industries and lead to more powerful organisations was carried by 1,864,300 to 1,231,000. The National Union of Seamen was unanimously expelled from membership. A proposal by the A.E.U. for the establishment of a United Trade Union International, summoning of such and reconstruction of old Anglo-Russian Advisory Council was defeated by 2,877,000 votes to 439,000. The Railwaymen accomplished the defeat of a resolution from the General Workers for the abolition of the cost of living sliding scale in wages. Repeal of the 1927 Act had a unanimous resolution. The Congress accepted a scheme for the re-organisation of National Transport, including compulsory insurance against accidents under a Government scheme.

Domestic.—A new building has been erected adjoining the Transport Workers' Offices in Smith Square, Westminster. It contains six floors and will be occupied by the T.U.C. and Labour Party. The T.U.C. took possession in March, 1928. There is a hall on the premises that will hold 400 delegates. A contribution of £250 was made by the T.U.C. to the funds of the Lilloah (Bombay) strikers in May, 1928.

Scottish T.U.C.—31st S.T.U.C. was held at Perth April 18-21, 1928, with Mr. J. Nairn in chair. He viewed the Industrial Peace Conferences: "We have not wantonly sought industrial disputes. We shall do our utmost to avoid such disputes in future." A proposed boycott of non-union newspapers was discussed, a division being taken over the question whether reporters should be ordered to withdraw. The Congress refused to accept the proposal for a single Trade Union International.

G.F.T.U.

The Annual Conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions was held at Great Yarmouth in July, 1928, when resolutions were passed in favour of—Inspection by Board of Trade of proposals for issue of new capital in connection with any company with a view to protect small investor and also employees; more efforts to secure trade union organisation on industrial basis to meet the tendency to transfer factories from big to small population centres; workmen's compensation to cover industrial diseases; review of the British Consular Service to make it more zealous in expanding trade; revision of the Old Age Pension scheme.

VOLUNTARY INSURANCE

WHEN National Sickness Insurance was introduced in 1911 there was already in existence a network of voluntary associations which catered for the needs of the "industrious" classes (as they were called in an early Act of Parliament dealing with Friendly Societies). How do these associations stand to-day? In numbers they have unquestionably diminished. The Reports of the Registrar of Friendly Societies show that in 1926 21,488 registered Friendly Societies and Branches in Great Britain made returns, as compared with 26,593 in 1910. The decrease included 2,400 Branches, 1,900 Sickness and Death Societies, 400 Dividing Societies and 200 Juvenile Societies. Deposit societies alone had increased, and they are still only few in number. To a large extent, however, the reduction in number has been due to amalgamation, but in addition many of the old societies have ceased to exist in any form. In membership, there is on the surface evidence of improvement, for the total membership of friendly societies in 1926 approached 7,500,000, or

800,000 more than in 1910, and if allowance is made for burial societies, which as a result of the Industrial Assurance Act are now Collecting Societies, the increase would be doubled. When the increases are analysed, however, there is less ground for congratulation. Usually they are connected with railways, municipalities, etc., and some were in existence before registration. A large part of the increase, too (particularly in the affiliated Orders), consists of juvenile members, many of whom will possibly never be absorbed into adult voluntary insurance. Most of the remaining increase is to be found in the Deposit Societies and to a less extent in Dividing Societies; the ordinary societies insuring against sickness and death showing an actual decrease in membership. In one direction the position of friendly societies has undeniably improved. They are generally in a much better position to fulfil their contracts, owing largely to the increased rate of interest at which their funds can be invested. The growth of Deposit and Dividing Societies suggests a change in the outlook of Friendly Society entrants. The rules of many old societies show that in the past Friendly Societies appealed more to the spirit of mutual helpfulness. The modern society is apparently compelled to appeal rather to the member's self interest. Friendly Societies are not the only bodies undertaking voluntary insurance. Trade Unions as a rule offer similar benefits, and Collecting Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies assure death pay, endowments and sometimes other benefits.

—	Year	Returns	Membership	Friendly Benefits.	Funds at end of Year
				£	£
Friendly Societies	1926	21,488	7,429,506	9,223,501	91,333,723
Trade Unions †	1926	577	4,192,972	2,257 039	11,650,456
Collecting Societies ‡	1927	164	16,288,302	4,038,713	37,650,748
Industrial Assurance Companies ‡	1927	16	156,87x,402	x8,495,942	179,x43,204

‡ Industrial Assurance Business only.
† Registered Unions only.
‡ Policies.

WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS.

NEARLY 2,000 delegates from 45 countries attended the World's Dairy Congress held at the Central Hall, Westminster. Mr. Walter Guinness, of Agriculture, opened the proceedings on June 27, 1928. The Congress split into sections, the Chemical one going to Reading University in pursuit of the methods for detection of adulterated milk. All aspects of dairy farming with improvements in modern methods were considered. A method of food rationing for cows was put forward in which it was maintained that a 50 per cent increase in milk would follow. Mr. Eschweiler, the Belgian State Agriculturist, pointedly asked why in face of the scientific data available whereby increased supplies of milk could be obtained from cows, so few dairy farmers troubled to make any improvement upon old time methods. The output from a cow is in relation to the diet provided. Pasturisation of milk was praised by Dr. Corry Mann as having been responsible for the decline in child mortality, and he asked for compulsory pasturisation under an Act of Parliament of all milk supplies in towns of more than 10,000 population. The Ice Cream Industry was introduced by Mr. F. Rasmussen of the U.S.A. Ice Cream Manufacturers' Assn. Ice cream was the balance wheel of the dairies, it took the surplus milk at the biggest production period of the year and so not only maintained prices but acted economically for the nation. In 1926 4,464,144,000 lb of milk were used in U.S.A. for ice cream production. The percentage of milk solids in good ice cream was 22. Prof. A. Mertens of Louvain University looked to the increased consumption of ice cream in Belgium to assist farmers who were adding to their herds. Dr. O. Gratz, director of the Hungarian Dairy Experimental Station, drew attention to education in dairying with the Kisber State School. First class milkers (stallschweizer) were trained so that farmers would have the full knowledge available in dairying. Only certified persons could engage in Hungarian butter and cheese making. A special Veterinary Section of the Congress discussed the communication by animal to man of disease. *Milk* hygiene is a compulsory subject at Budapest Veterinary School. A very small percentage of British farmers attended the meetings.

DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON.

The limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is
5 ft.	2·9 miles.	500 ft.	29·5 miles.	4,000 ft.	83·4 miles.
20 ,,	5·9 ,,	1,000 ,,	41·6 ,,	5,000 ,,	93·x ,,
50 ,,	9·3 ,,	2,000 ,,	58·9 ,,	20,000 ,,	x86·2 ,,
100 ,,	13·2 ,,	3,000 ,,	72·x ,,		

THE YEAR'S WEATHER.

(1927) *October.*—Apart from heavy rain on the 1st and 2nd, fine, dry weather prevailed generally up to the 12th, and in some parts until the 20th. From then onwards conditions became less settled, and from the 21st until the end of the month frequent rain was general. The last week was unusually mild, and widespread destructive gales occurred on the 28th and 29th. Winds were south-westerly to westerly over Scotland and western parts of the British Isles, but northerly winds prevailed over the eastern districts. Gales occurred on the 2nd, 28th and 29th. Gusts of over 60 miles per hour occurred on the 2nd in exposed places, while at Southport a gust of 74 miles per hour was recorded. The gales of the 28th and 29th were the most severe since the violent gales of January 28, 1927, and at Southport since the gale of December 22, 1894. Among the highest gusts were 96 miles per hour at Southport, 89 m.p.h. at Weaver Point, 85 m.p.h. at Quilty, 78 m.p.h. at Cairngorm, and 77 m.p.h. at Scilly on the 28th, and 78 m.p.h. at Fleetwood on the morning of the 29th. Seas of unusual height were caused by the storm, and low-lying ground of the district of Fleetwood was flooded by water exceeding 4,000,000 tons. On the east coast 74 m.p.h. was recorded at South Shields and 72 m.p.h. at Spurn Head on the 29th. The mean temperature of the month was above the normal in all parts, and day temperatures exceeding 65° F. and night temperatures of 45° F. were recorded in several places. The week ending the 29th was well above normal, the excess in eastern England being 7·4° F. The extreme temperatures for the month were (England and Wales) 72° F. at Huddersfield on the 7th and at Lenton Fields on the 8th, and 25° F. at Castleton on the 21st; (Scotland) 70° F. at Crieff and Perth on the 7th and 16° F. at Braemar on the 21st, (Ireland) 72° F. at Lisburn on the 7th and 29° F. at Lisburn on the 20th. Rainfall in England and Wales was everywhere below normal, and in parts of south-east England less than 50 per cent. of the normal was recorded. In Scotland, with the exception of Shetland and parts of the border district, there was an excess, and flooding occurred in some parts, especially in Fortarshire. Snow fell in the south on the 2nd and about the 20th. In most parts of Ireland less than the normal was recorded, but Malin Head had 150 per cent. and Balbriggan 135 per cent. The following heavy daily falls were recorded: 2·24 inches at Ford on the 1st; 2·05 inches at Balbriggan and Newtownbarry on the 21st, 1·22 inches at Mansfield on the 22nd; 2·01 inches at Dean Prior on the 27th: and 1·81 inches at Keswick on the 28th. Sunshine was above normal in the western parts of England and Wales and the Channel Isles, but below the normal in central England and London area. Some good sunshine records were obtained during the bright spell commencing on the 3rd, and on the 20th, 29th and 31st. Fog was experienced in many places in the morning or at night, and on some occasions it persisted throughout the day. Aurora was observed at several places in Scotland on various dates, and a brilliant parhelion was seen at Aberdeen on the 29th.

November.—The noteworthy features of the weather of the month were the unusually high temperatures for the time of the year, recorded during the early days, and the spell of cold, wintry weather which prevailed during the period 7th to 14th in most parts. The mild south-westerly winds of the latter part of October continued during the first few days, and temperatures exceeding 60° F. were recorded on the 2nd and 3rd. Over parts of the north of England, Ireland and Scotland heavy rainfall was experienced on the 1st and 2nd. With the shifting north-eastwards of the low pressure system, the winds became northerly and increased in places to gale force. By the 7th wintry conditions had become established, and the fall in temperature was most striking. At Aberdeen on the 8th the maximum temperature was 35° F. as compared with 61° F. on 2nd and 3rd, and at Kew Observatory 38° F. as against 62° F. on the 3rd. Snow fell in many places, and severe frosts were widespread about the 12th and 13th, the temperature in the screen at Balmoral falling to 13° F. on the night 12th to 13th. From the 14th to 17th milder conditions prevailed, with heavy rain in places but by the 18th strong easterly winds were experienced, reaching gale force along the east coast and in the North Sea between the 19th and 21st. Quiet cloudy weather prevailed from the 22nd to the end of the month, with much fog at times, especially on the 26th. Southern England had heavy rain on the 29th, e.g., 1·57 inch at Upton Grey (Hampshire). The highest recorded gust of wind during the month was 84 miles per hour at Lerwick on the 28th. Mean temperature over the British Isles as a whole differed only very slightly from the normal. Higher temperatures than ever recorded before in November occurred on the 2nd at Eskdalemuir 60° F., Yarmouth 64° F. and Tynemouth 67° F. The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 67° F. Chopwellwood, Geldeston, Tynemouth and Wakefield on the 2nd, and 21° F. at Burnley and Leyland on the 8th and Bronyard on the 12th (Scotland) 65° F. at Kelso on the 2nd and 9° F. at Braemar on the 12th and 13th. (Ireland) 62° F. at Dublin (Phœnix Park) and Kilkenny on the 2nd, and 20° F. at Markree on the 13th and 30th. The rainfall over England and Wales was above normal but irregularly distributed, the extremes being Norwich 202 per cent. and Ashburton 78 per cent. of the normal. Scotland was also above normal, but unevenly distributed, the south-east being deficient, but the south-west and north being in excess. Ireland was generally below normal, especially in central districts. Among the heaviest falls of the month were 4·03 inches at Treherbert (Glamorgan) on the 1st, 3·15 inches at Lochgoilhead on the 18th, 2·30 inches at Strathspey (Lancaster) on the 2nd, and 1·73 inches at East Ayton on the 7th. Sunshine was generally below normal in central, eastern and southern England, and above normal elsewhere. Some good sunshine records were obtained, among which were 8·4 hours at Ventnor, Porton and Ross-on-Wye on the 11th, and 8·3 hours at Falmouth on the 12th. Aurora was observed in Orkney or Shetland on seven occasions and at Gordon Castle on the 27th and 30th.

December.—The weather during the first fortnight was generally unsettled, with moderate temperature, but with the exception of a spell of mild weather from the 21st to 24th, the latter half of the month was cold and wintry, with

strong easterly winds and gales. For the first ten days generally dry weather prevailed in eastern districts. With the spread of an Atlantic depression eastwards on the 5th mild conditions were general, with southerly gales and much rain in the north and west. On the 14th snow fell in the north and rain and sleet in the south. Very cold air reached England on the 16th, and during the next few days very low day temperatures were recorded, and from the 16th to 20th inclusive the temperature did not rise above freezing point at many places in south-east and midland England and parts of Scotland. Mild, stormy, and unsettled weather set in on the 20th in the south-west, and extended to northern and eastern districts on the 21st. Rain fell during the night of the 20th 21st and on the morning of the 22nd glazed frost occurred in the south-eastern districts, causing much inconvenience and many street accidents, some of which proved fatal. Wintry conditions were renewed in the north on the 24th and south on the 25th. Heavy rain was continuous in the south throughout the day on the 25th, and turned to snow in the evening and fell heavily throughout the night in the south and throughout the 26th and 27th in the south-east. Owing to the strong north-easterly winds which reached gale force in some places much drifting occurred, and many villages were isolated for several days. Milder weather did not become general until after the 31st, temperatures below freezing point being widespread on the morning of the 31st, and further snow fell, mostly in London, Midlands and Wales. Easterly winds were prevalent throughout most of the month and at Southport easterly winds were experienced more than in any month during 56 years' observations. Gales were experienced on several days, and were widespread during the period 25th to 29th. The highest gust was 69 miles per hour at Pendennis on the 11th. Temperature was everywhere below the normal, and the extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 56° F. at Canterbury, Reading and Rhyl on the 6th, Killerton and Paignton on the 21st, and Teignmouth on the 22nd, and 7° F. at Bungay on the 19th. (Scotland) 53° F. at Achnashellach on the 6th, 0° F. at Logie Coldstone on the 17th and 18th and at Braemar on the 18th. (Ireland) 56° F. at Markree on the 6th and 19° F. at Armagh on the 8th. December was one of the three months of 1927 when rainfall over the British Isles, as a whole, was below the normal, the others being May and October. Over Scotland only 44 per cent. of the normal was recorded, and in several places it was by far the driest December on record. Glenquoich had only 3 per cent., Fort William 5 per cent., and Invernary 9 per cent. of the normal. Over 20 sunless days were experienced at several places, but some daily records of 6 to 7 hours were obtained on the 6th and between the 26th and 29th. Fog was experienced on several days chiefly in England. Aurora was observed in Scotland on thirteen occasions, and on the 28th as far south as Oxford and in London on the night of the 20th to 21st.

Year, 1927.—A dull and wet summer was the outstanding feature of the weather of 1927. Not since 1879 has a summer compared with it for lack of sunshine and persistent wetness. Other noteworthy features were the severe gales of January and October, the excessive rainfall of September, the high temperatures of early November, and the severe snowstorms of Christmas week.

January, with the exception of the third week, was generally mild, wet and windy, with westerly winds prevailing. Very stormy weather was experienced about the middle of the month and between the 26th and 29th, when gales were widespread. Gusts of over 100 miles per hour were recorded at Dunfanaghy, Tiree and Paisley. In London on the 21st snow was 5½ inches deep. *February* During the first half of the month an unusual prevalence of fog occurred, with cold weather from the 8th to 13th. The second half was mild and unsettled, with excessive rainfall in Southern England and Wales. *March* was wet in England and Wales and Ireland, and very mild. Temperatures exceeding 60° F. were recorded about the 19th. The month on the whole was the mildest March in Scotland since 1893. *April.* Frequent rain, and showers of hail, sleet and snow, with a fine warm period from the 18th to 22nd, and cold but sunny weather with severe ground frosts during the last week, were the main features. *May* was relatively dry in most parts. During a short warm spell about the 7th temperatures between 70° F. and 80° F. were recorded. On the 4th thunderstorms occurred over a very large area, and the lightning did much damage to buildings and growing crops. *June.* With the exception of generally fair weather from the 11th to 13th, and rather high temperature about the 16th, cold, unsettled weather with local thunderstorms, heavy rain and high winds prevailed. On the 16th 85° F. was recorded at Greenwich and Camden Square. In contrast to this it was the coldest June in Edinburgh since 1764. It was the only month during which Aurora was not observed. Ball lightning was reported at Harpenden (Herts) on the 28th. *July* was thundery and unsettled generally. From the 10th to 13th heavy rain and thunderstorms were experienced in the south-east of England. During the thunderstorm of the 11th over London, much flooding was caused by the torrential rain, which in places was of very rare density. *August.* A few fine days at the beginning and end of the month were experienced, otherwise the month was unsettled and wet, except in the north-west of Scotland, where the weather was relatively dry and sunny. At Durham, it was the wettest August since before 1850. Severe thunderstorms were experienced in Scotland on the 5th, and caused much flooding. *September.* From the 1st to 6th, temperature was generally above normal otherwise it was an unsettled, extremely wet and rather cold month with many thunderstorms and strong winds. At Edinburgh it was the wettest month on record since August 1877 and the wettest September since 1785. The most severe thunderstorm for many years visited the south and south east of Scotland on the 7th and extensive flooding occurred in the Lothians and border counties. *October.* Apart from heavy rain on the 1st and 2nd, mainly fine dry weather, with much morning and evening fog, prevailed until 12th; unsettled conditions with heavy rain prevailed from the 22nd until the end of the month. During the gale of 28th-29th, at Southport, during one hour, the mean velocity was 70 miles per hour, and gusts reached 96 miles per hour, and at Fleetwood a gust of 78 miles per hour was recorded. *November.* Unusually warm weather prevailed during the first few days. From the 7th to the 14th a wintry spell

was general, and then cloudy weather with much fog in the Midlands and south east of England, and strong winds and unsettled weather in the north and west prevailed. Heavy rain occurred in southern England on the 29th. *December* was generally dull and wintry, with easterly winds prevailing. Severe snowstorms occurred from the 24th to 27th. Over a large area, from 16th to 20th, temperature did not rise above freezing point. In Scotland it was the driest December since 1890, only 44 per cent. of the normal rainfall being recorded. Not since the severe storms of January 1881 and March 1891, has such a snowstorm occurred as that of December 25 and 26 over the southern part of England. Several villages were isolated by deep drifts for several days. For the year as a whole, the mean temperature was slightly above normal No really hot spells were recorded and in most parts the temperature did not exceed 80° F. The extreme temperatures were (England and Wales) 85° F. at Camden Square and Greenwich on June 16 and 2° F. at Bungay on December 19. (Scotland) 82° F. at Ruthwell on July 10 and 0° F. at Braemar on December 18 and at Logie Coldstone on December 17 and 18. (Ireland) 80° at Mountmellick on May 7 and 19° F at Armagh on December 8 The year was extremely wet and the general rainfall of the British Isles was 118 per cent, of the normal for the period 1881-1915. The most notable rainstorm of the year was in London on July 11, when over three inches fell, two inches falling in a little over half an hour. The only excesses of sunshine over the normal for the year occurred in areas in the north and west of Scotland and north of Ireland. A severe earth tremor was experienced in eastern districts of Scotland in the early morning of January 24 and another in western districts of Scotland on the morning of January 27.

(1928.)—*January* was throughout mild, stormy, and extremely wet. In parts of the British Isles the cold weather of December continued on Jan. 1, and some very low temperatures were recorded, among which was 11° F. at Eskdalemuir [and Chelmsford. Mild conditions began to spread on the 2nd, and were general by about the 5th. With the return of milder weather, heavy rain was experienced together with strong winds and gales in Southern England on the 1st and 2nd. Westerly to north-westerly gales were widespread on the 6th, and gusts of 84 miles per hour at Spurn Head, 83 miles per hour at Southport, and 82 miles per hour at Fleetwood, were recorded. During the early hours of the 7th an abnormally high tide occurred on the Thames, the tidal reaches attaining their highest level for at least 50 years. Serious flooding occurred at Westminster, Southwark, Putney, and Hammersmith, and fourteen people were drowned through being trapped in basements. Unsettled weather, with much rain and strong winds characterised the remainder of the month. The prevailing winds were south-westerly, and high winds and gales were frequent, those on the 6th, 10th, 24th, and 25th being most severe in the north. A gust of 87 miles per hour was recorded at Lerwick on the 24th, while on the 6th, the wind attained a mean hourly velocity of 60 miles per hour, with a gust of 82 miles per hour at Fleetwood. The mean temperature was everywhere above normal. Ground frosts were frequent, and some low readings were recorded, among which was 13° F. at Wisley on the 18th. The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 50° F. at Wisley on the 6th, 11° F. at Good Easter (Chelmsford) on the 31st; (Scotland) 59° F. at Turnberry on the 5th, 8° F. at Braemar on the 1st; (Ireland) 60° F at Dublin (Trinity College) on the 21st, 19° F. at Markree Castle on the 31st. Rainfall over the British Isles was everywhere very much above the normal, and the percentage values for England and Wales and Scotland (210 and 214 per cent. respectively) are the highest since before 1870 Ireland's figure of 166 per cent has been exceeded in January on five occasions. Several places recorded rainfall of 0·1 in or more on every day of the month. At Manchester, where 7 68 ins or 306 per cent of the normal was recorded, it was the wettest January for at least 135 years, and at Bolton for 97 years. In the Lake District and Snowdonia 25 ins. was exceeded, which is as much as the average yearly rainfall of London Considerably more than twice the normal fell over wide areas of Scotland, and 20 ins was exceeded at several places including 26·15 ins in the Loch Katrine area and 25 05 ins. at Ardtornish Parts of Ireland, also, had more than 200 per cent of the normal, and at Gearahameen (Kerry) 18 50 ins. was measured. Among the heaviest daily falls were 4 01 ins at Cwm Dyli (Snowdon) and 3 24 ins. at Rosthwaite (Borrowdale) on the 12th, and 3 14 ins at Didworthy (Devon) on the 18th. Although the month was so wet, sunshine was about 01 above normal in most parts, while at Totland Bay it was the sunniest January since 1908 The largest daily amount was 8 1 hours at Torquay on the 27th. The Zodiacal Light was seen at Oxford on the 16th, 17th, 19th, 22nd and 24th, and Aurora was observed in Shetland on five occasions, and at Aberdeen on the 26th and 27th.

February.—The mild, unsettled weather of January continued throughout the first half of the month, with heavy rain at times and severe gales on the 10th and 11th. The second half was relatively dry and sunny. Ground frosts were frequent during the latter part of the month. Showers of hail and sleet were general in the north during the first few days, and wind reaching gale force was experienced in some parts, a gust of 77 miles an hour being recorded at Leiwick on the 1st. On the 10th a sharp fall in temperature (10° F. in many places) accompanied a line squall, with hail, sleet or snow, and thunderstorms in some parts, and towards the evening the wind reached gale force in many places. After the 17th the weather became mainly fine, with day temperature above normal, and frost at night The only rain of importance during this period, being during the night of the 28th-29th. During the gales of the first fortnight the following gusts were recorded. At Dunfanaghy (Donegal) 91 miles per hour on the night of 6th to 7th, 84 miles per hour at Southport, 86 miles per hour at Holyhead, and 104 miles per hour at Liverpool (Bidston) on the 10th. The mean temperature of the month was well above normal in all parts. Some very mild nights were recorded during the early part of the month, when minimum temperatures of nearly 50° F. were recorded. The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 60° F. at Colwyn Bay on the 15th, 22° F. at Castleton on the 26th and 28th, and at Durham on the 28th. (Scotland) 59° F. at Inverness on the 9th, Gordon Castle on the 21st, and at Turnberry on the 24th, 17° F. at Braemar

on the 23rd. (Ireland) 61° F at Killarney on the 15th, 29° F. at Malin Head on the 11th Most of the month's rainfall fell during the first fortnight, and among the heaviest daily falls were 4·65 ins at Cwm Dyli (Snowdon) on the 4th, 3·70 ins at Kinlochquoich on the 7th, and 3·02 ins at Treherbert (Glamorgan) on the 15th. Much flooding occurred in some parts, and at Southport the floods were the worst for 50 years Although very little rain fell during the last two weeks, the month's rainfall over the British Isles as a whole was 120 per cent. of the normal Sunshine reached or exceeded the normal in all parts, and in south-east England the mean daily amount represented 138 per cent of the normal. Several records of between 8 and 10 hours were recorded, among the largest being 9·9 hours at Eastbourne, 9·8 hours at Croydon, Bath and Jersey on the 27th, and 9·7 hours at Margate on the 26th. Much fog occurred about the middle of the month, mostly in the eastern and central districts Aurora was observed at several places in Scotland on various dates. A mock sun was seen at Clacton on the 18th and at Marlborough on the 25th.

March was mainly mild and unsettled, with a cold wintry spell during the second week, and an unusual frequency of easterly winds. Most parts of the British Isles experienced rain or drizzle on the 1st, but during the next few days fine warm weather was general, and many places recorded temperatures exceeding 65° F By the 6th a decided fall in temperature had occurred, and until the 13th, easterly winds, sleet or snow and severe frost was general over the whole country Some bright periods occurred during this spell, and sunshine records of 10·3 hours were recorded at Tiree on the 9th and Scilly Isles on the 10th. Unsettled weather, with wind reaching gale force at times, was then general until the end of the month. Much rain fell in Scotland and Ireland and the western parts of England and Wales from the 16th to 21st. There were, however, some bright periods on the 28th, 30th and 31st. Pressure was below normal everywhere with the exception of northern and eastern Scotland, and during most of the month winds were easterly and mainly moderate. Gales occurred in the north of Scotland on the 16th and 17th, and were fairly widespread between the 19th and 23rd and on the 29th. Gusts of between 50 and 60 miles per hour were recorded at several places, and at Pendennis 60 miles per hour was recorded on the 29th. Temperature was about normal or above in all parts On the 4th Kew Observatory had a maximum temperature of 64° F., which is a record there for the time of year, while on the 11th the maximum was 32° F., which is a record low temperature there for early March. Several low screen temperatures were reported, among these being 11° F. at Rhayader and East Anstey and 12° F. at Stogursey (Somerset) on the 13th, and at the last-named the grass minimum on that date was 3° F. The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 67° at Westminster on the 4th and 11° F. at Rhayader on the 13th, (Scotland) 59° F. at Ford on the 4th and Gordon Castle on the 17th and 16° F. at West Linton on the 13th; (Ireland) 59° F. at Dublin (Phœnix Park) on the 17th and 14° F. at Mountmellick on the 13th and 14th. Rainfall was above normal, and expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881 to 1915 was 127. Some heavy falls were recorded, among the largest being 3·40 ins. at Glengyle on Loch Katrine, 2·66 ins. at Aberfeldy on the 20th, and 2·41 ins. at Borrowdale on the 29th. During the period 16th to 20th, 7·1 ins. fell at Arrochar, with nearly 2·1 ins on the 19th and again on the 20th. Snow and sleet fell in many places, Glasgow having 6 ins on the 11th and Guernsey 1 in. on the 12th. On the 12th snow was lying to a depth of 8 ins. at Margate and 6 ins. at Durham and Copdock, while many places had 3 ins. Although sunshine was on the whole below normal, several good daily records were obtained: 10·9 hrs. at Ventnor and 10·3 hours at Cranwell on the 26th, 10·1 hours at Tiree and 10 hours at Malin Head on the 31st, and 10 hours at several places in southern and south-east England on the 5th. Much fog occurred in many parts of the British Isles during the period 2nd to 6th, on the 14th, and about the 23rd. Aurora was observed at Aberdeen on the 11th, Lerwick on the 12th and Baltasound on the 13th, and the zodiacal light was seen at Deerness on the 9th and 10th and at Oxford on the 10th.

April was on the whole changeable and showery, with considerable bright periods, and a wintry spell during the third week. The month opened with unsettled weather, and much rain fell during the period 2nd to 5th. On the 6th warmer conditions spread over the British Isles and continued during the next few days, several places recording day temperatures of over 65° F. Thunderstorms occurred locally on the 10th and 11th. By the 12th winds backed to east, and a sharp fall in temperature took place. Cold conditions with ground frosts continued until the 21st. Strong winds, reaching gale force, and heavy rain occurred in many places during this wintry spell. From the 22nd until the end of the month warmer conditions prevailed, and temperature rose above normal, and exceeded 70° F. in several parts of England and Scotland. The mean pressure of the month was everywhere below normal and wind was mostly moderate to light, but gales occurred on the 8th and 9th and about the 15th At Pendennis Castle a gust reaching a velocity of 69 miles per hour occurred on the 14th. Temperature was about normal everywhere. A minimum temperature of 55° F registered at Kew Observatory on the night of the 9th 10th was a record night minimum there, for April. At Rhayader grass minimum temperature of 13° F. was recorded on the 17th, 18th, and 20th. The extreme temperatures for the month were (England and Wales) 76° F. at Worksop on the 26th, 22° F. at Laton and Woburn on the 18th. (Scotland) 73° F. at Kelso on the 26th, 18° F. at Braemar on the 16th (Ireland) 68° F. at Birr Castle on the 29th, and Kilkenny and Killarney on the 30th, 25° F. at Markree and Newtownforbes on the 21st and at Markree on the 22nd. The rainfall over the British Isles as a whole was the lowest for April since 1902, but the distribution was uneven, for while Brighton had 233 per cent., Holyhead had only 38 per cent. of the normal. Edinburgh experienced the driest April since 1912. Among the heaviest falls of the month were 2·40 inches at Ardtornish on the 9th and 1·20 inches at Inverary on the 22nd, while over two inches fell in the Scilly Isles and Cork on the 24th. During the cold spell of the 14th–21st snow and hail fell on several days in many parts. Sunshine was generally below normal, with the exception of Ireland, but

several good sunshine records were obtained, 14·0 hours at Bude and 13·9 hours at Hastings and Ilfracombe on the 28th. Very little fog occurred during the month, and then mostly on the coast. Aurora was observed at several places in Scotland on the 15th to 17th, and the Zodiacal Light was seen at Ross-on-Wye on the 8th and 18th and at Deerness on the 16th and 22nd.

May.—The weather of the month was marked for its general dryness, practically everywhere in the British Isles the rainfall being very much below the average. The first and last weeks were sunny and warm, while the intervening period was cool and mainly dull. The month opened cool and dull, with occasional light rain, but by the 3rd warm sunny weather with temperature exceeding 70° F. was general, and many places had over 13 hours sunshine on each of the four days, 3rd to 6th. Thunderstorms accompanied by heavy rain occurred in the south and south-west on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th. A change occurred round about the 7th, and northerly winds prevailed, with temperature generally low, especially during the third week, but several good sunshine records were obtained during this period. Rain occurred widely from the 14th to 23rd with some heavy local falls, and thunder (especially in the south) was reported from the 18th to 21st. From the 24th the weather improved and by the 26th bright, warm weather was general over the British Isles. Temperature round about 80° F. was recorded in a few places on the 28th and 29th. Heavy rain occurred in Scotland, Ireland and some parts of western England and Wales. On the 31st the weather had become generally cooler. The wind during the month was mainly between north and east, and light to moderate in force, although most parts experienced strong winds or gales on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 30th. The highest gust occurred at Weaver Point on the 17th when 59 miles per hour was recorded. At Southport, only in 1915 and 1917 has the duration of easterly winds been exceeded. The mean temperature of the month was about normal in most places. At many places during the nights 8th-9th and 9th-10th temperature fell below freezing point and severe ground frosts occurred. On the 23rd the maximum temperature of 47° F. was the lowest value for the last 10 days of May recorded at Kew Observatory since 1891. In contrast to these low temperatures, 80° F. was recorded at a few places on the 28th and 29th. The extreme temperatures of the month were (England and Wales) 81° F. at Camden Square (London) on the 28th, and at Overcourt, near Bristol on the 30th, and 24° F. at Good Easter on the 10th. (Scotland) 76° F. at Aridtornish on the 31st, and 24° F. at Eskdalemuir on the 10th (Ireland) 79° F. at Killarney on the 31st, and 28° F. at Markree Castle on the 22nd. While the rainfall over the British Isles as a whole was much below the normal, it was very unevenly distributed as shown by the following percentage values of the average at various stations; Jersey, St. Heliers, 276 per cent., St. Leonards 185 per cent., Birmingham 22 per cent., and Buxton 23 per cent. At Fort William the total for the month was only 21 per cent of the normal and the lowest recorded in May for at least 40 years. In Ireland little rain fell during the first half of the month, and most of the month's total was accounted for by the heavy falls of the 17th, 26th and 27th. Falls of over 1 inch were very rare. Sunshine was mostly below normal except in Ireland and the west of Scotland, and unevenly distributed, for instance, Tiree recorded 249 hours, Oban 218 hours, while Aberdeen only had 124 hours. Several good daily records were obtained, among them being 15·0 hours at Deerness on the 3rd, 14·8 at Tiree on the 9th, 14 1 at Aberystwyth on the 10th, 13·9 at Portsmouth on the 6th, and 13·8 at Deal on the 11th. Aurora was observed at Aberdeen on the 10th, Gordon Castle on the 19th, and as far south as Waterford on the 20th.

June was a month of unsettled, cool, and wet weather. The month opened fine, and brilliant weather was fairly general during the first three days, but with the approach of a depression on the 4th, rain began and a rapid fall in temperature occurred. From then until the end of the month unsettled conditions prevailed, with much rain and occasional thunderstorms. There were, however, many bright intervals. Much heavy rain fell on the 12th and 13th and falls of nearly 2 ins. were recorded at Roches Point and Brighton. In several parts of England, temperature rose to about 75° F. on the 13th, but in Scotland and northern England, day temperature generally did not exceed 55° F. A period of bright sunny weather occurred from the 15th to 17th, but the lowest day temperatures in England were experienced during this period and some frost was reported on the morning of 16th. Unsettled wet weather again became general on the 18th and continued until the end of the month, with gales in exposed places. Heavy rain occurred on the 28th, and falls of about 4 ins. occurred at Festiniog, Merioneth and Rosthwaite, Borrowdale. Pressure during the month was generally below normal, and the wind was mainly south west to north west, and frequently strong. Gales were reported at several places, and among the highest gusts were 66 miles per hour at Pendennis and 64 miles per hour at Scilly on the 9th, and 60 miles per hour at Lerwick on the 11th. The mean temperature of the month was nearly everywhere below normal, especially in Scotland, where it was nearly as cold as June 1927, which was by far the coldest June for over 60 years. The extreme temperatures for the month were (England and Wales) 80° F. at Camden Square (London) on the 13th, and 30° F. at Castleton on the 2nd and Marlborough on the 11th (Scotland) 77° F. at Stirling on the 1st and 28° F. at Balmoral, Braemar, Logie Coldstone, and Thorntonhall on the 5th (Ireland) 76° F. at Killarney on the 1st, and 35° F. at Aldergrove on the 18th and at Markree Castle on the 20th. Rainfall was above normal in practically every part of the British Isles, and expressed as a percentage of the normal the values were England and Wales 145; Scotland 184; and Ireland 196, and as a whole it was the wettest June since 1912. At Blundellsands, with the exception of June 1907, it was the wettest since before 1876. Some snow was reported in parts of Scotland during the second week, and thunderstorms occurred in most parts, chiefly during the second and third weeks. Sunshine was below the normal in southern and western England and Wales and southern Ireland, but elsewhere it was about or above normal. Several good daily records were obtained, among these being, 10 3 hours at Tiree on the 2nd and 19th, and 15·1 hours at Ross-on-Wye on the latter day. Some fog

occurred, mainly in coastal districts during the first week. Solar halos were observed at Oxford and Mayfield on 20 and 13 days respectively

July.—The outstanding feature of the month's weather was the long period of hot, dry weather which set in after the first week The cool unsettled weather of June continued during the early days, and heavy rain occurred in many places. From the 7th to 26th, an anticyclone occupied a central position over the British Isles, and hot, dry weather, with much sunshine, was experienced over most of England and Ireland. Many places experienced 20 successive days without rain, while Llanthony Lock in Gloucestershire had 26 days. Temperature generally, reached its highest on the 15th, when London experienced 91° F. in the shade, but Scotland, Ireland, and parts of England had readings of about 90° F. round about the 22nd Rain fell generally in the south on the night of the 26th, with thunderstorms in the south-west, extending to other parts on the 27th to 29th. Unsettled weather with bright periods continued until the end of the month. As a contrast to the hot spell, snow was reported on Ben Nevis, the Cairngorms, and other Scottish mountains. Winds were mainly westerly to south-westerly, and frequently strong. Gales occurred in some parts, and among the highest gusts were Dunfanaghy 75 miles per hour, and Tiree 60 miles per hour on the 2nd, and Lerwick 65 miles per hour on the 14th. The mean temperature of the month was above the normal generally over England, except in the north-west, and was rather below normal in north and west of Scotland and Ireland The extreme temperatures for the month were (England and Wales) 91° F. at Camden Square (London) and Newport, Isle of Wight on the 15th, and 33° F. at Welshpool on the 13th. (Scotland) 76° F at Logie Coldstone on the 11th and Banff on the 14th, and 36° F. at West Linton on the 31st. (Ireland) 83° F. at Killarney on the 22nd, and 35° F. at Markree Castle (Sligo) on the 31st In spite of the heavy rain at the beginning and end of the month, rainfall was generally below normal, and expressed as a percentage of the average for the period 1881 to 1915, the values were, British Isles 74, England and Wales 71, Scotland 91, and Ireland 63. The distribution of rainfall was very uneven, Wakefield only had ·35 in., Pontefract ·43 in., and Osgodby ·45 in., while Glenquoich had 12·84 ins. (which was the heaviest fall in July for at least 50 years), and Artornish 7·41 ins. Many heavy daily falls were recorded, among the heaviest being 3·22 ins. at Bettws Garmon on the 4th, 3·07 ins. at Glenquoich on the 10th, and 2·50 ins. at Ardgour on the 10th. Sunshine was in excess in eastern and central England, but there was a considerable deficiency in western and northern Scotland. Many daily records of over 15 hours were obtained, 15·5 hours at Jersey on the 12th, Ross-on-Wye on the 24th, and Harrogate on the 15th. At Birmingham the total of 15·3 hours for the 14th, was the largest there for 41 years. In eastern England some places had more sunshine than in the July of the exceptional summer of 1921. Very little fog occurred during the month, owing to unusually low humidity. A mirage was seen at sea off Aberdeen on the 12th.

August.—Mainly fair weather prevailed in eastern England, but unsettled conditions, with bright periods was general in the north, and east. Thunderstorms with heavy rain were frequent, and occurred in most parts. The month opened with fine weather in Ireland and Scotland, and extended over most of the British Isles on the 2nd. Heavy rain occurred in southern England on the 3rd and 4th, but on the 5th day temperatures of 75° F. and over were recorded in many parts Heavy rain occurred in Ireland during the night of 5th 6th and in most parts with the exception of south-east England on the 6th and 7th (2·44 ins. at Cahirciveen on the 6th, 1 61 ins. at Douglas, and 2·20 ins at Borrowdale on the 7th). From the 8th to 10th an improvement with bright intervals and showers occurred, but from the 11th to 14th the weather was very unsettled, with heavy rain at first. During this period 3·46 ins. of rain was measured at Eskdalemuir. A temporary improvement occurred on the 15th, when many places recorded 10 hours or more of sunshine. From the 19th until the end of the month unsettled weather with thunderstorms and rain prevailed, but many sunny periods were experienced, especially on the 30th, when over 12 hours of sunshine was recorded at several places. Pressure was at most places below the normal for the month. Winds were mainly between south and west, light to moderate in force. A gust of 59 miles per hour was recorded during a gale at Pendennis Castle on the 27th Mean temperature was generally about normal. The hottest day was generally the 5th or 11th, and the coolest about the 3rd, 16th, or 21st, and the coldest nights were at the beginning and end of the month and about the 19th. The extreme temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 82° F. at Camden Square (London) on the 11th and 30° F. at Castleton (Yorks.) on the 5th. (Scotland) 79° F. at Perth on the 5th and 33° F. at Braemar on the 21st. (Ireland) 77° F. at Lisburn (Antrim) on the 5th and 36° F. at Dublin (Phœnix Park) on the 21st. Rainfall over the British Isles as a whole was above normal; but the distribution was uneven, for while Achnashellach had over 2 ins. less than normal, Eskdalemuir had 4 ins. more than the normal. Thunderstorms occurred frequently, especially from the 11th to 15th and 23rd to 29th. At Armagh on the 29th a violent thunderstorm of an hour's duration occurred, accompanied by rain and hail amounting to 1·65 inches. Much of the hail was still lying on September 1. In the south and west of Scotland a severe storm also occurred on the 29th, doing much damage in the Dumfries area. With the exception of central and eastern England and in Ireland, sunshine totals were generally below the normal, especially in the Shetlands. At Lerwick only 24 per cent. of the possible sunshine was recorded. Many good sunshine records were obtained, especially on the 5th, when over 13 hours were recorded in many parts of England. Very little fog was experienced during the month. Solar halos were reported from Grayshott on as many as 23 days. Aurora was observed at Baltasound on the 26th, and Zodiacal Light at Deerness on the 29th.

September.—The outstanding features of the month were the excess of sunshine in all parts and the deficiency of rainfall over England and Wales, and central and eastern Ireland. The opening days were bright and sunny, 10 to 12 hours sunshine being recorded in many parts on the 1st and 2nd. Fine, settled weather continued in south-eastern England until the 9th,

but rain fell in parts of Ireland and Scotland on the 2nd, and spread by the 5th to most parts with the exception of south-eastern and eastern England. On the 5th and 8th day temperatures of over 80° F. were recorded in some parts Thunderstorms, with heavy rain, were widespread on the 9th. From then until the end of the month generally settled conditions prevailed. Some heavy rain occurred in Ireland on the 14th, Scotland and Ireland between the 16th and 19th, and most parts of England and Ireland on the evening of the 27th and on the 28th. Winds were mainly south and west and light to moderate in force with the exception of coastal districts Gales were recorded at Tiree on the 17th, when a gust of 56 miles per hour occurred, and at Kingstown on the 28th. During the first half of the month day temperatures were generally above the normal, but subsequently dropped to an unusually low level for the time of year, especially about the 23rd. The mean temperature of the month as a whole was generally below the normal. Some ground frost occurred during the last two weeks. The extreme temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 85° F. at London (Camden Square) on the 8th and 27° F at Roden (Shropshire) on the 30th; (Scotland) 73° F. at Liberton (Edinburgh) on the 13th and 23° F. at Braemar on the 30th; (Ireland) 75° F at Dublin (Trinity College) on the 4th and 29° F. at Markree Castle (Sligo) on the 23rd and 26th The rainfall, expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881–1915, was England and Wales 47, Scotland 110, Ireland 92 and the British Isles 73. The value for England and Wales was the lowest for September since 1910, when the rainfall was only 25 per cent of the normal, and was in marked contrast with the value for September, 1927, when the value was 233. Many places, including Spurn Head 11 per cent., Lincoln and Worksop 13 per cent. and Meltham 14 per cent., had less than a quarter of the normal. Among the heavy falls of the month were 1·78 ins at Mallaranny on the 3rd and 1·10 ins at Inverness on the 5th. Some snow fell on the Cairngorms on the 28th. Sunshine was generally well in excess of the normal, especially in the east and south-east of England. At Edinburgh it was the sunniest September since 1906, and at Kew Observatory since 1911. Fog occurred frequently during the month, and on the 22nd and 23rd dense fog occurred in the Firth of Clyde. Aurora was observed at several places in Scotland on various days, and Zodiacal Light at Deerness on the 8th.

STORMS AND FLOODS IN 1927-28.

(1927) *October* 1. During a heavy storm off the mouth of Bergensfjord, Norway, a German oil tank lighter foundered. Seven men were drowned. While heavy snow fell at Laramie, Wyoming, a temperature of 97° F. was recorded at Lancaster, near Philadelphia. 2. A heavy storm swept Denmark, and considerable damage and interruption was caused to telephone and telegraphic services 23. Heavy snow, accompanied by a gale, fell to a depth of over 2 feet at the Hospice of St. Gothard. Vehicular traffic was temporarily stopped.

November 3. Rains of unprecedented violence fell continuously for over 20 hours in the New England States of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Over 120 people were drowned in the floods, and damage estimated at about $200,000,000 was done to property. In Vermont alone 15,000 milch cows were lost. 5. A severe cyclone swept the surrounding districts of Nellore, Madras. Between 200 and 300 people lost their lives in the floods. 7. A heavy gale caused considerable damage all over Portugal, and a slight earthquake shock was felt at Lisbon, but no damage occurred. 12. A storm of unusual character for the time of year swept Bombay, and nearly 5 inches of rain fell Several ships were lost, with passengers and crews numbering over 200. 16. A cyclonic storm struck Washington, and swept across New York State and parts of Pennsylvania, and much damage was done to property. 26 and 27. Torrential rainstorms raged over Western Algeria. Over 2,000 people lost their lives in the floods. Mud deposits from 6 inches to 3 feet deep were left behind, ruining all crops.

December 3 and 4. A series of gales along the Atlantic seaboard worked havoc with shipping, and a number of sea fronts including Atlantic City were flooded. In New York temperature dropped 40°. 6. During a severe blizzard which swept Southern Alberta, four men lost their lives, and heavy losses of ranch stock occurred. 8. A 50 mile an hour gale, with heavy snow and temperature below zero, swept Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. At Chicago the temperature fell 40° in five hours. Several ships were lost on the Great Lakes, and many lives lost. 9. Severe gales in the Atlantic caused much delay to shipping, and several passengers were injured by the mountainous seas. The waves at times were estimated at 75 feet in height. 13 and 14. Torrential rains caused severe flooding of the Arkansas and White rivers. 18 A heavy fall of snow occurred on the French Riviera. At Cannes the average depth was 7 inches, and scenes unprecedented within living memory occurred. 20. A violent storm accompanied by a heavy fall of snow occurred in Constantinople. All ferry boats in the Golden Horn and Bosporus were suspended. 21. Glazed frost occurred over north-western France, and many accidents happened to pedestrians. Conditions were much the same in Berlin. 25. Owing to torrential rains, the rivers Glacus and Selinus, which are normally dry channels, came down in spate and devastated the coastal plain, between Vostitza and Patras in the northern Peloponnese. 26. Over 3 inches of rain fell at Wezzan, in Northern Nigeria, and the River Rhu Feira rose over 3 feet in a day. About 1,800 square miles were under water and damage estimated at about £400,000 occurred. 28. Owing to a severe gale the *Aquitania* for the first time was unable to enter the port of Cherbourg, and had to stand off the coast all night. An abnormally high tide, due to a violent sirocco, prevailed in the Bay of Naples. Water to a depth of 12 feet invaded the sea front. 30. A violent squall caused a British aeroplane on the Croydon–Le Bourget route to make a forced landing at Fort Nieulay, near Calais.

(1928) *January* 1. A drop in temperature of 35° accompanied a gale of 45 miles an hour in New York. 7. Heavy gales and thunderstorms were experienced in many parts of Germany. 16. The weather observatory on Mount Evans, Greenland, reported a storm in which the wind reached a velocity of 120 miles per hour. 18. During a storm off the Belgian coast, three seamen were lost overboard from the fishing vessel *Nieuport*. Violent snow storms followed by a hurricane caused much delay to Atlantic shipping. The *Aquitania* had several portholes smashed in. 24. Gales along the Atlantic seaboard caused considerable damage to property, many people were injured in New York. A school building was blown down in Tennessee and four children killed, and at Fall River, Massachusetts, an amusement park was overturned by an 80 mile an hour gale. 28. Heavy snow storms occurred in many parts of America together with very hard frost. The Niagara Falls were almost entirely frozen.

February 2. Great swarms of locusts at Wady Musa, near Petra, were swept away by a sudden violent wind storm. 8. During a great storm in the Eastern Baltic the water rose in the Neva, broke up the ice at Leningrad, and flooded the low lying parts. 10. A violent storm of wind and rain swept over northern and eastern France. The wind reached a velocity of 144 miles an hour, causing much damage. 11. A violent gale over Switzerland did considerable damage. 16. Owing to a sand storm two R.H. 9. aeroplanes on a flight to Singapore were forced down in the desert near Heliopolis, Cairo. 17. During a heavy storm over the Dutch coast, the British steamship *Shonga* ran aground near Ymuiden, and broke in two. The Rhone burst its bank at La Palud, near Marseilles, and flooded the surrounding districts. Owing to the rapid thaw of snow on the Austrian Alps, many streams were converted into raging torrents, causing much damage throughout the country. 19. Severe tropical rainstorms caused much inconvenience to Mr. Bert Hinkler, near Singapore, on his flight to Australia.

March 2. Owing to heavy seas the liner *France* was unable to land passengers at Cadiz. The liner took 6 hours to travel 75 miles. 11. A hurricane, accompanied by blinding rain, swept the Pacific coast of Japan, and five steamers making for Tokyo Bay were wrecked. Six inches of rain fell in a few hours at Taquaratinga (Brazil). 13. The dam of the St. Francis reservoir, 45 miles north of Los Angeles, gave way, and let loose the bulk of its 1,300,000,000 gallons of water upon San Francisquito Cañon, and only five of a population of 400 came out alive. 17. A tornado cut a path 300 feet through the town of Sorrento, Florida. One person was killed and 15 others were injured. 21. During a gale over northern Germany, a partly constructed coal haulage bridge collapsed, and ten workmen were killed and four injured. Snow fell at Turin, Milan, Bologna and Trieste. 25. Violent storms and exceptionally high tides occurred along the east coast of France, and much damage done. Two airmen were killed when a sudden gale caught their machine on landing at Istres aerodrome. 26. Five rivers in California and Nevada overflowed, and flooded the countryside, and the lower parts of several towns. 28. On the Cantabrian coast of Spain a storm blew down a number of trees, and at Santander 55 outbreaks of fire were caused. 29. A violent gale raged along the French Mediterranean seaboard and a villa was blown down at Canet Plage. 30. A sudden rising of the Saskatchewan River caused severe flooding in the Pike Lake District. Many cattle were drowned. 31. A violent gale accompanied by heavy rain over the Swiss Alpine regions caused the rivers to rise by 2 feet in 12 hours.

April 1. Ten inches of rain fell in two days over the Midland and Karoo areas of Cape Province. Reservoirs and dams overflowed. 4. Severe storms and floods did considerable damage in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas. The worst damage occurred at Shawnee, Oklahoma, where 7 inches of rain and hail fell in a few hours. 5. Four persons and 50 cattle were killed during a heavy hail storm in the Tor appar Hills. Much damage was done to the S.S. *Leviathan* by a huge wave in the Atlantic, and many other ships were delayed by the storm. 11. A violent hailstorm swept Eastern Switzerland causing much damage to fruit trees, especially in Cantons Zurich and Thurgau. 14. Much flooding occurred throughout the coastal belts of south eastern Queensland. More than 40 inches of rain fell in 5 days in the Dawson River basin. A family of 7 persons were drowned. 16. A heavy storm, accompanied by torrential rain, caused a landslip at Monte Serrat. Fortunately there was no loss of life. 28. Twelve people were killed and much damage was done to property by storms and floods in the Eastern States of America. 29. A thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain and hail, broke over Paris. Ten inches of snow and hail fell at Wiesbaden.

May 2. A violent cyclone swept over Stara Zagora causing great damage. Many roofs were carried away, and 50 persons injured. 3. During a hurricane over the town of Cluz (Klausenberg) hailstones the size of eggs fell, killing six children. 9. Owing to heavy rains, and the bursting of a mill dam, the Bievre suddenly overflowed and flooded a large area. 9. A strong gale swept Budapest, and over 100 persons were injured by falling chimneys and slates. 12. During a storm encountered 60 miles north of Mongalla, the Italian Somaliland flight was forced down and damaged. 13. The church of Longpre-les-Corps Saints, near Amiens, was struck by lightning and the 12th century belfry was badly damaged. 15. A violent thunderstorm deluged the aerodrome at Seville. 16. Damage to the extent of several million lire was caused in the fertile district of Ottaiano by 48 hours incessant caustic rain. 18. A landslip on the St. Gothard railway caused the collapse of one line for more than 100 yards between Immensee and Goldau. 22. After a violent thunderstorm, snow fell down to 2,300 feet on the Savoy mountains. Rain fell for 24 hours in Canton Ticino, and fruit trees were damaged by the cold, and the harvest ruined by rain. 30. A terrific thunderstorm accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning occurred at the commencement of the balloon race at Pittsburgh. Thirteen of the 14 balloons were forced down and 2 men were killed and 2 injured.

June 1. Violent thunderstorms broke over Eastern Switzerland and several villages were flooded, and much damage was done to crops near Eggiwil (Berne Canton), lightning struck a party of tourists and one was killed and one injured. 9. High winds, accompanying two electrical storms, did considerable damage in south-eastern Washington, and at Bolling Field aeroplanes and sheds were damaged to the extent of $200,000 (£40,000). 10. Torrential rain over

Switzerland, lasting 24 hours, caused much flooding, and the level of the Rhine rose about 3 feet. 11 A tornado swept over the Nebraska border at McCook, doing much damage in that town. Two persons were killed and about 20 injured. An aeroplane was lifted 200 feet into the air, and crashed 13 Ten inches of rain fell at Bombay in 24 hours, flooding the low lying parts of the town. 14. During a fierce storm in the Newcastle (New South Wales) district two steamers were wrecked. Five members of the crews were drowned. At Colaba Observatory 19 inches of rain fell in four days, while 17 inches was recorded at Byculla. 15. A break in a dyke 12 miles south of Newport, Arkansas, drove 1,000 people from their homes and flooded over 35,000 acres of land At Kennett, Missouri, more than 25,000 acres was flooded owing to a 150 feet break occuring in the levee 17. Tornadoes swept over Oklahoma and southern Kansas, killing 8 people and injuring about 100. A further 75,000 acres were inundated at Kennett, where a second break occurred in the levee. The damage to property amounted to $2,000,000 (£400,000). 21 A Spanish fishing boat capsized during a squall near Adra. Five of the crew of six were drowned. 26 After a thunderstorm, followed by torrential rain, a church in Zamora, Spain, was flooded to a depth of 6 feet, and one of the side altars was displaced by the water. 30. During a violent thunderstorm a small bridge on the Interlaken-Grindelwald line was swept away by a sudden torrent in a water course which is generally dry at this time of year, and a railway engine fell into the ravine.

July 3. During a thunderstorm in Toronto several buildings were struck by lightning Three men were killed and four injured Severe storms occurred in many parts of Germany, and several people were injured by falling trees, and the vineyards were damaged by hailstones 5. Many persons were injured during a storm which swept Warsaw. Three aeroplanes were wrecked and much damage was done to property. 6. A violent thunderstorm swept part of Switzerland and Upper Savoie doing widespread damage to crops and fruit trees. Many windows were broken by hail A furious storm and dense fog occurred off the Chilean Coast The transport Anganos was driven on the rocks, becoming a total loss. There were only 4 survivors out of a total of nearly 300 on board. 9. At the Petawa Military Camp, near Ottawa, 3 men were killed by lightning striking the guns and stables. 19. An exceptionally violent thunderstorm, accompanied by a cloudburst, broke over Oberammergau, famous for its Passion Play. The whole village was flooded and plunged into darkness. 20. Twenty-two inches of rain fell in 24 hours at Porbandor. 22. During a violent thunderstorm over the Savoy mountains the level of the Guwaz torrent rose by 45 feet About 40 acres of land, vineyards, and gardens were buried under 6 feet of stones and mud. 29. Heavy rain broke an excessive heat spell in Hungary For 19 days the temperature had ranged between 86° and 98° F.

August 4. During a storm in Central Ontario a girl was killed and a woman paralysed by lightning. Torrential rain caused extensive damage to grain and hay. Five violent storms broke over the Grisons and the Engadine causing the mountain torrents to rise rapidly. Crops were ruined by heavy rain and hail. 5 A heavy thunderstorm brought an end to a long drought at Nice. Large hailstones did great damage to plantations and gardens. A violent thunderstorm at Bamberg in Bavaria, of a violence unprecedented in Germany, wrought great havoc to property, hardly a house being untouched. 7. A tropical hurricane swept over a large part of Florida The gale in some places reached a velocity of 100 miles per hour and did considerable damage. 15. Five and a half inches of rain (about 550 tons to the acre) fell at Kingston, Jamaica, in 24 hours. This was the heaviest fall for 40 years A cyclone, followed by heavy hail, at Haby and Mjaryd, Sweden, caused great damage to crops. In spite of the heat the hail remained in drifts for 24 hours. 17. A tornado, accompanied by heavy rain and hail swept the Algerian coast Fifteen persons were killed and about 250 injured, many seriously 25. A violent thunderstorm swept over Geneva, causing great damage to crops and trees 26. Much damage was done by a cloudburst in the Catskill Mountains, New York. Five people were drowned and 17 were missing 29. A Cloudburst which fell upon Monza, lasting only a quarter of an hour, left mud and water deposits to a depth of 2 feet in the streets. 30 During a violent thunderstorm over Antwerp, the Palais de Glace was struck by lighting Fire broke out and the building was practically destroyed. A cyclone of unusual violence swept over Milan causing 15 deaths, and several hundred people were injured.

September 1 A storm of an intensity unknown for 13 years played havoc at Lahore. Houses collapsed in the city, causing many deaths. Owing to the banks of the Jhelum River in Kashmir breaking, much flooding occurred. The water was about 5 feet deep in the streets 200 houses collapsed, and all the roads were blocked. Sixty-six out of a party of 175 pilgrims perished. 11 A violent thunderstorm accompanied by waterspouts caused much havoc in parts of Northern Jutland. Several people were struck by lightning. 13 A hurricane swept the West Indies, and during the next few days spread to Florida The death roll was in the region of 1,500, and damage to property anything up to $100,000,000 Following the hurricane, over 15,000 cases of influenza, and 5,000 cases of malaria and measles were reported. 15 and 16 Much damage was done by a typhoon which passed close to Hangchow, Chinkiang and Nanking. Scores of Chinese were drowned. About 7½ inches of rain fell in 24 hours, and floods to a depth of 18 inches occurred in Shanghai. 22. A violent thunderstorm caused much damage to crops in Canton Tiemo. The old church of the Madonna del Sarso at Moricote was struck by lightning, and damage exceeding £4,000 was done. 31. During a gale on the Belgian coast a lock on the Nieuport-Furnes Canal was demolished and a breach 130 feet wide made in the embankment, and very extensive floods occurred.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The ninety-sixth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Glasgow from September 5 to September 12. Sir William Bragg, who succeeded Sir Arthur Keith as President, delivered an address on "Modern Developments of the Physical Sciences and their Relation to National Problems." Scientific knowledge and experience, he said, to be of full service, must be in direct contact with the problem to be solved. A new class of worker was growing up, consisting of men engaged in research associations and industrial research laboratories. A high value ought to be placed on their services, because they were in personal contact both with capital and with labour, and might overcome the dangerous separation that had been in existence between the manipulator in the shops and the designer in the drawing office and between the factory directorate and scientific knowledge. There had not been sufficient appreciation of the interests and rewards of a student of research, but with the growth of this new class there would be more value attached to the great services it could render.

The Presidents of the various sections, and the subjects of their addresses, were as follows:—*A*, Mathematics and Physics, Prof. A. W. Porter, "The Volta Effect: Old and New Evidence"; *B*, Chemistry, Prof. E. C. C. Baly, "Phosphorescence, Fluorescence, and Chemical Reaction"; *C*, Geology, Mr. E. B. Bailey, "The Palæozoic Mountain Systems of Europe and America"; *D*, Zoology, Prof. W. Garstang, "The Relation of Larvæ Forms to Evolution"; *E*, Geography, Prof. J. L. Myers, "Ancient Geography in Modern Education"; *F*, Economics, Prof. Allyn Young, "Increasing Returns and Economic Progress"; *G*, Engineering, Sir William Ellis, "The Influence of Engineering and Civilisation"; *H*, Anthropology, Sir George Macdonald, "The Archæology of Scotland"; *I*, Physiology, Prof. C. Lovatt Evans, "The Relation of Physiology to Other Sciences"; *J*, Psychology, Prof. T. H. Gear, "The Nature of Skill"; *K*, Botany, Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan, "Sex and Nutrition in the Fungi"; *L*, Dr. Cyril Norwood, "The Next Steps in Education"; *M*, Agriculture, Dr. J. S. Gordon, "Live Stock in the British Empire." Dr. Vaughan Cornish, in his presidential address to delegates of corresponding societies, dealt with the preservation of scenic beauty.

The meeting in 1929 will be held in South Africa under the presidency of Sir Thomas Henry Holland. The Association will meet at Bristol in 1930.

AIRCRAFT ATTACK ON WHEAT RUST.—Steps are being taken in Canada to combat wheat rust, which destroys many acres of grain annually. For the past few years the Canadian Federal Department of Agriculture have been trying to fight it from the ground, but now they have enlisted the services of the Royal Canadian Air Force. The airmen, including a technical expert in agricultural bacteriology, are provided with sensitised plates, which are exposed to the air. The spores of the wheat rust floating at high altitudes are caught on the plate and subsequently analysed. They have been detected by this means at a height of 5,000 feet, and fliers have run into clouds of these invisible organisms, which have registered as many as 5,000 to the centimetre. These investigations will, it is believed, solve the mystery of how and why and where the rust has spread in the past.

AIRCRAFT IN ARCHÆOLOGY.—A useful demonstration of the value of air-photographs in the study of archæology has been made by Flight Lieutenants W. E. Purdin and B. T. Hood near Dorchester in Oxfordshire. The photographs revealed two large circles, previously unknown; a rectangular enclosure; a semi-circular enclosure, possibly prehistoric; a track, either prehistoric or Romano-British, 40 ft. wide; traces of several barrows; and a small circle about 20 ft. in diameter, consisting of 12 holes which had once been filled with uprights of stone or wood. The two large circles were partly in two fields, one under barley, the other under beans; but it was only the bean field that showed the circles, of which no trace was to be seen at ground level. In order to test the circles and seek evidence of their date, excavations were carried out by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford and Mr. R. G. Collingwood. Two trenches were cut, the first of which found the inner circle. At one end of the trench the excavators came on sand at a depth of 2 ft. 6 in. through a deposit of reddish-yellow loam. At the other end sand was reached at a depth of 6 ft. 4 in. of brick earth, the silt filling up the old ditch. The circle-ditch originally must have been not less than 36 ft. across from lip to lip. The second trench cut the outer circle at the point where the crops divided. Here a layer of 2' ft. of brick earth covered the sand, and the sides could be seen sloping away from the inner lip. At a depth of 5 ft. 6 in a foot of black stuff represented the middle of the ditch. Beyond two animal bones and some fragments of bone, no finds were made.

ANTARCTIC FLORA.—Some interesting facts regarding Antarctic and sub-Antarctic vegetation are recorded by Mr. R. N. Rudmose Brown, the Polar geographer and naturalist. The great ice sheet, he says, is devoid of any form of life. While the Arctic regions support some 400 species of flowering plants only two species are to be found in the Antarctic. This may be ascribed to the shortness of the Antarctic summer and the low temperatures, for no month has a mean temperature above freezing point. December is well advanced before the rays of the sun lay bare what little soil occurs in a few places. Only for a month or six weeks is the vegetation, except lichens on cliff faces, exposed to sunlight. The ground thaws to a depth of a few inches on a few cloudless days, and even then is saturated with ice-cold water in which root hairs are physiologically inactive. More than 50 species of mosses have been recorded, mostly from Graham Land. About 70 species of freshwater algæ have been found in the South Orkneys, the most interesting being species of *Sphærella*, which colours snow red. Marine algæ are very abundant in Antarctic seas, and grow at times in pools which are frozen solid all winter. Most remarkable of all is the wealth of diatom life in strong contrast to its scarcity in warm seas. The important factors in this case are probably the tendency for the surface layers of water to sink and be replaced by deeper layers richer in nitrates, and the abundance of silica, owing to the low temperature of the water and the great quantity of glacier-swept débris from the land.

AUTOGIRO FLIGHT ACROSS THE CHANNEL.—On September 18 Señor Juan de la Cierva, the Spanish engineer, crossed the Channel from

Croydon to Paris, via Calais, in the autogiro, or windmill plane, which he had invented. He had previously completed a 3,000 mile tour of Britain. The "windmill" has four revolving blades or wings above the fuselage, mounted and free to rotate on an almost vertical mast. It runs on the ground until the wings are revolving at a sufficient rate to lift the machine, which they do independently of its former speed. So long as they continue to revolve it is impossible for the machine to stall and crash as an ordinary aeroplane will do when its forward speed is insufficient That is why the autogiro can descend in an almost vertical path. When it landed near Paris it came down so vertically that after touching the ground it moved less than three yards. The speed is about 100 miles an hour.

CATERPILLAR WHEELBARROW.—A caterpillar wheelbarrow, in which the ordinary wheel is replaced by an endless track, or "caterpillar," to overcome the difficulties encountered in soft or uneven ground without the use of planks, has been introduced The track unit used is a light adaptation of the girder track, and the lower portion, which carries the load, is self-locking at a definite radius, giving the practical effect of a wheel 10 feet in diameter. The track itself is self-cleaning and will automatically eject grit or small stones, thus avoiding the liability to become choked The body of the barrow is of steel, pressed from a single sheet, and is so set in the frame that the top is horizontal when in use - a big advantage when transporting semi-liquid products such as cement-mortar.

CAVE MAN AT CHEDDAR.—During excavations for the widening of the entrance of Gough's Cave, Cheddar, two fragmentary skulls, one of a child of three and the other of a man in the twenties, were found about six feet below the natural surface associated with paleolithic flint implements. Sir Arthur Keith has pronounced them as belonging to the race of the Dordogne and Riviera caves, which lived in Aurignacian times, about 12,000 B.C. Ten feet below the surface a *bâton de commandement*—one of those mysterious rods made from a short length of smoothed reindeer antler was discovered. No perfect specimen has been found before in England A fragment of one came to light in the same cave, in the rocky alcove from which in 1903, the famous Cheddar Man was taken. The *bâton* has a large round perforation near one end and a number of engraved hatchings on the shaft. One theory of their use is that they were ceremonial wands or sceptres. Other authorities believe they were employed as tools for the straightening of the shafts for flint arrows.

CONCRETE MADE FROM ICE.—In Finland a building material has been invented, which consists of sand and cement, made extremely porous by mixing it with crushed ice and snow. The moisture is evaporated by heating, and the slab of concrete thus made is uniformly honeycombed by tiny pores, and is in consequence very light. No additional water in composition is needed, as the water required is formed through the melting of the ice or snow. The degree of porousness of this concrete can be accurately decided in advance according to the quantity of ice or snow used, and hence the weight bears a direct relation to the size and number of the pores. It is possible to use as much as 50 to 80 per cent. of ice or snow, corresponding to millions of minute pores.

DRY ROT IN WOOD.—Certain dry rot in wood, can be boiled to death but cannot be frozen out of existence, states a report issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The particular fungus, Merulius Lacrymans, so called because it has the power of manufacturing water, can be killed by boiling water, but can remain alive after exposure for months to temperatures below the freezing point of water. While some kinds of fungi can only set up dry rot in soft woods, the Merulius can destroy oak, teak, and mahogany. The fungi responsible for the spread of dry rot can feed on paper, potatoes, jellies containing extracts of fruits or meats, and some of them can grow on moist garden soil. The result is that a house can become infested with Merulius Lacrymans through the agency of the soil Although when the strings of this fungus are severed from connection with the woodwork they have no food available in the wall except small quantities of fibrous material in the mortar or any organic solution from the soil where the damp courses do not intervene, the solid parts and the liquid contents of the strings themselves represent a certain amount of food material; at the expense of this the strings, when moistened, can put forth fungal threads that may infect the adjoining wood.

EARLY MAN IN THE ORKNEYS.—Some remarkable discoveries indicating prehistoric culture were made by Professor Gordon Childe while excavating on the shore of the Bay of Skail in the Orkneys The site comprised a village consisting of a number of square huts 15 feet across, built of dry masonry, and with each course of masonry projecting beyond the one below. The huts opened on to streets which were roofed over with stone slabs. These roofs had been used either as camping-places or kitchen middens, for they were covered with kitchen refuse. The excavators had to cut through some 5 feet of kitchen refuse before they reached the stone slabs. The interior of the huts showed hearths at several levels, traces of later occupation for which evidence of date was afforded by the remains of the red deer. Professor Childe found that relics were for the most part of stone, in an excellent state of preservation. Pens of stone pointed to the fact that domestic animals, probably pigs, were kept there. Two finds of outstanding importance were made. One was that of two skeletons in a stone receptacle, of which the slabs were built into the wall in such a way as to form an integral part of the structure. It is suggested that they were sacrificed to confer stability on the walls. Secondly, on one of the slabs were regular marks which Professor Childe thinks may represent a script.

ELECTRONS NOT INDIVISIBLE.—Speaking before the British Association, Professor G. P. Thomson said that the electron, instead of being indivisible, could be described in certain phases as having measurable dimensions equal to nine or ten atoms. By means of experiment he and Dr. C. J. Davisson showed streams of electrons discharged in beams travelling at various speeds and allowed to impinge on crystals, from which they were reflected at angles that could be measured. Dr. Davisson used solid crystals of

nickel, from the different faces of which the reflection took place Professor Thomson used films of gold and aluminium so thin as to be transparent, the thickness being 1-millionth of a centimetre, and allowed the beams of electrons to pass through the film, when they were revealed in a pattern on a photographic plate The electron was shown to be capable of expanding like an umbrella when it left the atom, and in the expanded state showed by the pattern it formed that it might have a composite structure and was not an indivisible unit.—In a lecture at the Imperial College of Science and Technology Sir Oliver Lodge pictured the electron as a spherical hollow, or bubble, in the all pervading ether, with a radius of about one 20-million-millionth of an inch. When at rest or moving slowly it could be regarded as a simple sphere, but when moving quickly it became flattened in the direction of motion, and a group of waves in the ether became associated with it At very high speeds, approaching the speed of light, these waves dominated the system, the central sphere being flattened to a plane.

GIANT ELECTRIC POWER SHOVEL.—The largest electric power shovel in the world is in use in the open pit coal mines of Illinois It has a dipper that will gouge out 15 cubic yards or nearly 24 tons of earth in one bite, and lift it to the roof of a ten storey building. One scoop load of dirt is sufficient to fill a trench 7 foot deep, 6 feet wide and 68 feet long, or a room 7 × 7 × 8 feet—about the size of the bathroom in an ordinary home Enough material can be held in the dipper at one time to fill eight large trucks, while enough coal can be picked up in one bite to supply the ordinary family for an entire year. The shovel boom is 120 feet long, and the dipper stick 82 feet long. Thus it can lift material to a height from 90 to 100 feet, and can reach out over a radius of 150 feet from the centre of operations, covering a circle of 300 yards in diameter If set down in the centre of an ordinary football field it could dig out the entire field and deposit the dirt on the bleachers. All the operations are controlled by one man, by means of three hand levers and one foot pedal

GREAT BARRIER REEF EXPEDITION.—On May 26 a scientific expedition, promoted by the British Association, and led by Dr. C M. Yonge, left England for Low Islands, off the coast of Queensland, where they intended to spend 24 months on the Great Barrier Reef, that natural breakwater built by stall-living organisms along a continental coast for 1,300 miles. The individual task of Dr. Yonge will be to study the feeding and lime formation of corals and molluscs, and from the economic point of view the growth and feeding of pearl shell. Other members will study the movements of floating organisms, the chemistry of the water in relation to its inhabitants, the sponges, the marine plants, and various geological and geographical matters. The fisheries will be investigated for the benefit of the Australian Government, and the commercial possibilities of the oyster, turtle, and tortoise explored.

HAKE AND THE FULL MOON.—From a study of the weekly figures of the landing of hake at Cardiff during 1922-25, Mr. C. F. Hickling has come to the conclusion that from the fifth to the ninth full moons of the year there is a regular fluctuation in the landings, so that more fish are landed at full moon than at new moon. He suggests that this is the result of a monthly period of activity in the reproductive organs of the fish. There is also a daily change in the abundance of hake on the sea-bottom. There is so little hake on the sea-bottom during the hours of darkness that it is rarely worth while to trawl at night, especially when the hours of darkness are long, as in winter This apparent nightly migration vertically from the sea-bottom is believed by Mr. Hickling to be due to a "sleep rhythm" in the fish, which is inactive by day but active by night It is pointed out that the hake feeds at night, but apparently not during the day, the surface methods of catching hake, which are most successful at night, depend on the hake seizing a hook or becoming entangled in stationary trammel-nets, whereas the method of catching hake on the bottom, which is most successful by day, depends on the hake being swept passively into a trawl.

IDENTIFYING CULTIVATED PEARLS. Japanese cultivated pearls, formed by inserting suitable objects in the shells of pearl oysters, so closely resemble natural pearls that attempts to distinguish between the two sorts have not proved successful. A machine has now been invented which definitely proves whether or not a given pearl is natural or cultivated. The inventors are Dr. Nacken, Director of the Mineralogical Institute of the University at Frankfurt-on Main, and Dr. Jaeger. When this testing machine is used the pearl is suspended on a silk thread in a glass tube, fixed over an electro magnet in such a position that it is exactly between the two magnetic poles. As the electric current is passed through the magnet it causes the cultivated pearl to revolve, whilst the natural pearl remains stable.

IMPROVED SAFETY LAMPS FOR MINERS.—The problem of increasing the candle power of the miners' safety lamp has been the subject of investigation by Professor R V Wheeler and Mr. D W. Woodhead. They find that by using a blend of petroleum spirit with paraffin and mineral colza, an increase of 35 to 40 per cent. in the candle power is obtained. By increasing the height of the wire gauze chimney, using a wider mesh, a thinner wick with its top concave upwards, and by surrounding the upper part of the flame by a short length of glass tubing open at top and bottom, the candle power can be raised to 2·75.

IVORY KEYBOARD FOR CARILLON. Messrs. John Taylor and Son, of Leicestershire, have brought out an invention by which it is possible to play a carillon of bells, weighing fifty tons or more, by means of an ordinary ivory keyboard resembling that of a piano. Hitherto the carillon has been played off projecting wood levers which were struck by the closed fists and foot of the player. With the new invention the stroke is obtained by means of powerful pneumatic action, and it is so sensitive that a small child can strike a key and swing a bell-clapper weighing a few hundredweights. It is also possible to play from a perforated music roll on the piano-player principle. A device sets the tempo, and the carillon plays right through the music roll.

KIPPERS WITHOUT BONES.—A machine for boning and cleaning herrings, the first of its kind installed in England, made its initial run at Fleetwood in August. This invention, it is claimed, will revolutionise the herring-fishing industry and enable the boneless kipper to be placed on the housewife's table. Designed by an Englishman, and manufactured of stainless metal in Germany, the machine is capable of boning 2,500 herrings per hour, compared with 120 per hour, which is the extreme capacity of the smartest Scots fisher-girl. It is claimed for the machine that even the bones of the herring can be secured for conversion into fish-meal.

LAPWINGS' TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT.—An extraordinary migration of lapwings from east to west across the Atlantic is recorded by Mr H F Witherby. On December 20 and 21, 1927, flocks of these birds, one of which was estimated to number 500 and another 1,000, arrived in Newfoundland. The source of the migration was definitely indicated by the presence on one of the birds of a *British Birds* ring, which showed that it was a native of Cumberland. It is certain, therefore, that large numbers of lapwings crossed the Atlantic from Britain to Newfoundland - a distance of about 2,200 miles—in a single flight. Mr Witherby shows that the weather conditions were extremely favourable for such a journey. A spell of frosty weather in Britain made it imperative for the birds to seek new feeding grounds; they moved westwards and became involved in a wind blowing almost due west at a velocity of about 55 miles an hour. Thus, added to the lapwing's normal speed of some 45 miles an hour, would permit of the total journey being accomplished in about 22 hours.

LARGEST ELECTRIC BULB.—The General Electric Supply Company of the United States is in possession of the largest electric bulb in the world, a 50,000 watt experimental lamp. At the top of the bulb a radiator made of metal fins carries off the intense heat generated by the white hot tungsten filament, which burns at a temperature of 5,500° F., or twice as hot as molten steel. The bulb is filled with nitrogen, the circulation of which cools the bulb and carries upward into the radiator the thrown off tungsten particles from the filament, thus preventing the blackening of the inside walls of the bulb. The lamp at present is only intended for experiment.

LIGHTHOUSES IN BRITAIN AND FRANCE.—Dr. Du Riche Preller, writing in *Engineering*, gives an account of recent developments in the lighting system of lighthouses in France. In 1922 high power incandescent lamps began to replace the electric arc in lighthouses, and the lighthouses of Dunkirk, Calais, La Cauche (south of Boulogne), and Cape de la Heve (Havre) have now adopted the incandescent lamp system. The lighthouse of Les Balemes, in the Bay of Biscay, is also being converted to incandescent lighting. In British lighthouses 4-kilowatt lamps are used, but in France Philips lamps up to 10 kilowatts are in use. The lights at St. Catherine's Point and the Isle of Man, and those of Grisnez and Ushant on the French side, illustrate the difference between French and British practice. The long-duration flashes of five seconds and the slow rotation of the St. Catherine's give one extreme, and the lightning flashes of one-tenth of a second and the rapid rotation of the Grisnez give the other extreme. The difference between the two systems is probably due to the greater density of the atmosphere on the British coasts, which demands a longer time before the light becomes perceptible, and necessitates intensive illumination of the nearer sea within a moderate range rather than overhead long-distance flashes to the horizon. Violet rays are found to militate against the penetration of the luminous beam into a dense atmosphere. The French system, modified so that the flashes are not less than two-tenths of a second, has been adopted in a number of British lighthouses.

METALLISED LINEN FOR AIRSHIPS.—A remarkable new fabric, metallised linen, has been invented by Mr. Einstein, a Russian. Tested by Professor Larard, the tensile strength was found to be over 1,800 lb per foot width. This invention may revolutionise the construction of aircraft, as the fabric is very light and much stronger than any other type of envelope material. From such a fabric an aeroplane could be constructed of less than half the present weight, yet of considerably greater strength. The petrol tins for an Atlantic trip could be made of metallised material lighter than the thinnest aluminium.

MILLION BOTTLES PER WEEK.—A machine capable of turning out one million pint bottles a week, with only one man to superintend it, has been constructed by the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company at their works at Manchester. The glass is melted in pots or in a tank furnace, and the machine is run on rails to the mouth of the furnace. A 25 h.-p. electric motor is started and bottles are automatically turned out in dual moulds at the above rate. The machine consists of fifteen identical units which rotate around a central pillar. As each unit passes the mouth of the furnace, large arms are lowered into the molten glass, a quantity of which is picked up in a mould by means of suction. A small quantity of compressed air is then admitted to form a cavity in the neck of the bottle. Further rotation of the machine, which has a speed of six revolutions per minute, enables the glass blank thus formed to be transferred to a second mould, the interior of which is of the shape of the finished bottle. A further supply of compressed air blows the bottle to the shape of the mould. The machine moves on to the next stage, when the moulds are lowered and the bottles are discharged on to a conveyor. In the event of a breakdown of any one unit it can be replaced in less than half an hour. This machine is equally useful for the manufacture of bulbs for electric lamps.

MINUTE MEASUREMENTS.—Measurements equivalent to one-25,000,000,000th of an inch have been made by Mr. Charles E St. John, of Mount Wilson Observatory, in researches to prove the contentions of Professor Einstein, that a ray of light is "bent" when it passes a gravitation field, such as the sun. Changes in the rays of light from a distant star produce minute displacements of the dark lines in the spectrum. When rays from one star pass another on their way earthwards the ray is "bent," as was argued by Professor Einstein and confirmed by an

eclipse of the sun. The amount of displacement found by Mr. St. John is a trifle less than one-25,000,000,000th of an inch. It presents another proof of the Einstein theory in regard to light rays.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.—Mr H. C. Frankenfield has contributed to the *Monthly Weather Review* a report on his investigations into the Mississippi floods of 1927. He finds that the lower Mississippi floods, which were so disastrous in that year, are caused by a wide distribution of rains over the central plains The waters of the Missouri River above the mouth of the Platte, and of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Wisconsin, do not materially add to the strength of the floods. In comparison with 1922, the previous year of great floods, there was little difference in the rainfall during January and February, but in 1927 there were heavy falls in April in the lower Arkansas valley, and a heavy fall in the Ohio basin in the previous December. The probability of such high waters occurring in the near future is not so great. At the same time, Mr. Frankenfield believes that the floods of 1927 did not attain the possible maximum. He calculates the maximum levels as follows, compared with the 1927 level: Cairo, 58 ft. (1927), possible 66 ft.; Memphis, 47 ft. (1927), possible 55 ft.; New Orleans, 27·5 ft (1927), possible 30 ft. At New Orleans the effect of tides and winds may also be felt.

NEW THEORY OF THE SMILE.—Mr. A. M. Hocart has developed a new theory of the smile, which, he says, has not been properly explained by psychologists. When a dog is pleased, he says, especially when it is full of fun, it opens its mouth slightly, draws back the corners of the mouth, and bares its teeth. If one tickles it under the arm pits as it is lying, it is apt to draw back the corners of its mouth slightly without baring its teeth. A puppy welcomes its master with its ears cocked, a distinct gleam in its eyes, wagging its tail and smiling. As its master draws nearer, it rushes toward him and proceeds to chew his hand. The smile then may be the resultant of two opposite tendencies, the impulse to tear with the teeth and the impulse to suck and lick the object of affection. Adult man does not habitually bite the object of his affection, but there is a tendency that way which usually betrays itself only in words; in children there is a distinct tendency to chew affectionately. The parallel between the man's smile and the dog's is so close, that they may be identified, the differences being due to man's more complex development.

NOISE MADE BY TRAMCARS.—The urgent problem of eliminating noise made by tramcars has been tackled seriously in America. To deaden the noise of grinding gears a groove was cut round the inside of each gear, and lead, a poor conductor of vibrations, was poured in. Above the bearings, where the wheel trucks join the body of the car, insulating shock-proof rubber pads were inserted to insulate against jolts. Other rubber pads were placed between the body and the frame to prevent vibration of the trucks reaching the passengers. A heavy layer of felt-like insulating material was placed under the entire floor of the car, while the air brake pumps were insulated with the same material. Finally a new type of crossing with the intersecting rails sealed in asphalt was devised which is said to prevent the pounding noise of wheels as they pass over it. Six of the new trams on rattle-proof trucks were tried in San Francisco, and are said to ride as smoothly as a limousine.

OIL-ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.—A light-weight oil-electric locomotive has been put in service on the Long Island railroad which, it is claimed, combines power, lowness of cost and speed, and will do on 10 gallons of oil work for which a steam engine will require a ton of coal The locomotive is 47 ft. long, weighs 85 tons, and is geared for a maximum speed of 34 miles per hour, though a speed of 80 miles per hour is said to be possible with this type of engine. It burns only the cheapest grade of fuel. Each car contains a 300 horse-power six cylinder oil engine, and each engine drives a 210 kilowatt electric generator, which furnishes power to two traction motors. The generator supplies direct current at 750 volts when operated at normal high speed. It not only supplies power for the traction motors, but also starts the oil engine, receiving power from a storage battery, and charges the battery while idling.

ORIGIN OF HUMAN SPEECH.—Sir Richard Paget, in a paper read before the British Association, advanced a new theory of the origin of human speech. How had the art of articulation arisen? He found the answer from a suggestion made by Darwin that persons cutting with a pair of scissors often moved their jaws sympathetically, and that children learning to write often twisted their tongues as their fingers moved, in a ridiculous fashion. Dr. Rae, of Honolulu, had shown that at least in Polynesian speech, the syllables were the result of mouth gestures which themselves symbolized the succession of ideas to be conveyed, and that the same principle might apply to Aryan speech. Here, said Sir Richard, was the probable origin of human speech. Primitive man would sing, grunt, or roar to express his emotions, just as animals did. He would pantomime with his face and limbs to express his ideas to his fellows, and as he pantomimed with his hands his tongue would follow suit. But as he came to occupy his hands more and more in his crafts he would have to rely more on gestures of his face, tongue and lips. Then it would come about that the pantommic action would be recognized by sound as well as by sight, and speech was thus born.

PALÆOLITHIC MAN IN BRITAIN. Two important announcements regarding the presence of palæolithic man in Britain were made at the British Association. Dr. James Ritchie, Curator of the National Museum in Edinburgh, was able to give the first record of palæolithic man in Scotland, from the evidence of a limestone cave near Inchadamph, Sutherland, which showed that such men had inhabited that country for long periods during the Glacial Age. Mr. A. L. Armstrong described the first discovery of a bone with a palæolithic engraving of a human figure on it made in England. It was made during the systematic excavation of the Pin Hole Cave, in the Creswell Crags, Derbyshire. The total depth of the deposit on the floor of the cave is 15 feet. The engraved bone, probably that of a reindeer, was found beneath stalagmite, 3 feet 6 inches below the floor of the

cave, on an ancient occupation level, together with a series of beautifully made proto-Solutrean and Aurignacian flint implements. The engraving represents a rudely drawn masked human figure standing erect, apparently in an attitude of ceremonial dancing.

PICTURES TESTED BY X-RAYS.—For some time the authorities of the Louvre have used X-rays to test the authenticity of old masters. They have now extended the system so that pictures are now examined by means of luminous films, ultra-violet rays, the spectrograph, and by phosphorescence. The testing is carried out at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers—the French equivalent of the National Physical Laboratory. Not only are the pictures in the Louvre, and all offered for purchase, scrutinised, but also paintings received from museums in other countries for examination. Experts are now able to identify any parts of a painting which have been touched by another hand. In this manner "The Toper," a painting ascribed to Franz Hals, in the National Gallery of Scotland, and showing a bearded man wearing a crimson cap and holding a wine-glass, was found to have been tampered with. An application of X rays proved that the cap was an addition, and the wine-glass hid the jaw-bone of an ass in the original work.

PLATE GLASS IN A RIBBON.—The Ford motor works require 21,000,000 square feet of glass every year, all of which is made in their own plate glass factory. The method used consists of casting the glass in an endless, unbroken strip. The molten material comes out of a spout and passes between two cast iron rolls, one 48 inches and the other 9 inches diameter, perfectly sychronised, and at a constant temperature of 200° F. The glass, at a temperature of about 2,000° F, is then allowed to run on rollers fixed to a table 442 feet in length, situated in an automatically controlled heat tunnel, where its temperature is gradually reduced. As the band of glass emerges, it is cut, ground and polished. Much greater efficiency is claimed for this method over the usual one. It was found that whereas 30 per cent. of the output had, under the old system, to be rejected, under the new system this amount was reduced to from 5 to 10 per cent.

READING THROUGH METAL PLATES.—Mr. Edison's dream of the day when books shall be made of metal instead of paper is brought appreciably nearer by the researches of Dr. Carl Mueller, of the Charlottenburg Laboratory, Berlin, who has produced sheets of metal so thin that ordinary type can be read through them. The method of preparing these sheets is to electroplate the metal on the surface of a soluble substance, such as rocksalt, and then dissolve away the support. A ring of thicker metal can be used to support the films, of which 2,500,000 would have to be piled to make a stack an inch high. Such films have been made of iron, nickel, gold, silver, and platinum. Although the nickel is much less transparent to visible light than gold, it readily transmits the shorter ultra-violet rays. The films are very elastic, and will bulge out for as much as a tenth of their diameter without breaking. As these films are practically all surface, a strip of film containing no more metal than a round wire one-hundredth of a millimetre in diameter will carry enough current to light several lamps; if the same current were passed through the wire, the latter would be instantly melted. The use of these films is suggested for radio and phonograph reproducers.

RESISTANT STEEL.—M. Guillet, the famous metallurgist and director of the Geole Centrale, has continued his tests in connection with the "nitruration" of steel, and has announced a new process of treating the metal which, he claims, make it more resistant. This "acier-nitrure," as he calls it, had, he said, been tested in motor engines and aeroplanes, the cylinders being made partly of the usual metal and partly of the new steel. After doing 17,700 miles the ordinary metal in the motor engine showed 40 per cent. of wear, and the new steel only 2 per cent. After running for 100 hours, the cylinders of an aeroplane engine showed wear amounting to ·08 to ·1 per cent., whereas the "nitrurated" cylinders gave no evidence of wear at all. The consumption of oil was also less with the new steel.

REST PAUSES IN WORK.—Dr. Vernon has completed a study on hours of work for the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, dealing specially with the five-hour spell and the two-shift system. It is found that the adoption of a rest pause in the five-hour spell—with opportunity for refreshment—is desirable both for physiological and psychological reasons. The rest pause increases the efficiency of the workers, for in various occupations the immediate effect of a rest pause was to increase the output. There is, however, a number of semi-continuous occupations where the rest pause is not practicable because the loss of time is greater than the nominal rest pause. It is suggested that it might be possible for different groups to take their rest successively. In regard to the two-shift system neither seemed to show significant differences in any measurable standard, nor was there any difference in sickness. Where either system was in regular operation, workers seemed to adapt their habits and to be satisfied; a change over from one to the other was usually unpopular, and in some cases resulted in a high labour turn-over.

SAHARA TURNED INTO A SEA.—A gigantic engineering scheme is suggested by Dr. John Ball, of the Geological Survey of Egypt—no less than the creation of a vast inland sea, thousands of square miles in area, covering the northern part of the Libyan Desert. Investigations show that the area of this depression is about 4,500,000 acres, and that certain parts of it are as low as 450 feet below sea level. The idea is to construct a channel 200 miles long, and wide enough to accommodate ocean liners from the Mediterranean to the site of this "hole" into which water would be discharged from a height of 120 feet. Utilisation of the energy of this artificial waterfall would, it is claimed, provide electric power at ¾*d.* a kilowatt sufficient to electrify the railways and irrigation and drainage works, and lighting for Cairo, Alexandria and the whole of the Delta. Such a scheme is estimated to cost £25,000,000 and maintenance £1,000,000 a year.

ST. PAUL'S STEEL CHAIN.—The dome of St. Paul's Cathedral has been encircled by a chain of stainless steel in the course of work for the preservation of the Cathedral. The dome is supported on eight massive piers, which were constructed of poor material, and subject to a tendency to push them out of the vertical and allow the drum to spread in diameter. This tendency is accentuated by seasonal variations in temperature. The drum expands in hot weather, but, being constructed in masonry, and having no strength in tension, it does not contract by an equal amount in cold weather. It is to stop this progressive spreading of the drum that the stainless steel chain has been *placed in position at a point just below the* whispering gallery. The chain is designed like a bicycle chain. Its total length is 441 feet 3 inches, each bar being about 16 feet long, while the total weight is just under 30 tons.

SCIENTIFIC WORLD CRUISE.—The non-magnetic sailing ship *Carnegie*, of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, set out in May last on a scientific world cruise, which is intended to last 3½ years. The places to be visited, in order, are England, Germany, Iceland, the West Indies, Panama, the Society Islands, Easter Island, Peru, Japan, California, Honolulu, Samoa, New Zealand, Cape Horn, South Georgia, South Africa, Ceylon, India, Western Australia; across the South Pacific again and around the Horn to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, St. Helena, Azores, Madeira, and back to Washington. The first object of the cruise is to take magnetic observations, in order to determine the secular variation without which the magnetic charts used nowadays for aerial as well as ocean navigation, cannot be kept up-to-date. The programme of work also includes atmospheric electric observations, the investigation of radio-propagation, the investigation of the sedimentary deposits on the ocean bed, and the mapping of the sea bed by some depth-finders.

SINGAPORE FLOATING DOCK. The Singapore floating dock, built at the Wallsend shipyard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, is one of the largest of its kind in the world. It is 855 feet long, 172 feet wide, with a lifting capacity of 50,000 tons, and contains over 20,000 tons of steel and 3,500,000 rivets. The pumping equipment, which is operated by electrically-driven motors and centrifugal pumps, is capable of dealing with 30,000 tons of water per hour. In the upper part of the dock wall there are seven pumps, three being capable of discharging 6,000 tons per hour each, two 4,000 tons each, and two 2,000 tons each. At one end of the dock there are swing bridges fitted to form gangways connecting the dock walls, on which there are eight electric capstans for warping vessels into or out of dock. There are three workshops, fitted with a wide range of tools and plant, enabling repairs to be carried out expeditiously. As the dock passed through the Suez Canal on its outward voyage there was only a few feet to spare on either side, and all other traffic had to be held up.

SLEEPING SICKNESS AND DULLNESS.—Dr. S. Dawson, in an address to the British Association on "Dullness and Disease," said that our powers of thinking were affected only temporarily by some forms of illness, but permanent effects were caused by alcohol, various drugs, fatigue, certain bodily injuries, and some diseases. Tests that had been made on children showed that diseases of the nervous system, limited to the spinal cord, apparently did not interfere with intellectual performances. The most striking of the after-effects of sleeping sickness was a change of character and emotional disposition. Children who were previously quite normal became quarrelsome, destructive, cruel, irritable, subject to fits of anger and rage. Some of them took to stealing, swearing and lying, sometimes of a very stupid kind. In some cases the after-effect was more obviously intellectual, normality giving place to feeblemindedness. The tests made confirmed the suggestion that sleeping sickness adversely affected the intelligence. His inquiries indicated that while in a few cases sleeping sickness seemed to leave no serious after-effects, yet it did on the whole arrest or retard mental development to such an extent that it appreciably reduced the intelligence of patients, the deterioration being greatest in young children.

STARFISH FISSION. After a long study of New Zealand starfishes Mr. E. W. Bennett supports the view that where the number of rays is more than five they are due to reproduction by transverse fission. Out of 153 specimens examined 132 were six rayed or potentially so, fission being indicated not only by the size and disposition of the rays, but also by the presence of a groove across the disc. After fission the new arms are grown almost invariably in threes, which would account for the preponderance of six-rayed individuals. In another species four new rays were produced after fission, and the characteristic number of arms in this species is eight.

TELESCOPES OF THE FUTURE.—Professor G. W. Ritchey, of Posadena, California, who had a considerable share in the making and mounting of the 100-inch reflector telescope at Mount Wilson, has devised a means for avoiding the great weight and the solid thick discs for reflectors which have hitherto been associated with big telescopes. He suggests that future optical mirrors should be made not of solid discs, but built up of glass plates; light cellular structures, cemented together and figured at high mountain sites, where they are intended to be employed. He hopes to make a reflecting telescope with a practically perfect mirror 50 feet in diameter, and expresses himself with confidence in regard to the realisation of his plans.

TELEVISION PROGRESS.—During the year Mr. J. L. Baird has made considerable advance towards perfection in his television apparatus. On February 9 he succeeded in sending from his laboratory the first glimmerings of images of persons in London to a room in New York. The transmission was by means of a telephone wire from London to the radio transmitter at Purley, and from there it was broadcast to New York. The pattern of a man's head moving was clearly seen, but it sometimes faded away, owing, it was thought, to interference from short-wave stations in Paris and Mexico City. On March 7 another sensational demonstration was arranged, when Mr. Brown, the chief wireless operator on the *Berengaria*, then 1,500 miles out at sea, was shown and recognised the image of his

fiancée, who sat before the transmitter in London. The apparatus was not affected by the vibration or rolling of the vessel. In July Mr Baird showed that television was possible in normal daylight, without any artificial lighting whatever. At the meeting of the British Association he gave a demonstration of his new colour television. The images of an assistant wearing a policeman's helmet and holding a bunch of flowers in his hand were transmitted from one room to another. Mr. Baird pointed out that the process is like three-colour printing or three-colour kinematography. Three images—green, blue, and red—are emitted at a speed of thirty images to the second, or three times the speed of normal television, and the eye blends the three colours into one, and thus gives the impression of natural colours.

TESTING DURABILITY OF TROUSERS.—A special machine has been devised for use by the American Bureau of Standards to test the durability of fabrics for boys' and men's trousers It is shown that if a certain cloth be used the wearer may sit down and get up again 97,000 times before patching will probably be necessary. To arrive at this prediction the cloth is wound on an oscillating drum and rubbed against another piece of the same cloth a certain number of times a minute. After every few thousand rubs its strength is tested on two machines, one ascertaining the pull it withstands before tearing, which is recorded on a dial, and the other ascertaining the resistiveness to bursting pressure. This latter discovery is made by clamping a piece of the cloth, at various stages of increasing wear, in a steel frame over a receptacle full of water, into which more water is forced through a pipe exerting a known pressure of pounds to the square inch. Some clothes, even after considerable wear, managed to resist a force of as much as 50 lb. to the square inch.

TIMBER GROWN READY COLOURED.—A successful experiment has been carried out in Germany in which the rising sap in growing timber has been used as the carrying agent of a dye Two inlets were provided, one consisting of a number of holes in the trunk about 4 feet above ground level, and the other of holes bored in some of the larger roots. These holes were connected by rubber tubing, a reservoir containing the dye suspended from a high branch. The amount of dye required to colour the tree depends on the size of the tree. A tree about 15 inches diameter at 3 feet above ground will absorb 70 to 100 gallons of dye solution, containing 6 lb. of dye, in 18 hours. The colour is said to be fast.

TORTOISES ON GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.—The New York Zoological Society sent out a mission, under the leadership of Dr. C. H. Townsend, to the Galapagos Islands, with the object of saving alive the remnant of the giant tortoises there. At one period the tortoises were innumerable, but thousands were carried off for food, and now they are extinct on all but two or three islands in the group. Dr. Townsend confirms the reports of recent visitors that the giant tortoises cannot long survive even there, as all the eggs and young are destroyed by wild dogs, pigs, cats, and rats. They are now confined to mountainous regions difficult of access to man. The only hope of keeping the stock alive was to establish it in conditions where its safety and continuance could be assured so far as human devices go. Accordingly, the expedition captured 180 live tortoises and placed breeding colonies of fifteen to thirty individuals at half-a-dozen stations in tropical and subtropical Central and North America, in the belief that breeding and successful rearing of young will take place. All the captured specimens have been numbered and weighed, and the experiment should yield valuable information as to rate of growth and age

WONDERFUL CLOCKS AT GREENWICH.—Mr. J. Jackson, of Greenwich Observatory, speaking at the British Association meeting, described the progress of craftsmanship in measuring time scientifically. Two clocks, the invention of Mr Shortt, which were installed at the Observatory in 1924 and 1926, had shown such remarkable accuracy that at Greenwich they looked forward to the time when these or similar clocks could be used to check the rotation of the earth and any small irregularity in the earth's rotation. Each clock consisted of a face pendulum of invar swinging in a vacuum and a slave clock The slave clock did all the work, including the release of the gravity lever which maintained the free pendulum, the free pendulum being interfered with for only part of a second every 30 seconds. The principal irregularities shown by both clocks were a temperature coefficient of three-thousandths of a second per day per one degree Fahrenheit and a gradual slowing down of the pendulum, attributed to a growth of the invar rod The difficulty of producing a still more accurate clock was that of producing a more stable material than invar.

X-RAYS FOR TREES.—Internal ailments of trees are now being diagnosed and studied by the help of X-ray photographs, which are found to disclose decay within a trunk which, to all outward appearance, is sound. The X-rays distinguish clearly between the sound wood and the decayed parts, they also show knots and cavities Even the type of decay which merely lessens the strength of the wood is shown. An X-ray picture of a thin section cut from the tree displays the character of the grain, worm holes, and even worms at work.

YELLOWSTONE PARK NEW GEYSER.—A new geyser began erupting in Yellowstone Park in August It is said to be the greatest now active in the world, and with the exception of Old Excelsior, extinct since 1888, the largest ever seen. It has an elliptical crater, measuring 120 ft by 100 ft, and about 8 ft. deep It hurls water to an average of 75 ft, with occasional spurts reaching to 100 ft. The outbursts occur at intervals of from 15 to 20 seconds, and continue regularly for three hours, when they come suddenly to an end The geyser is then quiet for nine hours, and the crater is dry except in a small fissure and for a few mud-springs. The eruptions of Old Excelsior lasted only half an hour, but they threw large masses of water from 100 to 200 ft in the air. So violent were the outbreaks that the geyser rapidly "erupted itself to death," and for forty years its pit has been occupied by a lake of hot seething water.

THE year can hardly be said to have produced any very outstanding literary feature, unless it be the completion of the "New English Dictionary," a great national possession, the magnificent outcome of seventy years of labour; the conclusion of which was celebrated by a festival dinner.

The popularity and the output of Fiction continue to grow; new books are snowed under within a few months by the constant avalanche of newer ones; and one is tempted to long for a moratorium which would give neglected classics a chance. Foreign literature, particularly from America and Germany, is increasingly reproduced here; and the success of works by Ludwig, Maurois, Bronsor, Hergesheimer, Feuchtwanger and others has been an outstanding feature of the year's production. Of the total number of new books and new editions published in the United Kingdom, Fiction (with 3,368 books issued in 1927) provides roughly one quarter, and the percentage is said to be increasing.

The celebration of the Centenaries of Rossetti, Ibsen, Meredith and Tolstoy naturally stimulated the demand for works of and about these authors.

The death of Thomas Hardy (Jan. 11) left a vacant chair at the head of the literary table to which, as yet, there is no acclaimed successor. Other losses from the ranks of literature include Sir Edmund Gosse, Barry Pain, R. C. Carton, Stanley Weyman, Richard Whiteing, Mary Webb, C. E. Montague, Robert Keable, Donne Byrne, William Le Queux, Charlotte Mew and Austin Harrison. The death of Mrs. Webb, a few days before the Prime Minister's high appreciation of one of her works, "Precious Bane," at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, disclosed the embarrassing fact that several of her books were out of print; a significant hiatus which Mr. Cape has expeditiously filled in "The Traveller's Library."

The purveyors of literature—the publishers, booksellers and circulating libraries—have been busily discussing during the year the problem of stimulating the purchase of their wares. "Buy more books" would appear to be a much needed slogan. Mr. W. B. Maxwell, responding for Literature at the Academy Dinner, spoke a little dubiously as to its health, before drinking to it. "We are not as yet a literary nation," he said. "We do not love literature as the Americans, we do not encourage it as the French, we do not believe in its immense power as the Germans, we do not take it to our hearts and homes as the Scandinavians. We talk about books a great deal more than we read them."

The exploration of the causes, and possible remedies, for this apathy—the relative existence of which is not seriously disputed—has taken various directions. As regards authorship, "The giants of Victorian Literature," said an eminent authority, "continue to await their successors." According to Dr. R. W. McKenna, speaking at the last Annual Dinner of the Associated Booksellers, in recent Biography there was "too much dirty linen stretched untidily on the clothes ropes in the back yard." The stream of promising song produced by the War had died down, and the poetry of to-day seemed very disappointing. But, he went on to say:

"The fiction of the day was one of the most interesting manifestations of the intellectual activity of this wonderful age. The young people of to-day and amongst the young he thought they had got to admit a great deal of intellectual force and a great deal of imagination—were finding in fiction a means for the expression of themselves. Their minds, curiously, were in a state of ferment; there was a kind of spiritual disquiet abroad among them. It was not exactly a spiritual quickening, because in a spiritual quickening there was always something directional, a movement towards an ideal. In that spiritual disquiet, or spiritual ferment that was at work among the young people of the day, he did not think there was anything idealistic at all. As a matter of fact it seemed to him the young mind was groping after something, hungering to attain something it would never succeed in capturing because it was not yet certain what it desired. But it was when the waters were troubled that the miracle happened, and he was confident that they were on the brink of a great literary renaissance, and that that renaissance would come through the channel of fiction."

With this partially encouraging forecast it may be well to recall, in contrast, the view expressed by a relative of Thomas Hardy's, at his death, that "he would have done better to stick to architecture, as writing wasn't a respectable way of getting a living."

Passing from authorship to publication, Sir Ernest Benn has informed us that of "12,000 books published annually, two out of three are failures."

In the search for reasons and remedies, expert discussion during the past year has dealt exhaustively, amongst other subjects, with (1) the principles and methods of publisher's advertising, (2) the education of booksellers, (3) the issue of "Readers' Guides" and "Book Lists," (4) the competition of the daily and periodic press, (5) Municipal book trading, and (6) the influence of the circulating library on the book market. This last question raises difficult problems, for whilst admittedly libraries must exist and many books must be read which there is no desire to possess permanently, it is not satisfactory that we should have the name of "a nation of book-borrowers." The Libraries, it was stated, buy from 75 to 90 per cent. of the books that are published, and of these purchases about 80 per cent. are fiction. Mudie's List, by the way, succinctly catalogues Biography, History, Travel, Belles Lettres, etc., as "Non-Fiction," which is at least simple and comprehensive! The booksellers' chances are further handicapped by the large number of second-hand copies marketed by the leading libraries at reduced prices within a few months of publication.

On the other hand the stimulating developments of the commercial side of book production have not unnaturally evoked protests from critics zealous in upholding the status of Literature as the highest of the Arts. Sir Edmund Gosse put on record that he had been strongly tempted to decline the review of a recent volume because of the fulsome appreciation on the publishers' "jacket"; and Mr. Birrell bewailed last summer that "The Book Mart is becoming as noisy as the Stock Exchange. Rival publishers puff their special goods and parade their kept authors with a persistence that would attract notice in the soap business, and employ for these purposes trade circulars, illustrated catalogues,

garrulous travellers and all the artifices of the road"; whilst Mr. George Moore has also just recently uttered a characteristic lament that forests should fail to provide paper pulp for the printing of "all the trash written to-day."

The inadequate representation of Great Britain at the Rome Copyright Conference (at which neither the Publishers Association nor the Society of Authors were directly represented), was the subject of much adverse criticism, as was also the very limited British participation in the Florence Book Fair.

The difficult subject of literary censorship and taboo has been raised once again this year by the Irish Free State Bill to establish a Censorship of Publications, and by the withdrawal of a recently published novel within a few weeks of its issue, following upon a sustained attack in a daily paper. The whole question bristles with incongruities, puzzles and absurdities, which have been sensibly and ably discussed by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy in the October number of "Life and Letters," a new literary monthly of which he is Editor.

If a mere layman should venture to sum up the features of a not very remarkable literary year, he might be tempted to say that the hard thinking had been done as much by the purveyors as the makers of literature. The former have been occupied this year in a systematic and sustained effort to increase the number of readers and buyers of books, taking to heart the confession of the late Chairman of the Society of Authors that we are not as yet a literary nation. Co-operation rather than individualism has been the keynote. Authors and Publishers have met through the Councils of their Societies. Publishers and Booksellers have united in a common Trade organ, published under the title of "The Publisher and Bookseller"; all three have joined in support of the National Book Council and its new venture of the Readers' Guides. Book reading has doubtless to some extent been affected by the development of the cinema, of wireless broadcasting, of motoring; by the fine summer; and especially by the all-embracing "octopus of the daily press." On the other hand Professor Grierson, speaking at the Edinburgh Conference of Booksellers last June, said that drama had revived remarkably, poetry had at least taken on a new movement, the novel was going strong, and biography had become a vigorous branch of literary art. These are encouraging words. At the sordid bottom of the whole question of literary progress lies the question of finance. Dr. Johnson thought a man a fool who wrote for anything but money; and conversely the majority of Englishmen seem to think they would be fools to buy books when they can either borrow them or get along without them. Books are "too expensive," and the sum which is not grudged for a dinner or a theatre stall is extracted hardly for the best of books. The Home Secretary cannot afford to buy Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Guide to Socialism"; the Prime Minister eulogises a little master-piece by an author whose work is then discovered to be out of print for lack of buyers.

The mere multiplicity of books is apt to stagger the man in the street who may have been encouraged by a tempting window display to enter a well-stocked book-shop. Guidance is wanted, but that of the bookseller's assistant is (though often erroneously) apt to be suspect. Nor are distinguished authors always the safest critics, though in Forewords and popular newspapers they are assuming the rôle with gusto. We recall that George Meredith as Reader for Chapman and Hall, declined "The Way of All Flesh," and twice rejected "East Lynne"; and we distrust the counsel of the bookseller who refers in his catalogue to Joseph Conrad's work as "piffle."

Yet the ordinary reader, without whom, after all, literature could hardly exist, is, on the evidence of the Libraries, reading more, and reading better books, even if he is not buying them. The younger generation, who must matter most since they hold life in their laps, seem to be searching (apart from the amusement and diversion of the "thrillers"), dubiously perhaps, yet persistently, in the lives and letters of leaders, in the records of adventurers, above all, in the living presentations of the story-writers, searching for some philosophy of life which might help to replace threadbare shibboleths and discarded dogma. Galsworthy's plays and novels appeal to the questioning mood, and "Swan Song," the final volume of "The Forsyte Saga," and Barton's "What can a Man Believe?" have figured consistently amongst the best sellers of the year.

The selection of books for mention in the following categories cannot, of course, claim either finality or completeness. Popularity, as evinced by the publishers' reissues and the booksellers' sale reports, cannot be the sole criterion. Poor books by established authors sell better than good ones from unknown sources. Critics are seldom omniscient, and not always unbiassed. Personal predilections will out, and the diversity of the reviewers' estimates has been, in several instances, very remarkable. With an annual output running into five figures it is humanly inevitable that, in a brief summary such as this, many excellent productions should escape notice. The period covered is from October 1927 to September 1928.

ART.

The following may be mentioned under this heading:—"A. J. Munnings, R.A.," by Lionel Lindsay; "Old English Furniture," by R. W. Symonds, and "The Walnut Collector," by MacIver Percival; "The Art of Pen Drawing," by Montague Ellwood; A. L. N. Russell's "Architecture"; "Old English Porcelain," by W. B. Honey; the new Grove's "Dictionary of Music," edited by H. C. Colles, the volumes appearing in steady succession; "London's Open Air Statuary," by Lord Edward Gleichen; R. Hobson's sumptuous six-volume "Catalogue of the Eumorfopoulos Collection of Chinese Pottery and Porcelain"; "Blake's Engravings," by Laurence Binyon, and "Blake's Paintings and Drawings," by Darrell Figgis; "Walton's Compleat Angler," illustrated by Eric Daglish. The Studio and The Medici Society have continued their interesting issues of Art Monographs, Books for Collectors and Picture Guides. Signor Venturi's "Michelangelo," translated by Joan Redfern, has been published with nearly 300 collotype reproductions of his work in sculpture, painting and architecture. Campbell Dodgson introduced Douglas Bliss's well-illustrated "History of Wood-Engraving"; Batsford have issued a valuable series of illustrated Histories of Architecture, English, Greek, Roman, Italian and French.

The exhibitions of 1928 at the Grafton Galleries and at Olympia stimulated interest in furniture, porcelain and antiques generally, and in the latest books on these subjects.

BIOGRAPHY.

Amongst the notable biographies of the period were the second volume of Sir Sidney Lee's Life of Edward VII, Lord Napier's of Magdala, by the Hon H D Napier, E. Maxtone Graham's "The Beautiful Mrs. Graham, and her clear perfection as child, sister, friend and wife", Sir Charles Callwell's "Life and Diaries of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson", Robert Graves' "Lawrence and the Arabs," which provides a sort of popular version of "The Revolt in the Desert"; J. G McDonald's "Rhodes," illuminated by personal memories of his friend; Lloyd Morris' "The Rebellious Puritan, Portrait of Mr. Hawthorne"; "The Portrait of Sir John Soane," by the curator of his museum, Arthur Bolton Burdett's "W. E Gladstone"; G K. Chesterton's "Study of R. L. Stevenson"; Ralph Straus' "The Unspeakable Curll", Hugh Fausset's "Tolstoy"; James A Williamson's "Sir John Hawkins: The Time and the Man"; Colonel Cornwallis West's "Life and Letters of Admiral Cornwallis"; Emil Ludwig's "Bismarck"; Hamish Miles' translation of M. Maurois's "Disraeli,"; "The Petty Papers," edited by Lord Lansdowne; Miss Isabel Clarke's "Haworth Parsonage" and "The Two Supreme Women of English Literature"; Sir Herbert Barker's "Leaves from my Life"; Keble Howard's delightfully lively "My Motley Life"; Miss D. M Stuart's excellent "Horace Walpole" in the English Men of Letters series; Mr. Buckle's third volume (second series) of "Queen Victoria's Letters"; "Josephine Butler," whom Dame Millicent Fawcett proclaims the most distinguished Englishwoman of the 19th century; Miss Ivis Barry's "Portrait of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu"; Mr. Howe's life of "William Byrd", Mr. Waldman's study of that fascinating paradox, "Sir Walter Raleigh"; Robert Lynd's dexterous "Dr. Johnson and Company"; Lord Ronaldshay's "Life of Lord Curzon" (Vol. I.); "Stalky's Reminiscences," by General Dunsterville; Sorley Brown's passionate and tragic "Life of T. W. Crosland," Hilaire Belloc's brilliant "James the Second", M. Jean Aubry's "Life and Letters of Joseph Conrad"; Count Corti's "Rise of the House of Rothschild"; Miss Evelyn Waugh's "Rossetti"; Isadora Duncan's outspoken "My Life"; "The First Lady Wharncliffe and her Family," by her Grandchildren, two further volumes of George III.'s correspondence, edited by Sir John Fortescue; Henry Bradley's Collected Papers, edited by Dr. Bridges; Hugh Walpole's "Anthony Trollope"; Percy Lubbock's intimate little sketch of "Mary Cholmondeley"; the second volume of Lord Ronaldshay's "Life of Lord Curzon"; Miss Drew's admirably balanced "Jane Welsh and Jane Carlyle," and Norwood Young's severely and, at times, unfairly critical "Carlyle, His Rise and Fall", Miss Rowen Wilson's deeply sincere "All Alone, the Life and Private History of Emily Jane Bronte"; Mr. Whitridge's "Dr. Arnold of Rugby"; the "Letters from Conrad to Mr. Garnett"; "Lenin," by Valerie Marcu; Professor Terry's "J. S. Bach"; Lord Oxford's "Memories and Reflections"; J. Sykes' moving and humorous "Mary Anne Disraeli"; John Buchan's tragic "Montrose", Sir Hall Caine's "Recollections of Rossetti," and Philip Guedalla's wives of great men in "Bonnet and Shawl."

The new volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography" (1912 1921) was issued by the Oxford University Press in November, 1927. Reference hunters for recent notabilities may be reminded that the awkward gap which will increase considerably before the next supplement is, to some extent, filled by Black's "Who was Who?"

The interest in Biography seems certainly on the increase, and the books on Napoleon, Disraeli, Bismarck, Trollope, Curzon and the Carlyles have been amongst those most discussed during the year.

FICTION.

Amongst the more successful and discussed novels of the year were Feuchtwanger's "The Ugly Duchess," for which the achievement of "Jew Suss" had raised high, but, perhaps, hardly fulfilled expectations; Thornton Wilder's widely popular "Bridge of San Luis Rey"; Mrs. Kathleen Coyle's quiet and restrained "It is better to Tell", Miss E. B. C. Jones's "Helen and Felicia"; A. T. Sheppard's distinguished "Here Comes an Old Sailor"; Wyndham Lewis's subtle and original "The Wild Body"; Philip Macdonald's powerful "Patrol", Louis Goldings's finely achieved "Miracle Boy"; Conal O Riordan's "Soldier Born", Mrs. Rosalind Lehmann's very promising first novel, "Dusty Answer"; C. E Montague's "Right Off the Map", R H Mottram's "Our Mr. Dormer"; Martin Armstrong's fine "The Stepson", E. Thompson's compelling war novel "These Men, Thy Friends"; Herbert Asquith's "Young Orland"; Miss Myrtle Johnston's "Hangman Johnny," another remarkable first story by an Irish girl of eighteen; Temple Thurston's arduous, but successful, "Jane Carroll"; Julian Green's very promising "Avarice House"; "The Earthen Lob," by Bradda Field, reviewed by a competent critic as "far and away the most remarkable first novel I have read"; Sheila Kaye Smith's Yorkshire-Sussex story "Iron and Smoke"; E. M. Forster's exquisite (and, alas, final) short stories, "The Eternal Moment"; Gilbert Frankau's "So Much Good"; G. F. Bradley's delightfully irresponsible "Mrs. D.", Ernest Pascal's thoughtful problem story, "The Marriage Bed"; Hugh Walpole's Thackerayan "Wintersmoon"; Mr. Farrel's promising "Young Entry"; Miss Rose Macaulay's cynically sparkling "Keeping Up Appearances"; "The Book of Catherine Wells" (her short stories, and a memoir by H. G. Wells, her husband); D. H. Lawrence's short stories "The Woman Who Rode Away"; Miss Brearly's "A Good Marriage"; Miss Storm Jameson's emotional "Farewell to Youth"; Mr. Le Gros's "Appartica"; Mr Mottram's "The English Miss"; Booth Tarkington's "Claire Ambler"; John Galsworthy's finale to the Forsyte Saga, "Swan Song"; Mr. McKay's sincere negro story, "Home to Harlem"; Mr. Maxwell's good racing novel, "Luck's Pendulum"; M. Rancat's amusing "Honourable Picnic" of Japan to-day; Mr. McKenna's "The Shadow of Guy Denver"; John Presland's (Mrs. Skelton) "Escape Me Never"; Conal O'Riordan's brilliantly compelling "Soldier of Waterloo."

Amongst the output of established favourites and "best sellers," Edgar Wallace's prolific

pen holds pride of place, and other successful creations included Mary Borden's "Flamingo", Robert Hitchen's lurid "The Bacchante and the Nun"; John Masefield's "The Midnight Folk"; Margaret Kennedy's "Red Sky at Morning"; Hugh Walpole's "Jeremy at Crale"; Sir Philip Gibbs's "The Age of Reason", Willa Cather's quietly gracious "Death Comes to the Archbishop"; "Wheat Darkness," by H D Lowry and Mrs. Dawson Scott: Miss Viola Meynell's lovely, if a little irritating, "A Girl Adoring" Henry Williamson's brave tale, bravely told, "Tarka, the Otter"; Phyllis Bottome's brightly versatile "Wild Grapes"; Mr O'Leary's "This Delicate Creature"; H. G. Wells's fantastic "Mr. Blettsworthy on Rampole Island", Norman Douglas's new mythology, "In the Beginning"; J. Hergesheimer's American sketches in "Quiet Cities"; Aldous Huxley's picture of human perversity, "Point Counterpoint", Miss Royde-Smith's unusual murder story, "John Fanning's Legacy"; Godfrey Elton's somewhat sentimental, but sometimes humorous, "Against the Sun"; John Ferguson's mystery novel, "The Man in the Dark"; and George Preedy's clever historical romance, "General Crack."

Novels are still being poured out at the rate of about a dozen a day, yet it may be asserted with some confidence that the standard of quality is improving, and that the percentage of good and readable stories is higher than it was a generation ago. If the last works of the established favourites have not, on the whole, equalled their best, several new comers have won their spurs with brilliant promise.

Though the present summary does not, as a rule, include reprints, mention must be made of the revived interest in Dickens indicated by the new edition of Forster's life, and Ralph Straus's interesting biography. Thackeray and Dickens (whose names are coupled with no more particular aptitude than those of Mr. Wells and Mr. Arnold Bennett) have attained the sphere of fetishism or iconoclasm; their faithful disciples barely keep "this side idolatry," whilst infidels and heretics dare to express their boredom openly The pendulum must swing, and Mr. Shaw Desmond has recently expressed his belief that the future of the novel lies with the realist and the fantasist; that we shall think less about structure, technique and the science of the artificer, more of the purpose, the passion and accomplishment of the artist.

HISTORY.

The Oxford University gave us Professor Morison's admirable "Oxford History of the United States," and the Cambridge Press L. M Sear's valuable "Jefferson and the Embargo"; "Israel among the Nations" by N. H. Baynes, has been warmly commended; and amongst other valuable historical contributions must be noted Sir Arnold Wilson's "The Persian Gulf"; Mrs. Harrison's "Asia Reborn"; E. E. Cumming's remarkable chronicle of a French War Suspect Prison, "The Enormous Room"; Major Newman's up-to-date "Great Britain in Egypt"; Lord Ilchester's "Correspondence of Catherine the Great"; the third volume of Hilaire Belloc's freshly unorthodox "History of England"; the "Journal of the Waterloo Campaign" by General Mercer; "The Connaught Rangers" by Lieut.-Col. H F. N. Jourdain and E Fraser; and Sir Walter Lawrence's "The India we Served."

LITERARY ESSAYS, ETC.

Amongst volumes of interest under this heading may be mentioned Lord Esher's "Cloud-capp'd Towers," a collection of Victorian sketches, John Galsworthy's philosophy of life in "Castles in Spain", Philip Guedalla's impressions of America in "Conquistador"; Mrs. Dowdall's witty "Questionable Antics", Aldous Huxley's serious "Proper Studies", "The Goldfish," another series of Robert Lynd's always humorous essays, Stanley Baldwin's "Our Inheritance", Dame Ethel Smyth's invigorating vitality in "The Final Burning of the Boats", R Haldane's Essays, "Possible Worlds," mentioned under Philosophy, Kellett's bold "Reconsiderations"; Middleton Murry's new collection of essays, "Things to Come", Miss Rebecca West's trenchant essays, "The Strange Necessity", Dr. Bridge's "Collected Essays, Papers," &c.; Rudyard Kipling's collected speeches, "Book of Words", Arnold Lunn's sincere yet reserved, religious yet cynical, reverent but most humorous, "Things that have puzzled me", E M. Forster's Clark lectures, "Aspects of the Novel", J. Spender's controversial articles on "Life, Journalism and Politics", and the Prime Minister's "Presidential Address to the English Association, Oct. 28, 1927." Mention can hardly be omitted of the issue, in sixteen volumes, of "The Complete Works of Walter Savage Landor," classical enthusiast and author of "Imaginary Conversations"; and Mrs. Virginia Woolf's very delightful fantasy "Orlando," must just be included as a bonne-bouche at the close of the year under review.

If there is nothing epoch making, there is certainly abundance of very good reading in the essays under this heading, and a plentiful stimulus to hard thinking

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Ladies' Pocket Book of Etiquette" by A. F (1838) is irresistibly delightful. Viscount Grey's "The Charm of Birds," received the warm welcome accorded to all his open-air books. The volumes of "The Famous Trial" series, edited by George Dilnot, have provided fascinating interest to many beside the criminologists, Dr. Edward Thompson has given a terrible picture of "Suttee" in India; R. D.'s amusing limericks to old woodcuts in "Less Eminent Victorians," provoked many laughs. Thomas Burke's collected pen-pictures, "The Book of the Inn," was a happy thought.

POETRY AND DRAMA.

A. A. Milne gave us more of Christopher Robin in "Now We are Six"; W. H. Davies contributed "A Poet's Calendar," as well as a novel "Dancing Mad"; Brett-Smith and C E Jones edited the Hallford Edition of Peacock's Works; Force Stead gave us of his best in "Festival in Tuscany"; W. B Yeats's lonely genius finds characteristic and self-revealing expression in "The Tower"; St. John Ervine issued "Four One Act Plays"; "Winter Words," Thomas Hardy's last poems contained much of undimmed lustre and character. Other notable issues were O. Sitwell's "England Reclaimed"; Miss Ruth Sander's moving long poem "The City"; Humbert Wolfe's "This Blind Rose"; Percy Ripley's wistful yet refreshing verse in "White Harvest"; Wallace Nichols's masterly "Prometheus in Piccadilly";

Eugene O'Neill's stupendous drama "Marco Millions"; Siegfried Sassoon's "The Heart's Journey"; Poems by Sir Ronald Ross, the eminent scientist, Harold Monro's "The Earth for Sale", and Edmund Blunden's "Retreat."

The issue of Sir William Watson's "Selected Poems" has emphasized, by contrast, the transitional stage of contemporary poetry; and its publication evoked a welcome and much needed tribute from Wallace Nichols, who showed that with him tradition was not stagnant but inspiring and evolutionary; and that "the magic, passion, beauty, great limpidity, and a quality that perhaps may be termed Englishness" of his lyrics, place him "at the head of the English poets living to-day." It is difficult to forecast the outcome in poetry of the present mood of troublous transition, but its growing-pains at least indicate vitality; yet the note of "modernism" is nowhere more plangent than in some of the later verse of the veteran Thomas Hardy.

POLITICS.

The Mexican part of H. L. Wilson's "Diplomatic Episodes in Mexico, Belgium and Chile," is of considerable historical interest; Dr. Jacks issued his Glasgow Stevenson Lectures in "Constructive Citizenship"; Professor de Ruggiero gave us the English translation of his "History of European Liberalism"; Lord Sydenham collected his essays on War, India and Socialism in "Studies of an Imperialist." Other notable contributions under this head include Miss Headlam-Morley's "New Democratic Constitutions of Europe"; A. Zimmern's admirable "Learning and Leadership"; Prince Lichnowsky's "Heading for the Abyss"; Lord Beaverbrook's "Politicians and the War"; and Lord Birkenhead's "Law, Life and Letters." The last name suggests comment on the increasing literary activities of statesmen and Cabinet Ministers; and it is hoped that the close of another year may see the publication of Lord Balfour's Memoirs, which should prove of immense interest.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

To the "What I Believe" series Miss Royden contributed "I Believe in God', Father Ronald Knox "The Belief of Catholics," and Professor Julian Huxley "Religion without Revelation." Miss Evelyn Underhill's "Man and the Supernatural" was an impressive statement of faith in the supernatural; Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard's "The Impatience of a Parson" won a sympathetic hearing; Professor Cadbury discussed the problems of Lucan personality in "The Making of Luke-Acts"; Dr. Kidd continued Orthodox Church History in "The Churches of Eastern Christendom"; the Bishop of Birmingham expounded the elements of his criticised doctrine in "Should such a Faith Offend?"; Dr. Inge presented in "The Church in the World" collected essays of the deepest interest; Ludwig's "Son of Man" appeared in English; Dr. Gore in "Christ and Society" called again for a spiritual revolution; Dr. Percy Dearmer's collection of "Affirmations" testified the convictions of interesting people on various subjects. The Dean of St. Paul's has probably been the most widely read clerical writer of the year. The fight over Prayer Book Revision led to vigorous controversy, lay and professional, and the questions and their answers as to the limits of belief to day raised very wide-spread and anxious interest.

SCIENCE, ECONOMICS, PHILOSOPHY, ARCHÆOLOGY.

Sir A. Mond contributed expert criticism in "Industry and Politics," and Bertrand Russell, a brief "Outline of Philosophy." Professor W. McDougall gave us a wise and understanding "Character and the Conduct of Life"; the Clarendon Press issued Messrs. Dickinson and Rhys Jenkin's "James Watt and the Steam Engine." Amongst other notable contributions of the year under these heads were Professor J. B. S. Haldane's vivid and amusing "Possible Worlds and Other Essays"; F. H. Knight's translation of Max Weber's "General Economic History"; Edmund Selous "Realities of Bird Life," with an introduction by Professor Julian Huxley; George Santayana's radiant philosophy in "The Realm of Essence"; Dr. MacTaggart's posthumous "Nature of Existence"; M. Londres' clear picture of the White Slave Traffic in "The Road to Buenos Ayres"; G. Bernard Shaw's Important exegesis of Faith, "Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism"; Sir James Jean's "Astronomy and Cosmogony"; Dr. Thouless's handbook of Applied Psychology, "The Control of the Mind"; Dr. MacCurdy's suggestive treatise "Common Principles in Psychology and Physiology"; Sir Philip Gibbs's pessimistic outlook in "The Day after To-morrow"; Mr. J. Reid Moir's excellent record of fine amateur archæological work in "The Antiquity of Man in East Anglia"; and Dr. Herbert Norman's comprehensive treatise on "Mental Disorders."

Interest in Psychology and cognate research continues to increase with the ordinary reader, who is impressed by the evolution of scientific thought from the barren agnosticism of earlier years. Men want to believe more, if Science will allow them, as, among other testimony, Sir Oliver Lodge's eager following indicates.

TOPOGRAPHY, TRAVEL AND SPORT.

The following may be recalled amongst books of travel of the year: Dr. Halford Ross's entertaining "By Devious Ways," the chronicle of of a roundabout journey to Assam; William Mordon's interesting adventure "Across Asia's Snows and Deserts," and Horace Bleackley's "Tour in Southern Asia"; Norman Hall's vivid Polynesian picture "Under the South," with which may be mentioned Bohun Lynch's "Isles of Illusion," letters from the South Seas; Zane Grey's "Tales of Sword Fish and Tuna"; Charles Simpson's foxhunting book "Trencher and Kennel"; "The Kiwai Papuans," by C. Landtman; "York Minster Historical Tracts, 627–1927," by A. H. Thompson, which marks the completion of the thirteenth centenary celebrated last year; "Wanderings in Medieval London," by Charles Pendrill, and Ralph Nevill's "Romantic London"; "Green Memories," the delightful reminiscences of Bernard Darwin, whose golf papers in "The Times" are enjoyed by many a non-golfer – a rare tribute to a chronicler of sport; "The Gurkhas," by Major Northey, and Captain Morris gives an admirable and well illustrated account of Nepal, its features and people.

AT the winter exhibition of the Royal Academy, which was opened in January, representative works by seven deceased members of the institution were shown, Sir Luke Fildes, Mark Fisher, Ambrose McEvoy, J. W. North, F. Cayley Robinson, Sir James Shannon and Solomon J. Solomon. But the principle feature of the exhibition was the collection of Old Masters formed by the first Lord Iveagh and bequeathed by him to the nation. The Iveagh pictures, sixty in number, were hung in the Third Gallery and the Central Hall. They comprised fine canvases by some of the English masters of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Hoppner, Turner, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Henry Raeburn, Crome and Morland; a superb self-portrait by Rembrandt, a beautiful Vermeer, and examples of Cuyp, Frank Hals, Boucher, Guardi, Rubens, Ostade, Vandyck, Wynants and Boucher. Taken altogether the Iveagh bequest of pictures is the finest that the nation has ever received and its value in money is enormous. The pictures attracted crowds to Burlington House during the two months they were on view and have since been seen by thousands at Kenwood, the late Lord Iveagh's beautiful house at Hampstead which is to be their permanent resting place.

Nearly eleven thousand works were submitted for exhibition by non-members of the Royal Academy. The members of the Selecting Committee by whom they were judged were the President, Sir Frank Dicksee; Sir Frank Short, Mr. Arnesby Brown, Mr. Alfred Drury, Sir E. L. Lutyens, Sir H. Hughes-Stanton, Mr. George Henry, Mr. Russell Flint, Mr Charles S. Jagger and Mr. Walter Tapper. The Committee of Arrangement for oil paintings was composed of Mr. Oliver Hall, Mr George Henry, Mr. Arnesby Brown and Sir H. Hughes-Stanton. Sir Frank Short and Mr. Oliver Hall arranged the water-colours, works in black and white, and miniatures; Sir E. L. Lutyens the architecture and Mr. Alfred Drury the sculpture.

Nothing was bought for the Chantrey Collection. The following are the principal works that found purchasers during the three months the exhibition remained open:—"The Black Cap, or the Passing of His Lordship," by Sir William Orpen (£2,100); "November Morning," by Sir George Clausen (£262 10s.); "The Head of St. John the Baptist," by Mr. Charles Ricketts (£400); "The Valley," by Mr. Arnesby Brown (£325); "A River Bed in the South of France," by Adrian Stokes (£200); "Ebony, Ivory, Crimson and Gold," by Mr. Louis Ginnett (£120); "The Path along the Stream," by Mr. Stanhope Forbes (£105); "The Nurse," by Mr. L. Campbell Taylor (£375); "Opal Sea, near Bude, Cornwall," by Mr. Julius Olsson (£110); "Summer Storm," by Mr. Arnesby Brown (£250); "Woods at Cagnes, France," by Sir H. Hughes-Stanton (£200); "In Wales," by Mr. Hal Ludlow (£100); "The Road to the Sea," by Mr. T. Harrison Miller (£105); "Looking on the Cagnes, A.M., France," by Sir Hughes Stanton (£350); "Autumn in the South of France, Haute Alpes," by Mr. Adrian Stokes (£300); "Marazion Beach," by Mr. Stanhope Forbes (£105); "Sanctuary," by Mr. Tom Mostyn (£100); "A Dorset Landscape," by Mr. Algernon Newton (£120); "The Lagoon," by Mr. Sydney Lee (£150); "Sleep: a Study," by Mr. W. G. de Glehn (£100); "Sea Harvest, Jersey," by Mr. Julius Olsson (£120); "The Snow Leopard," by Mr. J. Charles Dollman (£105); "The Old Vine Inn, Weston Turville," by Mr. Alexander Jamieson (£250); "Silent Watchers," by Mr. Arthur Warille (£257 10s.); "Santa Maria della Salute," by Mr. Terrick Williams (£100); "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," by Mr. Glyn Philpot (£400); "A Venetian Balcony," by Mr. Stanhope Forbes (£105); "Planning the New Expedition," by Mr. Arthur D. McCormick (£150); "Quiet Room," by Sir George Clausen (£157 10s.); "The Sunlit Drawing Room," by Mr. L. Campbell Taylor (£125); "Santa Maria della Salute," by Mr. Stanhope Forbes (£126), "A Garden of Olives," by Mrs. A. L. Swynnerton (£105); "Autumn," by Mr Joseph Farquharson (£250); "A Bridge on the Brent," by Mr. R. Vicat Cole (£200); "Dutch Tea Party," by Mr. Gemmell Hutchison (£170); "Siesta," by Mr. Harold Harvey (£100); "Silver-grey," by Mr. W Russell Flint (£150); and five pictures by Mr. Charles Sims at £300 each: "Behold I have graven thee on the palm of my Hand," "My pain beneath your sheltering Hand," "The Rebel Powers that thee array," "Man's Last Pretence," and "I am the Abyss and I am Light."

The twenty-fifth anniversary of that excellent association, the National Art Collections Fund, was celebrated by an exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum of most of the pictures and other works of art that have been added to our galleries and museums through the instrumentality of the Fund. All the finest works acquired through the Fund were included in the exhibition, including Holbein's "Christina of Denmark"; the "Venus and Cupid," by Velasquez, and "The Adoration of the Kings," by Mabuse, which cost, respectively, £72,000, £45,000 and £40,000. Another exhibition at the Museum, held in the autumn, was organised to celebrate the bi-centenary of the birth of Bartolozzi and included many fine examples of his work as an engraver. At the National Gallery the principal event of the year was the opening of the new gallery built to contain the collection of pictures, chiefly Italian, that was bequeathed to the nation by Mr. Ludwig Mond and was acquired on the death of Mr. Mond in 1924. A large and important exhibition of works of art of all kinds was held in July at Olympia, by the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*. The pictures, though not numerous, were all excellent of their particular kinds, and included the famous diptych from Wilton House, six hundred years old but as clear and brilliant in colour as if painted yesterday. A notable work at this exhibition was Raeburn's full length of a Highland chieftain, "The McNab." Another interesting exhibition of a similar kind was held by the British Antique Dealers' Association, at the Grafton Galleries, and in connection with it several pieces of rare furniture were presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum. These included an Adam side-table from Mr. M. Harris, a William and Mary chair from Mr. Francis Mallett, and a gilt mirror of about 1730 from the members of the Association collectively. An exhibition of Spanish art, in which the work of Goya was largely represented, was held by the Burlington Fine Arts Club.

The Gainsborough Exhibition, held by Messrs. Agnew in Old Bond Street, contained the finest collection of this master's work that has been seen since the exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1885. The King lent several canvases

of interest and charm, and a masterpiece, new to the present generation, was the superb full-length of Gainsborough's two daughters, which had not been seen in London for more than forty years. Some fine sporting pictures by Stubbs and others were shown at an exhibition held by Messrs Knoedler. The Fine Art Society showed a collection of portrait miniatures in oil by various artists, collected during many years by Mr. Talbot Hughes; sculpture by M. Aristide Maillol was exhibited in October at the Goupil Gallery in Regent Street; and at Norwich, in the summer, a collection of work was on view by Mr. A. J. Munnings, R.A., a painter of Norfolk birth.

Although high prices were paid for works of art at auction sales, they were outshone by the purchase, privately, of a "Madonna," by Raphael for £150,000. The picture was the property of Lady Desborough, and was sold by her to Sir Joseph Duveen, who, earlier in the year, had cut the record for the auction price of a landscape by bidding £72,000 for one of the versions of Gainsborough's "Harvest Waggon." This, however, was in New York, at the Gary Sale. In London, the great event in the auction room was the dispersal, by Messrs. Christie, of the final portion of the Holford Collection, which realized more than £400,000. Four Rembrandts, "A Man holding the Torah," "The Young Man with the Cleft Chin," the "Lady with Handkerchief," and the portrait of Martin Looten, were knocked down respectively for £50,400, £46,200, £32,500, and £27,300. For a portrait, drawn on vellum by Rembrandt £10,500 was paid; for Vandyck's portrait of the Abbe Scaglia, £32,500, and for Cuyp's "Dordrecht," £22,000. No English pictures fetched very great prices in the Holford Sale, but a Wilson, "The River Dee," was bid up to £4,305. A portrait of Lord Castlereagh, by Lawrence, was sold for £4,410.

What is said to be a record price for a carpet auction was paid at Christie's in July. It was a sixteenth century carpet, and the last bid was one of £23,100. Another record was the sale of Wheatley's series of pictures, "Maidenhood," "Courtship," "Marriage," and "Married Life," for £8,505. A gold snuffbox, one of the famous Hawkins collection, was sold for £1,312 10s. At Sotheby's a family group by Zoffany fetched £5,000; and the famous sixteenth century windows from the chapel at Ashridge, £27,000. The purchaser, whose name was not disclosed, afterwards presented the windows to the Victoria and Albert Museum. In October another generous benefactor to the State Museums, Sir Joseph Duveen, offered to build at his own expense the long wanted extension to the National Portrait Gallery, to carry out urgent reconstruction at the Tate Gallery, and to provide a proper setting for the Elgin Marbles at the British Museum.

THE YEAR'S MUSIC.

OPERA.

THE Covent Garden Season, like so many of its predecessors, opened with the "Ring," "Tannhäuser," "Die Meistersinger" and a revival of "Armide" following, each work being given in German. Several performances were conducted by Bruno Walter, who, if he sometimes allows the orchestra to become overwhelming, at least brings to bear on Wagner a good understanding. Wilhelm Rode made an unusually fine Wotan, recalling Van Rooy of blessed memory: Olcewska's Fricka and Waltraute gave real pleasure; Melchior's Siegmund again proved fully satisfying. Lotte Lehmann's Sieglinde was the joy of her enraptured hearers; for distinction, style and beauty of tone no Sieglinde approaches her; one simply cannot imagine the *rôle* being better sung. Eva, in "Die Meistersinger" also was allotted to this exceptional singer, and she made all that is possible of a somewhat thankless task; Habusch, who at times suggested the late David Bispham, was a truly admirable Beckmesser. The performance of "Tannhäuser" was chiefly remarkable for Ivar Andressen's mellow tone in the Landgrave's music; he reminded the older listeners of Plançon, especially in the strains to which Tannhauser listens with dejected mien. The others were not impressive.

Chaliapin's Boris and Mephistopheles remain as stimulating as ever; indeed, his actual singing is better than it was a year ago, for he now refrains from cheapening—what probably is—the finest actor-singer's art of the day. In "Faust" Chaliapin was associated with Joseph Hislop, who occasionally forced his upper notes, Maryse Beaujon, an entirely capable Marguerite, and John Charles Thomas, who, as Valentine, found the exacting air of the Kermesse scene entirely within his means, since he (apparently) sang it in the original key. "Faust," by the way, had not been given for some time.

Opera also was tried at the New Scala, the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music appearing in "Carmen," "Madame Butterfly" and "The Mastersingers," an English translation being used. Up till recently, performances of operas by London music school students were mostly ridiculous; but it is obvious that the "Academy," waking up to a sense of its responsibilities, possesses instructors to whom voices may safely be entrusted. All three works had capable exponents; even if the tenors rather let the show down, they at least displayed musical intelligence. Unfortunately, a really pleasing tenor is as rare in England as the Roc's egg.

The Old Vic, bent on popularising opera in the vernacular, has ventured on "Lohengrin," "The Marriage of Figaro" and "The Lily of Killarney," the last-named being a most absurd work. Several of the performers were throaty, a national defect, alas!

INSTRUMENTALISTS.

Raya Garbousova, a dexterous young 'cellist, made a good impression on a Wigmore Hall audience, and she doubtless will, in course of time, attain distinction. The newcomer would, however, be well advised to practise the Bach "Suite in G" assiduously before again submitting the piece to critical listeners. The Flonzaley Quartet, which is said to be on the point of disbanding, gave a wonderful performance of Mozart's "D Major Quartet," their playing fairly reaching perfection. Dorothy Hesse, a young pianist with a command of style and technique, offered a well-chosen Bach programme, which

included the "Toccata in G" and the "Chromatic Fantasia"; Wanda Landowska's harpsichord recitals drew crowded audiences. Bruce Simonds, a pianist of unusual attainment, was heard in Beethoven's "Sonata, Op. 101," and Ravel's "Gaspard de la Nuit"; The Lener Quartet gave a series of Beethoven recitals, the leader's tone being unusually sweet; Leon Zighera played the Lalo "Symphonie Espagñole" in rather too emotional a manner. Kubelik's recital at the Albert Hall was chiefly notable for the violinist's forbearance, since he omitted to play any of his own compositions, warned, no doubt, by the reception with which they met last year when he introduced them to London. Incidentally, this naturalised Hungarian's playing has now regained something of its old form.

Many other violinists, 'cellists and pianists gave recitals, some of which must have cost their givers a pretty penny. For they were sparsely attended.

Singers

Tito Schipa, heralded as Barnum used to advertise the famous circus, took the fancy of an Albert Hall audience, and without singing particularly well, his phrasing often being faulty. Sonia Neville, a contralto, ventured upon a recital, at which she was heard to greater advantage in the Brahms's "Wiegenlied" than in other things. Slezak, looking more gigantic than ever, and forcing the tone, attracted a large following to his recital, happily, the singer's *mezza voce* is wholly pleasing. Leslie Holmes, a Canadian baritone of moderate attainment, made a fairly good impression. Muriel Pearson was less successful, her faulty diction in various languages handicapping a voice of some promise. Claire Croiza, at a welcome recital, rang the changes on Faure and Debussy; she is far too good and cultured a singer to waste her art on such uninteresting things. Maartjee Offers, a Dutch contralto, created an excellent impression in "O don fatale," the singer's voice being perfectly suited to this music. Jarmila Novotna elected to use a Czech translation when singing Schubert to those who are accustomed to the (original) German words. The lady's voice, unfortunately, knows not control.

A highly interesting recital was given by Marion McAfee, whose vocal method, style and understanding of all that she interprets are little short of a revelation. A singer of the first rank, her art offers a valuable object-lesson to the intelligent student—indeed, for that matter, the most renowned artists may learn something from this wholly admirable singer. Young people who have advanced in their studies will find a ticket for a McAfee recital an investment yielding an unlimited rate of interest. For the rest, 'tis a rare pleasure to hear this artist of quality, one who satisfies the *connoisseur* at every point.

The season, with the assistance of cajoling and conscienceless agents, brought forward a number of beginners who are not intended by nature to sing. Many of them, however, secured flattering "notices" in the London and suburban news sheets, their critics being more amiable than expert. A "throaty" tenor, for example, was hailed as "Caruso's successor. ..."

Orchestral Playing.

To orchestral concerts there has been no end. Beecham, having emerged from his retirement, and, much to everybody's joy, has shown conductors how to make the most of a score, even going as far afield as Belfast. Albert Coates, whom some consider a trifle flamboyant, displayed similar activity. Henry Wood was again identified with the "Promenades," the season being their thirty-fourth, while fourteen new works obtained a hearing. The various orchestral societies, both professional and amateur, figured at various concerts. The music schools also contributed an occasional programme, generally acquitting themselves well.

The same cannot, alas, be said of the military and other bands which played in and round about London; the bandmasters rarely conducting with the least feeling for music, their misguided outlook was as mechanical as drill. Recently, one of these organizations played Gastaldon's "Musica Proibita" in the Embankment Gardens, the bandmaster taking it *largo*, though the proper time is *andante affettuoso*. The necessary light and shade were utterly ignored, the *presto con anima*, which marks the repeat, shared the same fate. The performance was lamentable.

The Provinces.

Manchester introduced the overture to Respighi's "Belfagor," a dazzling piece of orchestration; Blow's masque, "Venus and Adonis," enlivened Liverpool. Birmingham, ever partial to "The Golden Legend," caused the cantata to be performed; the Bristol Choral Society continues to flourish. The public schools orchestras have put in good work; the Welsh National "Eisteddfod" introduced feeble compositions as test pieces, one of the women soloists "performing with the fruity richness for which she is famous"—according to a local newspaper. Edinburgh amateurs presented themselves in "Prince Igor," "Marta" and "Aida"; Dublin had its "Fete Cecil," the thirty-second; Nottingham enthusiasts were made happy with "The Creation"; Mozart's "Twelfth Mass" was given at Walsall. Worthing has rejoiced in madrigals.

The recondite townlets have been most enterprising; many works had a performance, London singers being engaged for the occasion. Crowded audiences were the rule.

New Music.

Countless songs, pieces for piano, violin and 'cello, as well as more elaborate compositions from Herbert Bedford and J. W. Ivimey, have made their appearance. Few of these efforts are of such interest that one wishes to hear them twice; indeed, some are so poor that, in the interests of English music, they should never have been performed in public. A suite, dealing with an historical subject, is simply childish and foolish in conception; yet it actually has found a publisher.

British composers have abstained from offering the public any more operas. A wise move.

THE LONDON STAGE.—Several young actors and actresses of considerable promise and one dramatist of special merit made the theatrical year notable. The new playwright was John Van Druten, whose *Young Woodley*, dealing with the adolescent passion of a schoolboy for his master's wife, brought him fame. The play was originally banned, but when it was produced by the Stage Society the Lord Chamberlain withdrew his objections because of the excellence and care of the production, and at the Savoy it became an immediate success and enjoyed a long run. The same author's adaptation from Miss Rebecca West's novel *The Return of the Soldier*, though not so great a popular draw, confirmed the good opinion he had formed, and he followed this with *Diversion*. Another striking play was *Thunder on the Left* by Richard Pryce from the novel of Christopher Morley. Mr. John Drinkwater with *Bird in Hand*, and Mr. Jevan Brandon-Thomas with *Passing Brompton Road* joined the authors with long runs to their names. Mr. Arnold Bennett was represented by *Mr. Prohack*, in collaboration with Mr. Edward Knoblock, and by *The Return Journey*, the latter a modern *Faust*, and Mr. A. A. Milne by *The Fourth Wall*. Mr. Noel Coward was not so successful as with his former plays with *Sirocco*, but he showed his amazing versatility in the revue *This Year of Grace*, for the whole of which he was responsible. Several plays by Mr. Shaw and Mr. Galsworthy were revived, and Sir Nigel Playfair marked his widely-acclaimed knighthood by many interesting productions of Shakespeare and old English comedies. Shakespeare in modern dress was again tried at the Court, where *Macbeth* and *The Taming of the Shrew* were played under this condition, and the Old Vic re-opened with several of the great dramatist's plays, an interesting feature being the appearance of Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson as "Juliet."

The following is a list of productions between Nov. 1, 1927, and Oct. 31, 1928:—

ADELPHI, 411, Strand, W.C. 2.- (1927) *Nov.* 14. *The Big Drum*, by Harold Holland (Messrs. Jack Raine, Michael Hogan and Matthew Boulton and Mesdames Una O'Connor and Muriel Alexander). *Dec.* 1. *Clowns in Clover*, a revue by Ronald Jeans (Messrs Jack Hulbert and Bobbie Comber and Mesdames Cicely Courtneidge, June and Irene Russell).

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C. 2.- (1928) *June* 26. *Plunder*, by Ben Travers (Messrs. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Gordon James, Archibald Batty and Herbert Waring and Mesdames Winifred Shotter and Mary Brough).

AMBASSADORS, West Street, Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2.- (1927) *Dec.* 12. *March Hares*, by H. W. Gribble (Messrs. Leslie Banks and Ronald Simpson and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Hilda Trevelyan and Alison Leggatt). *Dec.* 26. *Nine-Forty-Five*, by Owen Davis and Sewell Collins, revived (Messrs. Frederick Leister, Ronald Simpson and Frank Pettingell and Mesdames Margaret Moffat and Muriel Martin Harvey). (1928) *Jan.* 23. *Two White Arms*, by Harold Dearden (Messrs. Owen Nares, Charles Carson and Nigel Bruce and Mesdames Molly Kerr, Sydney Fairbrother, Oliver Rose and Marda Vanne). *June* 6. *The Man they Buried*, by Karen Bramson, translated by Bertha Murrey (Messrs. Owen Nares, Arthur Wontner and Leon M. Lion and Miss Jeanne de Casalis). *June* 28. *Tell Me the Truth*, by Leslie Howard (Messrs. Morton Selten, Rupert Lucas and Stephen Adeson and Mesdames Iris Hoey, Florence le Clercq and Edna Davies). *July* 18. *Many Waters*, by Monckton Hoffe (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Milton Rosmer, Frank Harvey and Robert Douglas and Mesdames Maisie Darrell and Edyth Goodall).

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1. (1927) *Nov.* 9. *Cyrano de Bergerac*, by Edmond Rostand, translated by Gladys Thomas and Mary F. Guillemard (Messrs. Robert Loraine, Alfred Harris and Francis Lister and Mesdames Winifred Wynne and Maisie Darrell). *Dec.* 19. *Whispering Wires*, by Kate L. McLaurin (Messrs. James Carew, Henry Daniell and Frederick Ross and Mesdames Edyth Goodall and Muriel Alexander). (1928) *Jan.* 16. *The Dance of Death*, by August Strindberg (Messrs. Robert Loraine and Edmund Gwenn and Mesdames Miriam Lewes and Edith Martyn). *March* 14. *The Man Who Changed His Name*, by Edgar Wallace (Messrs. Robert Lorraine, James Raglan, Hartley Power and Clive Currie and Miss Dorothy Dickson). *May* 29. *The Squeaker*, by Edgar Wallace (Messrs. Campbell Gullan, Hartley Power, George Relph, Harry Wenman and Edwin Ellis and Mesdames Mercia Swinburne and Dora Lennox). *Sept.* 20. *The Lord of the Manor*, by John Hastings Turner (Messrs. Frank Collier, Frederick Moyes, C. M. Lowne and Frank Bertram and Mesdames Vera Frizell, Olwen Roose and Lilian Cavanagh). *Oct.* 25. *The Brass Paperweight*, by Konnrad Jevsky, after Dostoievsky (Messrs. Michael Sherbrooke, Elliott Seabrooke and Robert Speaight and Mesdames Lydia Sherwood and Lenia Smithson).

CARLTON, Haymarket, S.W. 1. (1928) *Feb.* 8. *The Yellow Mask*, musical comedy by Edgar Wallace, music by Vernon Duke (Messrs. Bobby Howes, Wilfred Temple and Malcolm Keen and Mesdames Phyllis Dare and Winnie Collins). *Aug.* 15. *Good News*, American musical comedy (Messrs. Bobby Jarvis, H. R. Hegnett and Neil Collins and Mesdames Goodee Montgomery and Zelma O'Neal).

COMEDY, Panton Street, Haymarket, S.W. 1.- (1928) *May* 8. *Our Little Wife*, by Avery Hopwood (Messrs. John Deverell and Guy Newall and Miss Joanne de Casalis). *June* 7. *If We But Knew*, by Andrew Soutar (Messrs. Franklin Dyall, A. Bromley-Davenport and S. J. Warmington and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Helen Ferrers). *Aug.* 22. *The Devil's Host*, by Carl Glick (Messrs. Franklin Dyall, Stanley Lathbury and Victor Stanley and Mesdames Clare Harris and Ann Trevor). *Oct.* 8. *Deadlock*, by May Edginton (Messrs. Lewis Shaw, Robert Horton and David Hawthorne and Mesdames Dorothy Dix and Marie Hemingway). *Oct.* 23. *The Mollusc*, by Hubert Henry Davies, revived (Messrs. Joseph Coyne and Edmond Breon and Mesdames Constance Collier and Cecily Byrne).

COURT, Sloane Square, S.W. 1.- (1927) *Nov.* 16. *Mr. Prohack*, by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock (Messrs. Charles Laughton, Elliott Seabrooke, Scott Sunderland and Carl Harbord and Mesdames Dorothy Cheston, Hilda Sims and Elsa Lanchester). (1928) *Jan.* 9. *The Adding Machine*, by Elmer Rice (Messrs. Frank Randell, Percy Rhodes and Philip Hewland and Mesdames Carrie Baillie and Dorothy Turner). *Feb.* 6. *Macbeth*, Shakespeare's tragedy in modern dress (Messrs. Eric Maturin, Cyril Jervis-Walter, Laurence Olivier and Scott Sunderland, and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Muriel Aked). *March* 5. *Back to Methuselah*, Bernard Shaw's

pentateuch, revived in parts (Messrs Colin Keith-Johnston, Nigel Clarke and Cedric Hardwicke and Mesdames Edith Evans and Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies). *April* 2. *Harold*, by Alfred, Lord Tennyson (Messrs. Laurence Olivier, Nigel Clarke, Robert Speaight, Gerald Howe and Scott Sunderland and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Eileen Beldon). *April* 30. *The Taming of the Shrew*, in modern dress (Messrs Scott Sunderland, Ronald Simpson, Clifford Marquand, Nigel Clarke and Ralph Richardson and Mesdames Eileen Beldon and Muriel Hewitt) *May* 29. *Così fan Tutte*, Mozart's light opera, revived (Messrs. W. Johnstone-Douglas and Stewart Wilson and Mesdames Louise Trenton, Dorothy D'Orsay and Vivienne Chatterton) *June* 26. *The Secret Marriage*, Cimarosa's comic opera, English version by Reginald Gatty (Messrs. Clive Carey, Roy Henderson and John Armstrong and Mesdames Dorothy D'Orsay and Louise Trenton). *July* 17. *The Farmer's Wife*, by Eden Phillpotts, revived (Messrs. Ernest Stidwell, Frederick Victor and Cyril Raulson and Mesdames Dorothy Danke and Kirsty Mackintosh) *Aug* 14. *Aren't Women Wonderful?* by Harris Deans (Messrs. Ralph Richardson and Clifford Marquand and Mesdames Dorothy Holmes-Gore and Dorothy Turner) *Sept.* 10 *Yellow Sands*, by Eden and Adelaide Phillpotts, revived (Messrs. Frank Pettingell, Henry Caine and Wilson Coleman and Mesdames Margaret Nicholls and Viola Lyel) *Oct.* 22 *Fortunato* and *The Lady from Alfaqueque*, by Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero, English version by Helen and Harley Granville-Barker (Messrs. Fewlass Llewellyn, C. B. Clarence, John Gielgud, Eric Stanley and Geoffrey Wincott and Mesdames Gillian Scarle and Miriam Lewes).

CRITERION, 218–223 Piccadilly, W. 1.—(1927) *Nov.* 2. *Chance Acquaintance*, a comedy by John Van Druten (Messrs. D. A. Clarke-Smith, Robert Andrews and F. Owen Baxter and Mesdames Una O'Connor, Helen Haye and Benita Hume). *Dec.* 20. *Quest*, by Ralph Stock (Messrs Hugh Wakefield, Fred Groves and D. A. Clarke-Smith and Mesdames Heather Thatcher and Joyce Kennedy). *May* 22. *Skin Deep*, by Ernest Enderline (Messrs. Frederick Lloyd and Leonard Upton and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Carol Goodner and Henrietta Watson), *July* 10 *Passing Brompton Road*, by Jevan Brandon-Thomas (Messrs. W. Graham Browne, Jevan Brandon-Thomas, Evelyn Roberts and Robert Andrews and Mesdames Marie Tempest, Louise Hampton and Ursula Jeans).

DALY'S, 2–6 Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2.—(1927) *Nov.* 24. *Sirocco*, by Noel Coward (Messrs. Ivor Novello, Aubrey Mather and David Hawthorne and Mesdames Frances Doble, Ada King and Helen Ferrers). *Dec.* 23. *Lilac Time*, musical comedy with Schubert's music revived (Messrs. Frederick Blaney, W. H. Berry and Percy Heming and Mesdames Evelyn Laye and Louise Prussing). (1928) *Feb.* 23. *Lady Mary*, musical comedy by Frederick Lonsdale and J. Hastings Turner with music by Albert Sirmay (Messrs. George Grossmith, Herbert Mundin, Paul Cavanagh and Richard Dolman and Mesdames Helen Gilliland and Vera Bryer).

DRURY LANE, Catherine Street, Strand, W.C. 2. —(1928) *May* 3. *Show Boat*, musical comedy by Oscar Hammerstein from the novel by Edna Ferber, music by Jerome Kern (Messrs. Howett Worster, Cedric Hardwicke, Leslie Sarony and Paul Robeson and Mesdames Edith Day, Viola Compton and Marie Burke)

DUKE OF YORK'S, St Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—(1927) *Nov.* 28. *Good Morning, Bill*, by P. G. Wodehouse from the Hungarian (Messrs. Ernest Truex, Frank Cellier and Lawrence Grossmith and Mesdames Vera Lennox and Dorothy Minto). (1928) *April* 5 *Thunder in the Air*, by Robins Millar (Messrs. Robert Haslam, J. Fisher White and Frank E. Petley and Mesdames Violet Vanbrugh and Grizelda Hervey). *June* 4. *Many Happy Returns*, revue by Herbert Farjeon (Mr. Morris Harvey and Mesdames Mimi Crawford and Elizabeth Pollock) *Sept.* 19. *Such Men Are Dangerous*, by Alfred Neumann, adapted by Ashley Dukes (Messrs. Matheson Lang, Robert Farquharson and Harcourt Williams and Miss Isobel Elsom).

EVERYMAN, Old Drill Hall, Hampstead, N.W. 3. —(1927) *Nov.* 8. *He Who Gets Slapped*, by Leonid Andreyer (Messrs Milton Rosmer, Charles Carson and Frederick Lloyd and Mesdames Dorie Sawyer and Gabrielle Casartelli). *Dec.* 13. *The Soul of Nicholas Snyder*, by Jerome K. Jerome (Messrs Ion Swinley, Wilfrid Shine and Herbert Lomas and Mesdames Una O'Connor and Josephine Wilson). (1928) *Jan.* 10 *A Night in June*, by Donald Buckley (Messrs Walter Pearce and Cecil Parker and Mesdames Kathleen O'Regan and Nellie Bowman) *Jan.* 20 *The Eldest Son*, by John Galsworthy, revived (Messrs. Frederick Lloyd, Herbert Lomas and John Wyse and Mesdames Irene Rooke and Gillian Lind). *Feb* 6. *The Third Finger*, by R. R. Whittaker (Mr. Melville Cooper and Miss Lila Maravan). *Feb.* 21. *Comrades*, by August Strindberg (Messrs. Ivan Samson and Herbert Lomas and Mesdames Margaret Yarde and Pamela Carne). *March* 12. *Hedda Gabler*, Ibsen's play, revived (Messrs. Walter Pearce and George Zucco and Mesdames Laura Cowie and Margaret Swallow). *April* 3 *The Dumb Man of Manchester*, the old melodrama revived (Messrs. Campbell Gullan and Harold Scott and Mesdames Renée Kelly and Florence McHugh) and *The Sabine Women*, by Andreyer (Mr. Campbell Gullan and Mesdames Renée Kelly and Lola Duncan). *April* 24. *Queen Elizabeth*, by W. G Hole (Messrs Milton Rosmer, Hay Petrie and Arthur Pusey and Mesdames Nancy Price and Clare Harris). *May* 9. *The World's End*, by Reginald Berkeley (Messrs. J. Hubert Leslie, Clement Hamelin and John McNally and Miss Elizabeth Arkell). *May* 25. *The Pigeon*, John Galsworthy's play, revived (Messrs Brember Wills, Alfred Clark and Reginald Dance and Miss Nesta Elizabeth). *Sept* 17. *Guinevra*, by Giovacchino Forzano (Messrs. George Bealby and Leonard Shepherd and Miss Renée Kelly). *Oct.* 4. *The Master Builder*, by Henrik Ibsen, revived (Messrs. Charles Carson, Hugh E. Wright and Frank Moore and Mesdames Florence McHugh, Maud Jolliffe and Josephine Wilson)

FORTUNE, facing Drury Lane Theatre, W.C. 2. —(1928) *July* 17. *Mischief*, by Ben Travers (Messrs. Allan Jeayes, Harold Warrender and Edmond Breon and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud and Stella Bonheur). *Sept.* 24. *Napoleon's Josephine*, by Conal O'Riordan (Messrs. Leslie Banks and Leon Quartermaine and Mesdames Edith Evans and Athene Seyler).

GAIETY, Strand, W.C. 2.—(1927) *Nov.* 1. *The Girl from Cook's*, musical comedy by R. H. Burnside and Greatrex Newman, with music by Raymond Hubbell and Jean Gilbert (Messrs.

W. H. Berry, Billy Leonard, Edmund Gwenn and Ernest Thesiger and Mesdames Margaret Campbell, Eva Sternroyd and Nan Wild). *Dec* 21. *Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's play, revived (Messrs. William Luff, Frank Allanby, Gordon Carr, Charles Trevor and James Wilton and Mesdames Jean Forbes Robertson, Marie Lohr and Mary Casson). *June* 12. *Marjolaine*, musical comedy adapted from Louis N. Parker's play, with music by Hugo Felix (Messrs Oscar Asche, Lionel Victor and Barrington Hooper and Mesdames Lilian Davies, Ethel Hook and Bals Farren) *Oct.* 4, *Topsy and Eva*, musical play, by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, with music and lyrics by the Duncan Sisters (Messrs George Vollaire and John Kelly and Mesdames Kate Opperman and Rosetta and Vivian Duncan).

GARRICK, 2, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1927) *Dec.* 19. *Robinson Crusoe*, a pantomime (Messrs. Joe Lewis and Joey Porter and Mesdames Zoe Palmer, Grace Hartington and Peggy Livesey) (1928) *Feb* 1 *Fun Gods*, by Edgar Middleton (Messrs. Frank Royde, Robert Horton, Walter Sondes and Eliot Makeham and Mesdames Eva Moore and Ivy des Voeux) *March* 20. *The Cocoanuts*, a musical show (Messrs. Fred Duprez, Pat Kendall and Max and Harry Nesbitt and Mesdames Pat Kendall and Enid Stamp-Taylor) *April* 7. *The Brothers Karamazoff*, by Dostoievsky (the Moscow Art Theatre). *May* 17. *Call me Georges*, by Hanworth Browning (Messrs. Ernest Truex and Huntley Wright and Mesdames Mary Jerrold and Nadine March). *May* 30. *Whispering Gallery*, by Percy Robinson and Terence de Marney (Messrs Ben Webster, Vincent Holman and Frederick Bartwell and Miss Mabel Terry-Lewis). *Aug.* 28. *The Moving Finger*, by Sir Patrick Hastings (Messrs. Ernest Milton, George Carr and George Curzon and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite and Marjorie Mars). *Sept* 27. *The Constant Nymph*, by Margaret Kennedy and Basil Dean, revived (Messrs Raymond Massey, Morton Selten, Kenneth Kent and Tony de Lungo and Mesdames Mary Clare, Frances Doble, Jean Forbes-Robertson and Madeleine Carroll).

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1927) *Nov.* 15. *The Squall*, by Jean Bart (Messrs. Malcolm Keen, Wallace Geoffrey and Roy Byford and Mesdames Mary Clare, Rosalinde Fuller and Betty Schuster). (1928) *Feb.* 28 *Blackmail*, by Charles Bennett (Messrs. Frank Vosper and James Rennie and Mesdames Tallulah Bankhead and Henrietta Watson). *May* 9. *Mud and Treacle*, by Benn W. Levy (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Ivor Barnard and Robert Harris and Mesdames Tallulah Bankhead and Mabel Terry Lewis). *May* 28. *Six Characters in Search of an Author*, by Luigi Pirandello (Messrs. D. A. Clarke-Smith, Walter Pearce and Fewlass Llewellyn and Mesdames Dorothy Holmes-Gore and Dorothy Black). *June* 16. *Holding Out the Apple*, by Wynne Bower (Messrs. John Gilligat and Paul Gill and Mesdames Hermoine Baddeley, Martita Hunt and Yvonne Rorie). *Oct.* 5. *The Truth Game*, by "H. E. S. Davidson" (Messrs. Ivor Novello and Frederick Volpe and Mesdames Lily Elsie, Lilian Braithwaite and Viola Tree).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1928) *Feb.* 29. *The Fourth Wall*, by A. A. Milne (Messrs. Jack Hobbs, Frank Cellier, David Hawthorne, H. R. Hignett, Tom Reynolds, F. Kinsey Peile and Spencer Trevor and Mesdames Nora Swinburne and Mary Sheridan).

HIPPODROME, Cranbourne St., W.C. 2.—(1927) *Nov.* 3 *Hit the Deck*, musical comedy by Hubert Osborne, with music by Vincent Youmans (Messrs. Stanley Holloway, Sydney Howard and and Billy Rego and Mesdames Alice Morley and Ivy Tresmand) (1928) *June* 5 *That's a Good Girl*, musical comedy by Douglas Furber, music by Philip Charig and Joseph Meyer (Messrs. Jack Buchanan, Raymond Newell and Ivan Berlyn and Mesdames Elsie Randolph and Kate Cutler).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket, S.W. 1. (1928) *June* 25 Season of Russian ballet produced by M. Diaghilev started. *July* 31. *The Phantom Fear*, by Vernon Sylvaine, in collaboration with Sidney Lynn (Messrs. Edmund Willard, Brember Wills, Dennis Wyndham and Robert Haslam and Mesdames Hilda Moore and Betty Stockfeld). *Sept.* 6. *Song of the Sea*, musical play by Arthur Wimperis and Lauri Wylie, with music by Eduard Kunneke (Messrs. Stanley Holloway, A. W. Baskcomb and Claude Hulbert and Mesdames Lilian Davies, Polly Ward, Edna Covey and Mary Leigh).

KINGSWAY, 8, Great Queen Street, Holborn, W.C. 2. (1928) *March* 20. *A Doll's House*, Henrik Ibsen's play, revived for few matinees to mark Ibsen Centenary (Messrs. Harcourt Williams, Gerard Neville and Michael Sherbrooke and Mesdames Gillian Scaife, Molly Rankin and Muriel Aked). *Oct.* 3 *Thunder on the Left*, by Richard Pryce, from the novel by Christopher Morley (Messrs. Lawrence Anderson and Bramwell Fletcher and Mesdames Angela Baddeley, Muriel Aked and Dorothy Holmes-Gore).

LITTLE, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.—(1927) *Dec* 5. *Getting Married*, Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Messrs. Esmé Percy, Frank Darch and George De Lara and Mesdames Winifred Evans and Ada Jenomet). *Dec.* 26. *You Never Can Tell*, Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Messrs. Esmé Percy, Frank Darch and Francis L. Sullivan and Mesdames Dora Macdona and Margaret Macdona). (1928) *Jan.* 16. *Man and Superman*, Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Messrs. Esmé Percy and George E. Bancroft and Mesdames Margot Drake and Dora Macdona). *Feb.* 6. *Mrs. Warren's Profession*, Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Miss Leah Bateman). *Feb.* 13. *The Un-known Warrior*, by Paul Raynal (Messrs. Maurice Browne and Huntley Wright and Miss Rosalinde Fuller. 27. *A Man with Red Hair*, by Benn W. Levy, adapted from Hugh Walpole's novel (Messrs. Charles Laughton, Ion Swinley and J. H. Roberts and Miss Gillian Lind). *May* 14. Grand Guignol season opened with five short plays, including *A Private Room*, by Sir Arthur Pinero (Mr. C. M. Lowne and Miss Olga Lindo). *June* 26. *Samson and the Philistines*, by Sven Lange, adapted by Michael Orme and Kitty Willoughby (Mr. Ion Swinley and Miss Olga Lindo). *Sept.* 3. *The New Sin*, by Basil Macdonald Hastings, revived (Messrs. A. G. Poulton, Richard Goolden, Harvey Braban and Wallace Geoffrey). *Oct.* 1. *Diversion*, by John Van Druten (Messrs. Maurice Evans and C. V. France and Miss Cathleen Nesbitt).

LYCEUM, Wellington Street, W.C. 2.—(1927) *Dec.* 26. *The Queen of Hearts*, a pantomime (Messrs. Dick Tubb, and Jack Beaty and Mesdames Blanche Tomlin and Dorothy Seacombe). (1928) *March* 15. *Lumber Love*, musical comedy

by Leslie Stiles, music by Berte and Emmett Adams (Messrs. Basil Howes, Fred Kitchin and Jamieson Dodds and Mesdames Joan Lockton, Doris Sawyer and Mai Bacon) *June 7 The Flying Squad*, by Edgar Wallace (Messrs. Henry Hewitt, W. Cronin Wilson, Wilfred Caithness and C. W. Somerset and Mesdames Peggy O'Neil and Kate Strudwick). *July 2 My Lady's Mill*, by Eden and Adelaide Phillpotts (Messrs Reginald Bach, Lawrence Anderson, Robert Newton and Gordon Harker, and Mesdames Clare Harris, Helena Pickard and Drusilla Wells).

LYRIC, 29, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1927) *Dec.* 26. *The Black Spider*, by Carlton Dawe (Messrs. O. B. Clarence, Michael Sherbrooke and Archibald Batty, and Mesdames Frances Doble and Madge Snell). (1928) *Jan.* 20. *Sauce for the Gander*, by Russell Mederait and Norma Mitchell (Messrs. Spencer Trevor, Bramwell Fletcher and Robert English, and Mesdames Helen Haye, Iris Hoey and Nancy Price) *April* 10. *Baby Cyclone*, by George M. Cohan (Messrs. Joseph Coyne, Frank Vosper and Alfred Drayton, and Mesdames Cecily Byrne and Kathleen O'Regan). *Aug.* 21. *Her Cardboard Lover*, by Jacques Deval, adapted by Valerie Wyngate and P. G. Wodehouse (Messrs. Leslie Howard and Robert Newton and Miss Tallulah Bankhead)

LYRIC OPERA HOUSE, Hammersmith, W. 6 —(1927) *Nov.* 21. *Much Ado about Nothing*, Shakespeare's comedy, revived (Messrs. Lewis Casson, D. Hay Petrie and Eric Portman and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Helena Pickard). *Dec.* 19. *The Taming of the Shrew*, revived (Messrs D. Hay Petrie and Lewis Casson and Miss Sybil Thorndike) (1928) *Feb* 17. *The Beggar's Opera* revived (Messrs. Frederick Ranalow, Scott Russell and Sydney Granville and Mesdames Rose Hignell and Elsie French) *April* 19. *Love in a Village*, by Bickerstaffe, with music arranged from Arne and others by Alfred Reynolds (Messrs. Nigel Playfair, Frederick Ranalow, Stanley Lathbury and Leslie Holland and Mesdames Sybil Crawley, Rose Hignell and Viola Lyel). *Aug* 16. *She Stoops to Conquer*, Goldsmith's comedy, revived (Sir Nigel Playfair, Messrs. Ronald Simpson, Brian Aherne and D. Hay Petrie and Mesdames Renée de Vaux and Marie Ney). *Oct.* 24. *The Critic*, Sheridan's farce revived, and *Two Gentlemen of Soho*, by A. P. Herbert (Sir Nigel Playfair, Messrs D. A. Clarke-Smith, D. Hay Petrie and Scott Russell and Mesdames Marie Ney, Ruth Taylor and Yvonne Rorke).

NEW, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—(1927) *Dec.* 6. *The Wrecker*, by Arnold Ridley and Bernard Merivale (Messrs. G. H. Mulcaster, Owen Roughwood, Frank Bertram, Kenneth Kent and George Elton and Mesdames Edna Davies and Fabia Drake). (1928) *April* 19. *Come with Me*, by Margaret Kennedy and Basil Dean (Messrs Herbert Marshall, Gordon Harker, Norman V. Norman, Henry Oscar, Ian Hunter and Eliot Makeham and Mesdames Edna Best and Ada King). *June* 27. *Spread Eagle*, by George S. Brooks and Walter S. Lister (Mesdames Raymond Massey, Fritz Williams, Denys Blakelock and Anthony Ireland and Miss Olive Blakeney). *Aug.* 13. *A Damsel in Distress*, by Ian Hay and P. G. Wodehouse (Messrs. Basil Foster, Henry Kendall and Aubrey Mather and Mesdames Helen Haye and Joan Hickson).

PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W.(1. 2.—(1928) *Oct.* 24. *Virginia*, musical comedy by Herbert Clayton, Douglas Furber, R. P. Weston and Bert Lee, with music by Jack Waller and J. A. Tunbridge (Messrs George Gee, John Kirby, Harold French, Robert Nainby and A. Bromley Davenport and Mesdames Emma Haig and Marjorie Gordon)

PALLADIUM, 7, Argyll Street, Regent Street, W. 1 (1927) *Dec.* 24. *Cinderella*, a pantomime (Messrs George Jackley, Nervo and Knox and Mesdames Clarice Mayne and Lena Chisholm).

PAVILION, Piccadilly Circus, W. 1 —(1928) *March* 22. *This Year of Grace*, revue by Noel Coward, produced by C. B Cochran (Messrs. Sonnie Hale and Jack Holland and Mesdames Jessie Matthews, Maisie Gay Tilly Losch and Jean Barry)

PICCADILLY, Denman Street, W 1 —(1928) *April* 27. *Blue Eyes*, musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Graham John, with music by Jerome Kern (Messrs. W. H. Berry, Geoffrey Gwyther and George Vollaire and Mesdames Evelyn Laye, Sylvia Cecil and Carlito Ackroyd).

PLAYHOUSE, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2. —(1927) *Dec* 19 *The Private Secretary*, revived (Messrs. Jack Hellier and George Merritt and Mesdames Stella Francis and Margaret Clingan). (1928) *Jan* 24. *The Second Man*, by S. N. Behrman (Messrs. Noel Coward and Raymond Massey and Mesdames Zena Dare and Ursula Jeans) *May* 7. *The Barker*, by Kenyon Nicholson (Messrs. James Kirkwood and Ben Welden and Mesdames Claudette Colbert and Frances Carson). *June* 12. *The Return of the Soldier*, adapted by John Van Druten from Rebecca West's novel (Messrs Leon Quartermaine and Eliot Makeham and Mesdames Mary Clare, Gillian Scaife and Grizelda Hervey) *Sept.* 5 *Excelsior*, by Paul Armont and Marcel Gerbidon, adapted by H. M. Harwood (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger, Athole Stewart, Nigel Bruce and Denys Blakelock and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Hermione Baddeley).

PRINCE OF WALES'S, Coventry Street, Piccadilly, W 1 —(1928) *Jan.* 17. *Regatta*, by Sutton Vane (Messrs. C. M. Hallard, Leslie Perrins and George Relph and Mesdames Nora Swinburne and Marie Clavering). *Jan* 31. *Outward Bound*, Sutton Vane's play, revived (Messrs. Stanley Lathbury, Frederick T Cooper and Leslie Perrins and Mesdames Nora Swinburne and Dora Gregory) *March* 13 *Square Crooks*, by James P. Judge (Messrs. John McNally, Philip Carlton and Bernard Nedell and Mesdames Isabel Wilford and Olive Blakeney). *April* 2. *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes*, by Anita Loos and John Emerson (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger, Morton Selten and Georges Romain and Mesdames Edna Hubbard and Joan Bourdelle). *May* 15. *Alibi*, by Michael Morton from Mrs. Agatha Christie's novel (Messrs. Charles Laughton, Basil Loder, J. H. Roberts, Henry Daniell, Lady Tree and Mesdames Gillian Lind and Jane Welsh). *Sept.* 18. *By Candle Light*, adapted by Harry Graham from the German (Messrs. Leslie Faber, Ronald Squire and Frederick Lloyd and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud and Moya Mannering).

PRINCES, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. C. 2.—(1927) *Dec.* 23 *Bits and Pieces*, a revue (Messrs. George Robey and Robert Layton and Miss Marie Blanche) (1928) *July* 27. *Contraband*, by Noel Doon and Marion Warren Fawcett (Messrs Frank Vosper, James Carew, Lamont Dickson and H. St. Barbe West and Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies).

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1 (1928) *March* 6. *The Trial of Mary Dugan*, by Bayard Veiller (Messrs. Elwood F. Bostwick, Edwin Stanley and Morgan Farley and Miss G. Tobin).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Bow Street, W.C. 2.—(1928) *April* 30. Opening of Opera Syndicate's season with *Das Rheingold* (Messrs. Wilhelm Rode, Eduard Habich and Hans Clemens and Mesdames Rosette Anday, Theresa Ambrose, Gladys Palmer and Odette de Foras).

ROYALTY, 73, Dean Street, W. 1.—(1928) *March* 8. *Tinker, Tailor*, adapted by Phyllis Morris from a play by Walter Hasenclever (Messrs. Dennis Eadie, Norman Page, Denys Blakelock and Aubrey Mather and Mesdames Phyllis Titmuss and Kathleen O'Regan). *March* 27. *Mr. Priestley's Night Out*, by A. B. Cox (Messrs. John Deverell, Ivan Samson and E. Scott-Gatty and Mesdames Mercia Swinburne and Marie Wright) *April* 18. *Bird in Hand*, by John Drinkwater (Messrs. Herbert Lomas, Felix Aylmer and Ivor Barnard and Mesdames Jill Esmond Moore and Amy Veness).

ST. JAMES'S, King Street, S.W. 1.—(1928) *Feb.* 11 *S.O.S.*, by Walter Ellis (Sir Gerald du Maurier, Messrs. Herbert Marshall, Herbert Waring and George Curzon and Mesdames Grace Wilson and Gracie Fields) *Sept* 1. *The Return Journey*, by Arnold Bennett (Sir Gerald du Maurier, Messrs. Henry Daniell and Robert Andrews and Mesdames Grace Wilson and Laura Cowie).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—(1928) *Feb.* 28. *Mr. Pim Passes By*, A. A. Milne's play, revived (Messrs. Horace Hodges, W. Graham Browne and George Marden and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Stella Freeman). *April* 9 *Other Men's Wives*, by Walter Hackett (Messrs. Robert Holmes and Leslie Banks and Mesdames Fay Compton and Marion Lorne) *May* 10. *Four People*, by Miles Malleson (Messrs. Raymond Massey and Leon Quartermaine and Mesdames Laura Cowie and Marjorie Mars) *May* 28 *Out of the Blue*, by Noel Shannon (Messrs. O. B. Clarence and Arthur Aubrey and Mesdames Norah Blaney and Madge Snell). *Aug.* 15. *Knight Errant*, by Eric Forbes Boyd (Messrs. Hugh Wakefield, Frederick Leister and Vivian Reynolds and Miss Norah Robinson). *Oct.* 25. *77, Park Lane*, by Walter Hackett (Messrs. Hugh Wakefield, Robert Holmes and E. Vivian Reynolds and Miss Marion Lorne).

SAVOY, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. 2.—(1927) *Dec.* 12. *The Cave Man*, by Daisy Fisher and Harold Simpson (Messrs. Horace Hodges, Phillip Wade and Frederick Burtwell and Mesdames Kate Cutler, Louise Hampton and Joan Harker). *Dec.* 22. *When Knights Were Bold*, revived (Messrs. Bromley Challenor, C. F. Lloyd and Stephen Addison and Mesdames Enid Cooper and Gwenn Llewellyn) 23. *Alice in Wonderland*, revived (Messrs. Charles Heslop, Billy Fern and Billy Collier and Miss Myrtle Peter). (1928) *Jan.* 25. *The Masque of Venice*, by George Dunning Gribble (Messrs. George Tully, W. Graham Browne and J. H. Roberts and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Jeanne de Casalis). *Feb.* 28. *The Snare of the Fowler*, by Noel Shannon (Messrs. O. B. Clarence and Arthur Aubrey and Mesdames Norah Blaney and Madge Snell). *March* 5. *Young Woodley*, by John Van Druten (Messrs. Frank Lawton, Henry Mollison and Jack Hawkins and Miss Frances Doble).

SHAFTESBURY, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1928) *April* 4. *Will o' the Whispers*, a revue. *Aug.* 6. *The Skull*, by Bernard J. McOwen and Harry E. Humphrey (Messrs. Julian Royce, John Deverell and John Gielgud and Miss Alison Leggatt).

STRAND, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—(1927) *Dec.* 7. *Dr. Syn*, by Russell Thorndike, with the assistance of Ivan Firth (Messrs. Russell Thorndike, Tom Reynolds and Oswald Lingard and Mesdames Florence McHugh and Grace Emery). (1928) *Feb.* 25. *Judith of Israel*, by E. de Marnay Baruch (Messrs. Lewis Casson, John Laurie and J. Fisher White and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Rosina Filippi). *March* 17. *The Monster*, by Crane Wilbur (Messrs. Edmund Gwenn, C. V. France and George Relph and Miss Jane Welsh) *May* 16. *The Road to Rome*, by Robert Emmet Sherwood (Messrs. Philip Merivale, J. W. Kerrigan and Henry Kendall and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Alice O'Day) *July* 23. *The Enemy*, by Channing Pollock (Messrs. Horace Hodges, Sam Livesey and Jack Livesey and Miss Rosalinde Fuller). *Sept.* 10. *The Admiral's Secret*, by Cyril Campion and Edward Dignon (Messrs. O. B. Clarence, Bruce Belfrage and Henry Cass and Mesdames Mary Clare and Gabrielle Casartelli). *Oct.* 9. *The Beetle*, by J. B. Fagan, Charles Freeman and George S. King, from a novel by Richard Marsh (Messrs. Douglas Burbidge, Abraham Sofaer and Frank Royde and Mesdames Catherine Lacey and Helena Pickard).

VAUDEVILLE, 404, Strand, W.C. 2. (1927) *Dec.* 24. *Spring*, comedy with music adapted from play by St. John Ervine (Messrs. Ben Webster, Ivor Barnard, Ernest Thesiger and James Raglan, Dame May Whitty and Mesdames Iris Hoey, Meg Le Monnier and Margaret Yarde). (1928) *Jan.* 26. *Lord Babs*, by Keble Howard (Messrs. Billy Merson and Lawrence Anderson and Mesdames Hermione Baddeley and Stephanie Stephens). *May* 2. *Who's Who?* by Roland Daniel and Clifford B. Pouncey (Messrs. Oscar Asche, A. W. Baskcomb and Lawrence Anderson and Mesdames Dorothy Minto and Gracie Leigh). *May* 22. *The House of the Arrow*, by A. E. W. Mason (Messrs. Dennis Eadie, Alan Napier, Norman Page and Philip Cunningham and Mesdames Valerie Taylor and Phyllis Titmuss). *Aug.* 29. *Charlot*, 1928, a revue.

WINTER GARDEN, 166, Drury Lane, W.C. 2. (1928) *March* 1. *The Spider*, by Fulton Oursler and Lowell Brentano (Messrs. Leslie Faber, Sam Livesey, Wilfred Shine, Lennox Pawle and Basil Loder and Mesdames Betty Schuster and Naomi Jacob). *April* 25. *So This is Love*, musical comedy, by Stanley Lupino and Arthur Rigby, music by Hal Brody.

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1927) *Nov* 15. *The Way of the World*, Congreve's comedy, revived (Messrs. Henry Hewitt, Norman V. Norman, Godfrey Tearle and Scott Russell and Mesdames Edith Evans and Dorothy Green). (1928) *Feb* 9. *Listeners*, by Reginald Berkeley (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Archibald Batty, Percy Parsons, Leon M. Lion and Frederick Lloyd and Mesdames Maisie Darrell, Mona Harrison and Jane Wood). *March* 26. Ibsen Centenary Festival celebrated with productions of *An Enemy of the People*, *Ghosts* and *The Wild Duck*. *April* 4. *The Stranger in the House*, by Michael Morton and Peter Traill (Messrs. Frank Royde, Wallace Geoffrey and Nicholas Hannen and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Maisie Darrell). *July* 4. *Justice*, John Galsworthy's play, revived (Messrs. Leon M. Lion, Austin Trevor, Lawrence

Hanray and Maurice Evans and Miss Mary Grew). *Aug.* 9. *Loyalties*, Galsworthy's play, revived (Messrs. Leon M Lion, Henry West, Lawrence Hanray and Effie Maturin). *Oct.* 30 *To What Red Hell*, by Percy Robinson (Messrs Frederick Pensley, Wallace Geoffrey, Robert Horton and Frederick Lester and Mesdames Sara Allgood and Drusilla Wells).

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced at the Apollo on *Jan* 22, 1928, *L'Ame en Peine*, by Jean Jacques Bernard, English version by John Leslie Frith (Messrs. Kynaston Reeves, Lawrence Ireland and D. A Clarke-Smith and Mesdames Clare Eames and Alice Bowes); at the New on *Feb.* 12, *Young Woodley*, by John Van Druten (Messrs. Frank Lawton, David Horne, Henry Mollison and Jack Hawkins and Miss Kathleen O'Regan); at the Garrick on *April* 1, *The Dictator*, by Jules Romains, English version by Graham and Tristan Rawson (Messrs. D. A Clarke-Smith, George Zucco and Charles Mortimer and Mesdames Mary Barton and Margot Sieveking); at the Prince of Wales's on *July* 8, *Paul Among the Jews*, by Franz Wertel, translated by Paul P. Lowertoft (Messrs. Fewlass Llewellyn, Robert Speaight, James Whale, Lawrence Olivier, Rupert Harvey and Robert Farquharson).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the Strand on *Nov.* 13, 1927, *The Dark Room*, by Robertson Hare and Sydney Lyon (Messrs. Harold B. Meade, Dan F. Roe and D A Clarke-Smith and Miss Phyllis Konstam); at the Strand on *Dec.* 18, *Sadie Dupont*, by Edward Percy (Messrs. Frank Lawton, H. G Stoker and Deering Wells and Mesdames Angela Baddeley and Amy Veness); at the Strand on *Feb.* 5, 1928, *Our Countess*, by H. F. Maltby (Messrs. Guy Pelham Boulton, Murri Moncrieff and Charles Mortimer and Mesdames Lydia Sherwood and Buena Bent); at the Strand on *March* 18, *The New Tenant*, by Norman Macowan (Messrs. Frank Harvey and Cecil Parker and Mesdames Dorothy Hall and Ruth Taylor); at the Strand on *April* 29, *The Post of Yesterday*, by E. L White (Mr. Harcourt Williams and Mesdames Louise Hampton and Gillian Lind); at the Strand on *Sept.* 23, *The First Performance*, by Svend Rindom, adapted from the Danish by Christen Jul and Sybil de Frece (Messrs. Charles Mortimer and Ralph Richardson and Mesdames Fabia Drake and Helena Pickard), at the Strand on *Oct.* 28, *The Brothers*, by Claud Allister (Messrs. Charles Carson and Sebastian Shaw and Mesdames Phyllis Konstam and Clare Harris)

THE PLAY ACTORS produced at the Strand on *Nov.* 27, 1927, *Fear*, by "Edward Wilbraham" (Messrs Dennis Neilson-Terry and Lawrence Ireland and Mesdames Helen Haye and Alison Leggatt), at the Strand on *March* 25, 1928, *The Job*, by Val Gielgud (Messrs Robert Harris, Campbell Gullan and Ivor Barnard and Mesdames Marjory Clark and Martita Hunt); at the Strand on *June* 24, *The Comic Artist*, by Susan Glaspell and Norman Matson (Messrs. Sebastian Shaw and Morgan Farley and Mesdames Dora Barton, Rose Hobart and Agnes Lauchlan).

THE FILMS.

FOLLOWING is a list of some of the principal films shown publicly in London during 1928:—

ASTORIA, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—*Jan.* 16. *A Sister to Assist 'Er*, British (Miss Mary Brough). *Aug.* 20. *The South Sea Bubble*, British (Ivor Novello)

CAPITOL, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—*Jan.* 16 *Annie Laurie*, American. *Feb.* 6 *Rookies*, American. *Feb.* 20. *Sadie Thompson*, American, from Somerset Maugham's play, *Rain* (Lionel Barrymore and Gloria Swanson) *March* 5 *The World War Through German Eyes*, German, edited by Boyd Cable. *March* 27. *The Unknown*, American (Lon Chaney). *April* 16 *Berlin*, German. *Aug.* 13. *The Physician*, British (Ian Hunter and Elga Brink). *Oct.* 1 *The Last Moment*. (Otto Matieson).

CARLTON, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—*March* 26. *Wings*, American (Clara Bow).

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION, Marble Arch, W 1.—*Jan.* 9. *Easy Virtue*, British (Miss Isabel Jeans). *Jan.* 23. *Sunrise* (Mr. George O'Brien and Miss Janet Gaynor). *Feb.* 20. *The Constant Nymph*, British, adapted by Margaret Kennedy and Basil Dean (Ivor Novello, Mabel Poulton, Mary Clare and Frances Doble). *March* 27. *The Vortex*, British (Ivor Novello). *Aug.* 8. *The King's Highway*, British (Matheson Lang, James Carew and Joan Lockton). *Aug.* 13 *Guns of Loos*, British (Harry Victor and Madeleine Carroll). *Sept.* 3. *The Spy*, directed by Fritz Lang.

NEW GALLERY, 123 Regent St., W. 1.—*Feb.* 27. *The Garden of Eden* (Miss Corinne Griffith). *March* 12. *The Circus*, American (Charlie Chaplin). *May* 21. *Ramona* (Dolores del Rio). *Aug.* 20. *The Gaucho*, American (Douglas Fairbanks).

PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W C. 2.—*Sept.* 10. *Simba*, African Jungle film.

PALLADIUM, Argyll Street, Regent Street, W 1.—*April* 5. *Dawn*, the Edith Cavell film, British, by Reginald Berkeley (Miss Sybil Thorndike). *May* 21 *Monkeynuts*, Anglo-French.

PICCADILLY, Denman Street, W 1.—*Sept.* 27. Sound film of *The Jazz Singer*, with Vitaphone Synchronisation. *Oct.* 25. *The Terror*, a talking film by Edgar Wallace

PLAZA, Piccadilly Circus, W. 1.—*Jan.* 30. *Stark Love*, American *Feb.* 6. *Shooting Stars*, British, by Anthony Asquith (Messrs. Donald Calthrop and Brian Ahearne and Miss Annette Benson). *Feb.* 19. *Huntingtower*, British, from John Buchan's novel (Sir Harry Lauder, Pat Ahearne and Vera Voronina) 27. *Beau Sabreur*, by Major P. C Wren (Messrs Noah Beery and Gary Cooper and Miss Evelyn Brent). *March* 12. *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* by Anita Loos, American. *March* 19 *The Last Command*, American (Emil Jannings). *April* 16. *The Showdown* (George Bancroft, Evelyn Brent and Helen Lynch). *April* 23. *Speedy*, American (Harold Lloyd). *May* 22. *Madame Pompadour*, American (Dorothy Gish). *May* 28 *Red Hair* (Clara Bow). *July* 2. *Paying the Penalty*, directed by Josef von Sternberg. *Sept* 10. *A Little But of Fluff* (Syd Chaplin and Betty Balfour) *Sept.* 24. *Stella Polaris.*

TIVOLI PALACE, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Feb.* 9. *The Student Prince in Old Heidelburg* (Messrs. Ramon Novarro and Jean Hersholt and Miss Norma Shearer). *March* 22. *Moulin Rouge*, a British International film. *April* 26. *Mr. Wu* (Lon Chaney) and *Baby Mine* (George K. Arthur). *June* 28. *Napoleon. July* 26. *Love*, American (John Gilbert and Greta Garbo). *Aug.* 21. *The Trail of '98* by Robert W. Service (Dolores del Rio).

	Gross Value. £
Abergavenny, 2nd Marquess, and 6th Earl of (74), of Tunbridge Wells, Kent (died Oct. 13, 1927) (net personalty, £101,377)	864,315
Abingdon, 7th Earl of, of Cumnor, Berks (died March 10, 1928) (net personalty, £59,375)	226,970
Acton - Adams, Col. Percy Morland, D.S.O., of Marlborough, New Zealand (died Nov. 24, 1927) (property in England and New Zealand)	155,031
Adamson, John Weston (61) of Sunderland, Durham, shipbuilder (died Mar. 11, 1928) (net personalty, £275,827)	285,071
Addy, James Jenkin, of Scarborough, Yorks, colliery director (died June 28, 1928) (net personalty, £129,299)	135,275
Aitken, Sir Robert, of Bombay, India (died April 28, 1924) (English and Indian property)	223,753
Allan, Mrs. Margaret Williamson (81), of Aigburth, Liverpool (died March 23, 1928) (net personalty, £132,177)	131,561
Allen, Henry, of Bolton le Moors, Lancs, and Windermere, Westmorland, bleacher (died April 21, 1928) (net personalty, £125,041)	135,597
Allen, Henry Seymour, D.L., J.P., M.F.H., (80), of Cresselly, Pembrokeshire (died Feb. 25, 1928) (net personalty, £59,122)	213,918
Allen, Russell, D.L., J.P. (67), of Northwich, Cheshire, newspaper proprietor (died Nov 24, 1927) (net personalty, £312,950)	321,963
Amherst, 4th Earl of, Wilton Crescent, Belgrave Square, S.W. (died March 7, 1927) (settled land and unsettled property)	176,140
Archer, John William, of Bournemouth (died Aug. 25, 1928) (net personalty, £211,752)	212,498
Armitage, William Henry, J.P. (73), of Bournemouth, Hants, formerly of Huddersfield, Yorks, accountant (died March 11, 1928) (net personalty, £108,337)	112,730
Armstrong, William Irving (84), of Hexham, Northumberland, timber merchant (died Nov. 17, 1927) (net personalty, £132,595)	135,972
Arrowsmith, Edward Masfen, of Sydenham, S.E., property owner (died April 23, 1928) (net personalty, £243,667)	369,475
Auldjo, John Rose (75), of Hove, Sussex (died Dec. 1, 1927) (net personalty, £262,201)	269,152
Bacon, Charles Sidney (50), of Muswell Hill, director of picture palace company (died April 29, 1927) (net personalty, £118,688)	155,421
Bailey, Walter Samuel, J.P. (78) of Hove, Sussex, shipowner, (died Jan. 19, 1928) (net personalty, £223,077)	248,790
Baker, Henry Croft, J.P., of Cleethorpes, Lancs, company director (64) (died May 31, 1928) (net personalty, £122,601)	128,893
Baldwin, Hartley, of Whalley, Lancs, solicitor (died Feb. 28, 1928) (net personalty, £129,104)	170,732
Ballance, Arthur William (76), of Blackheath Park, S.E., and Harringswell, Suffolk, stockbroker (died Oct. 19, 1927) (net personalty, £141,765)	167,610
Barber, Henry William (67), of Chorley Wood, Herts, and Billingsgate, fish salesman (died Jan. 24, 1928) (net personalty, £153,095)	175,934
Baring-Gould, Francis (88), of Guildford, Surrey, one of the first diamond prospectors at Kimberley (died Oct. 2, 1927) (net personalty, £562,670)	589,706
Barratt, George William (77), of Shenley, Herts, sweetstuff manufacturer (died March 12, 1928) (net personalty, £265,571)	369,282
Baxter, Edward Gorrel, J.P. (70), of Lower Largs, Fife, banker (died Feb. 13, 1928) (personal estate)	282,003
Beckwith, Captain Henry John (87), of Craven Arms, Salop (died Dec. 4, 1927) (net personalty, £174,115)	332,661
Beeston, Miss Laetitia Elizabeth (90), of Winchester, Hants (died Dec. 20, 1927) (net personalty, £121,212)	124,362
Bell, William Howard, D.L., J.P. (78), of Seend, near Melksham, Wilts, coal and railway magnate (died June 21, 1927) (net personalty, £241,404)	259,885
Benckendorff, Countess Sophie (72), of Claydon, Suffolk (died June 1, 1928) (net personalty, £100,127)	104,421
Bennion, John Howe (91), of Petersfield, Hants (died Sept 2, 1927) (net personalty, £98,119)	153,862
Berry, John William (72), of Ealing, W., retired solicitor (died Sept. 15, 1927) (net personalty, £85,217)	109,820
Bibby, Herbert Kirkman (84), of Hyde Park Street, W., shipowner (died Nov. 15, 1927) (net personalty, £178295)	182,346
Bibby, James, of West Kirby, Cheshire, seed crusher and oil cake manufacturer (died March 29, 1928) (net personalty, £434,450)	446,389
Binns, Everett, J.P. (59), of Cowling, Yorks, cotton and dress goods manufacturer (died June 16, 1928) (net personalty, £94,763)	100,518
Blades, Alfred Fletcher (62), of Reigate, Surrey, printer (died, Sept. 27, 1927) (net personalty, £114,590)	130,317
Blaiberg, Benjamin, of Netherhall Gardens, Hampstead, N.W., underwriter (died March 16, 1928) (net personalty, £29,623)	132,663
Bletcher, John Henry (74), of Brigg, Lincs, farmer and landowner (died April 19, 1928) (net personalty, £106,305)	164,505
Blezard, George, of Eaton Square, S.W., and Liverpool, brewer (died, Jan. 26, 1928) (net personalty, £324,662)	545,690
Blumer, William, of Harrogate, Yorks, retired shipbuilder (died Oct. 19, 1927) (net personalty, £271,218)	273,144
Bonbright, William Prescott, of Florida, U.S.A., and Mount Street, London, W., merchant banker (died Nov. 10, 1927) (Estate in England) (net personalty, £122,662)	123,066
Bower, John Richard, J.P. (82), of Newton Hill, Leeds (died May 25, 1928) (net personalty, £212,603)	216,485

	Gross Value £
Brand, William Thomas (83), of Eaton Place, S.W, company director (died Aug. 9, 1928) (net personalty, £107,910)	124,568
Bratt, Henry, J.P. (90), of Southport, Lancs, and Northwich, Cheshire, draper (died Sept. 22, 1927) (net personalty, £96,085)	115,225
Briggs, Arthur Edward (38), of Bingley, Yorks, spinner and manufacturer (died March 15, 1928) (net personalty, £113,182)	134,107
Broad, Harrington Evans (83), of Walbrook, E.C., and Bletchingley, Surrey, chartered accountant (died Dec. 8, 1927) (net personalty, £94,550)	101,829
Broadwood, Brig.-Gen Arthur, C.V.O. (78), of Hove, Sussex (died Jan 2, 1928) (net personalty, £135,917)	140,172
Brock, Hugh Bulkeley Price, of Bletchley, Bucks, (died June 25, 1928) (personal estate)	100,927
Brodie, George Gordon Petet, J.P. (79), of Cheltenham, Glouc, iron-founder (died May 26, 1928) (net personalty, £167,513)	176,998
Brooke and Warwick, 6th Earl of, of Warwick Castle, and Dunmow, Essex (died Jan. 31, 1928) (Settled land, and unsettled estate)	270,956
Brooks, Alfred Beasley (85), of Stapleton House, Stapleton, Bristol, laundry proprietor (died Dec. 31, 1927) (net personalty, £118,707)	173,667
Brooks, Edmund Wright, J.P. (93), of Grays, Essex, a founder of the cement industry in Essex (died June 22, 1928) (net personalty £101,922)	106,499
Brown, Arthur Charles (78), of Seaview, Isle of Wight, and late of Lloyds, underwriter (died July 27, 1928) (net personalty, £167,822)	172,138
Brown, William, J.P., of Heaton Mersey, Lancs, and Nethenlaw, Kirkcudbrightshire, draper (died Feb 3, 1927) (net personalty, £222,479)	231,636
Brown, William James, of Torquay, Devon (died Dec. 17, 1927) (net personalty, £376,031)	386,831
Brunton, William Neilson, of Edinburgh, wire manufacturer (died Sept. 11, 1927) (personal estate)	166,993
Burnby, Charles Edward (73), of Sheffield, coal merchant (net personalty, £121,692)	167,131
Burnside, Mrs Alice Mary, of Tollerton Hall, Notts (died Dec. 25, 1927) (net personalty, £77,030)	171,188
Burrell, George, of Paisley, and of Glasgow, shipowner (died Sept. 8, 1927) (personal estate)	253,475
Buxton, Gerald (65), of Theydon Bois, Essex, brewer (died March 2, 1928) (net personalty, £142,655)	162,232
Byass, Robert Nicholl (93), of Bournemouth, and Stow on the Wold, Glos, wine merchant (died April 4, 1928) (net personalty, £128,478)	128,989
Cable, 1st and only Baron (67), of Calcutta, India, and Bishopsteignton, Devon (unsettled estate in England) (net personalty, £29,837) (died March 28, 1927)	214,715
Campbell, Miss Agnes, of Watford, Herts (died March 30, 1928) (net personalty, £212,765)	220,013
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax Leighton, P.C., G.C.M.G. (70), of Aynhoe, Northants (died Jan. 9, 1928) (net personalty, £78,789)	109,903
Cathcart, 5th Earl of (65), of Bryanston Square, W 1, and Thornton le Street, near Thirsk, Yorks (died Nov. 19, 1927) (net personalty, £206,027)	209,295
Cayley, Claud Thornton (74), of Hyde Park Gate, W, company director and well known yachtsman (died July 31, 1928) (net personalty, £105,306)	140 826
Chadwick, Joseph (88), of Haslemere, Surrey, retired shipowner (died June 23, 1928) (net personalty, £180,809)	150,543
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell, K.C.B. (80), of Lauriston Road, Wimbledon, S.W. (died Dec 22, 1927) (net personalty, £103,089)	106 432
Chambers, Samuel Charles (68), of Liverpool, shipbroker (died Feb. 21, 1928) (net personalty, £97,364)	100,174
Charrington, Captain Eric, D.S.O., R.N (retd.) (55), of Newbury, Berks (died Sept 15, 1927) (net personalty, £129,959)	147,362
Charrington, Ernest Charles (61), of South Kensington, S.W., member of the well known brewing family of the Mile End Brewery (died Aug. 18, 1928) (net personalty, £123,001)	126,200
Charrington, Henry (63), of Reading, Berks, brewer (died July 11, 1928) (net personalty, £132 472)	138,679
Clark, Robert (95), of Cromwell Road, S.W., and Kirn, Argyll, N.B (died May 6, 1928) (net personalty, £185,658)	186,850
Clayton, Alderman Francis Cordei, PH.C (84), of Edgbaston, Birmingham (died Feb. 22, 1928) (net personalty, £130,420)	136,445
Cliff, Stephen (76), of Leeds, and Easingwold, Yorks, iron and steel company director (died June 22, 1928) (net personalty, £1,294,776)	1,326,901
Coats, William Hodge (62), of Glasgow, and Paisley, N.B, thread manufacturer (died Aug 21, 1928) (unsettled personal estate)	1,295,190
Cochrane, Cecil, of Parkstone, Dorset (died July 31, 1927) (estate in England)	104,209
Cocker, Tom, J.P. (70), of Stockport, Cheshire, hat leather manufacturer (died Sept. 4, 1927) (net personalty, £106,444)	112,681
Cockerill, Alfred (55), of Abingdon, Northants, market gardener (died Sept. 9, 1927) (net personalty, £50,374)	144,581
Cohen, Barnett (62), of Weymouth Street, W., iron and metal merchant (died Oct. 9, 1927) (net personalty, £195,375)	196,698
Cohen, Max David, of Condover Hall, near Shrewsbury, draper (died March 7, 1928) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained) (net personalty, £542,313)	1,218,286
Colman, Mrs. Fanny Gilmore, of Clifton, Bristol, hotel proprietress (died March 31, 1928) (net personalty, £58,747)	133,244

	Gross Value. £
Connell, Thomas Blackall (55), of Pembury End, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent (died April 13, 1928) (net personalty, £160,112)	172,372
Cook, William Hume, of Edinburgh, chartered accountant (died April 23, 1928) (personal estate)	142,402
Cooper, Colin, of Bolton, Lancs, accountant (died July 31, 1928) (net personalty, £138,768)	143,853
Cooper-Horsfall, Captain William Heineken (60), of Northallerton, Yorks, solicitor (died Nov. 22, 1927) (net personalty, £91,894)	100,243
Cowell, Dame Georgina Elizabeth (81), of Bedale, Yorks (died Nov. 2, 1927) (net personalty, £84,294)	159,538
Croft, Septimus, J.P., of Ware, Herts, and the London Stock Exchange (died Feb. 25, 1928) (net personalty, £192,727)	225,659
Crosfield, Mrs. Gertude Jane, of Chesham Bois, Bucks (died July 19, 1928) (net personalty, £142,227)	147,831
Cross, Joseph Woodrow (89), of Regent's Park, N.W., banker (died May 24, 1928) (net personalty, £202,442)	205,139
Crossley, Mrs. Emily, of Highgate, N. (died April 25, 1928) (net personalty, £161,823)	163,265
Crossman, Alexander (82), of Harrow Weald, Middlesex, solicitor (died Oct. 9, 1927) (net personalty, £107,129)	114,810
Cundey, Howard (69), of Queens Gate, South Kensington, S.W., and Savile Row, W., tailor (died July 10, 1927) (net personalty, £25,544)	107,468
Cutcliffe, John (75), of Bexley, Kent, and Tokenhouse Yard, E.C., stock broker (died Feb. 17, 1928) (net personalty, £143,170)	145,359
Cuthbertson, Thomas (80), of Devonshire Place, W., and Leadenhall Street, E.C., East India merchant (died March 31, 1928) (net personalty, £678,258)	678,596
Dalziel, 1st and only Baron (75), of Grosvenor Place, S.W., late Chairman of the Pullman Car Co. Ltd. (died April 18, 1928) (net personalty, £2,169,789)	2,274,219
Darnley, 8th Earl of (68), of Cobham, Kent, and Wickham Market, Suffolk (who brought the allegorical "Ashes" from Australia) (died April 20, 1927) (net personalty, £224,088)	237,030
Davidson, Lieut.-Col. Duncan Francis (68), of Dess, Kincardine, O'Neil, Aberdeenshire (died Feb. 18, 1928) (personal estate)	212,422
Davies, Albert Orlando, of The Albany, Piccadilly, W., and Weybridge, Surrey, solicitor (died March 27, 1928) (net personalty, £122,859)	144,696
Davies, John Henry, J.P., of Bramhall, Cheshire, brewery director (died Oct. 24, 1927) (net personalty, £418,559)	512,512
De La Rue, Stuart Andros (44), of Willingdon, Sussex, playing card manufacturer (died Oct. 26, 1927) (net personalty, £105,524)	111,434
Las Franquesas, Marques Don Juan Sanpera y Rodes (48), of Barcelona, Spain (died Nov. 8, 1927) (property in England)	122,896
Dempster, Duncan Ferguson, of Wadhurst, Sussex, retired sugar refiner (died June 20, 1928) (personal estate)	146,134
Denny, Charles Edward (79), of Tipperary, bacon curer (died August 29, 1927) (personal estate in England and Irish Free State)	541,525
Denchar, James (76), of Newcastle-on-Tyne, brewer (died Dec. 12, 1927) (net personalty, £903,576)	1,207,726
Dickinson, John Norman (97), of Cockermouth, Cumberland (died April 1, 1928) (net personalty, £107,123)	125,004
Dinwiddy, Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., of Dover, Kent, and Parliament Street, S.W. (died March 21, 1928) (net personalty, £86,017)	129,429
Dixon, Mrs. Evelyn Beatrice, of Bournemouth (died July 24, 1927) (net personalty, £228,623)	228,949
Dodge, William Rothergill (73), of Buxton, Derby, and Manchester, rag, paper, iron, etc., merchant (died Aug. 30, 1927) (net personalty, £159,677)	164,780
Doughty, Lieut.-Col. Henry, T.D., J.P., of Harrogate, Yorks, retired shipowner (died July 13, 1927) (net personalty, £298,822)	315,855
Dovey, Charles Edwin J.P., F.C.A. (74), of Cardiff (died Feb. 9, 1927) (net personalty, £87,286)	113,896
Dunning, Samuel Theodore (81), of Spondon, Derby, brewer (died April 8, 1928) (net personalty, £174,853)	177,859
Duttson, Stanley Walter (60), of Cadogan Gardens, Chelsea, S.W., saccharine and caramel manufacturer (died June 10, 1928) (net personalty, £99,842)	104,776
Eccles, Herbert, J.P. (72), of Killay, Glam., steel manufacturer (died Aug. 12, 1928) (net personalty, £173,610)	178,044
Edwards-Heathcote, Captain Justinian Heathcote (84), of Market Drayton, Salop (died Jan. 21, 1928) (net personalty, £64,909)	112,280
Ellerton, Harry Chandos (59), of Poulton le Fylde, Lancs (died April 25, 1928) (net personalty, £79,435)	149,785
Ellis, John (72), of Aberdeen, coal merchant and shipowner (died Feb. 29, 1928) (personal estate)	142,158
Evans, Sir Edwin, J.P. (73), of Battersea, S.W., auctioneer, house agent, etc. (died April 4, 1928) (net personalty, £108,086)	125,708
Ewart, Major-General Sir Henry, 1st and only Bt. of the White House (89), of Hythe, Kent (died April 16, 1928) (net personalty, £488,697)	493,887
Evans, Col Owen Jones, M.A., D.L., J.P. (72), of Clwllog, Carnarvonshire (died April 23, 1928) (net personalty, £89,202)	507,975
Fairfax, Ian Mackenzie, of Ruathall, Tunbridge Wells, Kent (died Aug. 25, 1927) (net personalty, £128,991)	119,398
Feeney, Mrs. Christine Elizabeth, of Berkswell, Warwick (died June 28, 1928) (net personalty, £142,575)	143,392
Fergusson, William Russell (64), of Taynuilt, Argyllshire, and of Glasgow (died Dec. 29, 1927) (personal estate)	130,895

	Gross Value £
Fernie, Robert Kerr (62), of Bournemouth, Hants, and Regents Park, N.W. (died May 17, 1928) (net personalty, £191,470)	202,549
Fernie, Walter Kerr (59), of Liverpool, and Thornton Hough, Cheshire, cotton broker (died May 13, 1928), (net personalty, £554,711)	562,748
Fison, Sir Frederick William, 1st Bt. (80), of Hurst Green, Sussex (died Nov. 20, 1927) (net personalty, £115,964)	128,538
Fitton, Mrs. Margaret Ann (81), of Northwood, Middlesex (died June 3, 1928) (net personalty, £122,484)	142,815
Fitton, Thomas (73), of Milford-on-Sea, Hants, director of Hovis Limited (net personalty, £242,608)	249,020
Foot, Paris Kirton Flanders (71), of Pembury, Kent, shipping director (died Oct. 5, 1927) (net personalty, £208,340)	222,137
Forrest, Sir William Croft, J.P. (83), of Leeds, textile manufacturer (died April 12, 1928) (net personalty, £135,184)	146,071
Forrester James Brown (76), of Norwich, company director (died July 9, 1928) (net personalty, £132,557)	134,863
Forwood, Sir William Bower, K.B.E., of Bromborough, Cheshire, one of the founders of Liverpool Cathedral (died Mar. 23, 1928) (net personalty, £353,779)	356,090
Fox-Pitt-Rivers, Alexander Edward (72), of Stanminster Newton, Dorset (died Aug. 19, 1927) (net personalty, £114,730)	119,870
Fraser, William (59), of Blackheath, S.E., and Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., merchant (died March 15, 1928) (net personalty, £295 451)	298,716
Freeman, Mrs. Mary Stewart, of Wingrave, Bucks (died July 14, 1928) (net personalty, £114,143)	157,572
Friedlander, Leslie John, of Regent's Park, N.W., underwriter, (died April 12, 1928) (net personalty, £131,722)	145,818
Fuller, George Pargiter (94), of Corsham, Wilts, brewer (died April 2, 1927) (net personalty, £227,747)	394,383
Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton, M.A. (83), of Sloane Gardens, S.W. (died Oct. 15, 1927) (net personalty, £100,953)	101,775
Galmsborough, 4th Earl of (43), of Oakham, Rutland (died Aug. 27, 1927) (unsettled estate) (net personalty, nil)	103,111
Gallaher, Thomas, J.P. (87), of Belfast, tobacco manufacturer (died May 3, 1928) (personal estate in England and Northern Ireland)	503,954
Galloway, Thomas, of Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant (died July 6, 1927) (personal estate)	217,277
Gandar, Miss Emily Mary, of Harpenden, Herts (died July 16, 1927) (net personalty, £91,839)	114,803
Garner, William (84), of Stanwell, Middlesex (died May 18, 1928) (net personalty, £41,449)	163,041
Garratt, Brig.-Gen. Sir Francis Sudlow (68), of Folkestone, Kent (died June 23, 1928) (net personalty, £102,210)	102,688
Gemmell, John (67), of Northwood, Middlesex, East India merchant (died Oct 19, 1927) (net personalty, £338,481)	342,594
Gibbins, Richard Cadbury (81), of Edgbaston, Birmingham (died Feb. 14, 1928) (net personalty, £104,776)	104,931
Gibbs, Henry Martin (77), of Flax Bourton, Somerset (died April 22, 1928) (net personalty, £250,888)	255,876
Gibson, Gideon James, of Gullane, Haddingtonshire (died June 20, 1928) (personal estate)	395,031
Gilbey, Lieut.-Col. Alfred (68), of Upper Berkeley Street, W., and The Pantheon, Oxford Street, W., wine merchant (died Oct 24, 1927) (net personalty, £213,359)	215,423
Gill, Robert Preston (65), of Altrincham, Cheshire, wine merchant (died Aug. 30, 1927) (net personalty, £133,110)	135,775
Gill, Robert Thomas, of Harrogate, Yorks, and formerly of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law (died Aug. 9, 1927) (net personalty, £90,085)	120,559
Goddard, Major Fitzroy Pleydell, J.P. (74), of Swindon, Wilts, (died Aug. 12, 1927) (net personalty, £92,459)	158,443
Goddard, Joseph Wallis (75), of Leicester, plate powder manufacturer (died April 9, 1927) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained)	204,184
Godlee, Francis (73), of Wilmslow, Cheshire, and Manchester, cotton manufacturer (died April 24, 1928) (net personalty, £179,752)	185,673
Goldie-Taubman, John Leigh (67), of The Nunnery, Isle of Man, banker, (estate in England) (died April 29, 1928)	222,360
Goodman, Percy Thomas (50), of Ealing Common, W., draper (died July 1, 1928) (net personalty, £163,928)	189,323
Goschen, Alexander Henn (83), of Chelsea, S.W., merchant and foreign banker (died July 9, 1928) (net personalty, £150,081)	172,715
Gordon, Thomas, J.P. (85), of St. Annes-on-the-Sea, Lancs, textile machinist (died Aug. 20, 1928) (net personalty, £225,509)	232,263
Govett, Adolphus Frederick (96), of Laleham, Middlesex, and Ballater, N.B., stockbroker (died April 19, 1928) (unsettled estate) (net personalty, £136,270)	146,250
Green, Henry (72), of Sheffield, steel and railway spring manufacturer (died July 30, 1928) (net personalty, £194,810)	200,186
Greenlees, Thomas (87), of Paisley, interested in J. & P. Coats, Ltd. (died April 14, 1928) (personal estate)	294,102
Greenwood, Henry Kerner (56), of Bishops Stortford, Herts, proprietor of "Pudlo," the waterproofer for cement (died July 17, 1927) (net personalty, £44,681)	133,306
Gretton, Major Hugh Frederick (59), of Burton-on-Trent, brewer (died July 19, 1928) (net personalty, £1,402,013)	1,474,058
Griffith, William Douglas Wynne, D.L., J.P. (87), of Trefnant, Denbigh (died Dec 24, 1927) (net personalty, £137,694)	147,008

	Gross Value £
Gurney, Sir Eustace (51), of Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk (died Dec. 3, 1927) (net personalty, £374,069)	438,671
Haig, Field Marshal Earl (67), of Bemersyde, Roxburgshire (died Jan. 29, 1928) (real and personal estate)	171,033
Hall, Joseph (78), of Sheffield, tool manufacturer (died Oct. 25, 1927) (net personalty, £206,173)	223,250
Hambleden, 2nd Viscount (60), of Grosvenor Place, S.W., Henley-on-Thames, and North Bovey, Devon (died June 16, 1928)	2,700,998
Handford, Theodore Leopold (68), of Newport, Mon., shipowner and broker (died Oct. 8, 1927) (net personalty, £132,189)	135,764
Harbrow, William, of Sidcup, Kent, builder (died Jan. 23, 1928) (net personalty, £104,605)	109,797
Harding, Rev. Canon John Taylor, M.A. (93), of Rockfield, Mon. (died May 5, 1928) (net personalty, £99,056)	108,445
Hartley, Henry (83), of Liverpool, architect and surveyor (died Aug. 2, 1928) (net personalty, £187,005)	187,575
Harvey, Miss Diana Genevieve, of Brockenhurst, Hants (died June 6, 1928) (net personalty, £102,225)	102,375
Harvey, William (79), of Headingley, Leeds, formerly engaged in the linen spinning industry (died April 27, 1928) (net personalty, £127,248)	140,090
Heyn, Frederick Ludwig, J.P. (77), of Craigavad, Co. Down, shipowner and shipbroker (died Feb. 2, 1928) (personal estate in England and Northern Ireland)	209,707
Higgs, Frederick (70), of Forest Green, Ockley, Surrey, and Streatham, S.W., builder (died Aug. 13, 1928) (net personalty, £97,544)	144,047
Hilder, Robert (72), of Stanstead, Essex, and the London Stock Exchange (died July 7, 1928) (net personalty, £109,241)	120,241
Hinds, John (65), of Carmarthen, and Maida Vale, W., draper (died July 23, 1928) (net personalty, £97,179)	104,859
Hinshaw-Wilkin, of Woolton, Liverpool, and Bothwell, Lanarkshire, retired cotton broker (died Nov. 24, 1927) (net personalty, £148,716)	150,611
Hoade, William (67), of Addlestone, Surrey, and of Lloyd's, underwriter (died June 11, 1928) (net personalty, £218,733)	226,637
Hobbs, George, of East Hendred, Berks, farmer (died May 24, 1928) (net personalty, £102,155)	126,226
Holland, Francis Stanley (73), of Hove, Sussex, and Eastcheap, E.C., shipowner (died Jan. 5, 1928) (net personalty, £672,697)	686,520
Hollingworth, Mrs. Jane, of Middleton Junction, Lancs (died June 7, 1928) (net personalty, £130,388)	133,465
Holdroyd, George Barron (67), of West Byfleet, Surrey (died June 1, 1928) (net personalty, £132,668)	155,837
Holt, Sir Edward, 1st Bt., of Prestwich, Manchester, and Windermere, Westmorland, brewer (died April 11, 1928)	530,173
Hughes, Allan (76), of Allerford, Somerset, and Cavendish Square, W., shipping magnate (died July 28, 1928) (net personalty, £449,500)	458,750
Hume, Edwd., of Westerham, Kent (died Dec. 26, 1927) (net personalty, £53,594)	104,137
Humphreys, James Hulse, of Bickley, Kent, engineer (died May 22, 1927) (net personalty, £206,794)	212,749
Hunter, John (70), of Hale, Cheshire, and Manchester, stockbroker (died Feb. 17, 1928) (net personalty, £226,338)	231,288
Hunting, Mrs. Agnes Mona (73), of Rexham, Northumberland (died Jan. 16, 1928) (net personalty, £86,598)	104,575
Huss, Charles Hjalmar, of Cardiff, ship store merchant and importer (died Sept. 26, 1927) (net personalty, £124,699)	124,840
Huth, Mrs. Caroline Locke, of Upper Grosvenor Street, W. (died March 22, 1928) (net personalty, £137,303)	157,908
Iveagh, 1st Earl of, K.P., G.C.V.O., F.R.S., of Grosvenor Place, S.W., Chairman of Arthur Guinness, Son & Co., Ltd. (died Oct. 7, 1927) (estate provisionally valued at)	1,000,000
Jackson, Joseph John, Ph.C., of Hereford (died June 4, 1927) (net personalty, £127,802)	135,399
Jackson, Tom, J.P. (67), of Bolton, Lancs, corn miller (died June 17, 1928) (net personalty)	441,878
James, Sir Edward Burnet (70), of Springfield, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, tobacco manufacturer (died Dec. 27, 1928) (net personalty £479,064)	492,388
Jellinek, Robert, of Golders Green, N.W. (died Aug 5, 1928) (net personalty, £109,008)	113,301
Jessel, Sir Charles James, 1st Bt., of Berkeley Square, W., and Goudhurst, Kent (died July 15, 1928) (net personalty, £163,367)	183,100
Johnson, Thomas, of Erdington, Birmingham, builder (died July 23, 1927) (net personalty, £83 117)	121,466
Johnson, Walter Claude, of Colemans Hatch, Sussex, electrical engineer (died June 2, 1928) (net personalty, £452,121)	481,413
Johnson, William (83), of Coventry, wine and spirit merchant (died March 20, 1927) (net personalty, £41,619)	237,068
Jones, Alfred Arthur, of Leicester, machine tool manufacturer (died Aug 23, 1927) (net personalty, nil)	105,593
Jones, William Edwin, of Lyndhurst Gardens, N.W., iron merchant (died Nov. 23, 1927) (net personalty, £157,017)	157,480
Killanin, 2nd Baron (60), P.C., of Lee-on-Solent, Hants, and Spiddal, Co. Galway (died Aug 11, 1927) (unsettled estate) (net personalty, £122,224)	149,754
Kinleside, Rev. Robert Carter, M.A. (87) of Tunbridge Wells, Kent (died Sept. 16, 1927) (net personalty, £161,407)	165,914
Knight, Charles Albert (75), of Lewes, Sussex, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C., and Hanover Terrace, N.W., consulting engineer (died June 6, 1928) (net personalty, £307,928)	309,488

	Gross Value. £
Lamb, Major Stephen Eaton (67), of Redcliffe Square, S.W (died May 27, 1928) (net personalty, £138,551)	139,812
Lancashire, Herbert Francis, J.P. (58), of Nottingham, hosiery manufacturer (died Jan. 31, 1928) (net personalty, £148,820)	152,975
Lancaster, Arthur Henry (87), of Send, Surrey (died Feb. 11, 1928) (net personalty, £520,003)	525,682
Lawrence of Kingsgate, 1st and only Baron (72), of Eaton Square, S.W., and Holland House, Kingsgate, Kent, lately Chairman, London Midland and Scottish Railway (died Dec 17, 1927) (net personalty, £545,044)	664,462
Lees, Ralph (78), of Oldham, Lancs, engineer (died Nov. 19, 1927) (net personalty, £104,436)	105,297
Lennard, Lieut.-Col Sir Henry Arthur Hallam Farnsby, 2nd Bt., of West Wickham, Kent (died Feb 26, 1928) (net personalty, £63,623)	104,265
Lewis, Edward, J.P. (65), of Dallington, St. James', Northants, boot manufacturer (died Nov. 30, 1927) (net personalty, £222,567)	247,016
Lewis, Isaac, of Cape Town and Johannesburg, South Africa, diamond merchant (died March 3, 1927) (estate in England)	414,519
Lincolnshire, 1st and only Marquess of, K.G., P.C (85), of High Wycombe, Bucks, and Gwydyr Castle, Carnarvonshire (died June 13, 1928) (total value of estate with settled and unsettled property)	344,089
Lyth, Richard Thomas Chalmers (79), of York, banker (died May 5, 1928) (net personalty, £103,877)	106,861
McCraith, Sir James William, J.P. (75), of Nottingham, solicitor (died July 9, 1928) (net personalty, £149,624)	151,442
McFarland, Andrew, of Pembroke, Co. Dublin, tobacco manufacturer (died May 24, 1928) (personal estate in England and the Irish Free State)	117,015
McGregor, Alexander, J.P., of Stevenston, Ayrshire, ironfounder. (died March 27, 1928) (personal estate)	120,852
Mack, Frederick William (50), of Eastbourne, Sussex, and The Minories, E.C., tobacco manufacturer (died May 1, 1928) (net personalty, £146,690)	163,899
Mackay, Thomas Murray, of Edinburgh, solicitor, and writer to the *Signet* (died Dec. 13, 1927) (personal estate)	103,599
Mackenzie, Alexander George (77), of Marylebone, N.W., and Lloyds, an expert in the insurance world (died April 29, 1928) (net personalty, £105,241)	121,492
Mackenzie, William Duncan, of Ayr, N.B., interested in J. & P. Coats, Ltd., and Imperial Industries, Ltd (died Aug. 22, 1928) (personal estate)	388,125
Maclaren, Laurence (72), of Liverpool, timber broker (died April 9, 1928) (net personalty, £686,947)	699,414
McNeil, Neil (70), of Peppermint Grove, Western Australia, and Perth, Western Australia (died May 8, 1928) (estate in this country)	125,510
Manners, 3rd Baron (75), of Christchurch, Hants (died Aug. 19, 1927) (net personalty, £247,777)	286,704
Mariyat, Mrs. Emma Grace (78), of Dundee, and Dumbarton (died Dec. 3, 1927) (personal estate)	1,197,505
Mason, Mrs Maud Groll, of Maidstone, Kent, brewer (died Nov. 10, 1927) (net personalty, £54,560)	233,355
Mather, Charles, J.P. (78), of Middleton, Lancs (died May 1, 1928) (net personalty, £103,709)	115,861
Matthey, Percy St. Clair, J.P., O.B.E., of Hailsham, Sussex, and Hatton Garden, E.C., metallurgical chemist and precious metal refiner (died April 14, 1928) (net personalty, £150,232)	169,488
Meers, Ernest George, Mus.Bac. (79), of Guildford, and Fenchurch Street, E.C., gum manufacturer (died Aug 20, 1928) (net personalty, £295,885)	302,464
Mellowes, Joseph, of Westminster, S.W., roof glazing manufacturer and contractor (died Feb 28, 1928) (net personalty, £05,550)	106,339
Melly, George Henry, O.B.E (67), of Formby, Lancs, and Pickering, Yorks, and Liverpool, shipowner (died Oct 20 1927) (net personalty, £324,672)	343,756
Mexico, Ex-Empress of (86) (Charlotte, Princess of Belgium, Duchess of Saxony, and Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha) (died Jan 19, 1927) (estate in England)	116,214
Meyrick, Sir George Augustus Elliott Tapps Gervis, 4th Bt (73), of Christchurch, Hants (died May 12, 1928) (grant limited to settled land)	418,000
Midwood, Mrs Edith Margaret, of Alderley Edge, Cheshire (died March 3, 1928) (net personalty, £155,447)	170,443
Mocatta, Ernest George (78), of Addlestone, Surrey, stockbroker (died Oct. 1, 1927) (net personalty, £343,672)	352,996
Moray, Gertrude, Countess of (76), of Wimborne, Dorset, widow of 16th Earl (died March 15, 1928) (unsettled personal estate)	107,473
Morris, Lieut.-Col Thomas Henry, J.P. (79), of Bolton Percy, Yorks (died Nov 26, 1927) (net personalty, £192,178)	215,448
Mortimer, Mrs Elizabeth Prentis (83), of Beare Green, Surrey (died June 6, 1928) (net personalty, £119 902)	124,086
Morton, George, of Troon, N.B., retired stockbroker (died Oct. 20, 1927) (personal estate)	448,370
Mowat, James, of Stonehaven, N.B., tanner and currier (died Feb 11, 1928) (personal estate)	163,029
Mumford, George Wright (77), of Liverpool, brewer (died May 30, 1928) (net personalty, £120,010)	135,181
Murray, Mrs Lucy Evelyn, of Eaton Square, S.W. (died June 15, 1928) (net personalty, £82,843)	135,052
Nairn, John (74), of Kirkcaldy, N.B., floorcloth and linoleum manufacturer (personal estate)	1,555,753
Needham, Sir George William, J.P. (84), of Oldham, Lancs, textile engineer (died Feb. 29, 1928) (net personalty, £136,847)	151,479

	Gross Value. £
Neill, George Dempster, of Hyde Park Gate, W., retired sugar refiner and merchant (died Nov. 3, 1927) (personal estate)	211,725
Newcastle, 7th Duke of (63), of Clumber Park, Worksop, and Berkeley House, Hay Hill, W. (died May 30, 1928) (unsettled estate) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained)	1,000,000
Nutman, Henry George (61), of Chelsea, S.W., and Gracechurch Street, E.C., timber merchant (died Dec. 18, 1927) (net personalty, £278,122)	284,190
Owen, Edward Cyril (65), of Paddington, W., and Bevis Marks, E.C., shipbroker (died Nov. 3, 1927) (net personalty, £104,004)	109,349
Oxley, James Walker (94), of Westwood, Leeds, retired banker (died July 31, 1928) (net personalty, £2,767,654)	2,774,541
Paget, William Edmund, J.P. (49), of Loughborough, Leics (died March 27, 1928) (net personalty, £793,815)	853,959
Parker, Mrs. Sara, of Camden Wood, Chislehurst, Kent (died Aug. 24, 1928) (net personalty, £116,673)	116,929
Paston-Cooper, Dame Sophia Jane, widow of 3rd Bt., of Eaton Square, S.W. (died Feb. 4, 1928) (net personalty, £107,848)	108,203
Paul, William Francis, O.B.E., J.P. (78), of Ipswich, maltster and corn factor (died April 4, 1928) (net personalty, £599,273)	649,985
Peacock, Col. Ralph, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. (90), of Sunningdale, Berks (died March 10, 1928) (net personalty, £164,595)	198,533
Pease, Sir Arthur Francis, Bart., D.L., J.P. (72), of Middleton Tyas, Yorks (died Nov. 23, 1927) (net personalty, £103,365)	113,972
Pease, Howard, F.S.A. (64), of Otterburn, Northumberland, banker (died Jan. 25, 1928) (net personalty, £240,178)	255,715
Peckover, Hon. Anne Jane (66), of Wisbech, St. Peter, Cambs, daughter of 1st and only Baron Peckover (died July 26, 1928) (net personalty, £304,337)	304,835
Peek, Sir Wilfrid, 3rd Bart. (43), of Rousdon, Devon (died Oct. 12, 1927) (net personalty, £155,456)	172,685
Peel, Mrs. Elizabeth (79), of Bournemouth (died Oct. 4, 1927) (net personalty, £137,728)	140,083
Platts, Charles, of Bingley, Yorks, manufacturer (died Feb. 10, 1928) (net personalty, £102,660)	104,552
Poland, Sir Harry Bodkin, K.C. (98), of Sloane Gardens, S.W. (died March 2, 1928) (net personalty, £105,814)	106,286
Pope, Edwin (83), of Dorchester, brewer (died Jan. 27, 1928) (net personalty, £1,462,915)	1,491,994
Potter, Henry (81), of Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, wholesale drug merchant (died Sept. 11, 1928) (net personalty, £113,935)	122,007
Powdor, James Sutcliffe, of Altrincham, Cheshire, insurance official (died June 2, 1928) (net personalty, £336,149)	359,483

	Gross Value. £
Pryor, Selwyn Robert (72), of Bishops Stortford, Herts, and King William Street, E.C., merchant (died Jan. 8, 1928) (net personalty, £105,585)	114,420
Rackstraw, Matthew Henry (80), of Highgate, N., draper (died April 2, 1928) (net personalty, £289,873)	299,832
Ramsay, Robert Noble (81), of Edinburgh, retired notary and bank agent (died Dec 10, 1927) (personal estate)	126,636
Ratcliffe, Thomas (90), of Northampton, brewer (died Feb. 17, 1928) (net personalty, £243,003)	270,362
Rawlinson, William George (87), of Draycott Avenue, London, S.W. (died May 13, 1928) (net personalty, £137,060)	143,039
Raynor, Sir William Pick, J.P., of Huddersfield, Yorks, wool merchant (died Aug. 26, 1927) (net personalty, £16,768)	317,361
Read, Joseph Frederick, of Watersmillock, near Penrith, Cumberland (died Nov. 8, 1927) (net personalty, £99,826)	102,536
Reid, James, of Glasgow, company director (died March 30, 1928) (personal estate)	337,890
Reid, Miss Matilda Margaret (96), of Hampstead, N.W. (died Nov. 2, 1927) (net personalty, £116,055)	116,437
Richards, Charles (80), of Edmgton, Birmingham, drapery warehouseman (died Nov. 26, 1927) (net personalty, £108,536)	131,095
Richmond Lennox and Gordon, 7th Duke of (82), of Goodwood, Chichester, and Richmond, Yorks (died Jan. 18, 1928) (net personalty, £297,107) (unsettled estate)	310,830
Rigden, Thomas Henry, J.P., of Lyminge, Kent, sheep breeder (died Jan. 12, 1928) (net personalty, £97,977)	144,330
Roberts, Very Rev. Dr. William Page, D.D. (92), of Shanklin, Isle of Wight (died Aug. 17, 1928) (net personalty, £110,504)	110,782
Ross, William Miles, of Lisa, Hants, retired shipowner (died Nov. 8, 1927) (net personalty, £355,891)	377,967
Rouse, Wilfrid Boughton (60), of West Ryfleet, Surrey, and Lloyds', E.C., underwriter (died July 21, 1928) (net personalty, £147,293)	163,130
Rowlands, Rev. William Edward (89), of Tunbridge Wells, Kent (died Sept. 25, 1927) (net personalty, £163,938)	186,330
Sackville, 3rd Baron (60), of Knowle, Sevenoaks, Kent (died Jan. 28, 1928) (total value of property)	123,660
Salmsbury, John James, of Highgate, N., and Little Wratting, Suffolk, provision merchant (died Jan. 3, 1928) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained) (net personalty, £884,865)	1,158,615
Samman, Sir Henry, 1st Bt. (78), of Willerby, Yorks, steamship owner and broker (died March 7, 1928) (net personalty, £373,534)	428,575
Sanderson, James (81), of Salashiels, N.B. (died Nov. 20, 1927) (personal estate)	409,403
Sellon, Robert Percy (63), of Hatton Garden, E.C., and Albury, Surrey, bullion merchant and refiner (died Jan. 11, 1928) (net personalty, £97,930)	103,932

	Gross Value £
Sheffield, Henry (62), of Bournemouth, and West Mersea, Essex (died July 1, 1927) (net personalty, £127,623)	131,623
Silo, Pietro (75), of Rome, Italy, and of Addison Road, London, W., and of the London Stock Exchange (died July 29, 1928) (net personalty, £134,602)	134,726
Simpson, Edward Palgrave (87), of Kensington, S.W. (died May 25, 1928) (net personalty, £105,760)	106,611
Simpson, John Whewell, of Keswick, Cumberland, bleacher (died Jan. 3, 1928) (net personalty, £203,383) ...	208,657
Sinha of Raipur, 1st Baron, P.C. (64), of Raipur, India, and Queen Anne's Mansions, London, S.W (died March 5, 1928) (total value of estate).....	223,600
Smith, Mrs. Caroline Ashley, of Onslow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W. (died July 1, 1928) (net personalty, £115,739)	117,957
Smith, Thomas (92), of 29, Lexham Gardens, W. (died June 9, 1928) (net personalty, £340,298)	376,434
Spicer, Captain John Edmund Philip, of Chippenham, Wilts (died March 31, 1928) (unsettled estate so far as can at present be ascertained)	651,965
Stelfox, John Bridcoake, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (74), of Southport, Lancs (died Oct. 6, 1927) (net personalty, £121,482).....	129,332
Stephens, Major Charles Gerald (39), of Portland Place, W., writing ink manufacturer (died Aug. 23, 1928) (net personalty, £205,230)	200,893
Strutt, Alderman George Herbert (74), of Belper, Derby, cotton spinner (died May 17, 1928) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained) (net personalty, £696,905).....	1,012,940
Strutt, Hon. Richard (79), of Bath, and Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W., son of 2nd Baron Rayleigh (died Oct. 14, 1927) (net personalty, £135,319)	156,159
Sudeley, Dowager Baroness, of Petersham, Surrey (died Jan. 6, 1928) (net personalty, £14,418)	243,939
Summers, Henry Charles (76), of Forest Hill, S.E. (died June 30, 1928) (net personalty, £255,017)	267,151
Swann, Rev. Henry, M.A. (64), of Sinclair Gardens, Kensington, W. (died Sept. 25, 1927), (net personalty, £112,191)...	113,432
Swithinbank, Commander Harold William, R.N.V.R., of Denham, Bucks (died Feb. 9, 1928) (net personalty, £137,891)	146,709
Tate, Edwin (80), of Park Street, W., sugar refiner (died Feb. 14, 1928) (net personalty, £813,573)	816,257
Tattersall, Harold Smith, of Heywood, Lancs, textile machinist (died Nov. 29, 1927) (net personalty, £436,739).....	442,073
Taylor, James, J.P. (66), of Colomendy, Denbighshire (died Sept 2, 1927) (net personalty, £154,806).....	176,897
Taylor, John Wallace (60), of Avondale, East Boldon, Durham, shipowner (died Dec. 8, 1927) (net personalty, £183,874)	189,699
Taylor, John Wallace, J.P. (84), of Sunderland, Durham, shipowner (died Nov. 3, 1927) (net personalty, £289,568)	299,106
Taylor, Sir Richard Stephens (85), of Field Court, Gray's Inn, W.C., and Lennox Gardens, S.W., solicitor (died March 30, 1928) (net personalty, £206,930)	231,123
Tetley, Captain Gerald Spence, M.C., of Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and North Audley Street, W., barrister-at-law (died May 27, 1928) (net personalty, £147,427) ...	150,751
Thin, Edward Clouston, of Birkenhead, shipowner (died Nov 27, 1927) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained)	433,658
Thomas, William Thelwall, F.R.C.S., of Allerton, Liverpool (died Sept 10, 1927) (net personalty, £109,759) ..	118,388
Thompson, Henry Yates (59), of Portman Square, W., formerly owner of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (died July 8, 1928) (net personalty, £236,382)	244,253
Thornycroft, Sir John Isaac, LL.D., F.R.S. (85), of Steyne, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, shipbuilder and engineer (died June 28, 1928) (net personalty, £132,294)	151,029
Tibbutt, Walter, of Highgate, N., and Cowcross Street, E.C., musical string manufacturer (died June 4, 1928) (net personalty, £96,518)	107,140
Tippetts, Frederick Dale, of Birmingham, cycle manufacturer (died May 5, 1928) (net personalty, £173,819)	174,834
Topham, Lupton Topham, J.P. (72), of Coverdale, Yorks, and Lutterworth, Leics (net personalty, £126,047) ..	133,529
Trevelyan, Rt Hon. Sir George Otto, 2nd Bart, P.C., O.M (90), of Morpeth, Northumberland, and Stratford-on-Avon (died Aug. 17, 1928) (net personalty, £397,452)...	556,933
Tulloch, William, of Leith, N.B., wine merchant (died Sept. 28, 1927) (personal estate)	178,834
Tunstall, Harry, J.P. (75), of Aysgarth, Yorks, cotton spinner (died May 11, 1928) (net personalty, £87,537)	160,268
Turner, Frederick William (96), of Stoke Newington, N., a company director (died Sept 3, 1928) (net personalty, £108,618)	111,633
Tyler, Arthur, of Oadby, Leics, shop proprietor (died March 24, 1928) (net personalty, £77,544)	148,210
Unwin, John Owen (80), of Hyde Park Gate, W., formerly of Rio de Janeiro, merchant (died April 28, 1928) (net personalty, £123,679).....	129,012
Vaux, Major Cuthbert, J.P. (63), of Dryburn, and Sunderland, Durham, brewer (died Nov. 29, 1927) (net personalty, £165,211).....	166,375
Waddilove, Edwin (62), of Shipley, Yorks, clothing manufacturer (died March 10, 1928) (net personalty, £167,798)	175,523
Walmsley, Richard, of Southport, Lancs, iron manufacturer and steel merchant (died May 7, 1928) (net personalty, £105,536)	109,257
Walter, John Henry Fraser, J.P. (80), of Norwich, interested in the *Times* newspaper (died July 15, 1927) (net personalty, £113,426)	121,740

	Gross Value £
Ward, Charles, J.P., of Blackpool, Lancs, cotton spinner (died Dec. 16, 1927) (net personalty, £178,923)	181,919
Ward, Frank (68), of Lancing, Sussex, shipowner (died May 4, 1928) (net personalty, £95,996)	103,487
Warriner, Henry Arthur, of Weston Park, Warwick, retired land agent (died Sept. 5, 1927) (net personalty, £162,682)	290,010
Watts, Henry Moore (63), of Yeovil, Somerset, solicitor (died July 7, 1928) (net personalty, £73,495)	100,325
Weber, Edward, of Barnet, Herts, and Mincing Lane, E.C., wharfinger (died Oct. 13, 1927) (net personalty, £129,447)	143,711
Wedd, John (86), of Wilmslow, Cheshire, and Manchester and Liverpool, corn merchant (died April 30, 1928) (net personalty, £48,028)	48,500
Wheeler, Alfred Llewellyn, of Drayton Gardens, S.W., and Hursley, Rugby (died Sept. 27, 1927) (net personalty, £228,318)	227,684
Whiteaway, Edward (76), of Feltham, Middlesex, and Chiswell Street, E.C., Colonial merchant (died Sept 22, 1927) (net personalty, £204,952)	209,321
Whitehead, Sir Henry (69), of Hawkswood, near Baildon, Yorks, and Stagenhoe, Herts, connected with the Bradford wool textile industry (died Feb. 29, 1928) (net personalty, £469,473)	672,086
Whitmore, Herbert Searle (66), of Limpsfield, Surrey, tanner (died March 3, 1928) (net personalty, £159,737) (so far as can at present be ascertained)	198,800
Wilkinson, Anthony, D.L., J.P., of Castle Eden, Durham, and Princes Gardens, London, S.W. (died Nov. 2, 1927) (net personalty, £228,732) (unsettled estate)	255,900
Williams, Henry Harcourt, J.P., of Truro, Cornwall (died Sept. 8, 1927) (net personalty, £136,221)	137,390
Williams, Humphrey Thomas, of Liverpool, cotton merchant (died Feb 19, 1928) (net personalty, £189,376)	203,318
Williamson, Charles Swinton, Berks, a member of the Stock Exchange (died Aug. 2, 1928) (net personalty, £136,243)	154,069
Wills, Frederick Noel Hamilton (40), of Cirencester, Glouc, and of Inverness, tobacco manufacturer (died Oct. 22, 1927) (net personalty, £4,894,453)	5,053,360
Wills, Sir George Alfred, 1st Bt. of *Blagdon* (74), of Blagdon, Somerset, and Bristol, tobacco manufacturer (died July 22, 1928) (estate provisionally sworn at)	10,000,000
Wilshere, Miss Edith Elizabeth Marie, of Welwyn, Herts (died Feb. 23, 1928) (net personalty, £69,140)	144,964
Wilson, Alderman George Edward J.P. (67), of Kidderminster, Worcs, chemical manufacturer (died Aug. 22, 1927) (net personalty, £129,545)	144,914
Wilson, Robert Millar, of Midlothian, and Glasgow, company director (died June 20, 1928) (personal estate)	194,849
Wilson, William, of Sheffield, snuff manufacturer (died Aug. 2, 1927) (net personalty, £334,460)	348,877
Wilson, William Henry, of Worsley, Lancs, auctioneer and estate agent (died Nov. 24, 1927) (net personalty, £130,585)	203,429
Wilton, 6th Earl of, of Park Lane, W. (died Oct. 12, 1927) (settled lands and unsettled personal estate)	701,687
Wimble, Sir John Bowring, K.B.E. (50), of Leadenhall Street, E.C., and Hyde Park, W., company director (died Nov. 25, 1927) (net personalty, £196,018)	211,810
Winans, Louis William (70), of Hove, formerly a well known race horse owner (died Oct. 31, 1927) (net personalty, £497,872)	524,053
Winchilsea, 13th Earl of, and 8th Earl of Nottingham (74), of 41, Park Lane, W. (died Aug. 14, 1927) (settled land and personal estate)	121,495
Wise, Sir Frederic, D.L., J.P., M.P. (56), of Hatfield, Herts (died Jan. 20, 1928) (net personalty, £159,572)	174,932
Workman, Frank, of Belfast, shipbuilder (died Nov. 14, 1927) (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	778,103
Ziegler, John Hastings (76), of Noctorum, Birkenhead, Cheshire (died Oct. 31, 1927) (net personalty, £107,797)	114,309

WORLD RAILWAY RATIOS.

Continent.	Miles of Line at end of 1925	Area.	Population	Miles of Line in 1925 per	
				100 sq. miles of Area.	10,000 Population.
		Sq. miles.	Number		
North America	316,644	8,574,483	144,645,000	3·7	21·9
South America	56,884	7,367,109	69 911,000	0·8	8·1
Africa	37,481	9,448,308	122,382,000	0·4	3·3
Asia	84,252	16,303,292	1,007,315,000	0·5	0·8
Australia	30,110	3,092,087	7,695,000	1·0	39·1
Europe	238,867	4,244,251	472,894,000	5·6	5·1
Total—World	764,238	49,029,530	1,814,842,000	1·6	4·2

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

It is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (inclusive).—

GAME.	ENG. & W	SCOTLAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug. (31 Aug in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest)	11 Dec to 19 Aug.
Bustard.....	2 Mar. to 31 Aug	None.
Deer, Male	None	None.
,, Fallow Male	None	None
*Grouse or Red Game...	11 Dec. to 11 Aug	10 Dec. to 11 Aug
*Hare	None	None.
*Heath or Moor Game..	None.	As "Murfowl"
Landrail, Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."
*Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Partridge	2 Feb. to 31 Aug	2 Feb to 31 Aug.
*Pheasant	2 Feb to 30 Sept.	2 Feb. to 30 Sept

It is also unlawful (in *England and Wales*) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In *England and Wales*, hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close time is fixed for them by those laws. In *Scotland* the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck. The close-time for all these birds is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 2 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout Great Britain. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between 16 March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected -*see* next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked † to be omitted.

American quail.
Auk.
Avocet.
Bee-eater.
Bittern.
Bonxie.
Colin.
Cornish chough.
Coulterneb.
Cuckoo.
Curlew.
Diver.
Dotterel.
Dunbird.
Dunlin.
Eider-duck.
Fern-owl.
Fulmar.
†Gannet.
Goatsucker.
Godwit.
Goldfinch.
Grebe.
Greenshank.
†Guillemot.
Gull (except black-backed)
Hoopoe.
Kingfisher.
Kittiwake.
Lapwing.
Lark.
Loon.
Mallard.
Marrot.
Merganser.
Murre.
Night-hawk.
Night-jar
Nightingale.
Oriole.
Owl.
Ox-bird.
Oyster-catcher.
Peewit.
Petrel
Phalarope.
Plover
Ploverspage.
Pochard.
†Puffin.
Purre.
†Razorbill
Redshank.
Reeve or Ruff.
Roller.
Sanderling
Sandpiper.
Scout.
Sealark.
Seamew.
Sea parrot.
Sea swallow.
Shearwater
Sheldrake.
Shoveller.
Skua.
Snew.
Snipe
Solan goose
Spoonbill.
Stint.
Stone curlew.
Stonehatch
Summer snipe
Tarrock.
Teal.
Tern.
Thicknee.
Tystey.
Whaup.
Widgeon.
Wild duck.
Willock.
Wimbrel.
Woodcock.
Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s, but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary of State in Scotland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary of State in Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. The first Monday in November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 12 Aug. to 12 Oct. for stags, and from 10 Nov. to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound.

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES.

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923.—This Act came into force on 1 Jan., 1924. It is "an Act to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries in England and Wales" [18 July, 1923]. By this Act the numerous Acts relating to our inland fisheries have been consolidated and brought up to date with a view to meeting modern requirements.

This Act comprises 94 sections and it should be of considerable benefit to Fishery

Boards, riparian owners, anglers, and to the inland fisheries generally.

"Salmon" are defined as all fish of the salmon species.

"Trout" include any fish of the salmon family commonly known as trout and also "migratory trout" (*i.e.*, sea trout, which under the old Acts were legally "salmon"), meaning trout which migrate to and from the sea.

The so-called "coarse fish" (freshwater fish in the Act) have received additional protection. The important question of pollution is dealt with in three sections:—

Section 8 enables police-court proceedings to be taken where an effluent causes water to be poisonous or injurious to fish or the spawning grounds, spawn or food of fish. The same section provides for notice being given to the Fishery Boards or to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries where the construction of new works or the alteration of existing works are contemplated.

Section 55 authorizes a Fishery Board to institute or aid any person or local authority in instituting proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts 1876 to 1893, and, subject to certain safeguards, to extend the scope of those Acts to tidal waters.

Section 59 (1) (p) enables Fishery Boards to regulate by bye-law the discharge of specified effluents. These sections do not interfere with the common law right of procedure by action for injunction and damages. Although the Act provides powers for dealing with pollution, procedure in the nature of peaceful persuasion on the lines adopted by the Standing Committee on Rivers Pollution is likely to have much more comprehensive results than litigation.

Power has been given Fishery Boards to acquire fisheries by purchase or lease and to let the fishing rights, and also to acquire obstructions to the passage of salmon and migratory trout.

Anglers who fish for trout and coarse fish, and pay licence duty for fishing for such fish, are now entitled to representation on the Fishery Boards, the number of such representative members not to exceed one-third of the total number of members of the Fishery Board in the preceding year. These representatives will be appointed under schemes approved by the Minister and pending the constitution of schemes, by the Minister.

The Minister may by Order, on any application he may deem sufficient, require anglers to take out licences to catch freshwater fish, *i.e.*, coarse fish, in a fishery district.

Coarse fish, as well as salmon and trout, illegally bought, sold or exposed for sale or in the possession of any person for sale, may be seized by an authorized officer.

Every package containing salmon or trout and consigned by any common or other carrier (*e.g.*, post or rail) must now have the word "salmon" or "trout," as the case may be, conspicuously marked on the outside thereof at all times throughout the year, and not only, as formerly, during the annual close season.

CLOSE SEASONS.

I. SALMON.

Statutory Weekly Close Time.

In England and Wales net-fishing for salmon is prohibited from 6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday.

In Scotland, from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, and rod-fishing on Sundays.

Annual Close Seasons.

ENGLAND AND WALES (including the Esk in Dumfries). The statutory close season for salmon begins, for nets, on 1 Sept., and for rods on 1 Nov.; for both nets and rods it ends on 31 Jan. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from the commencement of the annual close season to 30 April. By an Act of 1923 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries may make orders varying the law on these and other points. The weekly close-time and annual close season may also be varied by bye-law by local Fishery Boards provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Sept., with a minimum of 153 days, and for rods not later than 1 Nov., with a minimum of 92 days. The statutory dates have been varied as follows (all dates exclusive):—

Eden.—Rods:—In River Eamont and in River Eden above Irthing Foot: 28 Oct.–29 Jan. Nets, &c.:—In Solway below Old Sandsfield: 9 Sept.–11 Feb. Weekly: In public or common waters below Old Sandsfield: 6 a.m. Saturday and midnight Sunday. Rest of District: 6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Derwent.—Rods: 14 Nov.–31 Mar. Nets, &c.: 14 Sept.–11 Mar. Weekly: Noon Saturday and noon Monday.

West Cumberland. Rods:—13 Nov.–31 Mar. Nets, &c.: 14 Sept.–1 April. Weekly: Noon Saturday and noon Monday.

Kent, &c.—Rods: 31 Oct.–1 April. Nets, &c.: 14 Sept.–1 April.

Lune.—Rods: 31 Oct.–2 Mar. Nets, &c.: 31 Aug.–1 April.

Ribble.—Rods: 31 Oct.–2 Mar. Nets, &c.: 31 Aug.–2 Mar.

Dee. Rods:—13 Oct.–1 April. Nets, &c.: 31 Aug.–1 April. Weekly. Below Old Dee Bridge: Midnight Friday and midnight Sunday. Above Old Dee Bridge: Noon Saturday and noon Monday.

Rheidol and Clwyd. Rods: 31 Oct.–15 April. Nets, &c.: 31 Aug.–1 May.

Conway.—Rods: 31 Oct.–1 Mar. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–1 Mar.

Seiont.—Rods: 31 Oct.–2 Mar. Nets, &c.: 31 Aug.–2 Mar.

Dwyfach. Rods: 14 Nov.–2 Mar. Nets, &c.:—14 Sept.–2 Mar.

Dovey. Rods: 31 Oct.–1 April. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–1 May.

Ayron.—Rods:—31 Oct.–1 Mar. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–1 Mar. Weekly: Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Teify.—Rods: 15 Oct.–1 Feb. Weekly:—In Teify above Cardigan Bridge: Noon Saturday and noon Monday. Rest of District: Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Cleddy.—Rods:—31 Oct.–2 Feb. Nets, &c.:—14 Sept.–16 Mar.

Towy.—Rods:—14 Oct.–2 April. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–2 April. Weekly:—6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Ogmore.—Rods:—14 Nov.–1 May. Nets, &c.:—14 Sept.–1 May.

Taff and Ely.—Rods:—14 Nov.–1 May. Nets, &c.:—30 Aug.–1 May. Weekly:—Noon Saturday and noon Monday.

Rhymney.—Rods:—1 Nov.–2 April. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–2 April. Weekly:—6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Usk.—Rods:—1 Nov.–2 Mar. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–2 Mar. Weekly:—6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Wye.—Rods:—25 Oct.–26 Jan. Nets, &c.:—25 Aug.–2 Feb. Putts and Putchers:—25 Aug.–27 April. Weekly:—Midnight Friday and midnight Sunday.

Severn.—Rods:—1 Oct.–2 Feb. Nets, &c.:—Above Tewkesbury Weir: 31 May–2 Feb. Rest of District: 15 Aug.–1 Feb. Putts and Putchers: 15 Aug.–16 April. Weekly:—Except in Severn and tributaries above Ferry landing at Framilode: Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Taw and Torridge.—Rods:—15 Oct.–18 Mar. Nets, &c.:—13 Sept.–27 April Weekly:—8 a.m. Saturday and 8 a.m. Monday.

Camel.—Rods:—30 Nov.–3 Mar. Nets, &c.:—20 Sept.–5 April.

Fowey.—Rods:—Between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow Point: 30 Nov.–1 May. Rest of District: 30 Nov.–5 April. Nets, &c.:—Below Lostwithiel Bridge: 31 Oct.–5 April.

Tamar and Plym.—Rods.—1 Nov.–2 Mar. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–2 Mar.

Avon (Devon).—Rods:—30 Nov.–1 May. Nets, &c.: In the Erme: 29 Sept.–5 April. Rest of District: 29 Sept.–2 May.

Dart.—Rods:—30 Sept.–1 Feb. Nets, &c.:—16 Aug.–1 Mar.

Teign.—Rods:—31 Oct.–3 Mar. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–3 Mar.

Exe.—Rods:—30 Sept.–16 Feb. Nets, &c.:—Above line drawn from Woodbury Road Station through the Perch at Turf to the west bank of the Exe: 17 Aug.–16 April. Rest of District. 17 Aug.–16 Feb.

Axe.—Rods:—30 Sept. 1 Mar. Nets, &c:—19 Aug.–1 April. Weekly.—Below Bridge at Seaton: Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday. Rest of District: The first hour after sunset on Friday and the last hour before sunrise on Monday.

Frome.—Rods:—31 July–1 Mar. Nets, &c.:—31 July–1 Mar.

Hampshire Rivers.—Rods:—Westward of a line drawn north and south through the Needles: 1 Oct. 1 Feb. In Manor Beaulieu: 30 Oct.–2 Feb. Rest of District: 15 Oct.–1 April. Nets, &c.: Westward of a line drawn north and south through the Needles, 30 July–1 Feb. Rest of District: 31 Aug.–1 Feb. Weekly:—Except in Wood Mill Pool: Noon Saturday and noon Monday.

Adur.—Rods:—30 Sept–3 Feb. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–3 Feb.

Ouse (Sussex).—Rods: 31 Oct.–2 April. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–2 April.

Stour (Kent).—Rods:—1 Nov–2 May. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–2 May.

Yorkshire.—Rods:—15 Nov. 1 Mar.

Esk (Yorks). Weekly:—Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Tees.—Rods:—1 Nov.–2 Feb. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–2 Feb. Weekly:—9 a.m. Saturday and 9 a.m. Monday.

Wear.—Rods:—In Wear and tributaries above Biddick Ford: 31 Oct.–2 Mar. Nets, &c.:—In Wear and tributaries above Biddick Ford: 31 Aug.–2 Mar.

Tyne.—Weekly:—Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Coquet.—Nets, &c.:—14 Sept.–26 Mar. Weekly:—Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

No fresh salmon may be sold between 31 Aug. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the Kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 31 Aug and 1 May, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom. the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting In any case, between the dates specified, no salmon may be exported without having first been entered for that purpose. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

SCOTLAND (exclusive of the Esk in Dumfries). The annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, 27 Aug. to 10 Feb, and, for rods, 1 Nov. to 10 Feb, except as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay*.....	21 Aug. to 4 Feb	16 Oct. to 14 Jan*
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Rivers of Bute.....	ditto	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Conon	—	16 Oct. to 25 Jan.
Awe, Beauly, Spey, Dunbeath, Lossie,	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Brora, Helmsdale, Kyle of Sutherland	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Hope, Polla	—	1 Oct. to 11 Jan.
Forss	—	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Forth	—	1 Nov to 31 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Luce & rivers of Islay, Orkney, Harris, & Uist	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Ythan	ditto	1 Nov. to 10 Feb.
Stinchar	ditto	15 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Ugie	ditto	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Nith	ditto	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Urr	ditto	30 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Thurso.....	—	6 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Findhorn	—	11 Oct 10 Feb.
Ness.....	—	16 Oct to 1 Feb.
Tweed.....	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

II. TROUT AND CHAR.

Statutory Weekly Close Time.

In ENGLAND AND WALES there is a statutory weekly close-time for trout and char for all instruments other than rod and line between 6 a.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Annual Close Seasons.

In SCOTLAND there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

In ENGLAND AND WALES the capture of trout and char is prohibited between 31 Aug. and 1 Mar. as regards instruments other than rods, and as regards rods between 30 Sept and 1 Mar., except (1) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 11 Sept. to 31 Mar.; and (2) in the cases noted below, where the close-time has been varied by bye-law by local Fishery Boards. The sale of trout and char is prohibited throughout England and Wales between 31 Aug. and 1 Mar., unless for fish propagation, stocking or re-stocking of waters, or for some scientific purpose:—

A.—MIGRATORY TROUT.

Eden.—Rods:—Except in River Eden above Irthing Foot 31 Oct.–3 April. Weekly:—In Solway below Old Sandsfield: 6 a.m Saturday and midnight Sunday Rest of District: 6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday

Derwent - Rods and Nets, &c:- 14 Sept.–11 Mar.

West Cumberland.—Rods and Nets, &c. - 1 Sept.–11 Mar.

Kent, &c.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—In River Duddon and tributaries above Foxfield Viaduct 1 Oct.–2 April. In River Bela and tributaries. 15 Sept.–16 Feb. Rest of District: 1 Oct.–4 Mar

Lune—Rods:—31 Oct -3 April

Ribble Rods: -31 Oct.–3 April. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug -1 April.

Dee—Rods and Nets, &c:—Bala Lake: 13 Sept 15 Jan. Rest of District: 13 Oct. 15 Feb

Elwy and Clwyd.- Rods:- 31 Oct. 15 April. Nets, &c.:- 31 Aug. 1 May.

Conway.—Rods.—30 Oct.–2 April.

Seiont—Rods and Nets, &c:—In Co. Carnarvon; 21 Sept. 22 Feb. In Co. Anglesey: 21 Sept. 14 Feb.

Dovey.—Rods:—31 Oct.–1 May. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–1 May.

Teify.—Nets, &c.:—30 Sept 1 Mar. Weekly:—In River Teify, above Cardigan Bridge: Noon Saturday and noon Monday. Rest of District: Noon Saturday and 6 a.m Monday.

Cleddy.—Rods and Nets, &c: 28 Sept.–2 Mar.

Towy.—Rods: 14 Oct.–2 April. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug.–2 April. Weekly: 6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Ogmore.—Rods and Nets, &c.: 29 Sept.–1 Mar.

Taff and Ely.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—29 Sept.–2 Feb.

Rhymney.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—1 Oct. 2 Mar.

Usk.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—In the Cray, Pantyr-cos and Ynis-y-fro Reservoirs and the Glyn Ponds: 1 Oct.–15 Mar. Rest of District: 15 Sept.–15 Feb.

Wye.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—1 Oct.–15 Feb.

Severn.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—In River Severn and tributaries above confluence with Borle Brook and in River Teme and tributaries above Tenbury Wells Bridge: 15 Sept.–2 Mar. Rest of District: 30 Sept.–2 April.

Avon, Brue, &c.- Rods and Nets, &c.: 1 Oct 1 Mar or 29 Feb.

Taw and Torridge Nets, &c.:- 30 Sept. 1 Mar. Weekly:- 8 a.m. Saturday and 8 a.m Monday.

Camel - Rods: 31 Oct. 3 April Nets, &c.: 31 Aug.–5 April.

Fowey. Rods:- Between Lostwithiel Bridge and St. Winnow Point: 31 Oct.–1 May. Rest of District. 31 Oct.–5 April. Nets, &c.: 31 Aug.–5 April.

Tamar and Plym.—Rods:—31 Oct. 3 April. Nets, &c:—31 Aug.–2 April

Avon (Devon) Nets, &c.:—30 Sept. 1 Mar.

Dart—Nets, &c.: 16 Aug.–1 Mar

Teign- Rods.—30 Sept 3 Mar. Nets, &c.: 31 Aug -3 Mar.

Exe - Rods and Nets, &c.:- 14 Sept –1 Mar.

Axe.—Nets, &c.:—19 Aug -1 April. Weekly:- Below Bridge at Seaton: Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday. Rest of District: The first hour after sunset on Friday and the last hour before sunrise on Monday morning.

Frome - Rods and Nets, &c.: 30 Sept 1 April.

Hampshire Rivers. Rods and Nets, &c.: In Avon and tributaries above Bickton Mill: 14 Oct.–16 April.

Adur. -Rods and Nets, &c: -30 Sept 1 April.

Cuckmere.—Rods and Nets, &c.: 30 Sept. 1 April.

Rother Rods.—30 Sept. 1 April.

Suffolk and Essex.—Rods and Nets, &c.: 1 Oct.–11 April

Norfolk. - Nets, &c.:- 30 Sept. 1 Mar.

Ouse and Nene. - Rods: 30 Sept. 1 April. Nets, &c: 31 Aug. 1 April.

Trent.—Rods and Nets, &c.: 1 Oct. 16 Mar.

Esk (Yorks). - Rods.- 31 Oct. 3 April. Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–16 Mar. Weekly: Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Tees—Rods and Nets, &c.:—30 Sept. 16 Mar.

Wear—Rods:—30 Sept. 2 Mar. Nets, &c.:—31 Aug. 2 Mar.

Tyne Rods 31 Oct. 3 April Weekly: Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday

Coquet.- Rods: 30 Oct. 4 April Weekly: Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

B.—TROUT (EXCLUSIVE OF MIGRATORY TROUT).

Eden. Weekly: In Solway below Old Sandsfield: 6 a.m. Saturday and midnight Sunday. Rest of District: 6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Derwent. Rods and Nets, &c.: 14 Sept. 11 Mar.

West Cumberland. Rods and Nets, &c.: 1 Sept.–11 Mar.

Kent, &c. Rods and Nets, &c.: In River Duddon and tributaries above Foxfield Viaduct: 1 Oct. 2 April. In River Bela and tributaries: 15 Sept. 16 Feb. Rest of District: 1 Oct.–4 Mar.

Dee Rods and Nets, &c.: In Bala Lake: 13 Sept. 15 Jan Rest of District: 13 Oct. 15 Feb.

Seiont. Rods and Nets, &c.: In Co. Carnarvon: 21 Sept 22 Feb. In Co. Anglesey: 21 Sept. 14 Feb.

Dovey.—Rods: 30 Sept. 3 Mar.

Teify.—Nets, &c.: 30 Sept. 1 Mar. Weekly: In River Tiefy, above Cardigan Bridge: Noon Saturday and noon Monday. Rest of District: Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

Cleddy.—Rods and Nets, &c.: 28 Sept.–2 Mar.

Towy.—Weekly:—6 a.m. Saturday and noon Monday.

Ogmore.—Rods and Nets, &c.: 29 Sept.–1 Mar.

Taff and Ely -Rods and Nets, &c.: 19 Sept.–2 Feb.
Rhymney.--Rods and Nets, &c.:—1 Oct.–2 Mar
Usk. Rods and Nets, &c: In the Clay, Pantyr-oos and Ynis-y-fro Reservoirs and the Glyn Ponds: 1 Oct.–15 Mar Rest of District: 15 Sept.–15 Feb.
Wye. Rods and Nets, &c.:—1 Oct -15 Feb.
Severn. Rods and Nets, &c.:—In River Severn and tributaries above confluence with Borle Brook and in River Teme and tributaries above Tenbury Wells Bridge. 15 Sept –2 Mar. Rest of District: 33 Sept.–2 April
Avon, Bruc, &c.—Rods and Nets, &c.:—1 Oct.–1 Mar. or 29 Feb.
Taw and Torridge. -Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–1 Mar
Camel. - Rods and Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–16 Mar
Fowey. Rods and Nets, &c.:—Between Lostwithiel Bridge and St Winnow Point. 30 Sept.–1 May. Rest of District. 30 Sept.–16 Mar.
Tamar and Plym.--Rods and Nets, &c.:—1 Oct.–2 Mar.
Avon (Devon). - Nets, &c .—30 Sept –1 Mar.
Teign. Rods and Nets, &c.:—30 Sept –3 Mar.
Exe. Rods and Nets, &c :—14 Sept –1 Mar.
Axe. - Weekly:— Below Bridge at Seaton: Noon Saturday and 6 a m. Monday. Rest of District: The first hour after sunset on Friday and the last hour before sunrise on Monday morning.
Frome. - Rods and Nets, &c.:—30 Sept.–1 April.
Hampshire Rivers. - Rods and Nets, &c :—In Avon and tributaries above Ibekton Mill: 14 Oct. 16 April.
Adur Rods and Nets, &c.: 30 Sept –1 April.
Cuckmere - Rods and Nets, &c.. 30 Sept.–1 April.
Rother Rods: 30 Sept. 1 April.
Suffolk and Essex Rods and Nets, &c :- 1 Oct.–11 April.
Norfolk. Nets, &c.: 30 Sept.–1 Mar
Ouse and Nene. Rods: 30 Sept. 1 April. Nets, &c.: 31 Aug. 1 April
Trent. Rods and Nets, &c.: 1 Oct 16 Mar.
Yorkshire. Rods: 30 Sept. 15 Mar.
Esk (Yorks). Rods and Nets &c . 30 Sept –16 Mar. Weekly: - Noon Saturday and 6 a m. Monday.
Tees. Rods and Nets, &c.: - 30 Sept.–16 Mar
Wear. Rods: 30 Sept. 2 Mar. Nets, &c.: - 31 Aug. 2 Mar.
Tyne Rods and Nets, &c.: - 30 Sept –22 Mar Weekly: Noon Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday
Coquet. Rods: 31 Oct.–4 Mar. Weekly: - Noon Saturday and 6 a m. Monday.

III. FRESHWATER FISH.

The Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923, imposes a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than salmon, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from tidal waters and eels and the fry of eels) from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for England and Wales. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling; or to freshwater fish taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner; or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. The Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy districts have been exempted from this close-time; also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than grayling. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan to 24 June, in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June In the Severn, elvers, or eel fry, are protected from 31 Dec to 1 March and from 25 April to 25 June both inclusive.

IV CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4¼ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

V. OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters, and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed for England and Scotland, from 15 June to 4 Aug.; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign State—from 14 May to 4 Aug By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Dunkirk, and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified, until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug, remains in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. But both Powers agreed by a Declaration signed in 1923 to suspend the close season till 16 June in each year

FISHING LICENCES.

In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In certain districts (*e.g.*, the Lune, Derwent, Severn, Wye, Trent, Yorkshire, and Norfolk) licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. No licence is required for Thames trout or general fish In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales. The rate on draft nets in England and Wales varies from £7 10s. to £2. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts for a salmon rod and line, and as the rates vary considerably, application should be made to the Clerk of the local Fishery Board (for addresses *see* next page) for particulars of the existing rates.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon, trout, and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1919, in the hands of local boards, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority.

Name of District	Coast Limits of District	Address of Clerk.
†Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	F. W. Seal, Carlisle.
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	J. E. Musgrave, Cockermouth.
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	J. F. Baxter, Whitehaven.
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton	Messrs. Hart, Jackson & Son, Ulver-ston
*Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
*Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, Preston.
*Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jollitte, Chester.
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
*Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
†Seiont	Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Pare Point, in Anglesey	O. J. Williams, Caernarvon.
Dwyfach	Llanaelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	David Jones, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	J. Jones Williams, Dolgelly.
Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	R. C. Evans, Aberayron.
Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	J. Angus, Pontwelly, Llandyssul.
†Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Govan's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
*Towy, Loughor, & Tai	St. Govan's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ogmore and Ewenny	Portheawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	
*Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	Major Phillips, D.S.O., Hereford.
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, Worcester
Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	D. S. Watson, Bridgwater.
*Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	R. E. C. Balsdon, Barnstaple.
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	O. Clayton, Wadebridge.
Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	R. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock.
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	G. E. Windeatt, Totnes.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
†Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H. Ford, Exeter.
†Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	
†Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. G. Forward, Axminster.
†Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	E. Bolland, Wareham.
*Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	C. L. Whiteman, Chichester
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	C. H. Morris, Lewes.
Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. L. Smith, Rye.
†Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	
Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastgd. Stn.	B. C. Roe, Ipswich.
†Norfolk	Covehithe to Happisburgh	A. J. Rudd, Norwich.
†Ouse and Nene	W. Boundy. of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	
†Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	
Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	C. H. Adcock, Boston.
Trent	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	E. H. Heald, Nottingham.
Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	W. Puckering, Nat. Prov. Bk. Ch'Brs, York.
Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	C. E. Brown, Whitby.
Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	Albert W. Smith, Darlington.
Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	W. E. Rahe, Sunderland.
Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	J. A. Williamson, Newc'stle on-Tyne.
Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	H. J. Percy, Alnwick.

Districts may be formed or altered and Fishing Boards appointed or abolished, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked † they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Fishery Boards consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters. There are also members representative of anglers for fish other than salmon. Districts where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon, trout and freshwater fish. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for

salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 24 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. These Committees have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the adjoining coast and territorial seas between the points respectively mentioned:—1. Cumberland (Sark Foot to Haverigg Point). 2. Lancashire and Western (Haverigg Point to Cemmaes Head). 3. South Wales (Cemmaes Head to a line drawn through Flatholm). 4. Cornwall (Northern boundary of Cornwall to Rame Head). 5 Devon (Northern Section: Eastern boundary to Western boundary of Devon. Southern Section. Rame Head to Eastern boundary of Devon). 6. Southern (Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island). 7 Sussex (Hayling Island to Dungeness) 8. Kent and Essex (Dungeness to Dovercourt) 9 Eastern (Southern boundary of Norfolk to Donna Nook Beacon) 10. North-Eastern (Donna Nook Beacon to River Tyne). 11. Northumberland (the River Tyne to the boundary between England and Scotland)

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

SEASONABLE AND UNSEASONABLE FISH

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best, the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*p*	—	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*p*	—	—	*p*	*p*	*p*
Bass		—	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	—	—
Bream	*p*	*p*	*c*	*x*	*c*	*c*	—	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (sea)	*x*	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Brill	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*x*	*c*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Carp	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*x*	*c*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Catfish	*x*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*c*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Char	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*c*	*c*
Chub	*x*	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Coal fish or Saithe	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cockle	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cod	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Conger	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Crab	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Crayfish (*a*)	*x*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dab	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dace	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Dory	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Eel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Flounder	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Grayling	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gudgeon	*x*	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Garnard (red)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (grey)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Haddock	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Hake	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Halibut	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Herring	*x*	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lampern	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*p*	*p*	—	—	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lamprey	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Ling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*

NAME OF FISH.	Jan	Feb.	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mackerel	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Mullet (red)	—	—	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	—
,, (grey)	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Mussel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*p*	*x*	—	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*
Oyster (*b*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Perch	*p*	—	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Periwinkle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pike	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pilchard	—	—	—	—	—	—	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*
Plaice	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pollack	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	—
Prawn	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	—	—
Salmon & Sea Trout (*d*)	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Shad	—	—	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	—	—	—	—
Shrimp (*e*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Skate	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Smelt or Sparling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	—	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sole	*x*	*p*	*x*	*x*	—	—	*p*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sprat	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	—	—	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*
Sturgeon	*p*	*p*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Tench	*p*	*p*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Thornback	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Torsk or Tusk	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Trout	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*
Turbot	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whelk	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Whitebait	—	*x*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	—	—	—
Whiting	*p*	*p*	—	—	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Wrasse	—	—	—	—	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	—	—	—

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(*d*) In the close season, salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(*e*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

HUNTS AND HOUNDS.

Staghounds.—England, 8 packs (222 couples); Ireland, 1 pack (35 couples).
Foxhounds.—England and Wales, 287 packs (about 5,000 couples), Scotland, 11 packs (340 couples).
Harriers.—England and Wales, 43 packs (700 couples), Ireland, 7 packs (133 couples).
Beagles.—England and Wales, 60 packs (600 couples); Scotland and Ireland, 5 packs (44 couples).

Pack	Couples	Master.	Kennels
Staghounds (20 couples or more).			
Berks and Bucks	20	Major E. W. Shaekle	Cookham Dene, near Maidenhead.
Co. Down	35	Sir J. McConnell and Mr. F. W. Workman	Ballykine, Ballynahinch, Co. Down.
Devon and Somerset	51	Col. W. Wiggin	Exford, Tiverton.
Lunesdale and Oxenholme	37	Mr. J. R. Heaton	Gatebeck, Kendal.
New Forest	25	Sir G. Thursby	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants.
Norwich	24	Mr. J. A. Keith, Maj. R. W. Patteson	Barfield, Wymondham.
Quantock	25	Lt.-Col. Sir D. F. Boles	Barbrough near Taunton
Tiverton	20	Mr. J. Yandle	Duvale, Bampton, Devon.
Foxhounds (35 couples or more).			
Albrighton	40	Br. Gen. T. E. Hickman	Albrighton, Wolverhampton
Atherstone	50	Capt. E. Ramsden	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsworth	45	Maj. L. B. Holliday	Badsworth, Pontefract
Beaufort's (Duke of)	70	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Glos.
Bedale	45	Mr. W. W. Boutdon	Low St., Bedale, Yorks.
Belvoir	60	Mr. C. Tonge and Mr. P. Akroyd	Belvoir, Woolsthorpe, Grantham
Berkeley	42	Earl of Berkeley.	Berkeley Castle, Glos.
Berkshire (Old)	43	Maj. J. L. Nickisson, Mr. A. P. Stevenson	Kingston, Abingdon
Berkshire (South)	45	Mr. G. Hargreaves	Purley, Reading
Bicester	60	Mr. H. M. Budgett	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon
Blackmore Vale	56	Major J. W. Digby, D.S.O.	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blankney	40	Col. Willey	Blankney, Lincoln
Bracs of Derwent	50	Mr. L. Priestman	Tinklar Hall, Shotley Bridge
Bramham Moor	60	Viset. Lascelles, M.C., D.S.O.	Bramham Park, Boston.
Brocklesby	54	Earl of Yarborough and Lord Conyers, M.C.	Brocklesby Park, Lincs.
Cambridgeshire	50	Mr. D. Crossman and Mr. G. R. C. Foster	Caxton, Cambridge.
Cattistock	60	Lord Digby and Rev. E. A. Milne	Cattistock, Dorchester
Cheshire	60	Mr. W. M. Midwood	Sandiway, Northwich.
Cleveland	45	A Committee	Tocketts House, Guisborough
Cotswold	45	Capt. T. Colville	Ossage, Andoversford, Glos.
Cottesmore	50	Mr. W. J. Baird & Col. S. Green	Barleythorpe, Oakham, Rutland
Cowdray	50	Viset. Cowdray and Hon. Clive Pearson.	Cowdray Park, Midhurst.
Craven	35	Earl of Essex	Walcot, Kintbury.
Crawley and Horsham	44	Lt.-Col. R. W. McKergow	West Grinstead, Sussex.
Croome	45	Major W. Taylor and Col. Wiggin	Croome, Severn Stoke, Worcester
Dartmoor	50	Com. C. H. Davey	Woodlands, Ivybridge, South Devon.
Dorset (South)	45	Lt.-Col. R. G. S. Gordon	Bere Regis, Wareham.
Dulverton	50	Lord Poltimore	Court Hall, N. Molton.
Dulham (South)	40	Lord Southampton	Rockliff Park, Darlington.
Essex	50	A Committee	Harlow, Essex
Ferne's	43	Maj. H. A. Wernet	Great Bowden, Market Harborough
Fitzwilliam, The	54	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam and Earl Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Garth	55	Lt.-Col. F. C. Barker	Bracknell
Glamorgan	45	Mr. R. H. Williams	Llandough, Cowbridge, S. Wales.
Grafton	50	Mr. V. D. S. Williams and Mr. A. E. S. Gunness	Wakefield Lawn, Stony Stratford.
Grove	40	Col. A. French Blake	Barnby Moor, Retford
Hambledon	45	Major E. F. Talbot Ponsonby	Droxford, Bishops Waltham.
Hertfordshire	50	Maj. T. Motion and Mr. W. H. Cooper	Knusbourne Green, Luton.
Heythrop	50	Lt.-Col. E. P. Brassey and Maj. D. St. G. Daly	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	50	Col. Stracey Clitherow and Capt. A. Bethell.	Etton, near Hull.
Kent (E.)	40	Mr. H. W. S. Lowndes	Elham, Canterbury.
Meynell	50	Sir H. Nutting	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	50	Lt.-Col. M. Borwick, D.S.O.	Birdsall, Malton, York.
N. F. H. (New Forest)	40	Major G. Meyrick	Lyndhurst, Hants.
Norfolk (West)	45	Lt.-Col. C. D. Seymour	Wenenham, King's Lynn.
Notts, South	45	Mr. W. Filmer Sankey, M.C.	Gedling, Notts.
Oakley	45	Capt. E. F. W. Arkwright	Milton Ernest, Beds
Portman	45	Capt. W. P. Browne	Bryanston, Blandford.
Puckeridge	56	Messrs. M. and E. Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
Pytchley	60	Lt.-Col. J. Lowther and Mr. R. L. Tree.	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	60	Maj. A. Burrnaby	Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
Somerset (West)	40	Lt.-Col. Sir D. F. Boles, Bart., C.B.E.	Curhampton, Taunton.
Southwold	46	Mr. J. W. Ramsden	Belchford, Horncastle.
Staffordshire (North)	43	Mr. J. Cadman and Capt. F. R. Haggie.	Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent.
Taunton Vale	50	Col. W. H. Speke	Henlade, Taunton.
Tynedale	50	Mr. J. C. Straker	Slaggaw Bank, Corbridge.
Warwickshire	83	Maj. N. H. Huttenbach	Kineton, Warwick.
Worcestershire	52	Mr. A. Jones, O.B.E.	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
York and Ainsty	48	Capt. H. Whitworth	Acomb, York.
Zetland	45	Mr. H. Straker & Lord Barnard	Manfield, Darlington.
Scotland.			
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	58	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., and Earl of Dalkeith	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Dumfriesshire	40	Sir J. W. Buchanan Jardine	Glenholm, Lockerbie.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	53	Maj. J. A. Coats	Earlston, Kilmarnock.

THE first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801 for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. During the following 47 years parliamentary sanction was granted for construction of thousands of miles of railways and was known as the "railway mania" period.

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening, for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury, for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session.

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, amended by the Finance Act, 1921, provides that fares not exceeding the minimum fare shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. On all other fares a duty of 2 per cent is charged between stations within one urban district. Such district shall contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character. Outside this area the duty payable is 5 per cent. The expression "minimum fare" means the lowest fare normally charged to an adult or a child, as the case may be, for a single, a return, or a periodical ticket, as the case may be, for any journey, and the expression "normally charged" means charged otherwise than to a special class of passengers or on a special occasion.

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—The charges per mile for hire of special trains are 10s. Single and 15s. Return, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired. Minimum £6.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on Aug. 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898.

The Railways Act, 1921, which received the Royal assent on Aug. 19, 1921, amalgamated all railways in Great Britain (with a few exceptions) into four groups, viz., Great Western, L. & N.E., London Mid. & Scottish, and Southern. Details of this Act are given in previous editions of Almanack.

Irish Free State Railways Act, 1924 (Acht Na Bothai Iarainn, 1924), dated July 23, 1924. The Act in general corresponds very closely to the British Railways Act of 1921. Details of this Act are also given in previous editions of Almanack.

FINANCES OF BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1913, 1926-1927.

Particulars.	Totals for Great Britain		
	1913	1926 (amended)	1927 (preliminary)
CAPITAL.			
Expenditure:—	£	£	£
Railway	1,018,475,971	1,067,214,220	1,071,500,000
Horses and Road Vehicles	606,647	1,227,315	1,300,000
Steamboats and Marine Workshops	7,054,454	9,475,316	9,200,000
Canals	8,350,465	8,142,022	8 100,000
Docks, Harbours and Wharves	49,523,989	58,075,918	58,400,000
Hotels	7,611,226	9,213,856	9,400,000
Electric Power Stations, &c.	4,571,226	7,299,748	7,500,000
Land, Property, &c., not forming part of the Railway or Stations	39,941,735	42,782,751	42,900,000
Subscriptions: To other Railway Companies	1,447,624	1,326,673	1,300,000
To Companies other than Railway Companies	1,993 374	1,054,650	1,000 000
Other Items	1,966,850	404,254	400,000
Total Capital Expenditure	1,141,543,561	1,206,216,723	1,211,000,000
Receipts:			
From capital issued	1,103,043,294	1,152,802,678	1,168,000,000
„ other sources	3,148,564	1,085,634	1,100,000
Total Capital Receipts	1,106,191,858	1,153,888,312	1,169,100,000
Capital Expenditure in excess of Capital Receipts	35,351,703	52,328,411	41,900,000

Particulars.	Total, for Great Britain. 1913.	1926 (amended).	1927 (preliminary).
Balance Sheet.			
Liabilities —	£	£	£
Temporary Loans, Lloyd's Bonds, &c.	4,434,476	726,503	400,000
Interest and Dividends unpaid or accruing, &c., and provided for	6,640,290	6,761,790	6,400,000
Savings Banks	8,734,238	17,662,733	18,100,000
Superannuation and other Provident Funds	13,907,065	41,704,691	44,400,000
Accounts payable, &c.	6,547,951	8,632,520	8,300,000
Liabilities accrued and Miscellaneous Accounts	5,814,064	12,303,099	12,500,000
Reserves and Depreciation Funds	20,725,848	86,430,075	78,700,000
Balance available for Dividends and Reserves (less Interim Dividends paid)	20,892,838	15,096,903	19,500,000
Total	87,691,779	188,918,929	188,400,000
Assets :—			
Balance at debit of Capital Account	35,351,703	52,328,411	41,900,000
Cash on deposit and at Bankers, &c.	16,165,963	15,575,548	26,000,000
Investments	6,615,267	61,217,743	62,300,000
Stocks of Stores and Materials	14,326,558	23,596,232	23,700,000
Outstanding Traffic Accounts	9,780,028	14,941,003	15,000,000
Accounts Receivable, &c.	1,462,553	3,730,384	3,700,000
Miscellaneous and Suspense Accounts	3,989,707	17,589,608	15,100,000
Total	87,691,779	188,918,929	188,400,000
Net Income and Appropriation.			
Net Receipts :-			
Railway (*see* below)	44,103,950	17,872,698	30,800,000
Passenger Road Vehicles	3,880	Dr. 8,905	
Steamboats	146,228	315,946	700,000
Canals	10,505	Dr. 72,505	Dr. 100,000
Docks, Harbours and Wharves	1,287,165	143,172	1,100,000
Hotels, Refreshment Rooms and Cars	582,267	911,256	900,000
Other Separate Businesses	6,898	Dr. 1,545	
Miscellaneous Receipts (Net) :-	46,113,893	19,150,417	42,400,000
Rents	3,440,121	4,096,137	4,200,000
General Interest		3,166,600	2,500,000
Joint Lines Other Receipts (Net)	2,162	1,824	
Other Receipts	385,030	123,889	200,000
Profit on realization of Investments		77,844	100,000
Appropriations from amounts received under Section 11 of Railways Act 1921		5,388,990	—
Appropriations from Reserves	22,383	11,782,305	—
Total	48,963,589	43,747,276	49,400,000
Rentals and Fixed Charges, &c.	1,696,230	2,503,812	2,600,000
Joint Lines—Rentals, &c.		1,593	
Interest and Dividends on Capital	46,172,494	41,939,515	46,500,000
Appropriations to Reserves, &c.	1,048,869	172,939	200,000
Increase(+) or Decrease(−) in Amount carried forward	+ 45,996	− 890,583	+ 100,000
Average rate of Interest and Dividend paid per cent. of Receipts from Capital issued	Per cent. 4·17	Per cent. 3·63	Per cent. 4·0
Receipts and Expenditure in respect of Railway Working.			
Gross Receipts :-			
Passenger Train Traffic :—			
Ordinary Passengers :—			
First Class	3,629,446	5,022,926	5,200,000
Second Class	903,118	547,670	500,000
Third Class	34,263,413	48,970,381	52,100,000
Total	38,795,977	54,540,977	57,800,000

Particulars.	Totals for Great Britain		
	1913	1926 (amended).	1927 (preliminary).
	£	£	£
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF RAILWAY WORKING—*continued.*			
Gross Receipts—*continued*			
Passenger Train Traffic—*continued*			
Season Tickets :—			
First Class	1,657,284	2,947,275	2,800,000
Second Class	583,560	504,225	500,000
Third Class	2,531,106	7,124,407	7,300,000
Total	4,771,950	10,575,907	10,600,000
Workmen's Tickets	1,663,150	3,512,944	3,800,000
Mails	1,124,022	1,754,931	2,000,000
Parcels up to 2 cwt., Parcel Post, &c., and Other Merchandise	8,911,339	15,727,321	16 400,000
Less Expenses of Collection and Delivery	Dr 740,617	Dr. 990,890	Dr. 1,100,000
Net	8,170,722	14,736,431	15,300,000
Total, Passenger Train Receipts	54,525,821	85,121,190	89,500,000
Goods Train Traffic :—			
Merchandise	35,694,755	52,266,597	59,200,000
Less Expenses of Collection and Delivery	Dr. 4,357,122	Dr 6,241,341	Dr. 6,600,000
Net	31,337,633	46,025,256	52,600,000
Live Stock	1,286,135	1,861,850	2,000,000
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	22,672,036	24,141,643	37,800,000
Other Minerals	8,959,091	13,015,564	17,200,000
Total, Goods Train Receipts	64,254,895	85,044,313	109,600,000
Total, Traffic Receipts	118,780,716	170,165,503	199,100,000
Joint Lines	12,750	28,701	—
Miscellaneous, &c.	1,014,804	1,658,035	1,700,000
Total Receipts	119,808,270	177,852,239	200,800,000
Expenditure :—			
Maintenance and Renewal of :—			
Way and Works	11,877,578	20,736,398	22,700,000
Rolling Stock :—			
(1) Locomotives	6,062,388	11,636,802	13,300,000
(2) Carriages	3,647,635	6,777,774	7,700,000
(3) Wagons	3,619,553	5,896,138	7,200,000
Locomotive Running Expenses	17,239,375	41,614,690	40,200,000
Traffic Expenses	23,568,029	50,837,420	53,800,000
General Charges	2,671,011	5,791,285	5,700,000
Compensation (Accidents and Losses)	1,162,780	1,071,158	1,000,000
Rates and Taxes	4,772,529	7,453,524	7,300,000
Other Expenditure	835,652	2,008,890	2,000,000
Total Traffic Expenditure	75,456,530	153,764,089	160,900,000
Joint Lines	Cr. 65	30,060	—
Miscellaneous, &c.	247,855	185,992	100,000
Total Expenditure	75,704,320	153,980,141	161,000,000
Net Receipts	44,103 950	17,872,098	39,800,000
Total Traffic Expenditure percentage of Total Traffic Receipts	Per cent. 63·53	Per cent. 90·36	Per cent. 80·8
RUNNING LINES :—			
Length of Road	20,246	20,396	20,400
Total reduced to single track	36,448	37,058	37,101
Sidings reduced to single track	14,156	15,274	15,357
Total single track including sidings	50,604	52,332	52,458
ROLLING STOCK (Traffic Locomotives) :—			
Steam and Petrol	23,581	24,003	23,966
Electric	83	42	42
COACHING VEHICLES :—			
Passenger-carrying	55,024	51,210	51,400
Other Coaching Vehicles	20,935	21,567	21,330
Merchandise, Mineral and Special Vehicles	735,294	720,860	718,238
Railway Service Vehicles	48,755	52,435	51,425

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, NET INCOME, DIVIDENDS, LARGEST STATIONS, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAY COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1927

Company.	Total Expenditure on Capital Account.	Ratio of Capital to Working Expenditure.	Revenue: Gross Receipts.	Revenue: Per Mile	Working Expenses: Amount.	Working Expenses: Per cent. on Gr. Rec'pts	Net Receipts (Rly.)	Miscellaneous Receipts (Net).	Total Net Income	Dividend on Ord. Stocks	Largest Station	Rolling Stock: No. of Loco'motives	Rolling Stock: No. of Coach Vehs	Rolling Stock: No. of Goods Vehs	Rolling Stock: No. of Serv. Vehs
	£		£	£	£		£	£	£	£ s d					
Great Western	171,812,102	3 820	35,976,045	9,418	28,820,506	72	7,155,539	1,286,347	8,441,886	7 0 0	Paddington	4,007	10,205	88,213	9,674
London & North Eastern	342,969,680	6.722	64,830,610	9.645	53,719,668	83	11,110,942	1,073,536	12,184,478	0 7 6	Liverpool St	1,7 423	20,307	278,710	16,415
London Midland & Scottish	445,735,937	7 551	84,382,615	11,175	68,152,576	81	16,230,039	2,605,904	18,835,943	4 15 0	Euston	10,128	27,214	305,898	22,033
Southern	155,228,934	2.242	26,703,484	11,911	21,540,824	81	5,162,660	1,249,331	6,411,950	(2 10 0 (1 5 0	Waterloo	1,2 683	8,983	35,877	2,498
Metropolitan	20,677,434	66	1,826,369	27,672	1,262,187	69	564,182	274,680	838,862	3 0 0	Moorgate St	38	113	550	56
Central London	5,014,000	7	573,682	81,955	357,850	62	215,832	73,463	289,295	4 0 0	—				
City & South London	9,942,829	13	837,238	69,018	487,580	54	409,258	70,935	480,243	4 0 0	—				
London Electric	23,240,989	31	2,213,885	71,416	1,232,732	58	981,152	241,242	1,222,395	4 0 0	—				
Metropolitan & District	13,141,941	28	1,719,852	61,423	1,146,787	67	573,065	210,639	783,704	4 0 0	Earl's Court				
Belfast & County Down	1,636,467	80	224,945	2,812	216,732	96	8,203	5,721	113,924	—	Belfast	30	214	689	89
Great Northern (Ireland)	10,052,929	617	1,719,460	2,787	1,425,685	83	293,975	64,112	358,087	3 0 0	Amiens St (Dublin)	201	669	5,752	489
Great Southern (Ireland)	29,787,756	2,187	4,401,407	2,013	3,727,080	85	674,327	78,538	£752,865	1 0 0	Waterford	570	1,665	12,671	1,033
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	192,424	99	54,282	550	65,764	121	Dr. 11,482	832	Dr. 10,450	—	Londonderry	17	52	276	7
Northern Counties Committee	3,485,422	279	571,975	2,050	562,563	98	9,312	6,583	15,895	—	York Road (Belfast)	85	366	2,481	134

See page 909

a Net including Excess Profits Duty £ [illegible]

b Exclusive of 43

c " " 8

d Exclusive of £100,000 [illegible]

e " " £ 1,629

f " " £ 738 " " " " £7,752

ELECTRICALLY WORKED RAILWAYS IN 1927.

Departmental, service or shunting electric locomotives stated after + sign.

	Electric Route Mileage	Electric Locos	Motor Cars.	Control Trailer Cars	Trailer Cars.
Bessbrook and Newry (*a*)	3	—	2	5	—
Central London	6½	0 + 2	88	72	99
City and South London	12¼	—	46	28	40
East London (*b*)	4	—	—	—	—
Great Western					
Ealing and Shepherd's Bush (*c*)	4¼	—	—	—	—
Hammersmith and City (*d*)	3	—	20 (*e*)	—	40(*e*) (*f*)
Great Northern (Ireland)	5¼	—	10 (*g*) + 1 (*g*) (*h*)	—	—
Liverpool Overhead (*i*)	6¼	—	42	—	15 (*f*)
London and North Eastern	56	13	70 + 16 (*g*)	—	55 (*f*)
London Midland and Scottish	82	2	301	—	405 (*f*)
London Electric	31¼	—	334	262	286
Manx Electric	18 (*a*) 5 (*k*)	23	34	—	37
Mersey	4¼	—	28	—	40 (*f*)
Metropolitan	34	20 + 1	193	—	356 (*f*)
Metropolitan District	27¼	7 + 2	272	—	259 (*f*)
Southern	226	—	576	—	632 (*f*)
Whitechapel and Bow (*l*)	2	—	—	—	—

(*a*) 3 ft. gauge. (*b*) Metropolitan Railway electric trains operate passenger traffic. (*c*) Worked by through Central London Railway trains. (*d*) Joint Great Western and Metropolitan. Worked by through Joint stock trains. (*e*) Great Western Railway proportion. (*f*) Control and ordinary trailer cars not classified. (*g*) Electric tramcars. (*h*) Goods traffic. (*i*) Also road tramway routes, 24 tramcars. (*j*) Joint Midland and Metropolitan District Worked by through trains. Vehicles individually owned. (*k*) Also 2 yard steam locomotives.

MOTOR ROAD VEHICLES OWNED BY PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAYS COMPARED WITH HORSE VEHICLES.

(March, 1928.)

Railway	Passenger Motor Vehicles.	Goods and Parcels Vehicles (Motor)	Goods and Parcels Vehicles (Horse)
L. M. & S.	3	1,592	18,870
L. N. E.	40	322	7,516
G. W.	232	719	4,080
Southern	2	204	1,718
Metropolitan	4	23	45
Belfast & co. Down	3	2	—
Great Southern (Ire.)	7	—	—

COMPARISON OF MILEAGE, LOCOMOTIVES, VEHICLES, ETC, OF GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES AND GERMANY IN 1927.

—	Great Britain	United States	Germany
Mileage (length of road)	20,000	250 000	56,000
Locomotives	24.000	66,000	27,000
Passenger vehicles	51,000	56,000	64,000
Average of haul (miles)	54	311	80
Average train load (tns.)	131	770	285
Average waggon load ,,	5½	27½	—
Average receipts per ton mile	1½*d*	½*d*.	1*d*.

*CENSUS OF IRISH RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Name of Company.	All Staff At March 19, 1921.	All Staff At December 31, 1923
Belfast & County Down	1,167	829
Cork, Brandon & South Coast	650	497
County Donegal Railways Joint Committee	339	304
Dublin & South Eastern	1,657	1,316
Great Northern (Ireland)	6,969	5,365
Great Southern & Western	10,194	8,611
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	381	415
Midland Great Western of Ireland	4,253	3,329
Midland Northern Counties Committee	2,765	2,625
Irish Railway Clearing House	169	(*c*)
Other Companies	1,967	1,536
Total, Ireland	30,511	24,827
Total, United Kingdom	737,084	706,605

* Census of British Railway Employees, *see* page 915

IRISH FREE STATE RAILWAYS IN 1926

Gross Receipts, £6,020,491; Expenditure, £5,399,476 Net Receipts, £621,015

For aid in payments of dividends on Ordinary Stocks recourse was had to compensation to the extent of £387,700, the Great Southern contributing £300,000.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAYS, WITH OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incorporated under present Title	Chairman.	General Manager, Traffic Manager	Goods Manager. (I.) Indoor. (O.) Outdoor.	Locomotive Superintendent	Secretary.	Superintendent.	Head Office.
Belfast and County Down	1846	Thomas Richardson	W. F. Mullins	W. F. Mullins	J. L. Crosthwaite	H. E. Mellor, F.C.I.S.	W. F. Mullins	Queen's Qy., Belfast.
Cheshire Lines Committee	1865	.....	A. P. Ross	.....	(H. N. Gresley, C.B.E.)	F. R. Smith	.....	Central Station, Liverpool.
County Donegal Joint Com.	1906	.....	Henry Tate	.....	C. T. Glover	Henry Forbes	.....	Stranorlar, Co. Donegal.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	Sir G. Smith Clark, Bt., D.L.	J. B. Stephens	(W. J. Barre, (T. Man.)	C. T. Glover	F. C. W. Rock	(W. J. Barre, (T. Man.)	Amiens St. Station, Dublin.
Great Southern (Ireland)	1924	Sir Walter R. Nugent, Bt.	C. E. P. Ashe	(P. J. Floyd (T. Man.))	T. P. Pain	H. Stewart Cox	(P. J. Floyd (T. Man.))	Kingsbridge Stn., Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Rt. Hon. Viscount Churchill, G.C.V.O.	Sir J. C. Pole	E. Foxd, C.B.E.	C. B. Collett, O.B.E.	F. B. E. Ives	(R. H. Nicholls, C.B.E.)	Paddington Stn., W.2.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	1853	L. J. Trew Colquhoun	H. Hunt	.....	W. Nayler	H. Hunt	.....	Pennyburn, Londonderry.
London & North Eastern	1921	William Whitelaw	Sir R. L. Wedgwood	(Southern) G. Marshall (N. Eastern) Thos. Hornsby Scotland J. C. Carlisle O.B.E.	(H. N. Gresley, C.B.E.)	F. McLaren	(Eastern) H. H. Maybury (Western) V. M. B. Ward, D.S.O. (N. Eastern) C. M. Jenkin Jones (N. Scotland) C. H. Scott, C.B.E. (N. Scotland) W. Johnstone	Marylebone Station, N.W.1.
London Midland & Scottish	1923	Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E.	Sir J. Stamp	(J. Bellingham) T. E. Argles (N. Division)	(Sir Henry Fowler, K.B.E.)	F. G. Ellis, C.B.E.	C. P. Byrom, O.B.E.	Euston Stn., N.W.1.
Metropolitan	1853	Rt. Hon. Lord Aberconway, P.C.	H. H. Sullivan, C.B.E.	John Wardle	G. Hardy	H. S. Stevens	W. Holt (T. Man.)	Baker St. Stn., N.W.1.
Northern Counties Com. (Lon., Mid. & Scottish)	1903	Major J. A. Tennant, D.S.O.	Charles Ferrier	.....	W. K. Wallace	Ian Bell	.....	York Road, Belfast.
Southern	1921	Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Edward Baring, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	H. A. Walker, C.B.E.	(H. A. Sims, C.B.E. (Chief Commercial Man.))	R. E. L. Maunsell, C.B.E., M.A.	G. Keith	E. C. Cox, C.B.E., M.V.O.	Waterloo Stn., S.E.1.
Underground Electric	1902	Rt. Hon. Lord Ashfield	A. J. Foster (Chief Man.)	.....	W. A. Agnew	J. C. Mitchell, A.C.A.	J. Thornton	55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

* Civil Engineers and Solicitors shown on p. 921. — Managed by Executive Committee, President Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E., with four Vice-Presidents, viz., J. H. Follows, C.B.E., S. H. Hunt, C.B.E., J. Quiley, C.B.E., and R. W. Reid, C.B.E., assisted by F. G. Ellis, C.B.E., Secretary, H. L. Thornhill, Chief Legal Adviser, and Secretary to Executive Committee, Glynne Roberts, C.B.E.

BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAY STOCKS AND SHARES.

Railway.	Stocks	Highest, 1927	Lowest, 1927.	Prices. Sept. 12, 1928	Prices. Sept. 19, 1928	Rise or Fall
Great Britain.						
Central London	Ordinary	59 3/4	52 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	..
Central London	Preference (4 per cent)	66	57 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2*	...
Central London	Deferred	54 1/2	45 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	..
Central London	4 per cent. Debenture	81	77 1/2	80	79	–1
Central London	4 1/2 Red. Debenture	95 1/2	92	95	95	...
City and South London	4 per cent. Perp. Debenture	80	76 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	...
City and South London	4 1/2 per cent. Second Debenture	95 1/2	92	95	95	...
City and South London	5 per cent Preference (1891)	90	86 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	...
City and South London	5 per cent Preference (1903)	92 1/2	86 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	..
Forth Bridge	4 per cent Debenture	79 1/2	76 1/2	80	80	...
Forth Bridge	4 per cent. Guarantee	79 1/2	75 1/2	80	80	..
Great Western	Cons. Ordinary	97 1/2	83	86 1/2	85 1/2	–1
Great Western	5 per cent. Con. Preference	99	91 1/2	93	93	...
Great Western	5 per cent. Red. Preference (1950)	99	94 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	...
Great Western	4 per cent. Debenture	84	79	82	81 1/2	– 1/2
Great Western	4 1/4 per cent. Debenture	87 1/2	83 3/4	86	86	...
Great Western	4 1/2 per cent. Debenture	92 1/4	88	92	91	–1
Great Western	5 per cent. Debenture	104	98 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	...
Great Western	2 1/2 per cent. Debenture	51 7/8	49 1/2	51	51	..
Great Western	5 per cent. Rt. Charge	102 1/4	96 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	–1
Great Western	5 per cent Cons. Guarantee	101 3/4	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	–1
London & N. Eastern	5 per cent. Preference Ordinary	56 1/4	35 1/2	26	24 1/2	–1 1/2
London & N. Eastern	Deferred Ordinary	22 1/4	14 1/4	12	11 1/4	– 3/4
London & N. Eastern	4 per cent First Preference	70 1/2	61 1/2	59	58	–1
London & N. Eastern	4 per cent Second Preference	63 1/2	54 1/2	45	45	..
London & N. Eastern	5 per cent. Red. Pref (1955)	89 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/2	82 1/2	..
London & N. Eastern	4 per cent. First Guarantee	77	68 1/4	70	69	–1
London & N. Eastern	4 per cent. Second Guarantee	74 1/2	66	67	66	–1
London & N. Eastern	3 per cent Debenture	60 1/2	55 1/2	57	56	–1
London & N. Eastern	4 per cent. Debenture	80 1/2	74	76	75	–1
London & N. Eastern	5 per cent. Red. Deben (1947)	100 1/4	97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	..
London Electric	Consolidated Ordinary	66 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	..
London Electric	4 per cent. Preference	75	69	73 1/2	73 1/2	..
London Electric	4 per cent Debenture	81 1/2	76 1/2	80	79 1/2	– 1/2
London Electric	4 1/2 per cent Red. Second Deb	98 3/8	92 1/2	95	95	...
London Mid. & Scot.	Ordinary	79 1/2	67	54	52 1/2	–1 1/2
London Mid. & Scot.	4 per cent. Preference (1923)	76 1/4	67 1/2	67	65	–2
London Mid. & Scot.	4 per cent. Preference	77 7/8	69 1/2	69	68	–1
London Mid. & Scot.	5 per cent. Red. Preference (1955)	98 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	–1
London Mid. & Scot.	4 per cent. Debenture	82 1/2	77	80	79 1/2	– 1/2
London Mid. & Scot.	5 per cent. Red. Deben (1952)	103	99 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	...
London Mid & Scot.	4 per cent. Guarantee	81	74 1/2	77	76	–1
Mersey	Ordinary	9	6 1/4	16	16	...
Mersey	4 per cent. Perp. Debenture	58	56	63	63	...
Mersey	3 per cent. Perp. Debenture	41 1/2	39 1/2	48	48	...
Mersey	3 per cent Preference	35 7/8	29	43	43	...
Metropolitan	Consolidated Ordinary	77 1/2	52 1/2	68	67 1/2	– 1/2
Metropolitan	Surplus Lands	75 1/2	70 1/2	76	76	...
Metropolitan	3 1/2 per cent. Debenture	71 7/8	68	72	72	...
Metropolitan	3 1/2 per cent. Preference	64 1/2	61 1/4	65	65	...
Metropolitan	3 1/2 per cent. Conv. Preference	76 1/2	66 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	...
Metropolitan	5 per cent. Preference	92 1/2	88 1/4	91 1/2	91 1/2	...
Metropolitan District	Ordinary	68 1/2	55	79 1/2	79	– 1/2
Metropolitan District	4 per cent. Pr. Lien Deb. Red.	78	75 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	...
Metropolitan District	6 per cent. Perp. Debenture	115	110 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	...
Metropolitan District	5 per cent. Red Debenture	96 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	...
Metropolitan District	4 1/2 per cent. First Preference	81	75	80 1/2	80 1/2	...
Southern	Preference Ordinary	82 1/2	69	72 1/2	72 1/2	–1
Southern	Deferred Ordinary	45 1/2	34 1/2	32	32 1/2	– 1/2
Southern	5 per cent. Preference	98 1/2	86 1/2	89	88	–1
Southern	5 per cent. Red. Preference (1964)	99 3/4	93 1/4	96 1/2	96	– 1/2
Southern	5 per cent. Guar. Preference	101	95	97 1/2	97	– 1/2
Southern	5 Per cent. Red. Guar. Pref (1957)	99 1/4	95 1/2	98 1/2	98	– 1/2
Southern	4 per cent. Debenture	82 1/2	77	80	79 1/2	– 1/2
Southern	5 per cent. Debenture	102 1/2	98 3/4	100	99	–1

Dividends on Ordinary Stocks, *see* p. 908. [*Continued next page.*)

BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAY STOCKS AND SHARES *continued*

Railway	Stocks	Highest, 1927.	Lowest, 1927	Prices Sept. 22, 1928	Prices Sept 29, 1928.	Rise or Fall
Great Britain—contd.						
Underground	4½ per cent. Bds 1933 Red	102	99½	100	100	...
Underground	6 per cent. First Cum. Income Deb. Red	106½	102	105⅝	105	...
Underground	6 per cent Inc. Bds., Red	107½	99½	130	129	1
Ireland.						
Belfast and County Down	Ordinary	17	15	11	11	.
Great Northern	,, ...	36¼	22⅞	27	27	...
Great Southern .	,, ...	22	17½	14	14¼	+ ¼
Great Southern ..	Preference	47⅞	37	34	32½	1½
Great Southern	Guaranteed	58½	48½	47	46½	½
Great Southern	Debenture	67½	57⅞	57½	58	+ ⅛

* ex dividend.

SALARIES AND WAGES OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

MALE CLERICAL STAFF, INCLUDING HEAD-QUARTERS, STATION-MASTERS, AND BOOKING CLERKS, FROM AUGUST 1ST, 1919.

Junior Scale.

Age 15, £35; age 16, £45; age 17, £55.

(After this age Juniors pass into Senior Scale as below if successful in passing prescribed educational examination.)

Senior Scale.

Class 5. Commence at £80 per annum and increase by £10 per annum up to £200 per annum

Class 4 £210 to £230 per annum.

Class 3. £240 to £260 ,, ,,

Class 2. £270 to £300 ,, ,,

Class 1. £320 to £350 ,, ,,

Special Class. £360 and upwards.

(£10 per annum additional paid to those in Junior Scale and Classes 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 who work at offices, stations and depôts within 10 miles of Charing Cross.)

FEMALE CLERICAL STAFF, FROM AUGUST 1ST, 1919.

Juniors.

Age	Per week. s.	d.	Age.	Per week s.	d.
16..	17	6	23	40	0
17.....	21	6	24.....	44	6
Class 2.			25.....	45	0
			26...	47	6
18.	30	0	27.....	50	0
19..	32	0	28.	52	6
20..... ..	34	0	29.....	55	0
21... . .	36	0	30.....	57	6
22..... ...	38	0	31...	60	0

Class 1.

From 65s. to 70s.

Special.

From 70s. and upwards.

(4s. per week additional paid to those in above-mentioned Classes who work at offices, stations and depots within 10 miles of Charing Cross.)

DAILY RATES OF PAY OF RAILWAY DRIVERS, FIREMEN & CLEANERS FROM AUGUST 18TH, 1919.

Drivers.	Per day. s.	d.	*Firemen.*	Per day. s.	d.	*Cleaners.*	Per day s.	d.
1st and 2nd years	12	0	1st and 2nd years	9	6	16 years of age and under	4	0
3rd and 4th years	13	0	3rd and 4th years	10	6	17 years of age and under	5	0
5th year	14	0	5th to 10th year	11	0	18 and 19 years of age	6	0
8th year	15	0	11th year	12	0	20 years of age and over...	7	0

WEEKLY WAGES* OF RAILWAY SERVANTS FROM SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1920.

Porters..... ..	40s. to 48s.	Shunters	50s. to 65s.
Parcel Porters	50s. to 56s.	Goods Porters	40s. to 47s.
Ticket Collectors	54s. to 58s.	Checkers	47s. to 52s.
Passenger Guards	50s. to 65s.	Carters	46s. to 53s.
Goods Guards	50s. to 65s.	Undermen	40s. to 50s.

* Excluding War Bonus, if any.

WEEKLY WAGES FOR LADS ON RAILWAYS FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1921.†

Age 15 or under	16s.	On reaching age 18	30s.
On reaching age 16	20s.	,, ,, ,, 19	35s.
,, ,, ,, 17	25s.	,, ,, ,, 20	Adult rate

† Does not apply to Clerks, Engine cleaners, youths employed in or about Railway shops and hotels and on steamers

Weekly Wage of Signalmen from May 1st, 1922

Class	Average number of marks*	Standard rate per week	Class	Average number of marks*	Standard rate per week
Special ..	375 and over ..	75s.	4 .	. 75 to 149	. 55s
1 ..	300 to 374	70s.	5 ..	. 30 to 74	. 50s
2 .	225 to 299 .	65s	6	. 1 to 29 ..	. 48s
3 .	150 to 224	60s			

* The whole of the signal boxes of the Railways are classified, the class into which each post is placed being determined by the system of marks representing work done, &c

Railway Police from January 9th, 1923

Uniform Inspectors . } Each man employed in these ranks is to be allocated by the employing
Detective Inspectors .. } company to one of other of the undermentioned three classes and to be paid the salary (or if the employing company so decide, the equivalent weekly wages) applicable to the classes in which he is placed

Rate of Salary for each Year of Service

Class	1–2	3–4	5 years
	£	£	£
3	250	260	270
2	280	295	310
1	330	345	360

In addition £10 8s. od. per annum (or 4s. per week, if paid weekly) for working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross.

Uniform Constables and Sergeants.

Rank	* Weekly rates of Wages for each year of service in the various ranks										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 years
	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d	s. d
Uniform Constable	63 0	64 0	65 0	66 0	67 0	68 0	69 0	70 0	71 0	72 0	73 0
Uniform Sergeant .	75 0	76 6	78 0	79 6	81 0	82 6	84 0	—	—	—	—
Detective	68 0	69 0	70 0	71 0	72 0	73 0	74 0	—	—	—	—
Detective Sergeant	77 0	78 6	80 0	81 6	83 0	84 6	86 0	—	—	—	—

* Includes cost of Living Bonus, which of course fluctuates The above rates were 1s less in all cases at end of November, 1925

Men in any rank who are not supplied by the employing Company with uniform, 4s. per week extra and 3s per week extra if working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross.

RAILWAY SPEED

The Longest Runs without Intermediate Stoppage are made by the Companies as under:—

Railway	Section	Train	From	To	Distance	Time	Average Speed
					Miles	Min.	m p h.
London & North Eastern	(G N, N E & N B	(a) 10 0 A M	King's Cross . .	Edinburgh (Waverley)	392·7	495	47·6
London Midland & Scottish	L & N W	(b) 10 0 A M	Euston	Carlisle	299 1	345	52 0
London Midland & Scottish.	Caledonian	10 30 P M	Glasgow	Crewe ..	243 3	320	45 6
Great Western	—	10 30 A.M	Paddington .	Plymouth .	225 7	240	56 4
London & North Eastern	G N	(c) 11 50 A M.	King's Cross . .	York	188 2	210	53·8
London Midland & Scottish	Midland	9 9 P M.	Chesterfield ..	St Pancras	146 3	166	52·9
London & North Eastern	G E	12 25 P M	Liverpool Street	North Walsham	130 3	159	49 1
London & North Eastern	N E.	7 31 P M	Grantham	Darlington	126·8	142	53 6
London & North Eastern .	N B	7 50 P M	Edinburgh	Newcastle	124 4	149	50 0
Southern	L & S W.	(d) 12 30 P M	Waterloo	Bournemouth C	108 0	132	49 1
London & North Eastern ..	G C	(e) 6 20 P M.	Marylebone	Leicester .	107 6	114	56 6
Southern	S E & C	4 0 P.M	Victoria	Dover Marine	78 0	95	49 3
Southern	L.B. & S C	10 45 A M	Victoria . .	Eastbourne	65 6	85	46 4
London & North Eastern .	G N S	(f) 9 8 P M.	Dufftown	Aberdeen	64 0	82	46 8
Somerset & Dorset Joint.	—	2 30 P M	Bath	Broadstone Jct	63 9	104	36 7
London Midland & Scottish.	Highland	5 7 A M	Perth	Dalwhinnie ..	58 6	106	33 2
Northern & C.C (Ireland) .	—	(d) 1 29 P M.	Greenisland	Portstewart . ..	57 8	79	43 9
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	3 0 P M	Dublin . ..	Dundalk	54 3	63	51 7
Great Southern (Ireland) ..	G S W	6 42 P M	Maryborough .	Dublin .	51 0	58	52 7
Great Southern (Ireland)	Mid. & G W.	(g) 6 5 P.M.	Mullingar	Dublin .	50 3	75	40 2
Midland & G N. Joint	—	(d) 11 30 A M.	Yarmouth .	Melton Constable	41 5	70	35 6
Belfast & G D (Ireland)	—	(d) 6 30 P M	Newcastle .	Belfast . . .	38 0	50	45 6
Cheshire Lines Committee	—	11 36 A M	Stockport	Liverpool .	37 3	45	49 7

a In both directions. b Calls at Carlisle for engine purposes only c Also 4 30 p m York to King's Cross
d Saturdays only. e Via High Wycombe f Thursdays only, Express half-day Excursion g Also 11 20 a m. (up).

Summary Statement of Accidents and Casualties

reported by the Railway Companies in Great Britain as having occurred during the year 1927 and in the four preceding years.

Particulars	1923		1924		1925		1926		1927	
I.—Accidents to Trains —										
Collisions	246		290		281		247		288	
Derailments	418		408		332		338		353	
Running into Obstructions	263		331		268		291		339	
Fires	98		98		53		70		90	
Miscellaneous	4		24		9		12		31	
II.—Accidents to or Failure of Rolling Stock or Permanent Way —										
Bursting of Boilers or Tubes, &c., of Engines	6		3		3		1		2	
Failure of Machinery, Springs, &c., of Engines	39		40		28		20		31	
Failure of Tyres	70		58		40		44		54	
Failure of Axles	84		71		68		65		77	
Failure of Coupling Apparatus	11,086		10,586		10,053		7,905		9,400	
Failure of Tunnels, Bridges, Viaducts, Culverts, &c.	1		—		4		4		7	
Broken Rails	231		195		175		163		185	
Flooding of Permanent Way, Slips, &c.	33		78		50		29		169	
Fires at Stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	41		57		31		20		19	
Miscellaneous	1		3		4		3		1	
	Killed	Inj'd	Killed	Inj'd	Killed	Inj'd	Killed	Inj'd.	Killed	Inj'd
Number of Persons Killed or Injured :—										
A.—In Accidents to Trains, Rolling Stock and Permanent Way :—										
Passengers	3	449	24	502	1	391	13	765	27	518
Servants	9	105	8	139	14	107	2	98	2	117
Other Persons	7	12	10	42	19	46	17	54	7	38
Total	19	566	42	683	34	544	32	917	36	673
B.—In Accidents caused by the movement of Railway Vehicles, exclusive of Accidents to Trains, &c .—*										
Passengers	66	2,262	85	2,677	70	2,989	72	2,647	79	3,194
Servants	201	3,491	220	3,764	242	3,561	159	2,882	200	3,177
Other Persons*	60	121	61	97	54	107	53	89	54	113
Total	327	5,874	366	6,538	366	6,657	284	5,618	333	6,484
C.—In Accidents on Railway Premises not connected with the movement of Railway Vehicles .—*										
Passengers	9	727	3	787	5	907	8	855	8	1,080
Servants	38	15,467	35	17,195	42	17,635	37	15,493	44	16,631
Other Persons*	14	470	16	438	18	560	13	540	14	535
Total*	61	16,664	54	18,420	65	19,102	58	16,888	66	18,246
Totals —*										
Passengers	78	3,438	112	3,966	76	4,377	93	4,267	114	4,792
Servants	248	19,063	263	22,098	298	21,303	198	18,473	246	19,925
Other Persons*	81	603	87	577	91	773	83	693	75	686
Grand Total*	407	23,104	462	25,641	465	26,393	374	23,433	435	25,403

* Excluding Trespassers, Suicides and Persons who attempted suicide.

Number of Trespassers, Suicides and Persons who attempted suicide, killed or injured :—										
B—In Accidents caused by the movement of Railway Vehicles, exclusive of Accidents to Trains, &c.	322	68	354	75	356	51	297	59	346	74
C.—In other Accidents on Railway Premises which were not connected with the movement of Railway Vehicles	14	68	14	53	17	57	21	60	10	38
Total	336	136	368	128	373	108	318	119	356	112

CENSUS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

GRAND TOTAL ALL STAFF, 1921-1928.

Week ended	Male		Female		Total Staff
	Adults	Juns	Adults	Juns	
Mar. 19, 1921	665,133	43,332	26,205	1,200	735,870
Mar. 25, 1922	613,094	40,268	22,462	978	676 802
Mar. 24, 1923	615,267	43,616	21,754	1,141	681,778
Mar. 29, 1924	631,149	45,554	22,332	1,538	700,573
Mar. 28, 1925	634,449	43,726	22,412	1,475	702,062
Mar. 27, 1926	625,161	40,769	21,808	1,526	689,264
Apr 30, 1927	619,459	39,531	22,417	1,670	683,077
Mar. 10, 1928	614,671	38,617	22,184	1,676	677,148

Average Earnings of Male Staff

	Week ended April 30, 1927		Week ended March 10, 1928	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Staff entered at salaried rates :				
Clerical, supervisory, &c., staff (exclusive of officers and of staff entered under ancillary businesses)	91	1	91	8
Staff entered at wages rates (excluding staff entered under ancillary businesses) :-				
Conciliation staff	67	2	66	2
Shop and artisan staff	69	7	70	5

The following table gives the numbers employed in each of the principal grades and in ancillary businesses during the selected week in 1928, with the corresponding numbers for the selected week in 1927 :—

MALE STAFF.

	Total, Great Britain	
	1928	1927.
Railway Staff :		
Capstanmen	1,412	1,452
Carters and vanguards	23,174	23,262
Carriage cleaners	7,111	7,070
Carriage and wagon examiners	4,580	4,549
Carriage and wagon oilers and greasers	2,115	2,095
Checkers	10,506	10,717
Cranemen	579	532
Crossing keepers	1,465	1,471
Engine cleaners	10,594	9,817
,, drivers & motormen	37,546	38,553
Firemen & assistant motormen	35,427	36,290
Foremen and chargemen	8,051	8,277
Guards Goods	16,459	16,614
,, Passenger	8,023	8,240
Hydraulic and pumping-engine staff	1,412	1,451
Labourers	29,131	28,671
Lampmen	2,366	2,334
Loaders, callers off, ropers and sheeters	6,846	7,020
Locomotive shed staff (excluding labourers)	10,580	11,123
Messengers	946	1,011
Number-takers	2,484	2,478
Officers and clerical staff	74,111	75,374
Permanent-way men	64,284	61,840
Pointsmen	356	338
Police staff — Supervisory grades	171	170
,, ,, Other grades	2,479	2,538
Porters—Goods	17,494	18,816
,, Passenger	26,119	27,200
Porter guards	549	527
,, signalmen	1,857	1,852
Shop and artisan staff —		
Supervisory grades	2,947	3.013
Other grades (excluding labourers & watchmen)	113,670	114.842
Shunters	18.075	18,231
Shunt horse drivers	626	629
Signal and telegraph men	5 641	5,645
Signalmen	28,195	28,309
Signal-box lads	1,726	1,687
Stationmasters, yard-masters, &c	6,567	6,685
Supervisory staff (other than shop and artisan, and police)	11,462	11,391
Technical staff	2,763	2,704
Ticket collectors	4,699	4,820
Traffic control staff	1,405	1,398
Watchmen	492	510
Miscellaneous grades	12,484	12,244
Railway Total	618,882	623,792
Ancillary Business Staff —		
Canal staff	1,390	1,403
Dock and quay staff	15,326	15.975
Marine staff afloat	5,106	5,407
Marine and dock shop and artisan staff	4,139	4,105
Motor omnibus and passenger road vehicles —conciliation staff—traffic department	643	492
Hotel, refreshment room, dining-car, and laundry staff	7,802	7,815
Total—Ancillary Businesses	34,406	35,198
Total—Male Staff.	653,288	658,990

FEMALE STAFF.

Staff other than those entered under Ancillary Businesses below.		
Carriage cleaners	645	630
Clerical and technical staff	12,025	9.927
Crossing-keepers	1,544	1,523
Office cleaners and charwomen	3,262	3,407
Shop and artisan staff	1,169	1,260
Waiting-room and lavatory attendants	708	727
Miscellaneous grades	434	445
Total	17,787	17,919
Ancillary Businesses :—		
Hotel, refreshment room, dining-car, and laundry staff	5,874	6,053
Marine staff	199	115
Total—Female Staff	23,860	24,087
Grand Total, all Staff...	677,148	683,077

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

This Institution was opened in Jan. 2, 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, Sir E R Tutton, M P; *Secretary*, P. H. Price, C B E. *Offices*, Seymour Street, N W.

IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE

The Irish Railway Clearing House occupies much the same position to the railway system of Ireland as the (London) Clearing House does to the railways of Great Britain It was established July 1, 1848 *Chairman*, Sir Walter R. Nugent, Bt., *Secretary*, W E Richardson, *Offices*, 5 Kildare Street, Dublin. Employees number 170

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS.

		M	Yds
Severn	G.W.R	4	624
Totley	L.M. & S. (M R)	3	950
Standedge, Old	L.M. & S (L. & N.W.R.)	3	57
,, New	L.M. & S (L. & N.W.R.)	3	57
,, Double Line	L.M. & S. (L. & N.W.R.)	3	60
Woodhead	L. & N E (G C R)	3	13
Sodbury	G.W.R.	2	913
Disley	L.M. & S. (M R.)	2	346
Bramhope	L. & N E. (N.E.R.)	2	234
Festiniog	L.M. & S (L. & N.W.R.)	2	206
Cowburn	L.M. & S. (M.R.)	2	182
Sevenoaks	Southern (S.E. & C.R.)	x	2692
Rhondda	G W.R	x	1683
Morley	L.M. & S (L. & N.W.R.)	x	1590
Box	G.W.R.	x	1452
Catesby	L. & N.E. (G.C.R.)	x	1237
Dove Holes	L.M. & S. (M R.)	x	1224
Littleborough (Summit)	L.M. & S. (L. & Y R.)	x	1125
Vict. Waterloo (Liverpool)	L.M. & S. (L. & N.W.R.)	x	1000
Ponsbourne	L. & N.E. (G.N.R.)	x	924
Bolsover	L. & N E. (G.C.R.)	x	864
Polhill	Southern (S E. & C.R.)	x	849
Queensbury	L. & N E (G.N.R.)	x	741
Merthyr	G.W.R.	x	735
Kilsby	L.M. & S (L. & N.W.R.)	x	666
Bleamoor	L.M. & S. (M.R)	x	629
Sh'ph'rd's Well	Southern (S.E. & C.R.)	x	605
Gildersome	L.M. & S. (L. & N W R.)	x	571
Shrood	Southern (S.E. & C.R.)	x	563
Clayton	Southern (L.B. & S.C.R.)	x	506
Oxted	Southern (L.B. & S.C. and S.E. & C.R.)	x	506
Sydenham	Southern (S.E. & C.R.)	x	440
Drewton	L. & N.E. (H. & B.R.)	x	356
Mersthain New (Quarry)	Southern (L.B. & S C.R.)	x	353
Wapping	L.M. & S. (L. & N.W.R.)	x	351
Mersey	Mersey	x	350
Greenock	L. M. & S. (C.R.)	x	340
Bradway	L.M. & S. (M.R.)	x	267
Sough	L.M. & S. (L. & Y. R.)	x	255
Watford, New	L.M. & S (L. & N.W.R.)	x	249
Caerphilly	G. W.R. (Rhymney)	x	220
Llangyfelach	G.W.R.	x	193
Abbot's Cliff	Southern (S.E. & C.R.)	x	173
Corby	L.M. & S (M.R.)	x	160
Hallon	G.W. & L.M. & S. Joint	x	160
Wenvoe	G.W.R. (Barry)	x	108
Sapperton	G.W.R.	x	100
Sharnbrook	L.M. & S. (M.R.)	x	100
Glaston	L.M. & S. (M.R.)	x	88
Mersthain Old	Southern (S.E. & C.R.)	x	70
Midford	Somerset & Dorset Joint	x	69
Belsize Second	L M. & S. (M.R.)	x	62
Watford, Old	L.M. & S. (L. & N.W.R.)	x	55
Glenfield	L.M. & S. (M.R.)	x	30
Clayeross	L.M. & S. (M.R.)	x	24
Harecastle	L.M. & S (N.S.R.)	x	3
Lisnamnon	Great Northern (Ireland)	x	0

The Fastest Running, without intermediate Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under: —

Railway	Section.	Train.	From	To.	Distance.	Time.	Speed.
					Miles.	Min.	m.p.h.
Great Western	—	3.45 P M.	Swindon	Paddington	77·3	75	61 8
London & North-Eastern	N.E.	9.1 P.M.	Darlington	York	44·1	43	61·5
London & North-Eastern	G.C.	4.30 A.M	Leicester	Nottinghamuld	33·6	32	62·8
London Midland & Scottish	L. & N.W.	9.21 A.M.(a)	Willesden Jct.	Birmingham	109·5	109	60·2
London Midland & Scottish	Mid	9.6 A.M.	Luton	Kettering	42·8	41	62·3
London & North Eastern	G.N.	9.44 A M	Grantham	King's Cross	105·5	111	57·0
Southern	L. & S.W.	11 00 A.M.(b)	Waterloo	Salisbury	83·8	90	55 9
London Midland & Scottish	Cal.	8 12 A.M.(c)	Perth	Coupar Angus	16·7	18	55·5
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	9.23 A.M.	Adavoyle	Dundalk	8·2	9	54·7
London Midland & Scottish	G & S.W.	10 58 P M (c)	Thornhill	Dumfries	14·2	16	53·3
Great Southern (Ireland)	G.S. & W.	6.42 P.M.	Maryborough	Dublin	51·0	58	52·7
Southern	L.B. & S.C.	9.54 P.M.(c)	East Croydon	Brighton	40 3	46	52·6
Southern	S.E. & C.	4.25 P.M (d)	Charing Cross	Folkestone Cent.	69 9	80	52·4
Cheshire Lines Committee	—	2.25 P.M.	Manchester	Warrington	15·7	18	52·3
London & North-Eastern	G.E.	10 19 P.M.	Shenfield	Pitsea	20·7	24	51·8
London & North-Eastern	N B	12.57 P.M (f)	Falkirk	Edinburgh	25·5	30	51·0
London Midland & Scottish	L. & Y.	4.47 P.M.	Hellifield	Clitheroe	11·6	14	49·7
London & North-Eastern	G.N.S.	8 25 A.M.	Ballater	Dinnet	6·5	8	48 8
London Midland & Scottish	Highland	7.28 A.M.	Dalwhinnie	Kingussie	14·6	19	46·0
Somerset & Dorset Jt.	—	12 noon	Templecombe	Evercreech	10·7	14	45·7
Belfast & County Down (L.)	—	6.30 P M.(f)	Newcastle	Belfast	38·0	50	45·6
London Midland & Scottish	N.C.C. (L.)	10.15 A M.	Londonderry	Limavady June.	15·8	21	45·1
Midland & Great Northern J	—	11.35 A.M.	South Lynn	Sutton Bridge	9 0	12	45·0
Great Southern (Ireland)	M G.W. (L.)	6.5 P.M.	Mullingar	Dublin	80·3	75	40·2

a Also 4.50 P.M. Birmingham to Willesden. b Also 12.0 noon an 1 3.0 P.M. c Also 1.44 P.M. and 7.35 P.M.
d Kensington Street. e Sundays only. f Saturdays only. g and at 7.25 P.M. also 9.25 A.M. (Sundays only).
In other directions Folkestone (Central) to Charing Cross 5 P.M weekdays, and 6.5. P.M (Sundays only).

NOTABLE ACCIDENTS SINCE AUGUST, 1867, RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE.

Date	Company	Nature of Accident	At	Number Killed
Aug. 20, 1868	Lon & N W.	Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June 20, 1870	Gt. Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	18
Sept. 10, 1874	Gt Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	25
Dec. 24, 1874	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug. 7, 1876	Som & Dor	Collision	Radstock	15
Dec. 28, 1879	N British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge	73 drown'd
July 16, 1884	M. S. & L.	Crank axle broke	Penistone	24
Sept 16, 1887	M S & L	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 12, 1889	G. N. Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	80
July 27, 1903	Glas & S. W	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	15
July 10, 1905	Lanc & York	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	20
July 1, 1906	Lon. & S W	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve	Salisbury	28
Sept. 19, 1906	G.N.	Ran past signals and derailed	Grantham	14
Dec. 28, 1906	N. B & Cal	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct. 15, 1907	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	18
Sept. 17, 1912	Lon & N W.	Derailment; high speed through crossover	Ditton Junction	16
Sept. 2, 1913	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Aisgill	16
Jan. 1, 1915	G. E. R	Signals overrun	Ilford	10
May 22, 1915	Caledonian	Coll., two pass trains and troop special	Gretna	227*
Aug. 14, 1915	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail train derailed owing to displacement of coupling-rod on engine of passing express from Birmingham.	Weedon	8
Dec. 18, 1915	N. Eastern	Double collision, fire	Jarrow	17
Dec. 19, 1916	G. S & W	Collision	Kiltimagh	5
Jan. 3, 1917	N. B.	Collision, express and light engine	Ratho	12
Sept. 15, 1917	Military	Derailment	Yorkshire	4
Jan. 19, 1918	Midland	Landslide	Little Salkeld	6
July 17, 1920	L. & Y.	Collision, passing signals	Lostock Junction	4
Jan. 26, 1921	Cam.	Head-on collision, single line	Newtown-Aberinule	17
Nov. 26, 1921	Midland	Rear collision	Birmingham (N. St.)	3
Aug. 21, 1922	S. E. & C.	Workmen's train over-ran platform, workmen alighting on line caught by light engine, and stationary train ran into by another workmen's train.	Milton Range Halt	5
Feb. 13, 1923	L. & N.E. (G N.)	Collision, express and goods trains	Retford	3
April 26, 1924	L. M. & Scot.	Stationary Cup Final special run into by electric train.	Euston	5
July 28, 1924	L. & N. E.	Passenger train ran into rear of previous train, which was stopping at Haymarket Station.	Haymarket	5
Nov. 3, 1924	L. M. & S.	Derailment, believed to have resulted from failure of tyre of driving wheel of locomotive	Lytham	15
Nov. 20, 1924	L. M. & S.	Head-on collision passenger train and light engine.	Whitehouse Junct.	11
Jan. 30, 1925	Co. Donegal	Train blown over viaduct	Owencarrow	4
Sept. 3, 1925	L. M. & S.	Head-on collision passenger train and stationary ballast train	Hope	3
Dec. 7, 1925	L. M. & S.	Road motor coach burst through level crossing gates and run into by train.	Penny Stratford	9
May 10, 1926	L. & N. E.	Collision during general strike	St Margaret's, Edinburgh.	3
Nov. 19, 1926	L. M. & S.	Wagon of down freight train derailed, fouled adjoining truck. Up express collides with debris.	Parkgate and Rawmarsh.	9
Feb. 14, 1927	L. & N. E.	Head on collision	Hull	12
Aug. 24, 1927	Southern	Derailment	Sevenoaks	14
June 27, 1928	L. & N. E.	Head-on collision passenger train and light engine.	Darlington (Bank Top).	25
July 9, 1928	Southern	Collision with light engine	London Bge. Station	2
Oct. 12, 1928	L. & N. E.	Derailed passenger train ran into by empty train.	Glasgow	2
Oct. 13, 1928	L. M. & S.	Passenger and goods trains collided, and another goods train passing on the opposite line became involved.	Charfield	15
Oct. 25, 1928	L. M. & S.	Collision, express pass and goods trains	Lockerbie	4

* Including 3 Officers and 223 other ranks. Up to Aug 21, 1922, pre-amalgamated names of Co.'s used.

INDIAN RAILWAYS, 1926-27.

Railway and Year of Opening.	London Office or Headquarters.	Miles all gauges owned and worked.	Capital Outlay to end of Year	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Per Cent. on Gross Receipts	Net Receipts	Latest Dividend 12 Months Per Cent			Train Mileage all Gauges Passenger and Goods	No. of Locomotives	No. of Passenger Vehicles	No. of Goods Vehicles
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	£	s	d				
Assam (1881)	85 London Wall, E.C.	156	£2,060,000	28.80.089	14 53 306	50·46	14 26 783	12	0	0	—	31	53	1.598
Assam-Bengal (1892)	80 Bishopsgate, E.C.	1.050	£2.662,800	1.77 37 642	95 91 323	54·07	81 46.319	1	0	0	—	165	527	4.679
Barsi Light (1895)	Winchester House	202	—	18 49 900	9 37 000	50·65	9.12 900	12	0	0	—	25	86	256
Bengal N. Western (1884)	237 Gresham House	2,074	£7.322 823	3.71.21 392	1.42.00.746	38 25	2 29 20 646	18	0	0	—	357	1,303	11.560
Bengal-Dooars (1893)	210-216 Gresham H'se	156	—	23 43 707	12 33.690	52 64	11 10 017	10	0	0	—	16	64	461
Bengal-Nagpur (1880)	132 Gresham House	2,874	£50.205.571	8.31.26.280	4.80 62.735	57·82	3 50.63 545	5	0	0	—	903	1 630	25 468
Bhavnagar (1880)	Bhavnagar, Para	284	—	—	—	—	—	—			657 574	28	148	597
Bombay, Baroda & C I (1860)	92 Petty France, S.W.	3,836	Up to end of 1911 £41 500.000 since Rs.20.38.62.082	11.29 80 743	7.13 58.857	63·16	4.16.21 886	6	0	0	16.564.838	—	—	—
Burma (1877)	199 Gresham House	1,883	Rs 21.38.54 385	4.08.93 121	2.47.54.225	60 53	1.61.31.896	11	0	0	6 378 199	379	1,194	10,383
Darjeeling-Himalayan (1880)	Kurseong	147	Rs 1.06.48 000	24.07.000	15.30 000	63 56	8.77 000	—			—	33	144	479
Eastern Bengal (1862)	Barrackpur, Calcutta	1.717	Rs 46.26 68.000	7.00 47 000	4.57.44.000	65 31	2 43 03 000	—			8 869 000	582	1 949	13.603
East Indian (1854)	Calcutta	3.989	Rs 1.36 25 98.000	19.80.78.000	12.11.14.000	61·14	7 69.64 000	—			28.420 000	1.634	3 726	55.766
Gondal-Porbandar (1881)	Gondal	212	Rs.77 34.000	22.61.000	13.61.000	60·19	9 00 000	—			—	21	115	450
Great Indian Peninsula (1853)	4 Coleman St., E.C. 2	3 671	—	14.80.21 000	11.64 73.000	78 69	3 15.48.000	—			—	1 275	2 764	22.751
Gwalior (1890)	Gwalior	250	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	22	90	339
Jodhpur-Bikanir (1882)	Jodhpur	842	Rs 4 41 98 836	88.97.717	56.96.159	54 02	32 01 558	—			1.724 133	106	256	2 523
Junagad (1888)	Junagad	148	Rs.1 08.49 055	13.76 338	8.46 825	61·53	5 29 513	—			277 422	18	87	314
Madras-Southern Mah (1856)	25 Buckingham Pal. Rd.	3,042	£8.925.000	8.42.10.000	4.62 76.000	54 95	3.79 34.000	11	0	0	12.742 598	619	1 204	13.134
Mysore-Arkisere (1881)	Mysore	432	Rs.2.60.14.000	30.09.000	22.86.000	95 97	7 23.000	—			—	40	151	518
Nizam's (The) (1874)	Winchester House	1.053	—	—	—	—	—	16	0	0	—	149	344	3.167
North-Western State (1861)	Lahore	6.340	Rs 1 17 32 57.495	15 82.64.609	11.42 46.372	72 19	4.40 18 237	—			21 581.867	1 479	3 771	32.748
Rohilkhund & Kumaon (1864)	237 Gresham House.	571	£2.547.000	70 16 062	34.53.331	49 22	35.62 731	16	0	0	—	75	323	2 637
South Indian (1860)	91 Petty France, S.W.	1.912	Rs 34.74.60 900	5.26 12 088	2 82 97 790	53·79	2.43 14 298	8	0	0	—	556	1 959	7.295

Standard rate of exchange—The question of the rupee ratio was settled in 1927 by the Legislative Assembly at Delhi [illegible] the 18 penny rupees by 68 votes to 65.

Route mileage open, under construction and sanctioned, 41,356 miles. Route mileage open at end of 1927, 39 049 miles.

Total Capital expenditure	£572 313.975	Fares charged 1st Class	1 95 per mile
,, Revenue	£85 044,073	,, ,, 3rd Class '96 ,, ,,	0 32 ,, ,,
,, Working expenses	£52.317.875	,, ,, Average for all classes	0·35 ,, ,,
Working expenses per cent. of Revenue	62·63	Goods traffic—Twenty-two principal commodities, 40 [illegible]	
Net Revenue	£31.726.000	Average charge per ton per mile	0 55 ,, ,,
Per cent. on Capital cost	5·54	Gross [illegible]	0·25 ,, ,,
Passenger miles	20.000.000	Staff employed	741 860

INDIAN RAILWAYS IN 1926-1927.

The construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853 The mileage opened from 1853 to 1880 inclusive was 9·166, an average of 327 miles a year From 1881 to 1925, 29,052 miles were opened, an average of 645 miles a year.

1.—ANALYSIS OF OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

The following summary sets forth route mileage, gross earnings and working expenditure as on March 31, 1927, according to official classification of ownership and working and other arrangements in force

	Route Mileage	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses
	Miles	Rs (Thousands)	Rs (Thousands)
State Lines worked by the State	13,548 92	57 14 94	38 46 66
State Lines worked by Companies	14,315 33	41 47 24	23 92 69
Branch Lines Co.'s Railways under Guarantee Terms—			
Worked by Branch Line Company	177 93	10 12	7.99
Worked by the Main Line	114 65	13 41	6 84
Branch Line Co.'s Railways under Rebate Terms	2,067 24	2 51 27	1 28 72
Branch Line Companies' Railways under Guarantee and Rebate Terms	166·60	17 39	9 12
Companies' Lines subsidised by Government of India	1,983·52	2 72 05	1.16.16
Companies' Lines subsidised by Local Governments	137·02	46 46	26.95
Guaranteed Companies' Lines	69·70	4 15	3 31
District Board Lines	271 27	39 86	22 25
Companies' Lines subsidised by District Boards	305·93	37 70	22 58
Indian State Lines worked by Indian States	3,153 19	2 59 24	1.77 20
Indian State Lines worked by the Main Line	1,890 39	2 14 21	1.23 82
Companies' Lines guaranteed by Indian State	754 47	1 81 44	70.35
Lines in Foreign Territory worked by British Indian Railway Companies	73 60	25 48	14 98
Miscellaneous	19.12	70	46
Grand Total (all Railways)	39,048·88	1.12 35 66	69 70 08

2.—INDIAN RAILWAY CLASSIFICATION

For statistical purposes, Indian Railway systems have been classified under three classes:—

CLASS I. Railways with gross earnings of Rs. 50 lakhs and over a year

CLASS II. Railways with gross earnings of less than Rs. 50 lakhs a year, but exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs a year.

CLASS III. Railways with gross earnings of Rs 10 lakhs and under a year

Below is a detailed list of the railways in each class.—

CLASS I.

Assam-Bengal.
Bengal and North Western.
Bengal-Nagpur
Bombay Baroda and Central India.
Burma.
Eastern Bengal
East Indian.
Great Indian Peninsula.
Jodhpur.
Madras and Southern Mahratta
Nizam's Guaranteed State.
North Western (Commercial).
North Western (Military).
Rohilkhund and Kumaon.
South Indian

CLASS II

Barsi Light.
Bengal-Dooars.
Bhavnagar State.
Bikaner State.
Darjeeling-Himalayan.
Dibru-Sadiya.
Gackwar's Baroda State.
Gondal.
Howrah-Amta Light.
Jamnagar and Dwarka.
Junagad State.
Morvi.
Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light.
Mysore (including Birur-Shimoga, Chickjajur - Chital - drug, Mysore-Bangalore, Mysore - Nanjangud and Nanjangud Chamvajanagr Rys.).
Mysore-Nanjangud Rys.

CLASS III.

Aden.
Ahmadpur-Katwa.
Arakan Light.
Arrah-Sasaram.
Bankura-Damodar River.
Barasat-Basirhat Light.
Bengal Provincial.
Bakhtiarpur-Bihar Light.
Burdwan-Katwa.
Cutch State.
Delhi-Rohtas Light.
Dholpur-Bari.
Futwah-Islampur.
Gwalior Light.
Howrah-Sheakhala Light.
Jagadhri Light.
Jamnagar and Dwarka.
Jessore Jhenidah.
Jorhat (Provincial).
Kalighat-Falta.
Kolar District (including Bangalore - Chick Ballapur Light Ry.)
Kulasekarapatnam Light
Porbander State
Tarikere Narasimharajapura Light.
Tezpore-Balipara Light.
Trelvellore Light
Udaipur-Chitorgarh.

3. INDIAN RAILWAY MILEAGE.
Open on March 31, 1927.

Classification.	Single Lines	Double Treble, &c	Total Route Mileage	Running Track	Siding, &c	Total
Class I Railways—						
5 ft 6 in gauge	16,105 92	3,261 52	19,367 44	23,8 6 48	6,635'88	29,942'36
3 ft. 3 3/8 in. gauge	13,515 84	244 95	13,760'79	14,005'74	736 92	14,742'65
2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. gauges	2,003'72		2,003'72	2,003 72	248'59	2,252'31
Total	31,625 48	3,506 47	35,131'95	38,805'94	9,631'58	48,497'42
Class II. Railways—						
3 ft. 3 3/8 in. gauge	2,033 68	...	2,033'68	2,033 68	277'02	2,310'70
2 ft. 6 in and 2 ft. gauges	741 63	...	741 63	741 70	96'54	838 24
Total	2,775'31	...	2,775'31	2,775'38	374'56	3,148 94
Class III Railways						
3 ft 3 3/8 in. gauge	137'34	...	137'34	137'34	17'19	154'47
2 ft. 6 in and 2 ft. gauges	1,004'28	...	1,004'28	1,005'03	79'72	1,085'34
Total	1,141'62	...	1,141'62	1,142 97	96'84	1,239'81
Total State Railways						
5 ft 6 in. gauge	13,647'44	3,761'00	16,908'44	20,306'96	6,273'73	26,670'69
3 ft. 3 3/8 in. gauge	9,458'81	227'13	9,685'94	9,913'07	2,108'90	12,021'97
2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. gauges	1,409'63	...	1,409'63	1,409'63	196'05	1,606 28
Total	24,515'88	3,488'13	28,004'01	31,729'66	8,579'28	40,298'94
Total Other Railways—						
5 ft. 6 in. gauge	2,458'48	0'52	2,459'00	2,459'52	362'15	2,821'67
3 ft. 3 3/8 in gauge	6,228'05	17'82	6,245'87	6,263 69	932'16	7,195'85
2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. gauges	2,340'00	...	2,340'00	2,341'42	228'39	2,569 81
Total	11,026'53	18'34	11,044'87	11,084 63	1,522 70	12,587'33
Total—						
5 ft 6 in. gauge	16,105'92	3,261'52	19,367'44	22,856 48	6,635'88	29,492'36
3 ft. 3 3/8 in. gauge	15,686 86	244'95	15,931'81	16,176'76	3,041'06	19,217'82
2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. gauges	3,749 63	..	3,749'63	3,571'05	425'04	4,176'09
Grand Total	35,542 41	3,506'47	39,048'88	42,784'29	10,101'98	52,886'27

4.— Government of India Railway Department (Railway Board).

Member of Council of Governor-General, The Honourable Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
Chief Commissioner of Railways, Sir Clement Hindley.
Financial Commissioner, Railways, A. A. L. Parsons, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Members, Sir Austen Hadow, C.V.O., and P. C. Sheridan, C.M.G.
Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, W. Stantiall, C.I.E.*
Director, Civil Engineering, A. Lines.
Director, Mechanical Engr., A. J. Chase, O.B.E.
Director, Establishment, S. D. Gupta, M.B.E., M.A.
Director, Traffic, H. C. Sparke.
Director of Finance, A. M. Hayman, O.B.E.
Secretary, J. C. Highet.
Deputy Secretary, J. Kaul.
Temporary Officer, Programme, J. F. Blackwood.
Deputy Director, Stores, H. Jackson.
Deputy Director, Statistics, B. Moody.
Deputy Director, Finance, P. R. Rau.
Asst. Director, Finance, Rai Bahadur B. D. Puri.
Assistant Director, Finance, R. J. M. de Lange.
Assistant Director, Statistics, Gopal Nath Mehra.
Chief Superintendent, E. C. Randlett.
Technical Officer, A. F. Harvey.
Timber Advisory Officer, R. G. Marriott.
Accountant-General, Railways, J. M. Hartley.
Deputy Accountants-General, L. S. Puri, M.A., and Dewan Bahadur.
Assistant Accountant-General (Railways), Rai Sahib S. N. Palit.
Government Inspectors, Lt.-Col. C. J. Clarke, E. B. Beatson, R. R. Byron, W. V. Butcher, W. A. Buyers, T. Neilson, Col. H. G. C. Cowie, C.B.E., D.S.O., E. L. Manley.

* Address: India Office, Whitehall, S.W.1. All others [illegible] India.

INDIA OFFICE
(Railway Section, Financial Department).
Whitehall, London, S W 1.
Secretary (Financial Department), C. H. Kisch, C.B.
Staff, R. Mowbray, C. W Shepheard

Railway Adviser and Government Director of Indian Rly Companies, W Stantiall, C.I.E.*
Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.

* Address—India Office, Whitehall, S W 1. All others at Simla, India

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF BRITISH & IRISH RAILWAYS*

(*continued from page* 910).

Railways	Engineer	Solicitors
Belfast & County Down	P A Arnott, C E	E & R. D Bates.
Cheshire Lines Committee	A P. Ross	Beale & Co.
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. A Campion	Cecil Baillie-Gage
Great Southern (Ireland)	J. F. Sides	J J. McDonald B A
Great Western	J. C. Lloyd	A. G. Hubbard
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	R. B Newell	J. Tracy.
London & North Eastern	C J Brown, C.B E, Southern Area John Miller, B.E, LL.D, North Eastern Area W. A. Fraser, Scotland Area	Sir R Frances Dunnell, Bt., K C.B.
London, Midland & Scottish	A Newlands, C.B.E.	A. Eddy.
Metropolitan	E. A. Wilson	I. Buchanan Pritchard.
Northern Counties Committee	W. K Wallace	John Bristow.
Southern	G Ellson, O B.E.	William Bishop.
Underground Electric	A. R. Cooper	Pitcham & Co

* For other Railway Officers see page 910

HIGHEST ALTITUDES ON WORLD'S RAILWAYS

Railway	Summit.	Height. feet.
Antofagasta & Bolivia, Chile	Collahuasi	15,809
Peruvian Central, Peru	Galera Tunnel	15,583
Pike's Peak, U.S.A.	Pike's Peak	14,147
Jungfrau, Switzerland	Jungfrau	11,342
Transandine Railway, Argentine	La Cumbre	10,466
Interoceanic, Mexico	Nanacamilpa	8,400
Uganda	Kikuyu	7,857
Ceylon Government (2 ft. 6 in gauge)	Kandapola	6,326
Canadian Pacific, Canada	Stephen	5,296
Northern Line, N.S.W., Australia	Ben Lomond	4,473
St. Gothard	Gothard	3,789

HIGHEST ALTITUDES REACHED BY BRITISH RAILWAYS

Railway.	Summit	Height. feet
Snowdon Mountain (Rack)	Snowdon Summit	3,140
London Midland & Scottish (High Section)	Between Dalnaspidal and Dalwhinnie	1,485
London Midland & Scottish (High Section)	Dalnaspidal Station	1,405
London Midland & Scottish (Cal. Section)	Leadhills Station	1,405
London Midland & Scottish	Waenavon	1,400
London & North-Eastern (N.E. Section)	Weatherhill	1,378
Great Western	Princetown	1,373
London & North-Eastern (N.E. Section)	Stainmore	1,369
London & North-Eastern (N.B. Section)	Between Corrour and Tulloch	1,350
London Midland & Scottish (High Section)	Between Carr Bridge and Tomatin	1,325
Great Western (B. & M. Section)	Between Dowlais Top and Pochriw	1,314
London Midland & Scottish (L. & N.W. Sect.)	Dowlow Lime Company's Works	1,268
London Midland & Scottish & G. W. Joint	Between Nantybwch and Rhymney Bridge	1,216
London Midland & Scottish (L. & N.W. Sect.)	Hindlow Station	1,192
London Midland & Scottish (Mid. Section)	Between Hawes and Kirkby Stephen	1,167
London Midland & Scottish (High Section)	Between Grantown and Dava	1,052

LARGEST SIGNAL BOXES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Railway.	Station.	No of Levers.	Whether Manual or Power.	Railway	Station.	No of Levers	Whether Manual or Power.
L. M. & S.	Gl'sg'w St. Enoch	488	Power*	L. M. & S.	Crewe N. Junc.	266	Power
L. M. & S.	Glasgow Central	374	Power	Southern	Waterloo A	266	Manual
Southern	London Br. Sta.	321	Power	L. & N. E.	Edinburgh E.	260	,,
L. & N. E.	York Loco Yd.	295	Manual	L. M. & S.	Crewe S. Junct	247	Power
L. M. & S.	Euston No. 2	288	,,	L. & N. E.	Liverpool St W.	244	Manual
Southern	Victoria South.	269	Power*	Southern	Cannon St Stn	243	,,
L. & N. E.	Newcastle No. 1	266	,,	G. W.	Birm'gh'm S.Hill	224	Power

* Points are worked by ordinary levers and the signals by power.

The Mercantile Fleets of the World.

THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners or Lines	Head Office
Not less than 100,000 *tons each*	
American-Hawaiian S.S. Co.	San Francisco
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd.	Glasgow.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd	London.
Armement Deppe	Antwerp
Atlantic Refining Co., The	Philadelphia
Baltisch Amerikanske	Danzig.
Bibby Bros. & Co.	Liverpool
Blue Star Line (1920), Ltd.	London.
Boland and Cornelius	Buffalo
British India Steam N. Co., Ltd.	London.
British Tanker Co., Ltd	London
Brocklebank, T. & J., Ltd	Liverpool.
Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd.	Montreal
Canadian National S.S.	Montreal.
Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd	London.
Carlsson, G.	Gothenburg.
Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd. (Clan).	London.
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris.
China Nav. Co., Ltd., The	London.
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co	Cleveland, Ohio
Commonwealth & Dom. Line, Ltd.	London.
Cie. Générale Transatlantique	Paris
Cia Trasatlantica	Barcelona.
Cia Trasmediterranea	Barcelona.
"Cosulich" Soc. Triestina di Nav.	Trieste.
Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd	Liverpool.
Dollar Steamship Line	San Francisco.
Donaldson Bros., Ltd	Glasgow.
Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.	London
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd	Liverpool.
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.	London.
Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.	London.
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd.	Hull.
Export S.S., Corp.	New York.
Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd	London.
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab	Copenhagen
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	London.
Grace, W. R., & Co.	New York.
Grangesberg-Oxelosund	Stockholm.
Great Lakes S.S. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Gulf Refining Co., Inc.	New York
Hain Steamship Co., Ltd	Cardiff.
Hamburg-Amerika	Hamburg.
Hamburg-Sudamerika	Hamburg
"Hansa" Deutsche	Bremen.
Harrison, T. & J	Liverpool.
Hogarth, H., & Sons	Glasgow.
Holt, A., & Co.	Liverpool
Houlder Bros & Co., Ltd.	London.
Hutchinson & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Indo-China S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong.
Java-China-Japan Lijn	Amsterdam.
Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.	Kobe.
Kinkaf Yusen K. K.	Tokio.
Kokusai Kisen K. K.	Kobé.
Koninklijke Holland Lloyd	Amsterdam.
Koninklijke Nederland	Amsterdam.
Koninklijke Paketvaart	Amsterdam.
Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Leyland, F., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Lloyd Brasileiro	Rio de Janeiro.
Lloyd Royal Belge Soc. Anon.	Antwerp.
Lloyd Sabaudo	Genoa.
Lloyd Triestino	Trieste.
Luckenbach S.S. Co., Inc.	New York.
Matson Nav. Co.	San Francisco.
Messageries Maritimes	Paris.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.	Tokio.
Munson Steamship Line	New York
Nav. Générale Italiana	Genoa
Nav. Libera Triestina	Trieste
"Nederland" Line	Amsterdam.
Nederlandsch Amerikaansche	Rotterdam.
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd	London.
Nippon Yusen K.K.	Tokio.
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen
Oceanic & Oriental Nav. Co	San Francisco
Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd	Liverpool
Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd	London.
Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co., Ltd.	Osaka.
Ostasiatiske Kompagni	Copenhagen.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Liverpool.
Pan-American Petroleum Trans.	New York.
P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	London.
Pickands, Mather & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Pittsburgh S.S. Co	Duluth, Minn
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co	London.
Runciman, W., & Co	Newcastle.
Ruys, Wm., & Sons	Rotterdam.
Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co., Ltd	London.
Smith, Sir W. R., & Sons, Ltd.	Cardiff.
Soc. des Services Contractuels	Marseilles.
Soc. Gen. de Transports	Marseilles
Sota y Aznar	Bilbao.
Southern Pacific S.S. Lines	New York.
Sovtorgflot	Moscow.
Standard Oil Co. (California)	San Francisco.
Standard Shipping Co.	New York.
Standard Trans. Co.	New York.
Submarine Boat Corp.	Port Newark.
Tomlinson, G. A.	Cleveland, Ohio
United Fruit Co.	Boston.
United States Steel Products Co.	New York
Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London.
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.	Wellington.
Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co.	Rotterdam.
Vereenigde Nederland	Amsterdam.
Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd.	London.
Weir, Andrew & Co	London.
Westfal-Larsen & Co.	Bergen.
Wilhelmsen, Wilhelm	Oslo.
Under 100,000 *tons, but not less than* 82,000 *tons each.*	
Clyde Steam Ship Co.	New York.
Cie de Navigation Paquet	Marseilles.
Dalgliesh, R. S., Ltd.	Newcastle.
Dodd, Thomson & Co., Ltd.	London.
Embiricos, M.	London.
Ericson, H.	Stockholm.
Glen Line, Ltd.	London.
Great Lakes Transit Corp.	Buffalo.
Hanna, M. A., Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Henderson Line	Glasgow.
Jansen, S. G.	Gothenburg.
Lloyd Mediterraneo	Genoa.
London, Midland & Scottish	London.
Mallory, C. D., & Co., Inc.	New York.
Möller, A. P.	Copenhagen.
Mystic S.S. Co.	Boston.
Nelson, H. & W., Ltd.	London.
Norske Amerikalinje	Oslo.
R.M.S.P. Meat Transports, Ltd.	London.
"Roma" Soc di Nav.	Rome.
Ropner, Sir R. & Co., Ltd.	W. Hartlepool.
Soc. Nazionale di Nav.	Genoa.
Strick, W. C. & Co., Ltd.	London.
Thompson, S. & J., Ltd.	London.
Thomson, Wm., & Co.	Leith.
Ybarra & Co.	Sevilla.

FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS

Line	Funnel	Flag
Aberdeen & Commonwealth	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes; white star in centre
Anchor	Black	White burgee, with red anchor.
Atlantic Transport	Red, with black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with stars
Bibby	Pink; black top	Red
Blue Funnel Line	Light Blue; black top	Blue, A-I in blue on a white diamond
Blue Star Line	Red; black top, one white band, one black band, blue star in white disc	Red burgee, five-pointed blue star on white circle
Booth	Black	White, red diagonal cross, B in centre
British & African	Black	Blue burgee, white cross
British India	Black, with two white stripes	White burgee; with red diagonal cross
Bullard, King & Co	Buff, black top, mauve band	Red, white St George's Cross, initials in centre
Canadian Natl. Steamships	Buff, black top	Blue pennant, red cross over broad white cross
Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd	Buff	Three red and three white squares.
Charcuers Réunis	Buff; white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars
Cie Gén Trans'que	Red; with black top	White; red ball; name of Co in red
Compania Trasatlantica	Black	Blue; white ball
Cunard	Red, black top and three black bands	Red, in centre lion holding globe in gold
Cuj	Buff; black top, white band	Red, initials S S and blue pennant, initials J R E
Elder Dempster	Buff	White burgee; red St. George's Cross, crown in centre
Ellerman	Buff, black top, white band	Blue pennant; J R E in white.
Furness	Three black and two red bands	Blue, F in white.
Gen. Steam Nav Co.	Black	White, 1824 under globe in centre, initials in corners in red
Glen	Red, with black top	Red and white, Union Jack in centre; blue pennant with white Maltese Cross
Houlder	Black; white Maltese Cross on red band	Red, white Maltese Cross
Lamport & Holt	Blue; black top, white band	One white longitudinal stripe (L & H in black) between two red stripes.
Leyland	Pink, black tops	Red, green cross with white disc in centre.
Messageries Maritimes	Black	White, red at corners, letters M M.
Nederland	Buff; black top.	White, blue cross in centre, red diamond (white N)
Netherlands-American	Buff, white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones
New Zealand S. Co.	Buff	White, red St George's Cross, initials in squares, red, white and blue pennant above
Nipponyusen K.	Black	White, two red horizontal stripes.
Orient S. N. Co.	Yellow	White, blue cross, crown in centre
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Buff	White; blue St George's Cross, crown in centre; red initials in squares
P. & O.	Black	Square divided diagonally into red, white, blue and yellow quarters.
Prince	Black, one deep and one narrow red band, Prince of Wales Feathers	Red burgee; Prince of Wales Feathers in centre.
Red Star	Black; white band	White burgee; one red star.
Rotterdam-Lloyd	Black	Wide white cross on red ground; blue square (R L white) in centre.
R. Mail S. P. Co.	Buff	White, red diagonal cross and gold crown.
Shaw, Savill & Albion	Buff; black top	Red cross on white square, one corner blue with white stars and red cross.
Union-Castle	Red; black top	Blue; red diagonal cross super-imposed white cross, white diamond centre.
White Star	Buff; black top	Red burgee; five-pointed star in white.

THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS AFLOAT.

THE following list has been compiled from *Lloyd's Register* (June 30, 1928), and includes all steamers of 12,000 tons upwards

Abbreviations. Arg. = Argentine; Br. = British; Fr. = French; Ger. = German; Hol. = Netherlands; Itl. = Italian; Jap. = Japan; Nor. = Norway; Swe. = Sweden; U.S. = United States; *m.* = Motorship; § = Turbines; ** = Twin screws; *** = Triple screws; **** = Quadruple screws; N.R. = No record yet.

Name of Steamer	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed Knots.	Built Year.	Owners or Line
Adriatic **	Br.	24,563	709	75	52	18	1906	White Star.
Agamemnon **(*ex* Kaiser Wilhelm II.)	U.S.	19,301	684	72	40	20	1902	U.S. Shipping Board.
Alauna §	Br.	14,030	519	65	39	15	1925	Cunard.
Albana §	,,	12,708	523	64	43	14	1920	,,
Albert Ballin §*	Ger.	20,815	602	78	41	16	1923	Hamburg Amerika
Albertic **	Br.	18,940	590	72	37	16	1923	White Star.
Alcantara *m***	,,	22,181	630	72	40	17½	1926	R.M.S.P. Meat Transport, Ltd.
Almanzora §**	,,	15,551	570	67	33	17	1914	Royal Mail.
Almeda §**	,,	12,848	512	68	34	16	1926	Blue Star.
America **	U.S.	21,329	668	74	47	16	1905	U.S. Shipping Board.
American Legion §**	,,	13,730	516	72	27	17	1920	Munson.
Amerikaland *m***	Swe.	15,355	561	72	44	N.R.	1925	Angf. Aktieb Tirfing
Andalucia §**	Br.	12,846	512	68	34	16	1927	Blue Star.
Andania §**	,,	13,950	520	65	39	15	1922	Cunard.
Andes §***	,,	15,020	570	67	33	17	1913	Royal Mail.
André Lebon **	Fr.	13,082	508	61	45	14	1913	Messageries Maritimes.
Antonia § **	Br.	13,867	519	65	39	15	1922	Cunard.
Antonio Delfino **	Ger.	13,589	499	64	38	14	1921	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Aorangi *m****	Br.	17,491	580	72	43	18½	1924	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd.
Aquitania §****	,,	45,647	868	97	49	23½	1914	Cunard.
Arabic ** (*ex* Berlin)	,,	16,786	590	69	38	17	1908	White Star.
Arandora § **	,,	12,847	512	68	34	16	1927	Blue Star.
Arcadian **	,,	12,015	520	62	32	16½	1908	Royal Mail.
Arlanza § **	,,	14,930	570	65	33	17	1922	,,
Arundale Castle **	,,	12,973	570	64	39	17	1903	Union Castle.
Arundel Castle § **	,,	19,023	630	72	41	18	1921	,,
Ascania § **	,,	14,013	520	65	30	15	1925	Cunard.
Asturias *m***	,,	22,071	630	78	40	17½	1925	R.M.S.P. Meat Transport Ltd.
Athenia § **	,,	13,465	526	66	38	15½	1923	Anchor Donaldson, Ltd.
Athos II. § **	Fr.	15,276	543	66	41	13	1925	Messageries Maritimes.
Augustus *m****	Itl.	32,650	710	82	47	20	1927	Nav. Gen. Italiana
Aurania § **	Br.	13,984	519	65	39	15	1924	Cunard.
Ausonia § **	,,	13,912	520	65	39	15	1921	,,
Ausonia § **	Itl.	13,500	515	66	42	21	1928	Soc. Italiana S.M.
Avelona § **	Br.	12,858	510	68	33	16	1927	Blue Star.
Avila § **	,,	12,872	510	68	33	16	1927	,,
Ballarat **	,,	13,065	519	64	37	14	1921	P. & O.
Balmoral Castle **	,,	13,361	570	64	38	17	1920	Union Castle.
Balranald **	,,	13,059	519	64	29	14	1922	P. & O.
Baltic **	,,	23,884	709	75	52	17	1904	White Star.
Baradine **	,,	13,159	519	64	37	14	1921	P. & O.
Barrabool **	,,	13,164	519	64	37	14	1922	,,
Belgenland §***	,,	27,132	670	78	44	17½	1917	F. Leyland & Co., Ltd.
Bendigo **	,,	13,059	519	64	37	14	1922	P. & O.
Berengaria §**** (*ex* Imperator)	,,	52,226	883	98	57	23½	1912	Cunard.
Berlin **	Ger.	15,286	549	69	34	16½	1925	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Bermuda *m*	Br.	19,086	525	74	39	N.R.	1927	Furness Withy & Co.
C. A. Larsen	Nor	13,246	527	66	33	N.R.	1923	Hvalfanger a/s.
C. O. Stillman *m***	Br.	16,436	565	75	44	N.R.	1928	Int. Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Cadillac	,,	18,074	530	66	33	N.R.	1927	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
Caledonia § **	,,	17,046	553	70	38	16½	1925	Anchor.
Calgaric §**	,,	16,063	550	67	43	14½	1928	White Star.
California § **	U.S.	20,325	574	80	52	N.R.	1927	American-Line S.S. Corpn.
California § **	Br.	16,792	553	70	38	16½	1923	Anchor.
Caledonia § **	,,	16,365	552	70	38	16½	1920	,,
Cap Arcona § **	Ger.	27,561	643	84	41	20	1927	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Cap Blanc **	,,	13,625	499	64	38	14	1922	,, ,,
Cap Polonio § **	,,	20,517	637	72	39	18	1914	,, ,,

Name of Steamer	Flag	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions: Length	Dimensions: Breadth	Dimensions: Depth	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year)	Owners or Lines
Carinthia §**	Br.	20,277	600	73	40	16½	1925	Cunard.
Carmania §***	,,	19,566	650	72	40	18½	1905	,,
Carnarvon Castle §**	,,	20,063	630	73	41	18	1926	Union Castle.
Caronia **	,,	19,782	650	72	40	18½	1905	Cunard.
Cathay **	,,	15,121	523	70	42	16	1925	P & O.
Cedric **	,,	21,227	680	75	44	17	1903	White Star.
Celtic **	,,	21,179	680	75	44	17	1901	,, ,,
Ceramic §***	,,	18,495	655	69	43	16	1913	,, ,,
Champollion **	Fr.	12,263	495	62	40	15	1924	Messageries Maritimes.
Charles G. Black **	U.S.	14,305	550	72	43	N R	1921	Standard Shipping Co.
Chenonceaux **	Fr.	14,825	543	65	41	13	1922	Messageries Maritimes.
Chiloro §**	U.S.	13,154	549	72	40	N R.	1922	Ore Steamship Co.
Cintral **	Br	15,248	526	70	42	16	1925	P & O.
Christiaan Huygens **	Hol.	15,673	551	68	36	17	1927	Nederland
City of Los Angeles §**	U.S	12,642	560	62	35	16	1899	Los Angeles S S Co.
Cleveland **	Ger	16,971	588	65	46	15½	1908	Hamburg-Amerika.
Colombo **	Itl.	12,003	518	64	24	17	1917	Nav. General Italiana.
Columbus **	Ger.	32,354	749	83	49	20	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Comorin **	Br.	15,132	523	70	42	16	1925	P & O
Conte Biancamano §**	Itl.	24,416	650	76	27	21	1925	Lloyd Sabaudo
Conte Rosso §**	,,	17,048	570	74	35	20	1922	,, ,,
Conte Verde §**	,,	18,765	570	74	35	20	1923	,, ,,
Corinthic **	Br	12,367	500	63	45	13	1902	White Star
D'Artagnan **	Fr	15,105	543	65	41	13	1924	Messageries Maritimes
De Grasse §**	,,	17,759	552	71	42	16	1924	Cie. Genl Transatlantique.
Deutschland §**	Ger.	20,607	602	78	41	16	1923	Hamburg-Amerika
Devonian **	Br.	12,153	582	60	38	15	1902	F. Leyland & Co , Ltd.
Doric §**	,,	16,484	575	67	41	16	1923	White Star
Dresden **	Ger	14,690	550	67	35	16	1914	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Duchess of Atholl §**	Br.	20,119	582	75	41	N R.	1928	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Duchess of Bedford §**	,,	20,123	581	75	41	N,R.	1928	,, ,, ,,
Duchess of Richmond §**	,,	20,123	581	75	41	N R	1928	,, ,, ,,
Duilio §***	Itl	24,281	602	76	46	21	1923	Nav Gen Italiana
Edinburgh Castle **	Br.	13,330	570	64	38	17	1910	Union Castle
Empress of Asia §***	,,	16,909	570	68	42	20	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Australia §** (ex Tirpitz)	,,	21,833	589	75	41	18	1914	,, ,, ,,
Empress of Canada §**	,,	21,517	627	77	42	20	1922	,, ,, ,,
Empress of France §***	,,	18,357	571	72	41	19	1913	Allan.
Empress of Russia §***	,,	16,810	570	68	42	20	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Scotland ** (ex Kaiserin Auguste Victoria)	,,	25,160	677	77	50	17½	1905	,, ,, ,,
Esperance Bay §**	,,	13,856	530	68	39	15	1922	White Star.
Euripides §***	,,	14,947	550	67	44	15	1914	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Finland **	U.S	12,223	560	60	38	N.R.	1902	International Mer Marine.
France §***	Fr	23,769	690	75	48	24	1912	Cie Géul. Transatlantique.
Franconia §**	Br.	20,175	602	73	40	16½	1923	Cunard
Gelria **	Hol	13,868	541	65	35	16	1913	Holland Lloyd
George Washington **	U.S.	23,788	699	78	50	18	1908	U.S. Shipping Board.
Giulio Cesare §***	Itl.	21,657	602	76	46	20½	1921	Nav. Gen. Italiana
Gripsholm §**	Swe	17,726	553	74	37	17	1925	Svenska Amerika
Gulfpride §**	U.S.	12,510	525	74	31	N R	1927	Gulf Refining Co.
Hamburg §**	Ger.	21,133	602	79	42	16½	1926	Hamburg-Amerika.
Highland Monarch **	Br.	14,450	523	69	37	N.R.	1928	Nelson
Holsons Bay §**	,,	13,840	530	68	39	15	1922	White Star.
Homeric **	,,	34,351	752	83	48	20	1922	,, ,,
Ile de France §***	Fr.	43,548	757	91	61	22	1926	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Ionic **	Br.	12,352	500	63	45	13	1902	White Star
Jervis Bay §**	,,	13,839	530	68	39	15	1922	White Star.
John D. Archbold **	U.S.	14,054	570	75	42	N.R	1921	Standard Shipping Co.
Juvenal **	Arg.	13,247	556	74	40	N R	1928	Cia. General de Combustibles.
Kenilworth Castle **	Br.	12,975	570	64	38	17	1904	Union Castle.
Kungsholm **	Swe.	19,000	582	78	39	N.R.	1928	Svenska Amerika.
Laconia §**	Br.	19,695	601	73	40	16½	1922	Cunard.
Lafayette §***	Fr.	12,220	546	64	34	18½	1915	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Lancastria §**	Br.	16,243	552	70	38	16½	1922	Cunard.
Lapland **	,,	18,565	605	70	37	17	1908	F. Leyland & Co., Ltd.
Largs Bay §**	,,	13,853	530	68	39	15	1921	White Star.
Laurentic §***	,,	18,724	575	75	45	16	1927	,, ,,

Name of Steamer	Flag	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions: Length	Dimensions: Breadth	Dimensions: Draught	Speed Knots	Year Built	Owner or Lines
Letitia §**	Br.	13,475	525	66	29	15½	1925	Anchor Donaldson.
a Leviathan §***(*ex* Vaterland)	U.S.	59,957	907	100	58	24	1914	U.S. Shipping Board.
Lutetia §***	Fr.	14,654	579	64	36	20	1913	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
a Majestic §*** (*ex* Bismarck).	Br.	56,621	915	100	58	25	1921	White Star.
Maloja **	,,	20,837	600	73	48	17	1923	P. & O.
Malolo §**	U.S.	17,232	554	83	54	21	1927	American Hawaiian.
Manchuria **	,,	15,445	600	65	31	10	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co., W. Virginia.
Mariette Pacha **	Fr.	12,239	495	62	40	15	1925	Messageries Maritimes.
Massilia §***	,,	15,147	577	64	37	20	1920	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Mataroa §**	Br.	12,333	500	63	39	15	1922	G. Thompson & Co.
Mauretania §***	,,	30,696	762	88	57	25½	1907	Cunard
Medic **	,,	17,272	550	63	39	13	1899	White Star.
Megantic **	,,	14,878	550	67	41	17	1909	,, ,,
Melita §**	,,	15,183	520	67	50	16½	1918	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Metagama **	,,	12,420	500	64	37	16	1925	,, ,,
Minnedosa §**	,,	15,186	520	67	41	16½	1928	,, ,,
Minnekahda §**	U.S.	17,281	620	66	47	16	1927	Atlantic Trans. Co., W. Virginia.
Minnetonka §**	Br.	21,998	600	80	49	16½	1924	Atlantic Trans. Co., Ltd.
Minnewaska §**	,,	21,716	600	80	49	16½	1923	,, ,, ,,
Moldavia §**	,,	16,449	552	71	38	16	1922	P. & O.
Mongolia §**	,,	16,504	551	72	38	16	1923	,,
Mongolia **	U.S.	15,422	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co., W. Virginia.
Montcalm §**	Br.	20,428	549	70	40	17	1921	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Montclare §**	,,	16,314	549	70	40	17	1922	,, ,, ,,
Monte Cervantes *m***	Ger.	13,913	500	65	37	14	1927	Hamburg Sud Amerika
Monte Olivia *m***	,,	13,750	500	65	37	14½	1924	,, ,, ,,
Monte Sarmiento *m***	,,	13,625	500	65	37	14½	1924	,, ,, ,,
Montnairn **	Br.	17,282	590	68	38	16½	1908	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Montrose §**	,,	16,402	548	70	40	17	1922	,, ,, ,,
Montroyal **	,,	15,646	548	65	36	18	1906	,, ,, ,,
Mooltan **	,,	20,847	600	73	48	17	1923	P. & O.
Moreton Bay §**	,,	13,855	530	68	39	15	1921	White Star.
Mount Vernon **.	U.S.	18,372	685	72	40	20½	1906	U.S. Shipping Board.
München **	Ger.	13,483	526	65	34	16	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Naldera **	Br.	16,088	580	67	44	17½	1918	P. & O.
Narkunda **	,,	16,572	582	69	27	17½	1920	,,
Neston **	,,	14,629	563	68	31	14	1913	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
New York §**	Ger.	21,455	604	79	42	16½	1927	Hamburg-America.
Niagara §***	Br.	13,415	524	66	34	18	1913	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd
Nieuw Amsterdam **	Hol.	17,149	600	68	35	16	1906	Holland-America
Noordam **	,,	12,528	550	62	34	15	1902	,, ,,
Olympic §***	Br.	46,439	852	92	59	22½	1911	White Star.
Orama §**	,,	19,777	632	75	32	20	1924	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orbita §***	,,	15,495	550	67	43	14½	1915	Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Ltd
Orduña §***	,,	15,503	550	67	43	14½	1914	,, ,, ,,
Orford §**	,,	19,941	632	75	33	20	1928	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Ormonde §**	,,	14,853	580	66	40	18	1917	,, ,,
Oronsay §**	,,	20,001	633	75	33	20	1925	,, ,,
Oropesa §**	,,	14,075	530	66	41	14	1920	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Oroya §**	,,	12,257	525	62	32	14	1923	,, ,,
Orsova **	,,	12,041	536	63	34	18	1909	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orvieto **	,,	12,133	535	64	38	18	1909	,, ,,
Osterley **	,,	12,184	535	63	34	18	1909	,, ,,
Otranto §**	,,	20,032	632	75	32	20	1925	,, ,,
Pan America §**	U.S.	13,712	517	72	27	17	1921	Munson.
Paris §****	Fr.	34,569	735	85	59	22	1921	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Paul Lecat **	,,	12,989	510	61	42	14	1911	Messageries Maritimes.
Pelagos ** (*ex* Athenic)	Nor.	12,366	500	63	45	13	1901	Hvalfangerselsk. Pelagos.
Penmland §***	Br.	16,322	575	67	41	16	1922	F. Leyland Co., Ltd.
Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft *m***	Hol.	14,642	506	68	35	16	1925	Nederland.
Porthos **	Fr.	12,692	510	61	42	13½	1914	Messageries Maritimes.
President Cleveland §**	U.S.	14,123	517	72	36	17	1921	Dollar.
,, Grant §**	,,	14,119	517	72	27	17	1922	Admiral Oriental.
,, Harding §**	,,	13,869	516	72	27	18	1922	U.S. Shipping Board.
,, Jackson §**	,,	14,124	517	72	27	17	1921	Admiral Oriental.
,, Jefferson §**	,,	14,174	516	72	27	17	1920	,, ,,
,, Lincoln §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1922	Dollar.

a See note on p. 87.

Name of Steamer	Flag	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions Length	Breadth	Depth	Speed (Knots)	Built (Year)	Owners or Lines
President McKinley §**	U.S	14,127	516	72	27	17	1921	Admiral Oriental
,, Madison §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Pierce §**	,,	14,123	517	72	27	17	1921	Dollar.
,, Roosevelt §**	,,	13,865	516	72	27	18	1922	U S. Shipping Board
,, R. Taft §**	,,	14,123	517	72	27	17	1921	Dollar.
,, Wilson §**	,,	14,127	516	72	27	17	1921	,,
Presidente Wilson **...	Itl.	12,588	477	60	43	17	1912	Cosulich Soc Triestina di Nav
Rajputana **	Br	16,568	547	71	43	17½	1926	P & O
Ranchi **	,,	16,650	548	71	43	17½	1925	,,
Rangitiki **	,,	18 000	530	70	43	Nr.	1918	New Zealand Shipping Co.
Rampura **	,,	16,601	548	71	43	17½	1925	P & O
Rawalpindi **	Br	16,619	547	71	43	17½	1925	P & O
Regina §***	,,	16,500	575	67	41	16	1918	F. Leyland & Co , Ltd
Reliance §*** (*ex* Johan Heinrich Burchard)	Ger.	19,802	590	72	39	17	1920	Hamburg-Amerika
Republic **	U S	17,910	599	68	48	14	1907	U S Shipping Board.
Resolute §*** (*ex* William Oswald)	Ger	19,802	590	72	40	17	1920	Hamburg-Amerika
Rijndam **	Hol.	12,535	550	62	26	15	1901	Holland-Amerika
Rochambeau §***	Fr	12,678	559	63	43	16½	1921	Cie Génl. Transatlantique
Roma §***	Itl.	32,583	705	82	47	21	1926	Nav Gen Italiana
Rotorua **	Br	12,122	526	61	33	15	1911	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Rotterdam **	Hol	24,149	650	77	43	17	1908	Holland Amerika.
Runic **	Br.	12,663	550	63	39	13	1900	White Star.
Samaria §**	,,	19,597	601	73	40	16½	1921	Cunard
San Fabian §.	,,	13,031	530	69	42	N R	1922	Eagle Oil Transport Co , Ltd.
San Felix §.	,,	13,037	530	69	42	N R.	1921	,, ,, ,,
San Fernando §	,,	13,056	530	69	42	N.R.	1919	,, ,, ,,
San Florentino §	,,	12,842	530	68	42	N.R	1919	,, ,, ,,
San Gaspar §	,,	12,910	530	68	42	N R.	1921	,, ,, ,,
San Gerardo §	,,	12,915	530	68	42	N.R	1922	,, ,, ,,
San Lorenzo	,,	12,097	527	66	42	N.R	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Mellito	,,	12,286	530	66	33	N R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
Saranac	,,	12,070	530	66	42	N R	1918	Anglo-American Oil Co , Ltd.
Saturnia *m***	Itl.	23,940	606	79	46	19	1927	Cosulich Soc Triestina di Nav.
Saxon **	Br.	12,385	570	64	38	17	1900	Union-Castle
Scythia §**	,,	19,761	600	73	40	16½	1920	Cunard
Shinyo Maru §***	Jap.	13,026	558	61	35	16	1911	Nippon Yusen K K.
Sibajak *m***	Hol	12,040	506	62	35	N R	1927	Rotterdam Lloyd
Southern Cross §**	U S	13,789	516	72	27	17	1920	Munson
Southern Empress (*ex* San Jeronimo)	Br.	12,028	525	66	33	N R	1914	Southern Whaling & Sealing Co , Ltd
Statendam §**	Hol	28,150	670	81	49	N R.	1927	Holland-Amerika.
Stavangerfjord **	Nor	13,156	532	64	29	16	1918	Norske Amerika
Stockholm **	Swe.	12,765	547	62	34	15½	1900	Svenska Amerika
Stuttgart **	Ger.	13,387	527	65	34	16	1923	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Suevic **	Br.	12,686	550	63	39	13	1901	White Star
Svealand *m***	Swe.	15,357	561	72	44	N.R	1925	Angf Aktieb Tiffing.
Taiyo Maru ** (*ex* Cap Finisterre)	Jap.	14,457	560	65	31	16	1911	Nippon Yusen K K.
Taj Mahal §**	Br.	29,300	582	76	45	N.R.	1928	P. & O.
Tamaroa §**	Br.	12,354	500	63	39	15	1922	G Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Tenyo Maru §***	Jap.	13,401	558	61	35	16	1908	Nippon Yusen K K.
Thorshammer (*ex* San Nazario)	Nor.	12,029	525	66	41	N.R	1914	Bryde & Dahls.
Transylvania §**	Br	16,923	552	70	30	16½	1925	Anchor.
Tuscania §**	,,	16,991	552	70	38	16½	1922	,,
Ulysses **	,,	14,652	563	68	40	14	1913	China Mutual S N Co
Vandyck §**	,,	13,233	510	64	39	14½	1921	Lamport & Holt, Ltd.
Veendam §**	Hol.	15,450	550	67	41	15	1923	Holland-Amerika.
Viceroy of India §**	Br	19,000	585	N.	R	N R.	1928	P. & O
Virginia §**	U.S.	22,000	613	N	R.	N R.	1928	American Line
Volendam §**	,,	15,434	550	67	32	15	1922	,, ,,
Voltaire **	Br.	13,248	510	64	39	14½	1923	Lamport & Holt, Ltd.
Vulcania *m***	Itl.	25,000	599	79	46	N.R	1927	Cosulich Soc Triestina di Nav
Walmer Castle **	Br.	12,546	570	64	38	17	1902	Union Castle.
Western World §**	U.S.	13,712	517	72	41	17	1921	Munson.
William Rockfeller **	,,	14,054	554	75	43	N R.	1921	Standard Shipping Co.
Windsor Castle §**	Br.	18,967	632	72	41	18	1922	Union Castle.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL

Majestic, 56,621 tons (White Star); *Leviathan*, 59,957 tons (U.S. Shipping Board); *Berengaria*, 52,226 tons (Cunard), *Olympic*, 46,439 tons (White Star); *Aquitania*, 45,647 tons, *Mauretania*, 30,696 tons (Cunard); *Ile de France*, 43,500 tons (Cie. Gen. Transatlantique), *Bremen*, 32,583 tons, (Nav. Gen. Italiana), *Belgenland*, 27,132 tons (International Nav. Co.); *Cap Arcona*, 27,561 tons (Hamburg-Sud-Amerika), *Conte Rosso*, 24,416 tons (Lloyd Sabaudo); *Deutschland*, 24,581 tons (Nav. Gen. Italiana), *Empress of Scotland*, 25,160 tons, *Empress of Australia*, 21,861 tons, *Empress of Canada*, 21,517 tons (Canadian Pac. Rly. Co.), *New York*, 21,455 tons (Hamburg-Amerika), *Minnetonka*, 21,998 tons, *Minnewaska*, 21,716 tons (Atlantic Transport); *Hamburg*, 21,243 tons (Hamburg-Amerika), *Moultan*, 20,847 tons, *Malwa*, 20,837 tons (P. & O.), *Cap Polonio*, 20,616 tons (Hamburg Sud-Amerika), *California*, 20,325 tons (American Line); *Carinthia*, 20,277 tons, *Franconia*, 20,175 tons (Cunard); *Otranto*, 20,032 tons, *Oronsay*, 20,001 tons (Orient Steam Nav. Co.). There were on June 30, 1928, 3,745 steamers fitted for liquid fuel, of which 1,081 were over 5,000 tons, and 363 under 1,000 tons each. Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 20,000 tons each are given above.

Carriage of Petroleum in Bulk. - 1,375 steamers and 188 sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk.

See note on p. 87.

MOTOR SHIPS.

Abbreviations. - Br. = British, Fr. = French; Ger. = German, Hol. = Netherlands; It. = Italian; Swe. = Sweden; U.S. = United States; * = Twin screw; ** = Triple screws, *** = Quadruple screws; N.R. = No record yet.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed.	Year.	Owners or Line.
Augustus ***	Hl.	32,650	710	82	47	20	1927	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Vulcania **	,,	25,000	599	79	46	N.R.	1927	Cosulich Soc. Triestina di Nav.
Saturnia **	,,	23,940	606	79	46	19	1927	,, ,, ,,
Alcantara *	Br.	22,181	630	78	40	17½	1926	R.M.S.P. Meat Transports, Ltd.
Asturias **	,,	22,071	630	78	40	17½	1925	,, ,, ,,
Carnarvon Castle **	,,	20,063	630	73	41	18	1926	Union Castle. ,, ,,
Bermuda	,,	19,086	525	71	39	N.R.	1927	Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.
Kungsholm ***	Swe.	19,000	582	78	39	N.R.	1928	Svenska Amerika.
Gripsholm *	,,	17,716	553	74	37	17	1925	,, ,, ,,
Aorangi ***	Br.	17,491	580	72	43	18½	1924	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd.
C. O. Stillman *	,,	16,436	505	75	44	N.R.	1928	Int. Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Svealand **	Swe.	15,357	561	72	44	N.R.	1925	Angl. Aktieb Tirfing.
Amerikaland **	,,	15,355	561	72	44	N.R.	1925	,, ,, ,,
Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft **	Hol.	14,642	506	68	35	16	1925	Nederland.
Highland Monarch *	Br.	14,450	523	69	37	N.R.	1928	Nelson.
Monte Cervantes *	Ger.	13,913	500	65	37	14	1927	Hamburg Sud-Amerika.
Monte Olivia **	,,	13,750	500	65	37	14½	1924	,, ,, ,,
Monte Sarmiento *	,,	13,625	500	65	37	14½	1924	,, ,, ,,
Gulfpride **	U.S.	12,520	525	74	31	N.R.	1927	Gulf Refining Co.
Sibajak **	Hol.	12,040	506	62	35	N.R.	1927	Rotterdam Lloyd
Virgilio **	Hl.	11,728	502	61	40	N.R.	1928	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Orazio *	,,	11,069	506	61	40	N.R.	1927	,, ,, ,,
Mary Ellen O'Neil *	U.S.	11,028	509	70	36	N.R.	1928	California Petroleum.
Victolite *	Br.	11,410	510	68	38	N.R.	1928	Imperial Oil, Ltd.
Vancolite *	,,	11,404	510	68	38	N.R.	1928	,, ,,
Canadolite *	,,	11,309	510	68	37	N.R.	1926	,, ,,
Montrolite *	,,	11,309	510	68	37	N.R.	1926	,, ,,
Gulfbird	U.S.	10,843	511	69	36	N.R.	1928	Gulf Refining Co.
Gulfhawk	,,	10,843	511	69	36	N.R.	1928	,, ,,
Gulfwing	,,	10,843	511	69	36	N.R.	1928	,, ,,
Indrapoera *	Hol.	10,678	479	60	35	15½	1925	Rotterdam Lloyd.
Shropshire *	Br.	10,560	483	60	31	15½	1926	Bibby S.S. Co., Ltd.
Cheshire *	,,	10,560	483	60	31	15½	1927	,, ,,
Staffordshire *	,,	10,500	483	62	32	15½	1928	,, ,,
Brazza *	Fr.	10,486	453	59	36	13½	1923	Chargeurs Réunis.

There were on June 30, 1928, 2,933 motor ships, of which 1,993 were under 1,000 tons; 602 were from 1,000 to 6,000 tons; and 302 were from 6,000 to 10,000 tons. Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 10,000 tons are given above.

FASTEST OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS

In order of Speed —Mauretania, Majestic, France, Leviathan, Aquitania, Berengaria, Olympic, Ile de France, Walune, Paris, Esperia, Duilio, Malolo, Roma, Conte Biancamano, Giulio Cesare, Agamemnon, Mount Vernon, Narrana, Maori, Homeric, Orama, Otford, Oronsay, Otranto, Empress of Asia, Empress of Canada, Empress of Russia, Lutetia, Massilia, Charles Roux, Columbus, Conte Rosso, Conte Verde, Augustus, France, Cap Arcona

FASTEST SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS.

In order of Speed —Versailles, Anglia, Hibernia, Cambria, Scotia, Paris, Biarritz, Maid of Orleans, Newhaven Rouen, Ben-My-Chree, Engadine, Riviera, Viking, Worthing, H. F Alexander. St. Andrew, St. David, St Patrick, Manxman, Mona's Isle, Snaefell, Victoria, Mecklenburg, Orange-Nassau, Prinses Juliana, all not under 22 knots

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships	Tonnage Gross tons	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship	Tonnage	Remarks
*Reading Co	44	43,000	Philadelphia ..	Cumru	1,780	Own 13 Steamers
Crowell & Thurlow	33	41,000	Boston	Jen. Flood Kreger	1 838	
*Southern Trans., Inc ...	22	37,000	Philadelphia .	Chenango	2,226	Own 12 Steamers
*Dougherty P. & Co. Inc. .	18	31 000	Baltimore	Montgomery .	2,307	Own 3 Steamers.
Alaska Packers Association	13	30,000	San Francisco	Star of Lapland . .	3,382	Own 7 Steamers.
Eriksson Gustaf	17	29,000	Finland .	Herzogin Cecilie	3,111	
Dollar, R., Co, Inc.	9	26,000	San Francisco..	Mae Dollar .	3,403	Own 19 Steamers.
Morecroft Trans. Corp	20	25,000	New York . .	Oakley C. Curtis	2,374	Own 10 Steamers.
*Staples Trans. Co.	20	24,000	New York . .	Falmouth	2,236	Own 5 Steamers
*Neptune Line Inc.....	18	22,000	New York	I. F. Chapman. . .	2,155	Own 5 Steamers.
Laeisz Reederei F.	7	20,000	Hamburg	Peking	3,191	Own 3 Steamers

* All Sailing Barges

THE LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS.

Name	Output 1926 & 1927 (Gross Tons)
Harland & Wolff, Ltd . Belfast . .	.183,425
Swan, Hunter . . . . . Wallsend. . .	163,366
Lithgows . . . . . Port Glasgow	.131,251
Palmer's . . ..Jarrow	.111,064
W. Gray & Co. .... W. Hartlepool	99,270
Armstrong, Whitworth .Newcastle ..	96,046
Workman, Clark ... .Belfast..	75,671
Cammell Laird ....Birkenhead, . .	67,166
Furness Shipbuilding Co. Haverton Hill	58,601
J. Brown & Co. ... . Clydebank . .	54,364
Fairfield .... Govan . . .	49,956
Vickers, Ltd. .... Barrow... .	47,990
Hawthorn, Leslie & Co. ..Hebburn	44,475
Barclay, Curle . . . . . .Whiteinch	44,006
R. Duncan . ...Port Glasgow...	42,776
Wm. Beardmore..... . . .Dalmuir..... .	37,985
Laing & Sons .... Sunderland . .	37,428
Caledon. .....Dundee	34,724
W. Hamilton .... Port Glasgow...	33,824
Short Bros. ....Sunderland.... .	32,912
Napier & Miller..... . ... .Old Kilpatrick	28,291
J. Redhead & Sons ....South Shields ..	27,909
Stephen & Sons. .. ..Linthouse	27,705
Scott's .... Greenock..	26,843
Denny Bros. .. .. Dumbarton.	25,832

Reduction of Atlantic Passage.

	Days.			Tons.
1862.	Under 9	from Q'town.	Scotia	3,871
1869.	,, 8	,,	City of Brussels	3,081
1882.	,, 7	,,	Alaska	6,400
1889.	,, 6	,,	City of Paris	10,669
1894	,, 5	,,	Lucania	12,950
1897.	,, 6	,, W'ton.	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse...	14,349
1903.	,, 5½	,, Cherb'g.	Deutschland ...	16,502
1909.	4*d.* 10*h.* 4*m.*	from Q'town.	Mauretania	30,696
1924.	3*d.* 11*h.* 49*m.*	to Cherb'g.	Mauretania	30,696

THE LARGEST MARINE ENGINE BUILDERS

Name	Output 1926 & 1927 (Horse Power)
Fairfield .... Govan	224,300
Vickers . . . . . Barrow .	190 000
J. Brown & Co . . ..Clydebank .	186,900
Parson's . . ..Wallsend . .	170,450
Harland & Wolff ....Belfast and Glasgow. . .	154,045
Wm. Beardmore . . .. Dalmuir . . .	125,230
Hawthorn, Leslie & Co Hebburn	114,800
D Rowan & Co. . .. Glasgow	92,200
J. G Kincaid . ...Greenock . ..	85,420
Doxford & Sons .. . ...Sunderland ..	72,400
W. Gray & Co . . .. W Hartlepool	64,305
N. E. Marine Eng Co . .Wallsend and Sunderland ..	59,890
Yarrow & Co. .. ..Glasgow	57,740
Thornycroft ....Southampton	52,277
Cammell Laird . . . .Birkenhead . .	51,200
Richardsons, Wigham... . Hartlepool .	46,410
Wallsend Slipway . . ...Wallsend	35,950
Swan, Hunter . . .. .Wallsend ..	34,350
Rankin, Blackmore . . ... . Greenock . .	34,200

Progress in Length.

	Feet.		Tons
1838.	1st to exceed	200	Great Western .	1,340
1845.	,, ,,	300	Great Britain ...	2,084
1858.	,, ,,	680	Great Eastern ...	18,918
1871.	,, ,,	400	Oceanic (1) ..	3,807
1881.	,, ,,	500	Servia	7,392
1893.	,, ,,	601	Campania	12,952
1899	,, ,,	685	Oceanic (2)	17,247
1904.	,, ,,	709	Baltic	23,884
1907.	,, ,,	762	Mauretania	30,696
1911.	,, ,,	852	Olympic. .	46,439
1912.	,, ,,	883	Berengaria . .	52,226
1914.	925 × 100 × 58 feet		Majestic	56,551

THE LARGEST MOTOR SHIP OWNERS

Owners or Lines	Head Office
Not less than 50,000 tons each	
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd	London
Baltisch-Amerikanische	Danzig.
Bibby Bros. & Co.	Liverpool.
British Tanker Co., Ltd	London
"Cosulich" Soc Triestina di Nav	Trieste
Dodd, Thomson & Co., Ltd.	London
Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd	Liverpool
Elsworth, W. B.	Toronto.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd	London.
Glen Line, Ltd	London
Grängesberg Oxelosund	Stockholm.
Gulf Refining Co. Inc.	New York.
Hamburg-Amerika	Hamburg.
Holt, A. & Co.	Liverpool.
Johnson Axel Axelson.	Stockholm
Nav. Generale Italiana	Genoa
Nederland Line	Amsterdam.
Ostasiatiske Kompagni	Copenhagen.
Pacific Steam Nav Co	London.
R.M.S.P. Meat Transports, Ltd	London.
Ruys, Wm & Sons	Rotterdam.
Thompson, Stanley & John	London.
Weir, Andrew & Co	London
Westfal-Larsen & Co	Bergen.
Wilhelmsen Wilhelm	Oslo.
Under 50,000 tons, but not less than 20,000 tons each.	
Atlantic Refining Co.	Philadelphia.
Atlantic Tank-Rederei	Hamburg.
Borin, G.	Gothenburg.
British India Steam Nav. Co., Ltd	London.
Carlsson, G	Gothenburg
Chambers, James & Co	Liverpool.
Christensen, Ivaran	Oslo

Owners or Line	Head Office
Cia Nacional de Navegacao	Rua do Lavradio
Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd	London (no Office)
Fernley & Eyre	Middlesbro
Ford Motor Corp	Michigan
Forenede Dampskibs-Selskab	Copenhagen
Hamburg Süd Amerika	Hamburg
Hamilton, J.	London
"Hansa" Deutsche	Bremen
Horn, H. C.	Flensburg
Huntings & Son, Ltd	Newcastle on Tyne
Jansen, S. J.	Gothenburg
Klaveness, A. F. & Co.	Oslo
Knudsen Gunnar	Farsund
Knudsen Knut, O. A. S.	Haugesund
Koninklijke Paketvaart	Amsterdam
Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Lloyd Triestino	Trieste
Moller, A. P.	Copenhagen
Mowinckels Rederei	Bergen
Nav. Libera Triestina	Trieste
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen
Norske Syd Amerika Linje	Oslo
Orient, Dampskibsselskabet	Copenhagen
Osaka Shosen K.K.	Osaka
Roma, Soc. di Nav.	Rome.
Runciman, W. & Co., Ltd.	Newcastle on Tyne
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd	London.
Smith, Christen	Oslo
Standard Shipping Co.	New York.
Standard Transportation Co.	New York.
Svenska Amerika	Gothenburg
Tankers, Ltd.	London.
Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London.
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand	Wellington.
United Molasses Co. Ltd	London
Van Ommeren	Rotterdam.

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES OF THE PRINCIPAL LINES

Aberdeen & Commonwealth Line: Geo Thompson & Co., Ltd, 34, Leadenhall St, E.C. 2 Tel. No. Avenue 4203.

Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd, 48, Fenchurch St, E.C. 3. Tel. No Royal 4656.

Anchor-Brocklebank Line: Agents, Alex. Howden & Co., 50 Lime St, E.C. 3. Tel No. Avenue 6460.

Anglo-American Oil Co, Ltd., 36 & 38, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1. Tel. No. Victoria 6325.

Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., St. Helen's Court, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3. Tel. No. Avenue 6822.

Asiatic S. Nav. Co., Ltd., 45, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.

Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd, 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3. Tel No. Avenue 6720.

Bibby Bros. & Co, 10, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3. Tel. No Royal 5187.

Birt, Potter, & Hughes, Ltd, 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3. Tel. No. Avenue 9531.

Blue Funnel Line: Agents, John Swire & Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter Sq, E.C. 3. Tel. No. Avenue 8840.

Blue Star Line (1920) Ltd., 40, St. Mary Axe, St., E.C. 3. Tel. No. Avenue 8020.

Booth Line. The Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., 11, Adelphi Terrace W.C. 2. Tel. No. Regent 3488.

Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd., 52, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3 Tel. No. Avenue 8640

British & Irish S. P. Co, Ltd, 1, Scething Lane, E.C. 3. Tel No. Royal 4826.

British India S. N. Co., Ltd., 122, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3. Tel. No. Avenue 7377.

British Tanker Co., Ltd., Britannic House Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2. Tel. No. London Wall 6301.

Bullard, King & Co, Ltd., 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3. Tel. No. London Wall 6034.

Cairns, Noble & Co., Ltd, 38, Great St. Helen's, E.C. 3 Tel. No. Avenue 8495.

Canadian National S.S., 17 19, Cockspur St., S.W. 1. Tel. No Regent 2150.

Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Head European Office, 62 65, Charing Cross, S.W. 1. Tel. No. Regent 5100.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., 3, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1. Tel. No. Regent 2022.

China Nav. Co., Ltd., 8, Billiter Square, E.C. 3. Tel. No. 8840.

Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd, 2, St Mary Axe, E C. 3 Tel No Avenue 8966

Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd, 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E C 3 Tel No Avenue 0015

Cook, Thos, & Son Head Office, Berkeley St., W 1. Tel No Grosvenor 4000 Branches Ludgate Circus, Tel. No City 0806, 38 & 39, Piccadilly, Tel No. Regent 1733; 125, Pall Mall, S W 1, Tel No Regent 6900, &c, &c

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E C, Tel No Royal 0162, 20, Cockspur St, S W. 1. Tel No Gerard 9526

Compania Trasatlantica Agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co, 21, Fenchurch Street, E C 3 Tel. No Royal 7077

Compania Trasmediterranea, 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2. Tel. No. London Wall 1109

Cunard Line, 51, Bishopsgate, E C 2, Tel No London Wall 5881; 26, Cockspur St, S W 1, Tel No Regent 7761

Davies & Newman, Ltd, 3, Gracechurch St, E C 3 Tel. No. Avenue 2461

Dominion Line, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C 3. Tel No Avenue 6720

Denholm, Pond & Co, 155, Fenchurch St., E C 3 Tel. No. Avenue 6178

Donaldson Bros, Ltd, 48, Fenchurch St, E C. 3 Tel. No. Royal 4618

Eagle Oil Transport, Ltd., 16, Finsbury Circus, E C. 2. Tel. No London Wall 1200

East Asiatic Co., Ltd · Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E C 3. Tel No Avenue 3700.

Elder Dempster and Co, Ltd, 114, Fenchurch St., E C 3. Tel No 6540

Elders & Fyffes, Ltd, 31 & 32, Bow St, W C. 2. Tel No Temple Bar 5555

Ellerman Lines, Ltd., 104, Leadenhall St., E C 3. Tel No. Avenue 9340.

Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co, Ltd., 104, Leadenhall St, E C 3 Tel. No. Avenue 9340

Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd · Agents, The United Shipping Co, Ltd, 108, Fenchurch St, E C 3 Tel No. Avenue 9200

Federal Steam Navigation Co, Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E C 3. Tel. No Avenue 9531

France, Fenwick & Co, Ltd, 5, Fenchurch St., E C 3. Tel No Royal 3160

Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd, Furness House, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3 Tel. No. Avenue 0220.

Glen Line, Ltd., 20, Billiter Street, E C 3 Tel. No. Avenue 0457.

Harrison Line: Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Dock House, Billiter St, E C 3. Tel No Avenue 8146.

Henderson Line: Agents, Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., 7, Billiter Sq., E C. 3. Tel. No Avenue 5014.

Holland America Line (London) Ltd., 18, 19 Pall Mall, S.W. 1. Tel. No. Gerard 5440

Houlder Brothers & Co, Ltd, 53, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3. Tel. No. Avenue 5504.

Houston Line, 4, St Mary Axe, E C 3 Tel No Avenue 9874

Lamport & Holt Line, 14, Fenchurch St., E C. 3 Tel. No. Royal 8761

Leyland Line, 21, Cockspur St., S.W., Tel No Regent 1963, and 38, Leadenhall St, E.C. 3 Tel. No. Avenue 6720.

MacAndrews & Co., Ltd, Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E C 4 Tel. No. Royal 7801.

MacIver, David, & Co, Ltd, 6, Lloyd's Av., E C 3 Tel No Royal 0323

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The League is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (*a*) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902-3, (*b*) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Overseas Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League, and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1921 an Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held in Toronto; in 1924 another was held in London. A Congress was held in Paris in 1926 in co-operation with French authorities, and first Franco-British Congress in London, 1928. The League, through the liberality of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel, has published a series of text-books on the Empire, under the editorship of Professor A. F. Pollard (1) "The British Empire: Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future" (a book of reference), (2) "The British Empire and Its History" (for Secondary Schools), (3) "The Story of the British Empire." In 1907 the League helped to establish a lace industry in St. Helena. With the co-operation of the Overseas and Home Education Authorities a Scheme for the interchange of Teachers throughout the Empire is now in active operation, over 1,000 interchange appointments have already been arranged. Visits to historical places in England and on the Continent are planned for overseas teachers. The School Affiliation and Comrades' Correspondence Sections were established in 1921. Other work undertaken is the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and a further ing of the keeping of Empire Day.

During the War the League distributed from its depot over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress. The League has also given colours and shields to all the overseas contingents who fought for the Empire.

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CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1927 28.

A list of Pensions granted during the year ended March 31, 1928, under the provisions of the Civil List Act, 1910.

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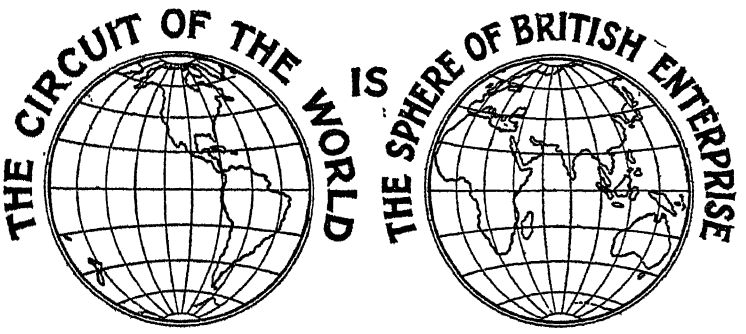

"WHITAKER" ADVERTISEMENTS

CONTENTS

	Page
Banking Section	cxii–cxxiv
Building Societies and Investment Section	cxxv–cxxviii
Holiday Guide Section	xci–civ
Hospitals and Institutions	cxlvii–clxvi
Insurance Section	cxxix–cxlvi
Public School Scholarships	lxiv
Representative British Commerce	lviii–lxi
Schools and Climates	lxvii–lxxxix
Shipping Section	cviii–cxii

[For detailed Index *see* pages lxii–lxiii.]

LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

NO other trade or craft holds so high and honourable a position as that attained by printing in modern times. No other power is comparable to that of the printed word.

And no other name stands for sounder reputation and more solid achievement in the annals of British printing than that of Clowes.

The house of William Clowes & Sons was founded in 1803 by a young man, William Clowes, who was just out of his apprenticeship. He came from Chichester, but decided to make his adventure in London, and accordingly opened up on his own account in Villiers Street, Strand, with a capital of £350.

From the first the business was progressively successful. The just enough of type for one day's work, which compelled him at the beginning to run off on the hand press at night what he had set during the day, so as to release the type for further service, was very speedily multiplied. His single press and one journeyman printer as assistant were soon inadequate to the requirements of a rapidly growing business.

Before very long, larger premises in Northumberland Court, Charing Cross, were taken. The work turned out—small jobbing orders at the outset—came to include the printing of Government papers and of books and periodicals for such publishers as John Murray, Longmans, and the Religious Tract Society, for which the firm still print to this day

The printing of newspapers by steam presses was introduced into the *Times* office in 1814. William Clowes & Sons were the first to adopt steam-driven machines for book and general printing. This new departure created a sensation, and a succession of distinguished visitors came to Northumberland Court to see the new mechanical wonder.

It was this first steam press that caused William Clowes to move to Blackfriars—for the Duke of Northumberland objected to its proximity—where in Duke Street, Stamford Street, he established himself at an address which is still the headquarters of this firm, though the premises occupied have of course multiplied and extended themselves amazingly since then.

Twenty years after its modest foundation the printing works of William Clowes had become one of the sights of London to all interested in industrial organisation. They even furnished material for a long and laudatory article in the exclusive *Quarterly Review*.

William Clowes & Sons were entrusted with the printing of the famous Mulready envelopes under the strict supervision of the Post Office.

In going through old files of the firm's correspondence there are many letters from Charles Dickens, whose novels were printed for Messrs. Chapman & Hall by Clowes & Sons. When any of his books were in course of publication (and it may be recalled they were issued in fortnightly and monthly parts), Dickens visited and spent long days at the Duke Street printing works correcting his stories in proof.

When the Great Exhibition of 1851 was being organised, Messrs. Clowes were approached by the Commission to undertake the printing of catalogues and all other matter. The task was a tremendous one, involving as it did the printing of volumes of no lower than 5,000 pages. It was necessary that the whole matter should be standing in type at the same time—a strain on their resources of type which few firms could withstand even to-day.

Besides the Great Exhibition, Messrs. Clowes carried out the printing in connection with all the South Kensington Exhibitions.

When members of the legal profession—both barristers and solicitors—were extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which proceedings in Court were reported, the lawyers formed a committee with the object of providing their own reports, and Mr. George Clowes, of William Clowes & Sons, was consulted. When the project seemed unable to be carried on through lack of capital, the firm offered to finance the publication to the extent of £10,000. The offer was accepted, and from the issue of the first volume the accuracy of the reports and excellence of printing assured the success of the scheme. Perhaps, however, the largest undertaking of all was the printing of the British Museum Catalogue, which took twenty seven years to do, and was full of foreign type.

As long ago as 1873 the firm had so outgrown its premises in Duke Street (in spite of the fact that neighbouring warehouses were being rented for storing paper and printed sheets), that a branch works was established at Beccles, Suffolk. Equipped with the latest type of electrically-driven machinery, this now constitutes one of the largest book-printing establishments in Great Britain.

The relief of pressure on the London works was only temporary, and increasing business necessitated, in 1887, the renting of additional land at Duke Street, where another building was erected. On the expiry of the lease of the original premises in Northumberland Court, this branch of the firm was transferred to more commodious premises in Great Windmill Street, Piccadilly Circus, where the smaller orders from West End customers are executed.

In combination with its capacity to print in any language, the firm has proved itself of inculculable advantage to British merchants and manufacturers by enabling them to translate and produce catalogues, labels, price lists, etc., for any country.

Long ago as they were established, Clowes have never allowed themselves to become old-fashioned in ideas or equipment. They have always been among the first to utilise the intermittent stream of new mechanical and other devices that have from time to time revolutionised print-craft on its technical side; and to-day as modern printers their several establishments stand second to none.

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CONTRACTORS to the ADMIRALTY, WAR OFFICE, and RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Index to Advertisements.

BANKING:— PAGE

Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited cxiv
Anglo-International Bank, Limited cxii
Bank of Adelaide cxiii
Bank of Australasia cxiii
Bank of Bermuda.....cxii
Bank of London and S America, Ltd..... cxiv
Bank of New Zealand cxv
Barclays Bank (Dominion, &c).....cxiv
British Linen Bank cxv
Brown, Shipley & Co. cxvi
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation cxvi
Colonial Bank.....cxiv
Commonwealth Bank of Australia cxvii
English, Scottish and Australian Bank....cxvii
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.....cxviii
Imperial Bank of India cxix
Midland Bank, Limited cxix
National Bank, Limited cxx
National Bank of Australasia, Limited cxx
National Bank of India, Limited cxxii
National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd.....cxxi
National Bank of South Africa, Limited ...cxiv
Queensland National Bank, Limited cxvii
Royal Bank of Scotland cxxiii
Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. cxxiv
Union Bank of Australia, Limited.....cxxiii

HOLIDAY GUIDE SECTION.....xci-civ

HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, &c.:—

Alexandra Orphanage.....cliv
"Arethusa" Training Ship cliv
Barnardo's Homes.....clii
Cancer Hospital.....clv
East London Hospital for Children clv
Evelina Hospital clvi
General Lying-in Hospital clv
Girls' Life Brigade.....clvi
Gordon Boys' Home.....clvi
Guy's Hospital clvii
Hospital for Diseases of the Skin clvii
King's College Hospital clvii
Lady Margaret Hospital.....cliv
London Fever Hospital.....clviii
London Lock Hospital and Home.....clviii
National Benevolent Institution.....clix
National Children's Home and Orphanage...clx
National Institute for the Blind.....clxvi
National Institute for the Deaf clviii
National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.....clix
Prince of Wales's General Hospital clix
Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital clxi
Queen's Hospital for Children clx

HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, &c.—*cont.* PAGE

Reformatory and Refuge Union.....clxiv
Royal Alfred Institution.....clx
Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb clxii
Royal Blind Pension Society clxii
Royal Female Orphanage.....clxii
Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables....clxiii
Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen clxii
Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals clxi
Royal Surgical Aid Society clxiii
Shaftesbury Homes.....cliv
Shaftesbury Society.....clxiii
Society for the Assistance of Ladies in Reduced Circumstances clviii
St. George's Hospital.....clxv
University College Hospital clxv

INSURANCE:—

Alliance Assurance Company, Limited ...cxxv
Australian Mutual Provident Society.....cxxxi
Britannic Assurance Company, Limited .cxxxi
Canada Life Assurance Company cxxxii
Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society cxxxii
Confederation of Canada Life Association cxxxiii
Equity and Law Life Assurance Society cxxxiv
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited cxxxiii
Guardian Assurance Company, Limited..cxxxv
Legal and General Life Assurance Society.....cxxxvi
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.....cxxxvii
London and Manchester Assurance Co. cxxxix
London Assurance.....cxxxviii
London Life Association, Limited.....cxl
Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society cxxxvii
National Provident Institution. cxli
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corp., Ltd. cxli
Pearl Life Assurance Co., Limited.....cxxxix
Prudential Assurance Company, Limited cxlii
Royal Exchange Assurance.....cxliii
Royal Insurance Company, Limited.....cxliii
Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses cxlvi
Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society cxliii
Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society cxliv
Scottish Provident Institution .....*Front* iii
Scottish Widows Fund .....*Front* ii
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada cxxxix and cxlv
Warden Insurance Company, Limited cxlvi
Westminster Fire Office cxlvi
Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited...cxliv

BUILDING SOCIETIES AND INVESTMENTS :— PAGE

Abbey Road Building Society cxxvii
Burnley Building Society, Ltd. cxxv
Church of England Temperance Permanent Building Society cxxv
General Reversionary and Investment Co., Ltd. cxxvi
Halifax Permanent Building Society..... cxxvi
Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd.. cxxvii
Leicester Permanent Building Society .. cxxviii
Mutual Loan Fund Association, Limited cxxviii

PUBLICATIONS :—

Potter, J. D. (Admiralty Charts)..... cxii
Wilson, Effingham..... cxxix
Whitaker, J., & Sons, Ltd..... clxvii

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' SCHOLARSHIPS..... lxiv

SHIPPING :—

Bibby Line cviii
Blue Funnel Line..... cx
Bullard, King & Co., Limited cix
China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.. ..cx
Holt, A., & Co. cv
King & Sons..... clv
Natal Line of Steamers..... clx
New Zealand Line..... cxi
Ocean Steam Ship Co., Limited cx

SHIPPING—*continued* PAGE

P. & O. and British India cxi
Shaw Savill and Albion Co., Limited cviii
Wright, A., & Co..... cix

SCHOOLS, METROPOLITAN SECTION:—

Charing Cross—Medical School lxvii
Dulwich—Bedford College.. lxvii
London, W.—Queen's College (Girls) lxviii
London, W C —St George's College (Boys and Girls)... lxviii

SCHOOLS, PROVINCIAL SECTION lxviii—lxxxix

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Bill, W., Irish Cloths ..... *Front* iv
Chancery Lane Safe Deposit . ..... *Front* (xx)
Clarkson's, Opticians . ..... *Front* (x)
Clowes, Wm , & Sons, Ltd , Printers lix
Enderby & Stoney Stanton Granite Co., Ltd , Quarrying lx
Financial Times . ..... *Front* (xvi)
Humber, Ltd .. .. *Front* (xii)
Locke Blackett & Co , Ltd , Lead lxi
Nottingham Guardian ..... *Front* (xviii)
Observer, The . ..... *Front* (xiv)
Rose, T. G , Insurance Consultant. cxxix
Spicers, Ltd., Paper Makers .. .. *Back cover*
Walker, J., & Co., Ltd , Stationery and Diaries ..... *Front* (v)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Applications for advertisement space in the 1930 Editions of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK should be made as early as possible in the year to The Advertisement Manager, WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD COLLEGE, HERTS.	An Examination will be held in May, 1929, for Open Scholarships varying from £50 to £30 per annum. Candidates must be under 14 on August 31st. Allowance is made for age. Apply to THE HEAD MASTER, THE COLLEGE, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTS.
DEAN CLOSE SCHOOL, CHELTENHAM.	An Examination will be held in June, 1929, for about six Scholarships varying from £80 to £25 per annum. Exhibitions of £30 per annum are available each term for sons of Clergy. Applications to HEAD MASTER (P. BOLTON, M.A.).
CHICHESTER SCHOOL, CHICHESTER.	An Examination for Entrance Scholarships will be held in June, 1929. Full particulars can be obtained from the BURSAR.
EXETER SCHOOL, EXETER.	The Entrance Scholarship Examination will be held in July. Four Scholarships (£40 to £10) may be offered, and one Honour Scholarship of £40 for the Sons of Officers who have fallen in the War. University Endowment, £600 a year. Apply to JOHN L. ANDREWS, HEAD MASTER, EXETER SCHOOL, EXETER.
LIVERPOOL COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.	An Examination will be held in June, 1929, for Three Open Entrance Scholarships (£45 a year), Three Open Entrance Exhibitions (£21 a year), and Four Dean Howson Exhibitions (£21 a year), tenable only by sons of the Clergy. War Memorial Scholarships are also awarded. Apply to the SECRETARY, LIVERPOOL COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.
ST. BEES, CUMBERLAND.	Entrance Scholarship Examination held in March, 1929. Scholarships varying from £50 to £100 a year. Valuable leaving Scholarships are provided for boys going to the University. Apply THE HEAD MASTER OF ST. BEES.
SEDBERGH SCHOOL.	Entrance Scholarship Examination in May or June in London and Sedbergh, after preliminary test at Preparatory Schools. Ten Scholarships (£100 to £40) are offered. House Exhibitions may be awarded to deserving candidates. Full particulars can be obtained from the HEAD MASTER, SEDBERGH SCHOOL, SEDBERGH, YORKSHIRE.
KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.	An Examination is held in June. Candidates for Senior Scholarships must be under 16, and for Junior Scholarships under 14, on May 1st. The value of the Scholarships depends upon the Standard attained, but never exceeds the amount of Tuition Fees (£39 per annum). See "Public Schools' Year Book."

Whitaker's List of Schools

INDEX.

SCOTLAND.

			PAGE
Dollar	Dollar Academy	B. & G.	lxxiv
Dumbarton	Keil School	B.	lxxiv
Edinburgh	St. Denis	G.	lxxv

NORTH WALES.

Rhos-on-Sea	Rhos-on-Sea Coll.	B.	lxxxii
Rhyl	Pengwern Hall School	G	lxxxii

LONDON.

Charing Cross	Medical School		lxvii
Dulwich, S.E.	Bedford College of Dancing, etc.	G	lxvii
London, W.	Queen's College	G.	lxvii
London, W.C.	St. George's College	B. & G.	lxviii

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR OFFICERS, MERCHANT SERVICE.

Greenhithe	H.M.S. Worcester		lxxxv

FOR BACKWARD AND EXCEPTIONAL PUPILS.

Cheltenham	Southend School		lxvi
St. Leonards	St. Paul's House		lxvi

SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF.

Bournemouth	Eaton Rise		lxxix

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

London	Charing Cross Hospital		lxvii

FOR GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS.

Lowestoft	St. Christopher's	G.	lxxix

CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Ashburton	Grammar School		lxviii
Broadstairs	Alexander House Sch.		lxxii
Dollar, N.B.	Dollar Academy		lxxiv

FOR THE BLIND.

Worcester	College for the Higher Education of the Blind		lxxxviii

PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGES.

Bedford	lxx
Birmingham	lxxii
Liverpool	lxxix

SEASIDE, SOUTH.

			PAGE
Bexhill	Greencroft	G.	lxx
Bournemouth	Eaton Rise	G	lxxix
Brighton	Hollingbury Court	B.	lxxi
Brighton	Brighton Coll. Prep. School	B.	lxxi
Brighton	Westcombe	G.	lxxi
Brighton	The Downs	G.	lxxi
Eastbourne	Fairfield Court	G.	lxxv
Eastbourne	Rippingale	G.	lxxv
Eastbourne	St. Bedes	B.	lxxv
Eastbourne	Lexden House Sch.	B.	lxxv
Folkestone	Feltonfleet	B.	lxxvi
Folkestone	St George's	B.	lxxvi
Hastings & St. Leonards	Winchester House	G.	lxxvii
Hastings & St. Leonards	St. Leonards Collegiate School	B.	lxxvii
Hastings & St Leonards	St Paul's	B. & G	lxvi
Littlehampton	Dorset House	B	lxxviii
Littlehampton	Rosemead	G	lxxviii
Paignton	Cumberland House	G	lxxxi
Seaford	Newlands	B	lxxxii
Shanklin	Upper Chine	G	lxxxii
Sidmouth	The Beehive Sch.	G	lxxxiv
Southampton	Banister School	B.	lxxxiv
Southampton	St. Nicholas	B.	lxxxiv
Swanage	Hillcrest	B	lxxxv
Torquay	Lauriston Hall	G.	lxxxvi
Torquay	Hampton Court	G.	lxxxvi
Worthing	Sompting Abbots	B	lxxxix
Worthing	Wykeham House	B.	lxxxix
Worthing	Church House Sch.	G.	lxxxix
Worthing	Firle House	G.	lxxxix

SEASIDE, SOUTH-WEST.

Bideford	Nilgala	G.	lxxi
Burnham	Taunton High School		lxxiii
Watchet	St. Decuman's School	B.	lxxvi
Weston-s.-Mare	Lewisham School.	B.	lxxxviii
Weston-s.-Mare	Athelstan	G.	lxxxviii

SEASIDE, SOUTH-EAST.

Birchington	Birchington House	B.	lxxi
Broadstairs	Dumpton House	B	lxxii

FOR DELICATE AND BACKWARD CHILDREN

CHELTENHAM.

SOUTHEND SCHOOL, [Established 1904.]

HATHERLEY BRAKE, CHELTENHAM,

Principal - - Miss A. KING-TURNER.

Offers special facilities for the training and education of Backward and Delicate Children.

Premises situate on outskirts of Cheltenham in 6 acres of beautifully wooded grounds. Expert Health and Educational advantages. Kindergarten and Montessori Methods for Juniors. Housecraft, Music, Needlework, Handicrafts, Remedial Exercises, Poultry-keeping, Gardening and Horticulture Outdoor Gymnastics and Garden Games

Telephone, 3539 Cheltenham. *For Terms and Prospectus apply* - The PRINCIPAL.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

SCHOOL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD, NERVOUS, AND EXCEPTIONAL GIRLS

WHO CANNOT BE TAUGHT WITH ADVANTAGE IN ORDINARY BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Established over 21 years.

Expert health and educational treatment. Under supervision of eminent Specialist. Kindergarten for juniors. Temperamental difficulties studied, remedial exercises, etc. Gardening and outdoor occupations. Entire charge taken when required. Particulars from -

MISS ALICE MEIKLEJON,

St. Paul's House, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SEASIDE, SOUTH-EAST *—continued.*			PAGE
Broadstairs	Alexander House School	B. & G.	lxxii
Broadstairs	St. Edwards	B.	lxxii
Broadstairs	St. George's	B.	lxxii
Herne Bay	Herne Bay College	B.	lxxvii
Ramsgate	Dudley House Sch.	B.	lxxxii
Walmer	Upton School	B.	lxxxvi
Westgate	Ethandene	G.	lxxxvii
Westgate	Stanmore	G.	lxxxvii

SEASIDE, EAST AND NORTH.			
Filey	Clarence House	G.	lxxvi
Hunstanton	Glebe House	B.	lxxviii
Hunstanton	Lydgate House	B	lxxviii
Lowestoft	St. Christopher's	G.	lxxix
Sheringham	The Retreat	G.	lxxxiii

SEASIDE, NORTH-WEST.			
Hoylake	Kingsmead School	B.	lxxviii
Lancaster	Royal Grammar School	B.	lxxix
Liverpool	College, Huyton	G.	lxxix
Liverpool	Physical Training College	G.	lxxix
Southport	Leyland House	B.	lxxxiv
West Kirby	Calday Grange Gr. School	B.	lxxxvii
Workington	Craig Bank	B. & G.	lxxxviii

INLAND, SOUTH.			
Guildford	Fairview	G.	lxix
Guildford	High School	G.	lxix
Ashford	Sheen College	G.	lxix
Canterbury	St. Helens	G.	lxxiii
Chichester	Prebendal School	B.	lxxiv
Chichester	Summersdale Lodge	B.	lxxiv
Rochester	King's School	B.	lxxxiii
Storrington	The Glebe	G.	lxxxiv
Tunbridge Wells	Rose Hill School	B.	lxxxv

INLAND, WEST.			
Alderley Edge	Colthurst	B. & G.	lxviii
Ashburton	Grammar School	B. & G.	lxviii
Barnstaple	West Buckland Sch.	B.	lxix
Bath	St. Christopher's	B.	lxix
Bristol	Quantock School	B.	lxxii
Cheltenham	Southend School	G.	lxvi
Cheltenham	Winchester House	G.	lxxiv
Lostock Gralam	Wincham Hall	G.	lxxix
Malvern	St. Cuthbert's	B.	lxxx
Malvern	The School	B.	lxxx
Malvern	Mowbray	G.	lxxx
Newport, Mon.	Gwent College	B.	lxxxi
Newton Abbot	Newton College	B.	lxxxi
Newton Abbot	Wolborough Hill School	B.	lxxxi
Oswestry	Oswestry School	B.	lxxxi
Shrewsbury	Kingsland Grange	B.	lxxxiv
Taunton	Taunton School	B.	lxxxv
Tewkesbury	Grammar School	B.	lxxxv
Westbury	Victoria College	B	lxxxvii

INLAND, NEAR LONDON.			PAGE
Ashtead	Parsons Mead	G.	lxix
Bedford	The Modern School	G.	lxx
Bedford	Howard College	G.	lxx
Bedford	Physical Training College	G.	lxx
Bedford	The Modern School	B.	lxx
Buckhurst Hill	Oaklea	G.	lxviii
Dorking	Belmont School	B.	lxxiv
Farnham	Clare Park School	G.	lxxvi
Greenhithe	Nautical Training College	B.	lxxav
Haslemere	Ferndon	B.	lxxvii
Hemel Hempstead	Heath Brow	B.	lxxvii
Hendon	Tenterden Hall	B.	lxxvii
Hindhead	Twizzletwig	G.	lxxviii
Oxford	Beaumont House	G.	lxxxi
Reading	Reading School	B.	lxxxii
Reading	Wilton House	G.	lxxxii
Reigate	Burys Court, Leigh	G.	lxxxii
Sutton	Homefield School	B.	lxxxv
Uxbridge	Evelyns, Hillingdon	B.	lxxxvi

INLAND, NEAR LONDON—*contd.*			PAGE
Watford	Shirley House Sch.	B.	lxxxvi
Wellington College	Ravenswood	G.	lxxxvii
Weybridge	Heath House	G.	lxxxvii

INLAND, MIDLANDS.			
Birmingham	Anstey Physical Training College		lxxii
Worcester	College for the Higher Education of the Blind	B	lxxxviii

INLAND, EAST AND NORTH.			
Beverley	High School	G.	lxx
Bungay	St. Mary's	G.	lxxui
Framlingham	College	B.	lxxvi
Mistley	Mistley Place	B.	lxxx
Ripon	S Olave's	B.	lxxxii

INLAND, NORTH-WEST.			
Carlisle	Red Gables	G.	lxxii
Furness Abbey	Spennithorne College	G.	lxxvi
Windermere	St. Anne's	G.	lxxxvii

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

CHARING CROSS

(London) has lowest death-rate of all the great capitals; its general healthiness compares favourably with England and Wales: residential advantages are relative evenness and mildness.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

The most central of all the University Schools, immediately accessible by Train, Tram, Tube, and 'Bus.

Courses of Study arranged to meet the requirements of all the Examining Bodies.

Low Inclusive Fees.

For Prospectus and full information apply personally or by letter to the Dean—

F. H. YOUNG, M.D., M.R.C.P.,
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School,
London, W.C. 2.

DULWICH, S.E.,

is one of the most attractive residential suburbs of London, for although only 12 miles from the City, it is still an old-world village, with charming walks and drives. Southern Railway.

GIRLS.

BEDFORD COLLEGE

OF DANCING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

5, KINGSWOOD ROAD, Dulwich, S.E. 19.

Principal - Miss MILDRED BULT.

Premises.—Detached, in own grounds.

Thorough training for the profession of Teachers of Dancing.

Music, Art, Literature, Gymnastics, Fencing and Dramatic Art.

Special Department for Children. General Education undertaken.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Prospectus and fees on application.

METROPOLITAN SECTION (*continued*).

LONDON, W.

London possesses excellent health statistics and has the lowest death-rate of all the great capitals The public parks rival those of all other cities. *Accessible* to all the national educational institutions.

GIRLS.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Visitor: THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

Principal: JOSEPH EDWARDS, M.A.

Courses of Lectures are provided for advanced students and a general education for younger girls Students are prepared for Public Examinations and for the Pre-Medical Examination of the Conjoint Board in Chemistry and Physics. There is a one year's training in household management and in secretarial work. Particulars of College, Preparatory School and Residence from the Secretary, 43-47, Harley Street, W.1.

For

Whitaker's Holiday Guide Section

see pages

xci—civ

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.

Previously known as—

THE CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Founded by the late Mr. W. BRAGINTON, M.A., F.K.C.

A link between the Schools and the Civil Service or Business Life. Day and Evening Classes for Civil Service Examinations and for Secretarial Work for Women and Girls. Correspondence Classes for all Male and Female Civil Service Examinations. Hostels in London available.

For Prospectus and List of Successes, address—

MISS BRAGINTON, M.A., ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, RED LION SQUARE, W.C. 1.

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

ALDERLEY EDGE

(Cheshire). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Climate mild. Well-wooded country. The Urban District comprises partly the level Cheshire plain and partly the 'Edge,' a hill-rise to the height of 600 feet. Subsoil sandy."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE COLTHURST HOUSE SCHOOLS,

WARFORD, near ALDERLEY EDGE.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS SUFFERING FROM EPILEPSY.

Children are given the most careful medical supervision, taught ordinary school subjects by qualified teachers, play all the usual games, and thoroughly enjoy life. They have the best chance that can be given them of developing [illegible] lines and becoming eventually well-educated healthy men and women.

ASHBURTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ashburton is 300 feet above sea-level and has an excellent water-supply. The drainage is satisfactory. The climate is healthy, and its proximity to Dartmoor renders it more bracing than most parts of South Devon."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ASHBURTON, SOUTH DEVON.

(Founded 1314.) Close to DARTMOOR.

Head Master: HENRY NAYLOR, M.A. (Queens' Coll., Camb.)

Premises.—300 feet above sea-level. Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Workshops, Domestic Science Room, Gymnasium. Possesses the oldest schoolroom in England. Senior and Junior Boarding Houses. Girls' Boarding House. 16 acres of playing fields. Large new House opened by Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., on May 31, 1928.

Preparation for various professions and occupations, Civil Service and Universities, Scholarships and Exhibitions. Organised Games.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£16 5s. 6d. to £22 3s. 4d. per term.

ASHFORD

(Kent). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A market town with large cattle market, situated in East Kent on River Stour, 14 miles S.W. of Canterbury and 54 miles from London, Southern Railway Open air swimming bath General and zymotic death rates low." Golf, 18 holes. To the lover of natural history Ashford offers a rich and varied field. Pop. 14,355.

GIRLS. **HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

Principal - Miss BRAKE.

Recognised by the Board of Education as an Efficient Private Secondary School.

Buildings. Spacious Tudor residences. Modern sanitation. Charming old-world gardens. Lawns and playing fields 18 acres in extent. Gymnasium. *Aim.*—To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill, Needlework, Organised Games, Dancing, and Singing. Preparatory House for little girls under 11.

Fees.—25 to 31 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

FAIRVIEW.

Principal - Miss BAILEY, LL.A.
(Registered),

Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors.)

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-Class Modern Education. Individual Care. Home Comforts. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling.

Fees Moderate and Inclusive.

ASHFORD

(Middlesex). The Medical Officer of Health writes: "The town of Ashford, Middlesex, is pleasantly situated in a rapidly growing residential district, with a good train service to London. It is built mainly on a gravel subsoil, and statistics show that the health of the inhabitants is good."

GIRLS. **SHEEN COLLEGE.**

Principal - Miss M. W. DICKENS, A.T.C.L.
(Registered Teacher).

Premises.—Large and airy house built on gravel soil, pleasantly situated. Large garden and playing field.

Aim.—To combine a thorough education, based upon modern principles, with comforts of home. Careful attention paid to health. Diet liberal, varied, and wholesome.

Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals, etc.

Commercial Course for elder girls after a good general education.

Entire charge if desired.

Fees.—17 guineas per term.

ASHTEAD.

A healthy elevated Surrey village and rural residential district between Epsom and Leatherhead, 16 miles from London. Ashtead Woods, once a Saxon forest, are common lands. Surroundings are similar to Leatherhead, 2 miles

GIRLS. **PARSONS MEAD.**

Premises.—Three houses in beautiful grounds with orchard, playing field and 6 tennis courts (one hard).

Physical Training and well-being of pupils of primary importance. Over-pressure avoided Music, Art and Languages special features. Individual character and abilities carefully studied Illustrated lectures.

Literary and Debating, Choral and Dramatic Societies run by the pupils

Physical training and games under resident mistress.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

For Illustrated Prospectus apply Principals.

Fees.—50 guineas per term

BARNSTAPLE

(Devon), situated on the Taw, is noted for its mild and equable climate. It is exposed to the sea breezes from the W. Has a rainfall below the average. There are no fogs, and the winters are particularly mild.

BOYS.

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL,

BARNSTAPLE.

Head Master - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A

A Public School for Professional and Middle-Class People Fees.—£66 per annum.

Aim.—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers Many recent successes for Army entrance *Situation.*—Entirely rural, elevation 650 feet. Most healthy. *Building* — Suitably adapted for 180 Boys (Boarders). *Athletics.*—Encouraged. 20 acres Officers Training Corps. *India and Colonies.*—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

Entrance Scholarships awarded for September Term.

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bath City and County Borough, health resort, Somerset. Pop. 68,648. Only Hot Springs in British Isles, 'Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe.' Subsoils, freestones, clay, sand and gravel Elevation, 60 to 750 feet. Climate: similar to southern marine climates; good range of temperature and bracing winds."

[*See* p. xcvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **ST. CHRISTOPHER'S,**

NEAR BATH, SOMERSET.
(BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL.)

Principals—W. VERNON PEEK, M.A. (Oxon), M.R.A.C. (Oiren.).
H. C. S PERRY, M.A. (Cantab.).

Premises.—On slope of Hampton Downs. Playing fields, 26 acres. Drainage system perfect. Separate sick wing.

Work.—High standard without over-pressure Over 40 Scholarships and Naval Cadetships.

Games.—Cricket, Football, Golf, Tennis, Fives, Athletic Sports. Scout Troop.

Domestic Arrangements under direct supervision of Mrs. Peek (4 years' hospital experience), assisted by two trained Lady Matrons.

Fees.—£120 to £135 per annum.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. L.M. & S. Railway. Drainage modern. Water-supply constant. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. River side promenade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational advantages, numerous good Private Schools Soil, gravel and clay. Climate, mild, very healthy General and zymotic death-rates very low. Bedford, a combination of the ancient and the modern, is situated on the River Ouse on a direct line between Oxford and Cambridge. There is a large residential population, and, as befits a town with 3,000 scholars, it is very well supplied with all facilities for athletic sports, outdoor pastimes, and indoor amusements." Pop. 40,247.

[See p. xciii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS

THE MODERN SCHOOL.

(One of the well-known HARPUR TRUST SCHOOLS.)

Head Master, H. W. LIDDLE, M.A. (Cantab.).

Buildings, erected in 1837, have since been enlarged, and Laboratories, Workshop, Smithy, Museum, and Gymnasium added.

Curriculum, on most modern lines, fits boys especially for Business and Commercial careers. Special attention to Music.

Entrance and Leaving Exhibitions and special Prizes.

Playing Fields, 10 acres. Rowing, Swimming. Officers Training Corps

Tuition fee.—£4 per term.

Non-County Boy—£6 13s. 4d. per term.

Boarding fee.—£23 6s. 8d. per term.

THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

LANSDOWNE ROAD.

Principal - - Miss STANSFELD.

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System), Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. GAMES.—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis. Dancing.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Fees.—£165 per annum.

Particulars on application to—

The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

GIRLS.

GIRLS' MODERN SCHOOL.

Head Mistress

Miss TONKIN, M.A. (Cantab.).

Curriculum.—Includes Mathematics, History, Literature, Geography, Modern Languages, Latin, Science, Drawing, Singing, Needlework, Physical Training, and Domestic Science.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Two Scholarships awarded annually, and Leaving Exhibition of £50, tenable for three years.

Hockey, Netball, Tennis.

Entrance Fee, £1. *Tuition Fee*, £3 6s. 8d.

Boarding Fee, £20.

Prospectus may be obtained from Clerk to the Harpur Trust, or the Head Mistress

GIRLS.

HOWARD COLLEGE,

BROMHAM ROAD, BEDFORD.

(*Established* 1862.)

Recognised in 1903 by the Board of Education for Probation and Experience.

Principal—

Mrs. ROSA I. MITCHELL, L.R.A.M.

Premises.—Specially designed.

Aim.—To provide at reasonable cost a thorough sound all-round education, combined with free home life. High School methods of teaching adopted. Individual attention. Health first consideration.

Preparation for all local examinations.

Music a special feature.

Entire charge when Parents are abroad.

Fees.—60 guineas per annum.

BEVERLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging 22 inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation." Pop. 13,469.

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BEVERLEY, YORKS.

Head Mistress - - Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding House for 20 pupils in own grounds.

Fees.—Day Pupils, £4 4s., £5 5s. Boarders, £20 extra.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The town holds a first place among health resorts owing to the general salubrity of the climate, genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine, perfect drainage, the purity of its water, and its freedom from epidemics." Golf links, 18 holes. Pop. 20,363.

GIRLS.

GREENCROFT,

HASTINGS ROAD.

Principal - Miss C. A. DAVIES, B.A. Hons. (Camb. Teachers' Diploma)

Premises.—Large airy house in beautiful part of the town, near the sea and on edge of the open country.

Aim.—To give a thorough and practical education to a limited number of boarders.

Health and physical development of the pupils receive great attention, much time being spent in the open air.

Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Netball. Girl Guide Company.

Entire charge when Parents abroad.

Fees.—40 to 45 guineas per term.

BIDEFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Healthy residential town, subsoil shale, standing high above River Torridge, one mile from famous Westward Ho! Golf Links. Climate mild and most bracing in Devon." Southern Railway, 220½ miles from London.

GIRLS.

NILGALA.

Principal - Miss DAWSON,

with Miss A. Dawson and an efficient staff of resident and non-resident teachers.

Premises.—Two well-built detached houses on high ground, with playing fields and gardens.

School Course.—Includes usual English subjects, Hygiene, French, German, Latin, Class Singing, Drawing, Needlework, and Physical Training.

Preparations for usual examinations.

Tennis, Netball, Hockey, Swimming, Riding, Girl Guides.

Fees.—£120 per annum.

BIRCHINGTON

(Kent). Quiet sunny resort on North Kentish coast, 3½ m. W. of Margate. Elevated position; soil, sand and marl; good bathing; climate beneficial for all cases requiring bracing air and equable temperature. Pop. 3,503. Southern Rly.

BOYS.

BIRCHINGTON HOUSE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—

C. A. SEYMOUR SEWELL, M.A. (Cantab.)

Premises.—In own grounds overlooking the sea and golf links.

Aim.—To give a sound educational foundation, with health the first consideration. Small classes. Individual attention.

Curriculum.—Based upon requirements of the Common Entrance Examinations.

Games carefully coached. Daily physical drill.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Fees upon application.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climatic conditions of health resorts on the Sussex coast combine the bracing qualities of the East coast with a larger amount of sunshine. It is because of these climatic advantages that parents are well advised to send their children, robust or delicate, to school or for holiday, to Brighton. On an average extending over a period of 35 years Brighton had 19 per cent. more sunshine than Kew; in the winter months, when sunshine is most important, the excess was as much as 32 per cent. I advise Brighton for its tonic effects on persons tired or run-down, mentally or physically. Children suffering from rickets, enlarged glands, and joint tubercle do well." Pop. 142,427. Southern Railway. Sunshine (1927), 1,629 hours.

[*See* p. xciv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

HOLLINGBURY COURT PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

HOLLINGBURY PARK, BRIGHTON.

Head Master - O. MORGAN, M.A.
(Downing College, Cambridge).

The School, which has been established for over 100 years, has outgrown the old premises at Crescent House, Clifton Hill, and moved into Hollingbury Court, a fine mansion in its own extensive grounds, at an elevation of 450 feet above sea-level. Owing to increasing numbers, a new wing has recently been added.

Preparation for Public Schools or Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. More than 30 Scholarships obtained in the past 10 years.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.
For Prospectus, etc., apply Head Master.

BOYS.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

26 & 28, Lewes Crescent, and 1, Arundel Terrace.

Principals—

J. H. ARNOLD, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.).
J. M. GAUSSEN, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.)

Premises.—On sea front 200 feet above sea-level.

Aim.—To provide thorough training on the lines of the best Preparatory Schools.

Pupils prepared for Brighton College and other Public Schools and Royal Navy. Individual attention. Backward and delicate boys receive special care. Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Fees.—£40 per term.

GIRLS.

WESTCOMBE,

DYKE ROAD.

Principals - - { Miss SALMON. / Miss BLACK.

Nine Resident and numerous Visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Premises.—Large detached house in own grounds.

Aim.—To unite the comforts and sympathies of home life with thorough and systematic education of the mental and physical faculties.

Pupils prepared for all public examinations. Art, Handicrafts, Domestic Science (in all branches) Special attention given to Modern Languages and Music. Gymnasium, Remedial Exercises, Riding, Lacrosse, Netball, Tennis, Swimming. *Fees.*—50 guineas per term inclusive.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL,

PRESTON PARK, BRIGHTON.

Principals—

Miss WOODHEAD and Miss CLEARE.

Thorough education on modern lines.

Preparation for Universities and Higher Examinations.

Aim.—To fit each girl for her place in life and give her the special opportunities she requires.

Domestic Science Department. Physical Culture, Music and Art.

The health of the children is in the care of the Matron, a fully-trained nurse. Excellent health record

Prospectus on application.

BIRMINGHAM

(Warwickshire), the chief town of the Midlands, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings, which include the Corinthian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery.

GIRLS.

ANSTEY PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

ERDINGTON.

Principal - Miss M. E. SQUIRE
(Bedford Physical Training College Diploma).

Ling's Swedish System.

Complete training for Teacher's Diploma (open to girls of good education) in Theory and Practice of Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Medical Gymnastics and Massage, all branches of Games, Dancing and Swimming.

Students prepared for the Conjoint Examination of the Chartered Society of Medical Gymnastics and Massage.

Three Years' Course.

For Prospectus and particulars of Scholarships, apply Secretary.

BRISTOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"118 miles from London. Pop. 376,975. Area 18,445 acres. The suburb of Clifton affords a favourite place of resort and recreation. Was formerly much resorted to for the waters and fine climate, and is a favourite place of residence."

BOYS

THE QUANTOCK SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

FILTON AVENUE, BRISTOL.

Principal - - L. C. H. DURSTON.

Premises. Occupy an elevated and healthy position on the outskirts of Bristol, one minute's walk from open country.

School divided into three sections: Kindergarten, Preparatory, Professional and Commercial. Thorough grounding in all subjects. Usual examinations.

Physical Exercises, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Camping.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees. 26 guineas per term.

BROADSTAIRS

(Kent). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The Urban District of Broadstairs and St. Peters is situated on the coast of the Isle of Thanet between the boroughs of Ramsgate and Margate. The town of Broadstairs is built on high land with chalk cliffs jutting out into the North Sea. It faces S.E. and is sheltered from the N. winds. Owing to the nature of the subsoil, the district is particularly dry. The water-supply, which is derived from deep wells in the chalk, is pure and abundant. The bracing air makes the district suitable for invalids and delicate children, and particularly for those suffering from pre-tubercular conditions." Sunshine (1927), 1,663 hours. Population (census 1921), 15,472.

BOYS.

DUMPTON HOUSE.

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.
(*Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*), and

R. F. F. TENDALL, B.A. (*Honours*)
(*Clare College, Cambridge*).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS.

ST. EDWARDS, BROADSTAIRS.

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Boys received from 7 to 14 years of age.

Pleasantly situated, with pretty grounds attached.

The Curriculum is based on the requirements of the Common Entrance Examination. Boys are also prepared for Public School Scholarships. Close personal and individual attention.

Entire charge taken. The fees are moderate.

For Prospectus, apply Head Master.

ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL (Boys).
"HILDERSTONE" (Girls & Little Boys).

BROADSTAIRS, KENT
(Within five minutes' walk of each other).

Good-class Boarding Schools for Boys and Girls, giving a thoroughly sound Education on modern lines, combined with "real home life." Special care and attention to delicate, backward, and young children.

Entire charge taken of Children from abroad.

During term time the Schools work as separate establishments, but during the holidays they are combined for "home life."

Terms by arrangement.

Prospectus from Head Master or Head Mistress.

BOYS.

ST. GEORGE'S,

NORTH FORELAND,

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - CAMPBELL KINGDON, M.A.
(*St. John's College, Camb.*).

Premises - In own grounds on sea front. Playing fields 3 acres. Chapel. Electric light.

Curriculum.—Arranged to meet the requirements for Common Entrance and Scholarship Examinations.

Limited number of pupils. Individual attention to health and education. Particular attention given to backward boys.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Prospectus on application.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort." Sunshine (1927), 1,586 hours. Southern Rly. and L. M. & S. Rly. Pop 91,770

[*See* p. xciv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN,

Eaton Rise, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth.
Principals— Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE.

Children taught to speak. Thorough English education in all subjects given through Speech and Lip reading. Deaf or partially deaf pupils received from three years of age. Every effort made to conserve and develop any degree of hearing which may exist. Free and happy home life, every care. The house stands in its own grounds of two acres, close to moors and pine-woods, and within easy reach of the sea.

Lip-reading lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf. Ladies received as resident pupils.

BUCKHURST HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buckhurst Hill, which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, 10½ miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest."

GIRLS.

OAKLEA, BUCKHURST HILL.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, 1921. The house occupies a high position overlooking miles of open forest land. Carefully graded education for girls 3 to 19. Large and highly qualified Staff. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Individual time-tables for school work. Preparation for Higher Examinations. Local centre for Senior Oxford. Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home-like holidays for pupils from abroad.

Principal—Miss BEATRICE GARDNER.

BUNGAY

(Suffolk). L.N.E.R. Population 3,106. Situated on River Waveney, 6½ miles from Beccles. Neighbourhood is healthy, well drained, and consists of rich agricultural land.

GIRLS. **ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.**

School Motto: "Ma force est d'en haut."

Principals - - { **Miss ANNIE E. BINLEY.** **Miss ANNIE KNIGHT.**

Premises.—Situated on high ground five minutes' walk from beautiful common.

Curriculum. Divinity, usual English subjects, Mathematics, Nature Study, Botany, French, Class Singing, Theory of Music, Drawing, Painting, Needlework.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Girl Guides. Physical Culture. Dancing.

Fees.—40 to 50 guineas per annum.

BURNHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Burnham (Somerset), on the east side of Bridgwater Bay, occupies a very healthy situation; dry, sandy soil; excellent water-supply. The climate possesses special recuperative properties, beneficial to pupils of delicate constitution."

GIRLS. **TAUNTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

Principal: Mrs. J. B. Rapp (Trained Nurse).

Assisted by a staff of Qualified Mistresses.

Curriculum—Includes Religious Knowledge, English History, Geography, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Grammar, Literature, Nature Study, Drawing, Needlework, Class Singing, Algebra.

Preparation for Matriculation, Oxford and Cambridge Locals, Royal Drawing Society and Associated Board of Royal Academy of Music for Piano and Violin.

Fees—18 to 20 guineas per term inclusive. Music and Dancing extra.

Care of small boys.

CANTERBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Canterbury is an exceptionally healthy city. Its equable temperature, sunny aspect, low rainfall, full water-supply, low death-rate, and excellent drainage make it a desirable health resort."

[*See* p. xciv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. **ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL,**

Pinecroft, Barton Fields, Canterbury.

Principals - { **Miss W. GERMAN, L.T.C.L.** (First Class Honours R.U.I.) **Miss P. GERMAN.** (Inter Honours, R U I.)

Premises—In own grounds on a height overlooking the city. Electric light. Tennis and croquet lawns. Paddock.

Aim.—To provide sound education on modern lines in home-like and happy environment. Careful moral and physical training.

French taught conversationally. Music. Art. Individual attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—24 to 28 guineas per term.

CARLISLE

(Cumberland), near the border-line dividing England and Scotland. Beautifully situated on the River Eden, well known for fishing. The city is one of great antiquity, and has a wide reputation as a tourists' resort and centre for exploring the Lake District. Excellent water-supply.

GIRLS. **THE RED GABLES,**

CARLISLE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss E. M. KENNING,

Assisted by 7 Resident and 3 Visiting Mistresses.

A thorough education on modern lines.

Special attention given to the physical well-being of the girls and to the development of character.

Pupils received from the age of 6 to 18 years, and, when desired, prepared for Public Examinations.

Large playing field. Four tennis courts. Games played daily under supervision.

Moderate fees.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England, being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine." Pop 48,444. Sunshine (1927), 1,328 hours [*See* p. xcv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Situated in the best residential centre, with large playing ground and tennis lawns.

Students entered for Oxford and Cambridge Locals, for the Royal Academy of Music and Trinity College, and the Royal Drawing Society.

Pupils received from 5 to 18 years.

Entire charge while Parents are abroad

Fees moderate. Application to Principal.

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 12,410. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 1¼ hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death-rate, 12 per 1,000). Gravel soil; excellent water-supply and drainage; climate very mild." This ancient Cathedral City, the See of which was established 1082, is situated 7 m. from Sussex coast 17 m. E.N.E. of Portsmouth.

BOYS.

THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.

Founded A.D. 1497.

Master—Rev. Prebendary W. F. PEARCE, M.A.

System of Education. Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life. Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics; Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

BOYS received 8 to 18.

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron; excellent dormitories. Gymnasium, Drill, Games.

Fees—Day Pupils, £12. Boarders, £55 per ann.

BOYS.

SUMMERSDALE LODGE

Principal—

Capt. R. P. FENN, M.C., B.A. (Oxon.)

(*Formerly Scholar of Jesus College.*)

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises situate about 2 miles from Chichester, on gravel soil, in an exceptionally healthy neighbourhood near the South Downs. Thorough ground-work. Individual attention.

Special care of backward and delicate boys.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—£30 per term.

DOLLAR, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Lying in the valley of the Devon, snuggling under the Ochils, Dollar has a mild though somewhat humid climate. Deep gravel subsoil, good water-supply and drainage."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

DOLLAR ACADEMY.
(John McNabb's School.)

(*Founded* 1818.)

Head Master - HUGH F. MARTIN, M.A. (Balliol College, Oxford).

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS for pupils from 10 to 18.

Premises. Beautifully situated in 25 acres of grounds, easily accessible from Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Preparation for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Professional and Commercial Careers. Separate Boarding Houses. Officers' Training Corps.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Inclusive Boarding & Tuition Fees, 96 to 90 gns. per annum. Reduction in case of brothers.

Postal address, Dollar, Clackmannanshire.

DORKING.

Medical Officer of Health writes: "Population 8,058. Access, Southern Railway. On south slope of North Downs. The beauties of this part of Surrey have been officially described as probably unparalleled, combined in most places with climatic conditions equal to attractions."

BOYS.

BELMONT SCHOOL,
WESTCOTT, DORKING, SURREY.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Head Master - G. DOUGLAS HAMILTON.

Premises. In own grounds of 6 acres, 1½ miles from Dorking. Cricket field and bathing lake. School chapel.

Curriculum. To meet the requirements for Common Entrance and Scholarship Examinations Individual attention. No cramming.

Games carefully coached. Boxing, Swimming, Physical Drill, Gymnastics, Carpentry.

Fees. £45 per term.

DUMBARTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Dumbarton is surrounded by hills on north, north-east and north-west, and by River Clyde on south. Prevailing winds south-west."

BOYS.

KEIL SCHOOL,
HELENSLEE,

Head Master - JAMES MASON, M.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.A.S.,

Assisted by Staff of Specialists.

Premises.—Mansion House adapted to suit its present purpose, standing in own grounds of over 30 acres, situated in a most beautiful and picturesque spot on the banks of the Clyde.

Special Courses arranged—University Course. Commercial Course. Engineering Course.

Outdoor Games and Gymnastics. Rugby Football, Cricket, Swimming.

Good openings are found for many of the boys on leaving school.

Fees.—80 guineas per annum.

DUNDEE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Dundee, situated on the River Tay. High sea-level. Very bracing climate. Average sunshine for the past 10 years 3·8 hours per day. Average rainfall for the past 10 years 29·69 inches Salubrious suburbs. Beautiful parks." Sunshine (1927), 1,228 hours.

BOYS. **ARNHALL COLLEGE,**

NINEWELLS, Nr. DUNDEE, N.B.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Pupils are prepared for Cambridge University Local, London Matriculation, and Professional Examinations.

100 per cent. successes in 1928 Cambridge Local Examination, and Distinction in French

Entire charge of Boys whose Parents are abroad.

Prospectus and full particulars from the Secretary.

EDINBURGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"For nearly 200 years the metropolis of Scotland, apart from its historical associations, has been famous as an educational centre. The town is built on several hills, and the altitude of different portions varies considerably."

GIRLS. **ST. DENIS,**

21, Chester Street, and
(Junior House), 10, Drumsheugh Gardens.

(Established 1858)

Principal - Miss BENVIE, M.A. Hons.
(Edinburgh University.)

The School is situated in one of the most healthy and pleasing districts of the city.

Aim—To provide thoroughly sound education on modern lines, and give individual attention to moral and physical development

Education—Preparatory to University Entrance. Health record exceptionally high.

Excellent Games Field Hockey, Lacrosse, Tennis, Swimming. Girl Guides.

Fees—36 to 40 guineas per term.

Prospectus on application.

EASTBOURNE

(Sussex). Municipal Borough. Population 62,030 Southern Railway 62 miles from London. Elevation, from sea-level to 140 feet above; the districts of Meads and Upperton stand upon very high ground. Climate mild, invigorating, moderate rainfall. Bathing excellent.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, pure air, absence of fog, clean, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs Full benefit of winter sun is secured Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records." Sunshine (1927), 1,698 hours

[*See* p. xcv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **ST. BEDES.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Head Master - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yards on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

BOYS. **LEXDEN HOUSE.**

Established at Seaford 1901.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.
(Jesus College, Cambridge).

Premises.—Stand in own grounds, facing Royal Eastbourne Golf Links. Replete with every requirement necessary for modern Preparatory School.

Aim.—Sound and comprehensive grounding in all usual and necessary school subjects. Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Several scholarship successes. Games thoroughly coached.

Fees.—45 guineas per term.

GIRLS. **FAIRFIELD COURT.**

PREPARATORY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (6–18).

Principals - - The Misses DAWSON.
(Staff of Resident Graduate Mistresses and visiting London Masters.)

Fairfield Court is one of the most commanding residences in Eastbourne. Standing in 3 acres of ground, it has tennis courts, gardens, and many beautiful classrooms Centrally heated

Aim—To combine the highest educational advantages with the comforts of a happy home, and to train girls to be capable, responsible women.

Successful preparation for London Matriculation, etc, Examinations, Secretarial Course.

Physical Training, Sports, Riding, Girl Guides, etc Telephone, 1329.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial pupils.

GIRLS. **RIPPINGALE,**

BOLSOVER ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

Principals—**Miss ETHEL WORTERS**
(Class. Tripos Girton Coll Camb. Training Coll.),
Miss BURNEY
(Oxford Degree Cert. Hons. Scholar Royal Holloway Coll.).

Premises.—Detached, on high ground close to Sea and Downs.

Aim—To give high-class modern education with thorough moral, intellectual, and physical training

Preparation for usual examinations. Special course Domestic Economy and Hygiene.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees—38 guineas per term.

FARNHAM

(Surrey). Pop. 12,133. Southern Railway. 38½ miles from London, 3 miles from Aldershot On River Wey, adjacent to many square miles of open heath. Dry, bracing air. Farnham Castle, palace of the Bishop of Winchester.

GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS

CLARE PARK LADIES' SCHOOL.

Principals - The Misses SCUTT.

Premises.—Fine Georgian residence Well-timbered park of 200 acres.

Aim.—To provide thorough sound training, moral, intellectual and physical. Pupils prepared usual examinations.

Special attention to Music and French. Lacrosse, netball, cricket and tennis Large playing fields Own cows and poultry. Boarders, 5-19 years, Boys, 5-9 years.

Fees.—75 to 105 guineas per year.
Entire charge from 120 guineas per year.

FILEY

is a small town on the Yorkshire coast, 7 miles S.E. of Scarborough, standing on a high elevation Well drained; an pure and very bracing, excellent bathing, fishing, and golf. Six miles of level sands render it suitable for children Beneficial for all kinds of debility.

GIRLS **CLARENCE HOUSE.**

Principal - - Miss CRAVEN.

Premises Thoroughly up-to-date building facing south, and combines the freedom of the country with the undisputed advantages of the seaside.

Thorough training on sound educational principles, chief aim being to give the children the best possible preparation for their lives after they leave school.

Great attention paid to Musical Training.

Entire charge taken of children whose Parents are abroad

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Aspect S. and S.E. The town is one of the best-planned seaside resorts The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation, and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp, and fogs almost unknown. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted" Sunshine (1927), 1,567 hours Pop 37,535.

BOYS **ST. GEORGES,**

23 & 25, EARLS AVENUE, FOLKESTONE.

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - Rev. CECIL A. DARBY, M.A.
(Queen's College, Cambridge)

Premises specially built for a school, about 3 minutes' walk from the Leas

Curriculum arranged to meet the requirements for Common Entrance Examinations.

Preparation for Scholarships if desired.

Special individual attention given to backward boys.

Great care given to health and physical development.

Fees.—30 to 40 guineas per term

BOYS. **FELTONFLEET,**

SHORNCLIFFE ROAD, FOLKESTONE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals - Mr. and Mrs. C. C. COUNSELL.

Premises Specially built for a school, within a few minutes' walk of the Leas.

Aim - To develop the individual characteristics of each boy in a homelike atmosphere.

Football, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents reside abroad.

Prospectus on application.

FRAMLINGHAM

(Suffolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The College is well situated, overlooking the town and castle. Good water-supply and system of drainage. Climate is very healthy and bracing" Pop 2,397 L. & N.E. Rly

BOYS. (*Founded* 1864.)

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE,

SUFFOLK.

Head Master - - F. W. STOCKS, M.A.
(*Late House Master Felsted School.*)

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 250 Boys (9 to 19 years).

Object.—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers *Premises.*—Elevated situation, 30 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Ranges, Gymnasium, Fives Courts, Carpenter's Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath, Library, Reading Room, Chapel. Officers Training Corps. Sanitation certified. *Fees.*—£90 to £99

FURNESS ABBEY

(Lancashire), 50 miles from Liverpool, 265 miles from London, is a favourite centre for the Lake District The air is bracing and the winter season moderate. Free from smoke and fog

GIRLS. **SPENNITHORNE COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.**

Principal - - Miss SEAGO, F.R.S.A., M.I.H., A.R.SAN.I., A.T.C.L.
(DIPLOMÉE, LONDON).

Assisted by fully-qualified Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Premises.—In own grounds, thoroughly adapted for educational purposes. New building and laboratory recently added. Excellent climate and health record.

Aim - To develop by individual attention the intellectual, moral and physical capabilities of pupils and create a love of study.

Thorough grounding. Preparation for usual exams. Domestic Science. Arts and Crafts.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£27 to £30 per term.

HASLEMERE

is situated in S.W. corner of Surrey, 500 feet above sea-level. Dry, bracing air and fine scenery are residential attractions; no fogs; abundance of sunshine; soil, sand or gravel-clay towards the crust.

BOYS.

FERNDEN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Head Master—
N. G. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

Premises—650 feet above sea-level. South aspect, sheltered from north and east by pine trees. 8½ acres of grounds. Buildings provide accommodation for 90 boys. Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Boxing, Shooting. Carpenter's Shop.

Aim. Preparation for entrance into Public Schools and Naval College, Dartmouth.

Modern Languages special feature.
Fees. 200 guineas per annum.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In sunniest corner of England. Bright sunshine averages about 1,800 hours. Great immunity from fog. Climate equable and moderately bracing; mild in winter, cool in summer." St. Leonards is a modern extension to the westward of Hastings. Its accessibility to London, proximity to some of the finest scenery in Sussex, and climatic advantages, account for its popularity as a residential resort. Sunshine (1927), 1,654 hours.

[See p. xcvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE

GIRLS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL, and THE LODGE (Junior House).

THE HIGHLANDS, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

(*Founded* 1860)

Principals: Miss L. BEEFORTH, M.A., Miss F. M. MACKRELL, B.A.

Comprehensive and practical education; every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for.

Elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Riding, Gardening. *Fees* from £120 a year.

Entire charge taken.

BOYS. *Established* 1877.

ST. LEONARDS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

("ALERE IGNEM")

Principal—
W. H. KING, B.Sc.(Lond.), L.C.P., M.I.H.

Buildings large, commodious and up-to-date.

Course of Instruction—To fit pupils for entrance to Universities or for Commercial careers. Modern methods. Thorough work.

Aim.—To develop character and acquire habits of self-control.

Gymnasium, Laboratory, Cadet Corps, Organised Games, Swimming, Esperanto.

Recreation ground 5 acres. Home-grown Fruit and Vegetables.

Fees. 18 to 24 guineas per term.

HEMEL HEMPSTED

(Herts). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated in the valley of the River Gade, and seated on the upper chalk formation about 500 feet above sea-level." 24½ miles from London. L M & S. Railway. Pop. 11,264. A bracing, healthy, country residential district. Good water-supply and drainage.

BOYS

HEATH BROW SCHOOL, BOXMOOR

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principal - A. W. EASTWOOD, M.A. (Camb.).

Premises—Situated on the outskirts of Boxmoor, 400 feet above sea-level, in Chiltern Hills, on gravel soil.

Aim—Moral, intellectual and physical training and formation of habits of self-reliance and independence.

Thorough grounding. Small classes.

Household arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs Eastwood.

Prospectus on application. Phone, 19 Boxmoor

HENDON, N.W.

(Middlesex) With subsoil mainly gravel. Average elevation, 280 feet above sea-level. Excellent drainage, water, and lighting facilities. Hendon is 9 miles from the City, with tube, rail, and omnibus facilities. Combines country with town advantages. Pop. 56,013.

BOYS. **TENTERDEN HALL.**

PREPARATORY (7–15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - A. J. M. BACON, B.A.
(Classical Honours, Selwyn College, Cambridge)
Assisted by a competent staff.

The school has been established over 50 years; stands 300 feet above sea-level, in spacious grounds. Large playing fields.

Every encouragement given all branches of athletics. Physical drill and gymnastics.

Boxing special feature. Singing taught. Carpentry and gardening encouraged.

Limited number (of boarders) ensures special attention by Lady Matron.

HERNE BAY

has been described by the Registrar-General as "the healthiest seaside resort in England." Herne Bay is in every way suited as a resort for either educational, health, or residential purposes.

BOYS. **HERNE BAY COLLEGE.**

E. W. TURNER, M.A., Headmaster Senior School (14-19 years).

H. F. WHITFIELD, M.A., Headmaster Junior School (7-14 years).

An old-established Boarding School, on Public School lines, numbering 170 boys, in three separate houses according to age.

Recognised by the Board of Education, War Office, and Air Ministry. Regular School Certificate and Matriculation Class. All arrangements undertaken for placing boys at Oxford or Cambridge, or from the Junior School to larger Public Schools. Preparation for Woolwich, Sandhurst, or Cranwell.

Very fine Engineering Shop, with full preparation for any higher Engineering Course.

Officers Training Corps, Rugby Football, Cricket, Tennis, Sea Bathing.

Entire charge accepted of boys over seven years.

References to Officers and Civil Servants in the East.

HINDHEAD

(Surrey). 3 miles from Haslemere Station, Southern Railway. On sandstone soil, at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet, with a dry, bracing and sunny climate. Golf, 18 holes. Fine dry position; considered one of the most sporting in England

GIRLS. **TWIZZLETWIG.**

(*Anglo-Saxon word meaning Double Valley. The house overlooks two valleys*)

Principals { Miss A. HUMPHREYS. Miss K. HUMPHREYS.

Charming modern house 800 feet above sea-level. Extensive Grounds, largely covered with heather, bracken and pines, open out on the moor. Dry sandy soil. S.S.W. aspect.

Individual Training and Development of Character special features. Thorough education. Games, Riding, Swimming, Cooking. Great attention paid to health.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children."

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier, 800 feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 4,282. L. & N.E. Rly.

BOYS. **THE GLEBE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH.

Head Master, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.

(*Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford*).

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 50; ages, 7 to 14. No Day boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, etc., on application.

BOYS. **LYDGATE HOUSE**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Head Master - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.

(*Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge.*)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs, immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Situated facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Very equable temperature. Climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air is bracing and very pure."

BOYS. **KINGSMEAD SCHOOL.**

Principal - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for 40 Boarders). Preparation for Public Schools.

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical.

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south. It stands in own grounds of 4½ acres and in an open position.

There are a Carpenter's Shop and separate Sanatorium.

LITTLEHAMPTON

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes: "On the South Coast. The town is quite open to the south and south west, and the air is well known to possess invigorating and tonative qualities of a very high order. Excellent bathing facilities from a wide expanse of fine sand. The health-giving Downs, which give protection from the north and north east winds, afford ample opportunities for outdoor exercise." Pop. 11,286.

BOYS. **DORSET HOUSE.**

Principal - MALCOLM MUNRO, M.A., Oxon.

Assisted by competent Resident and Visiting Masters.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises. Detached, standing in own grounds of 4 acres. Excellent ventilation and sanitary arrangements.

Curriculum embraces the usual subjects for boys intending to enter Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Munro, assisted by experienced Matron. *Terms on application.*

GIRLS. **ROSEMEAD.**

Principals - { Miss YOUNG, B.A., Hons., Lond. Miss SHARPE (Registered).

Premises specially adapted for school purposes. Five acres of grounds. South aspect.

Aim of School to study the characteristics of each pupil and to give good sound education on the lines most beneficial to each.

Preparation for usual Examinations and University Entrance where desired. Great attention paid to Health. Modern languages taught conversationally as well as grammatically.

Games under Resident Mistress. (Bedford Diploma).

For Prospectus, apply to the Principals.

LANCASTER.

Lancaster has a picturesque and pleasant situation on the acclivities of a hill which is crowned by the Castle, said to have been erected on the site of the Roman *castrum* Good centre for the Lake District.

BOYS

LANCASTER ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Founded 1471)

This ancient school offers the advantages of a Public School education at the modest fee of 20 guineas per term

Laboratories, Workshop, Swimming Bath, Fives Court, Rifle Range, O T C., and Playing Fields of 12 acres £30,000 is now being expended on building extensions

Pupils prepared for Professional and Business Careers, Universities, Army, Engineering, etc

£500 p.a. available for leaving exhibitions to the Universities

Head Master:

Rev. J. H. SHACKLETON BAILEY, D.D.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges and Schools Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the city has extended, great care has been taken, with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts" Pop 802,940.

GIRLS

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE,

HUYTON, nr. LIVERPOOL.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Church of England).

President, The EARL OF DERBY.

Visitor, The LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL

Head Mistress, Miss G. ANTHONY, B.A.(Lond.)

Extensive School buildings in healthy country. School Chapel. House system. Large resident staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Culture, Domestic Science, &c. Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial Work, &c) Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

WOMEN.

LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, BEDFORD STREET.

Principal - - Miss IRENÉ M. MARSH.

Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world.

The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. *Object.*—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports Medical Gymnastic Instructors, Massage Treatment, etc. 17 acres of ground for games.

Fees.- £120 per annum.

LONDON.

	PAGE
BUCKHURST HILL	
Girls' School	lxxiii
CHARING CROSS, W.C.	
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School	lxvii
DULWICH, S.E.	
Bedford College of Dancing, etc	lxvii
HENDON	
Tenterden Hall	lxxvii
LONDON, W.	
Queen's College	lxviii
LONDON, W.C.	
St George's College	lxviii
SUTTON	
Homefield	lxxxv
UXBRIDGE	
Evelyns, Hillingdon .	lxxxvi

LOSTOCK GRALAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"The climate of Lostock Gralam is mild and equable, and not subject to extremes of heat or cold. The average rainfall is 28 43 inches"

WINCHAM HALL.

OLD-ESTABLISHED SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Boarders only

Excellent Education. Large staff of Graduates. Centre for Oxford University Locals, Music and Art Examinations.

Domestic Science course for elder pupils

Physical Training. Games. Fine Gymnasium Grounds 15 acres

Blacing locality within easy reach of Crewe, Manchester, Liverpool and Chester.

Health and individual care are made the first considerations.

Fees—Juniors £25 Seniors £30 per term incl

Entire change when desired

Illustrated Prospectus from—

Mrs. LITTLEHALES, Principal.

LOWESTOFT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes —"The Borough of Lowestoft stands on the most easterly point in the British Isles, receiving a large amount of sunshine and a very small rainfall. From its position the town is naturally exposed to the easterly winds, but, speaking generally, the climate is good The constantly increasing influx of visitors shows that Lowestoft is every year becoming more and more popular as a health resort"

GIRLS

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, P.N.E.U. SCHOOL,

NORTH PARADE, LOWESTOFT.

Principal - - - Miss ROSE

Assisted by a Graduate of the London University, a fully qualified Drill and Games Mistress, and others

A few boarders taken so as to ensure individual care and attention.

Fees.—From 25 guineas per term.

MALVERN

(Worcester). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water-supply is bountiful and of great purity." Pop. 17,809. [*See* p. xcvm for HOLIDAY GUIDE

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

H. PAULLEY, M.A.

(Nat. Sci. Exhibitioner, St. John's Coll., Camb.).

R. C. LOTT, M.A. (Trinity College, Oxford).

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

House faces south, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house. Special features of the building are large handsome dining hall, bright lofty bedrooms, and large classrooms. Small classes.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Entire charge taken of Children whose Parents are abroad.

BOYS.

ST. CUTHBERT'S.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Head Masters—

J. E. HEALEY, M.A. (Oxon.).

C. WATSON, B.A. (Oxon.).

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools or Dartmouth. Fine open situation, facing Common; south aspect.

Playing Field adjoins School House; Gymnasium; Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath.

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful, self-reliant.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson are prepared to take entire charge.

GIRLS.

MOWBRAY.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal—Mrs. DALTON,

Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters, providing a modern and complete education at moderate fees.

Two large detached houses in own extensive grounds, with electric light and modern sanitation, constitute the school premises.

Successes and Honours Certificates gained in Oxford and Cambridge Locals, Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M., and Royal Drawing Society, etc.

Modern Languages taught conversationally

Prospectus on application to Principal.

MARGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Margate (Kent) is so situated that it is exposed to sea breezes from all quarters except the west. The town is built between two valleys, and, owing to this and the general undulations of the ground, it is exceptionally favoured as regards surface drainage. The streets, except in the lower and older parts of the town, are well laid out, and there are numerous large open spaces, the sea breezes are thus able to circulate freely in all parts of the town. The drainage is of the most up to date construction, and there is an excellent water-supply. During the present year Margate stood at the top of seaside resorts for sunshine, and it is generally thought to be very rich in ultra-violet rays."

GIRLS.

CLIFTONVILLE HIGH SCHOOL,

MADEIRA ROAD.

Principal:

Miss MURIEL STOCKMAN, A.L.C.M.

Premises.—Excellently situated, with a wide prospect over open country. Large garden and lawns.

Aim.—A sound and thorough education on modern lines.

Pupils are prepared for the leading Examinations.

Special care is given to the Kindergarten class.

Fees. Day Pupils, £1, to £1; guineas per annum. Boarders, £25 to £28 per term.

MARGATE.

RICHMOND HOUSE,

RICHMOND AVENUE, CLIFTONVILLE.

SELECT JEWISH HOME SCHOOL

(Girls 4 to 16 and few small Boys.)

Principal - - Mrs. POLLICK.

Home School in healthiest seaside town of England for a limited number of refined children. Good feeding with personal care and attention a specialty of the school.

Modern education combined with happy home life and school discipline. Large sunny play-field. Highest references. Kindergarten. Entire charge of children from abroad. *Moderate Fees.*

Telephone: MARGATE 381.

MISTLEY

(Essex). 8 miles from Colchester, on River Stour. The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Village situated on gravel subsoil, with excellent public water-supply. Healthy, dry and bracing climate, exceptionally low rainfall, and sunshine rate high."

BOYS.

MISTLEY PLACE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Head Master - - E. M. JACKSON, M.A.

(Cantab. Classical Tripos.)

Premises.—Stand in park-like grounds of about 30 acres. Gravel soil. Gymnasium.

Curriculum.—Arranged to meet the requirements of Common Entrance Examination, Preparation for Scholarships, and entrance to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Numerous successes.

Miniature Rifle Range, Boxing, Swimming, Salt Water Bathing, Swedish Drill.

Fees.—£105 to £120 per annum.

NEWPORT (MON.).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A healthy residential and industrial town. Hilly and delightfully situated, and an excellent centre for exploring the beautiful and romantic mountains and valleys of Monmouthshire." G.W.R. 12 miles N.E. of Cardiff, 140¼ miles from London, on the River Usk Pop. 11,036. Sunshine (1927), 1,268 hours.

BOYS. **GWENT COLLEGE,**
THE GAER, NEWPORT, MON.
President:
RT. HON. VISCOUNT TREDEGAR, C.B.E.

Principal - - W. J. HAMILTON JONES.
B.Sc. (Hons. Lond.), L.C.P. (Double Hons.)

Premises.—Stand in own grounds of 14 acres, elevated yet sheltered position, southern aspect. Lake over an acre in extent offers facilities for Swimming, Model Yachting and Fishing.

Aim. To provide first-class Public School training under broad Christian principles, undenominational.

Preparation for Universities and Professions.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Fees moderate.

NEWTON ABBOT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Pop. 13,817. 15 miles S. of Exeter. It enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from uplands with sea breezes, while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills, 800 feet in height."

BOYS. **NEWTON COLLEGE.**
Head Master—
H. PALLOT, B.Sc. (Lond.).

First-class Education for Navy, Army and Universities, maintaining standard of best Public Schools. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Swimming Bath, Fives and Racquets Courts.

There is a Preparatory School to which both Day Boys and Boarders are received. The College has also an efficient O.T.C.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played in the Autumn and Spring Terms.

BOYS.
WOLBOROUGH HILL SCHOOL
NEWTON ABBOT, S. DEVON.
PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND DARTMOUTH.

Principal - R. B. GREEN, M.C., M.A. (Oxon.).

The School was founded in 1876, and has a long list of successes to its credit. The buildings, together with the playing-fields, etc., stand on a hill 300 feet above the town of Newton Abbot, with splendid views of Dartmoor and the surrounding country.

The School enjoys an exceptional health record.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

OSWESTRY.

Situated amongst pleasant scenery 18 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. An important junction and one of the keys to Wales. Healthy climate. Within easy reach of the Welsh hills. Pop. 9,790.

BOYS. **OSWESTRY SCHOOL.**
(*Founded 1407.*)

Head Master - R. WILLIAMSON, M.A. (Cantab.).

Premises.—Healthily situated 500 feet above sea-level. 9 acres of beautifully-wooded grounds, with playing fields of 16 acres. School Chapel. Science Block, including Laboratory, Lecture Theatre, etc.

Aim.—To give sound education. Preparation for Universities and various professions. Several Scholarships and House Exhibitions. Open-air Swimming Bath. Games carefully supervised. Separate Preparatory Department for Boys up to age 10.

Inclusive Fees.—From £67 to £91 per annum.
Reduced Fees for Sons of Clergy.

OXFORD.

On the banks of the Thames, 63¾ miles from London. The most ancient and famous seat of learning in the Kingdom. Occupying a fine site, encircled by rich and wooded meadows. Elevation 220 feet; very bracing and healthy.

BEAUMONT COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Staff of Graduate Mistresses and Native Teachers for Foreign Languages.

Exceptional Educational advantages. Valuable Leaving Scholarships to the Universities.

Music, Dancing, Elocution, Art. Secretarial and Domestic Science Courses.

Special classes for girls preparing for University Scholarships or Entrance Examinations.

Swimming, Boating, Tennis, Hockey, Girl Guides, Fencing, Riding, Gymnasium.

Full charge when desired. During holidays pupils can either remain in Oxford or join School Parties travelling abroad. Winter Sports in Switzerland. Prospectus from the Principal:
MRS. LILIAN M. PULLEN.

PAIGNTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes—"Paignton, at the head of Torbay, has the bracing aspect of the east combined with the softening influence of the southern climates. Snow and frost rare."

GIRLS **CUMBERLAND HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Principal - - Miss B. FERGUSON,
Assisted by qualified Staff.

Premises.—Face directly on the sea and admit bathing from house. An ideal spot for boarders. Gymnasium. Pavilion for gym. Queen's Park for games.

Aim.—To provide a sound education and foster habits of thoroughness and concentration. Overstrain is carefully guarded against. Curriculum is carefully adapted to age and capacity of each pupil. Preparations for Matriculation and Oxford and Cambridge Locals. Recent successes in usual school examinations. Excellent health report. Guide and Brownie Pack formed by pupils.

Fees.—25 to 30 guineas per term.

RAMSGATE

(Kept). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ramsgate stands on the chalk and faces south. Its climate is equable, invigorating and bracing, unmarred by sudden change. The average annual rainfall is about 22 inches." Sunshine (1927), 1,647 hours.

[See p. xcix for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

DUDLEY HOUSE SCHOOL,
GRANGE ROAD, WEST CLIFF.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Principal—
J. E. RIORDAN, L.C.P. (Registered Teacher)

Premises—Situated 100 feet above sea-level, with fine sea views.

Curriculum—Scripture, English, History, Physical and Commercial Geography, Mathematics, French, Science, Drawing and Writing, Shorthand and Book-Keeping, Class Singing.

Preparation for Oxford Locals and Common Entrance Examinations and for Business.

Physical Training daily and Games.

Fees—15 to 20 guineas per term.

READING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes.—"Reading is a University town situate on the banks of the Thames, from which the ground slopes upwards to a height of over 300 feet. The main portion of the town stands on gravel overlying chalk. The water-supply is one of the best in the country. Statistics prove Reading to be a healthy town. Pretty surrounding scenery and excellent facilities for boating."

BOYS.

READING SCHOOL.

Head Master - G. H. KEETON, M.A.
(Late VIth Form Master at Fettes College, Edinburgh).

Public School education given at moderate cost. Preparation for Universities, Professions, Civil Service and Commerce. Leaving Scholarships £100 St. John's College, Oxford, and others. Buildings include Houses, Chapel, Laboratories, Workshop, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath and Armoury (O.T.C.).

Inclusive Fees. £81 per annum.

For further particulars see Public Schools Year Book, or apply Bursar, Reading School, Reading.

GIRLS

WILTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals -
Miss CLARE POCOCK.
Miss ISABEL POCOCK.

Assisted by highly-qualified staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses and Professors.

Premises.—3 acres grounds on gravel soil. Sanatorium.

Aim.—To give sound general education, happy school life, to develop the natural powers of the girls and train them for a career.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Domestic Science Department.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£30 to £33 per term.

Telephone: READING 213.

REIGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Reigate and Redhill lie at the foot of the North Downs. The elevation varies from 150 to 700 feet, the soil largely consisting of chalk and sand. The water is soft and of great purity. The death rate is about 11 o per 1,000."

GIRLS

BURYS COURT,
LEIGH, near REIGATE.

Principal - - Miss A. F. SHEARD.

Premises. In own grounds of 12 acres. Central heating. Electric light.

Teaching on modern lines. Individual gifts developed, habits of self-reliance and duty inculcated, and emphasis laid on importance of good manners.

Particular attention paid to deportment and physical development. Thorough coaching in Tennis, Golf, Lacrosse, Netball, Swimming and Riding.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Illustrated Prospectus on application.
Telephone: REIGATE 707.

RHOS-ON-SEA, COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Rhos on Sea is a suburb of Colwyn Bay. The winters are very mild, snow seldom falls, and fogs are non existent."

BOYS.

RHOS-ON-SEA COLLEGE.

Recognised and Approved by the Board of Education.

Founder - The Rev. BILTON LANGSTAFF, B.A., B.Sc., late Head Master Thorne Grammar School, nr. Doncaster.

Premises. Specially built for school, in own grounds with playing field. Tennis courts overlooking sea. Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Science Laboratory.

Senior School prepares for Universities, professions and commercial life.

Junior School prepares for Public Schools.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Langstaff.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Swimming.

Fees. 35 guineas per term.

RHYL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "A first-class watering-place. Good sanitation. Rainfall below the average, sunshine record one of the best. Climate dry, bracing and sunny. Extensive sands. Safe bathing."

GIRLS

PENGWERN HALL SCHOOL,
PENGWERN, RHUDDLAN
(3½ miles from Rhyl).

Principals { Miss LONG.
Miss ELSIE LONG, Professor of Music.

Premises. Beautiful old world country house in 20 acres of ground. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Domestic Science House. Central heating.

Aim.—To combine thoroughly up-to-date education, individual care and training with comforts and culture characteristic of home life.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£135 per annum.

RICHMOND

(Yorkshire) is about 600 feet, rising to 2,000 feet, above sea level. Bracing air. Moorland and river scenery. Sporting golf links. Excellent fishing, especially trout and grayling. Sanitation excellent. Very low death-rate. Water-supply absolutely pure, from natural springs. Many objects of historic and antiquarian interest.

BOYS. **THE ABBEY SCHOOL,**
37, FRENCHGATE.

Head Master Rev. G. FLEMING ORR, M.A.

Object.—To provide a good-class education at lowest possible fees. Christian teaching and training of a non-sectarian character to be a special feature.

Beautiful Scenery. Historic Associations. Healthy Climate.

Boys prepared for Local Examinations.

Gymnastics, Football, Swimming, Cricket.

Fees. £2 10s. per term.
Boarders £60 a year inclusive.

RIPON

(Yorks). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Ripon is about 100 feet above sea-level. The soil is sand and gravel, consequently dries quickly even in wet seasons. There is an excellent water-supply, a good system of drainage. Spa baths with electric treatment."

BOYS. **S. OLAVE'S SCHOOL.**
PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Principal - H. O. SELWYN WILSON, B.A.
(*Sidney Sussex College, Camb.*)

School Course includes Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, History, Geography, Elementary Science, Drawing, Painting, and General Knowledge.

Individual attention. Work made interesting and pupils shown necessity for discipline in any organised community.

Games personally supervised. Physical Training. 7 acres recreation ground in front of school.

Fees.—32 guineas per term.

ROCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Cathedral city on River Medway. Naval, Military and Clerical Interests. Easily accessible from London and the Coast. On chalk; lovely surrounding country. Mild climate. Rainfall, 24 ins. Undoubtedly very healthy."

BOYS. **KING'S SCHOOL.**
(*Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted 1542*)

Head Master - - Rev. W. PARKER, B.D., M.A.
(*late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin*),
Assisted by large staff of Masters.

Senior School, an old Public School, preparing for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a Business Career.

Junior School prepares for Dartmouth and for Scholarships in King's School.

Separate houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers Training Corps.

Fees.—£83 to £103 per annum.
See "Public Schools Year Book."

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 6,902. On the Sussex coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. Southern Railway. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for South Coast health resort." Golf, Tennis, Croquet, Fishing. Sunshine (1927), 1,627 hours.

BOYS. **NEWLANDS,**
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(*Keble College, Oxford*),
Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.
(*Emmanuel College, Cambridge*),
Mr. HUGH F. CHITTENDEN
(*Corpus Christi College, Oxford*),
With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8-14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Fields (7 acres). Boys' games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

SHANKLIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Shanklin stands on a porous soil (greensand) at an elevation of 150 to 250 feet. The annual mean temp is 51° F. The water-supply is abundant and of the purest." Sunshine (1927), 1,667 hours.

GIRLS. **UPPER CHINE,**
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - - Miss DAMON.
On the Board of Education's List of Efficient Schools

Premises.—Attractive old mansion, fully equipped for modern requirements. Central heating. Electric light. Beautiful Gardens. Large Playing Field, 24 acres. Science Laboratory. Private Chapel.

Aim.—To provide thorough and wide training, develop character, and prepare girls for the numerous professions and activities now open to them.

Resident Physical Training Mistress and Games Expert. Girl Guide Company. Riding. Swimming. *Entire change where Parents abroad.*

Fees.—40 to 48 guineas per term.

SHERINGHAM

(Norfolk). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"Sheringham is bounded by the sea on the north and by a range of wooded hills which fall gently for a mile on the south. Noted for its golf links and for the health-giving and preserving properties of its bracing air."

GIRLS. **THE RETREAT.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (6-13)

Principal - Miss BOWLING.

Premises—Detached in own grounds close to sea.

Thorough training in work and games to enable children to take their places in larger schools.

Fees.—100 guineas per annum.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—150 guineas per annum.

SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate. Soil drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing south-west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense."

BOYS

KINGSLAND GRANGE.

Head Master - W. B. C. DREW, Esq., B.A

Receives 60 Boys (7 x4) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil. 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium

Course of instruction includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Athletic Sports.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

SIDMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sidmouth, a marine health resort facing south. Hills protect it from north, east and west. Open to the sea breezes from the south. Large proportion of winter sunshine. Climate mild but bracing. Medical baths."

GIRLS. **THE BEE-HIVE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,**

ARCOT HOUSE, SIDMOUTH.

Principals - Miss L. M. WHEELER. Miss E. GREEN.

Premises.—Beautifully situated in 2 acres of ground above town. En-tout-cas hard tennis court.

Aim.—To develop character on highest lines, teach self-control and consideration for others.

School Course.—Usual subjects. Preparation for examinations if desired.

Music a speciality.

Kindergarten for Girls and Boys.

Experienced fully-qualified Nurse-Matron.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

SOUTHPORT

(Lancs). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:** "Southport is, by its character as a modern 'Garden City,' eminently suited as a place for schools. Its soil is sandy, clean and dry. The air, generally from the sea, is clean, pure, and of even temperature." Sunshine (1927), 1,382 hours.

BOYS. **LEYLAND HOUSE,**

SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

(From 6 to 14 years).

The boys are taught to lead a healthy, happy life without the aid of luxuries. All boys, clever or backward, receive a thorough grounding to prepare them for the Public Schools. Great care is taken of the boys' health. Good plain food. Large airy rooms.

Moderate fees.

Principals, The Misses GARDNER
(Daughters of the late Rev. J. S. Gardner).

SOUTHAMPTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southampton is beautifully situated on a peninsula rising gradually from the Southampton Water to a height of over 200 feet. The climate is mild and equable, the mean temperature being 50.8 degrees, the average annual sunshine 1,668 hours; rainfall 31 inches. Apart from the shipping industry, Southampton is a residential town and an excellent centre for tours. 400 acres of public parks and pleasure gardens." Population 169,300, death rate 11·1. Sunshine (1927), 1,537 hours.

(*See* p. 1111 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **BANISTER SCHOOL,**

SHIRLEY, SOUTHAMPTON.

Head Master - C. R. BLOY.

The education given at the School is designed to fit boys for the Services and for Professional and Commercial careers.

The regular subjects of instruction are: Divinity, Latin, English Language and Literature, Modern Languages, History, Geography, Mathematics, Science and Drawing.

Special attention is given to Modern Languages and Mathematics.

Boys are prepared for the Cambridge Locals, Junior School, and Higher Certificate, and will also be prepared for other examinations at the wish of their parents.

Fees.—Boarders, 25 to 30 guineas per term.

Day Boys, 3½ to 6 guineas per term.

Entire charge taken where Parents live abroad.

BOYS.

SAINT NICHOLAS SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - Rev. R. E. LANGDON, M.A.,
Croix de Guerre.

Aim. To inculcate a high standard of conduct and give the boys a happy home life.

Preparation for Common Entrance Examinations and for Oxford and Cambridge Locals.

Backward and delicate boys receive special care and attention.

Cricket, Football, Swimming, Physical Drill and Boxing.

Fees - £90 per annum.

STORRINGTON

(Sussex). A small and healthy country village 50 miles from London. Situated at the foot of the South Downs, which, with their health giving, invigorating air, extend for several miles and afford ample opportunities for outdoor exercise.

GIRLS. **MERRYWOOD,**

STORRINGTON.

Principal - - Mrs. DAWBARN,
Assisted by Miss E. L. RENAUT, B.A. London, and a competent staff.

Premises. Situated in the heart of the Downs country, in own grounds of 30 acres, with sanatorium, extensive playing fields, woodland and orchard.

Aim. To provide a thoroughly sound modern and cultured education and inculcate high principles, thoughtfulness and common-sense.

Hockey, Cricket, Netball, Tennis, Gardening, Swimming, Dancing.

Fees.—38 to 40 guineas per term.

SUTTON

(Surrey). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoil, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water-supply. Average death rate, about 10 per thousand.

BOYS

HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - Mr. WALFORD.

Premises. Stand in own grounds, 200 feet above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

Curriculum. Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music and Dancing.

Gymnasium. Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

SWANAGE

lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage. Sea is a brilliant blue. Trees flourish in abundance. Pop. 4,689.

[See p. cii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

HILL CREST SCHOOL, DURLSTON.

Principal A. C. B. LLOYD, M.A. (Oxon.)
(Honours Classics)

Mr. Lloyd prepares boys, 7 to 14, for Public Schools and Naval Cadetships.

Aim. Develop Character, Abilities, Interests.

Curriculum. Provides sound grounding in all ordinary subjects.

Premises. Modern, commodious, detached. Excellent Playing Field. Games supervised. Physical Exercises. Sea Bathing.

Domestic arrangements for Health and Comfort under Mrs. Lloyd.

Entire charge taken where Parents live abroad.

Fees. £40 to £45 per term.

TAUNTON

(Somerset). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The town of Taunton is situated in the centre of a wide and beautiful valley. The climate is mild, the rainfall low, average 27 inches per annum. There is an excellent water-supply. The town is well sewered." G.W. Rly.

BOYS

TAUNTON SCHOOL.

Head Master H. NICHOLSON, M.A. (Cantab.).
1st Class Honours, Modern Language Tripos.
Staff of over 40 masters.

This Public School stands in grounds of 50 acres. Buildings include Laboratories, Chapel, Sanatorium, Swimming Baths, Gymnasium, Fives Courts, Tennis Courts, Armoury, etc.

Preparation for Universities, Professions, Civil Service and Commerce.

6 Leaving Scholarships—numerous Entrance Scholarships, &c.

Separate Preparatory School.

Entire charge of boys from India and the Colonies.

Inclusive fees { Seniors—91½ guineas per annum. Juniors—66 guineas per annum.

TEWKESBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Tewkesbury, with its famous 12th-century Abbey, lies in the vale between Malverns and Cotswolds. Climate mild, with moderate rainfall and plenty of bright sunshine. Good boating and fishing on Avon and Severn. Splendid sports ground."

BOYS

TEWKESBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Founded 1576 -Reorganised 1910.)

Head Master - - W. H. STRUTHERS
(B.Sc. Hons., Manchester).

The Time Table and Curriculum are in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Education. Pupils prepared for University and Professional Examinations.

Adequate provision made for games and other out-of-door pursuits.

Inclusive Fees—£21 per term.

THAMES, GREENHITHE

(Kent). 20½ miles from London. Southern Railway. On River Thames, 2½ miles north-east of Dartford. Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier, in the *Erebus* and *Terror*, sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845.

BOYS.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

H.M.S. "WORCESTER" (off Greenhithe, Kent).
Est. 1862 *Incorp.* 1893.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c. Special attention is paid to Physical Drill. Two years in the "Worcester" counts as one year's sea service. Also R.N. Cadetships and appointments Midshipmen R.N.R., Bengal Pilot Service, &c. **Present Terms.—£140 per annum, including uniform.**

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—
The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"35 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone." Sunshine (1927), 1,527 hours.

BOYS.

ROSE HILL SCHOOL,

Principal: Mr. R. SAUNDERS JOHNSON, B.A.
ASSISTED BY
Miss Mabel E. Slann and Miss Mary A. Cronk.
PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND DARTMOUTH.

Premises healthily situated on high ground facing the Common, 350 feet above sea-level.

Curriculum designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Playing Field comprises several acres. Gymnastics, Swimming, Shooting, Cricket, Football.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—£35 per term.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor." 199½ miles from London *Location* S.E. coast of Devon in the N. recess of Torbay. 25 miles S. of Exeter *Bathing* Excellent arrangements for sea bathing; swimming baths, medical and Turkish baths. Sunshine (1927), 1,690 hours Pop. 39,442

[See p. xiii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. **LAURISTON HALL.**

Principals - - { Miss K. VICCARS. Miss E. VICCARS.

Situation—High, healthy position Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature and Languages.

Well-equipped Swedish Gymnasium Physical education carefully supervised. Dancing special feature.

Ideal for children who have been born in tropical countries

Fees—30 to 40 guineas per term.

UXBRIDGE

(Middlesex). Market town, 15 miles from London, accessible by rail, tram and bus. In the midst of a healthy, romantic and charming locality. Excellent water-supply, good drainage. Uxbridge Common 200 feet above sea-level. Three golf links within easy reach

BOYS. **EVELYNS,**
HILLINGDON, UXBRIDGE.

Head Master:
H. M. HERMON-WORSLEY, B.A.
(Magdalen College, Oxford).

Premises.—Situated in own grounds of 25 acres, 200 feet above sea-level. Chapel, sanatorium, swimming bath.

Aim—To prepare boys, 8 to 14, for Public Schools and Royal Navy and scholarships

Milk and eggs supplied from school farm. Two squash racquet courts. Games specially coached.

Fees.—£60 per term.

WALMER

(Kent). Pop. 5,354 Southern Rly. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate dry and very bracing. Pure air. Specially recommended by the medical profession. High cliff and marine promenade give unrivalled facilities for healthful exercise. Sunshine (1927), 1,548 hours

BOYS. **UPTON SCHOOL,**
RIPPLE VALE.

Principal - - - - C. E. CHERRILL.

Situation.—1 mile from Sea.

Grounds.—17 acres, including tennis lawns, playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden.

Aim.—Train boys morally, intellectually, and physically for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Swimming, Drill, Shooting.

Household arrangements under the Misses Cherrill. Diet varied and unlimited; milk, eggs, poultry, fruit and vegetables from own farm. Accommodation for 30 Boarders; no day boys received.

Fees.—120 guineas.

GIRLS. **HAMPTON COURT.**

Principal - Miss STRICKLAND.

Premises. In own grounds, open situation, close to Babbacombe Downs and Beach.

Aim. To secure best development of mind and body under natural and normal conditions, and combine scholarship with culture. Personality and temperament carefully studied.

Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate and Advanced Departments.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Physical Training carefully supervised. Tennis, Basket Ball, Hockey, Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Phone 7671. *Fees.* From 25 guineas per term.

WATCHET

(Somerset) The Medical Officer of Health writes: "The climate is equable, frost and snow being very rare. The summers are warm, but bracing owing to its position. It is fairly sheltered from the east wind, but rather exposed to the north-west wind."

ST. DECUMAN'S SCHOOL.

Principal
Rev. W. BURGESS, M.A., D.Sc.,
Formerly Head Master of Rosslyn School, Ravensdale

Premises.—Stand in own grounds of over 3 acres, with accommodation for 30 boarders. Home farm supplies meat, butter, milk and eggs

Aim.—To give at moderate cost liberal education with sound mental and physical training.

Preparation for Public Schools, Professional and Commercial life.

Many recent successes in Public Examinations.

Entire charge Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Fees—22 to 25 guineas per term.

WATFORD

(Hertfordshire). The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Principally residential, situated in valley of the Colne, 17½ miles from London. Stands high upon gravel soil; possessing a healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water supply and modern drainage"

BOYS.

SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Principal - - R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Cantab.).

Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School House in own grounds (18 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres). Specially designed Classrooms. Laboratory. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill: Swedish and Military. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Court, Carpenter's Shop.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. *Entire charge of Pupils from abroad.*

Telephone, 439 Watford.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE

(Berks.) The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A favourite residential district in Berkshire, situated on an outcrop of the Bagshot sands. Soil sand and gravel. Pine and heather country with open moorland spaces. Good water-supply."

GIRLS. **RAVENSWOOD.**

Principal Mrs. W. PRYCE ASPINALL.

Premises. Delightfully situated in own grounds of 10 acres, bordering on East Berks Golf Course, overlooking park of 132 acres.

Modern and efficient teaching by fully qualified staff.

Music a special feature, under direction of Miss Dorothea Aspinall, A.R.C.M.

Tennis, Cricket, Netball, Riding, Golf.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees 150 guineas per annum.

WEST KIRBY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes.—"Cheshire, 12 miles from Liverpool. Elevation, 280 feet. Aspect, S.W. Climate mild. Entirely residential in character. No fog. Dry subsoil, sand and sandstone." L.M.S.R. 199 miles from London. Modern drainage, excellent water-supply, very equable temperature. The air contains properties of strength giving to growing children and convalescents.

BOYS. **CALDAY GRANGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

(Founded 1636.)

Head Master:

R. T. B. GLASSPOOL, M.C., M.A. (Magdalene Coll., Camb.).

Premises. Stand in 16 acres of grounds, with Science Laboratories, Workshop and Gymnasium.

Aim. To provide sound general education for boys 8 to 18.

Particular attention paid to health and formation of character.

Advanced work in Classics, Modern Studies, and Mathematics and Science.

Cadet Corps. Scout Troop. Good playing fields. Open-air Swimming Bath.

Fees. £28 15s. per term.

WESTBURY

(Wiltshire). A town of great antiquity, with British and Roman remains. The climate is mild, and its proximity to the Wiltshire Downs renders it most healthy.

BOYS. (Founded 1844.)

VICTORIA COLLEGE,

WESTBURY, WILTS.

Recognised by the Board of Education.

INDEPENDENT BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS ON PUBLIC SCHOOL LINES.

Georgian Mansion, with separate buildings for Classrooms and Laboratories. Speech Hall to hold 300. The School is set in 36 acres of Grounds. 5 acre Cricket Ground. Six Tennis Courts. Squash Racquets Court. Kitchen Gardens to feed the School.

Recent Successes include London, Bristol, and Durham Matriculations, Oxford and Cambridge School Leaving Certificates, Bristol First School Certificate, Army Entrance Sandhurst, the Royal Air Force, the Professions.

There is a separate Junior School where boys are prepared for the Senior School. Entry to the Senior School is by examination.

Applications for entry should be made to the Headmaster.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

A small town of modern foundation situated 1½ miles from and to the west of Margate; originally intended, and hitherto exclusively developed, as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted. The sea-walls form two promenades over a mile long, steps giving access to the beach (sandy). There are gardens with walks at different elevations, giving protection from winds. Marine drive for two miles along the top of the cliff. Safe bathing. Modern drainage, excellent water-supply. Pop. 5,096.

[*See* p. cliii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. **ETHANDENE.**

FOR GIRLS

Principals—

The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully-Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

Premises.—Include well-ventilated Classrooms and Gymnasium Hall, a separate Dining Room, outdoor Classroom, Studio, and Library.

Physical Training on Swedish system. Games taught by trained Mistress. Sea Bathing, Swimming, Riding.

GIRLS. **STANMORE.**

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - - Miss COWPER.

Premises.—Detached, in splendid position on the sea front.

Aim.—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

Curriculum. — Comprehensive; thorough Modern System, individual treatment according to requirements. Examinations if required.

Physical Training. — Gymnastics, Swedish Drill, Out-Door Games and Recreation.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

WEYBRIDGE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes.—"Situated in pine country overlooking the valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water-supply, and there is an efficient system of drainage." Pop. 6,688.

GIRLS. **HEATH HOUSE,**

WEYBRIDGE.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Principal - - - Miss M. H. HIGGINS.

Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified Mistresses proficient in *English, Music, Art,* and *Foreign Languages*

Premises.—Excellent; elevated situation on gravel soil in own extensive grounds of nearly four acres.

School Course.—Provides for broad Education upon Modern lines; GIRLS TAUGHT USE AND NECESSITY of corporate public-spirited life.

Usual Public Examinations prepared for.

Social observances receive due care.

Fees moderate.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel, on the seaward of the Mendips, covering the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, and open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean, the town has an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year, difficult to find anywhere else in England." Sunshine (1927), 1,359 hours. Water-supply, constant. Drainage, modern. Soil, sandy. Pop. 31,653.

BOYS.

LEWISHAM SCHOOL.

Head Master -

LEONARD C. COMFORT, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Objects.—To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life, with good Moral and Physical training.

Prepares for Cambridge Locals, Matriculation, also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants.

Premises specially built, with lofty, airy rooms.

Healthiest position in the West of England. Ideal School for Delicate Boys. Gymnasium and Chemical Laboratory. Modern Languages a speciality.

Large Cadet Hall. Covered Cricket Pitch. Professional Coaching during winter.

GIRLS.

ATHELSTAN (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS),

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Premises. Stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston.

Aim.—To provide thoroughly good and practical Education combined with comforts of Home.

Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, German, Drawing, Book-Keeping, Needlework, Class Singing, Drilling, Domestic Science.

Preparation for all Examinations. Excellent advantage for Music.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Guides.

Moderate and inclusive Fees.

For Prospectus, apply to -

Miss JOHNSTONE, Principal.

WINDERMERE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Windermere is one of the most beautiful spots in England. Situated on the upper Silurian formation (Coniston slate and flags), overlooking the lake of that name 200 feet below." Rainfall average 68 inches per year. Sunshine average 3½ hours daily.

[*See* p. xcvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL,

BROWHEAD, WINDERMERE.

A private boarding school for 100 pupils. Recognised by the Board of Education.

The school provides a liberal and continuous education for girls (from 6 to 19 years of age), in the charge of competent women, amidst the loveliest mountain and lakeland scenery of England.

Principals - { S. HELEN LEIGH.
EDITH M. MORRISON, M.A.

PREPARATORY HOUSE
(For girls under 12 years of age),
ELLERAY, WINDERMERE.

WORCESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "The climate is mild and equable and the rainfall moderate. Most of the city is on gravel and sand formation. The drainage is excellent and the water supply plentiful. Pop. 49,843.

BOYS

COLLEGE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Head Master - G. C. BROWN, M.A. (Lond.).

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a full Grade Public School education.

Premises modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR DEPTS.

Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers.

Boat House on the Severn. Swimming Bath on premises. Many valuable Scholarships.

Fees. £100 to £120 per annum.

WORKINGTON

(Cumberland). The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Workington lies on the coast of the Solway Firth, 34 miles S.W. of Carlisle. Average rainfall 40 inches. Climate medium. Temperature moderate. Healthy district. Excellent water-supply. Within easy reach of the Lakes." Pop. 27,100.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

CRAIG BANK,

WORKINGTON, CUMBERLAND.

ON THE BORDER OF THE LAKE DISTRICT, OVERLOOKING THE SOLWAY FIRTH AND THE SCOTCH HILLS.

A really good school for girls and little boys. Reasonable inclusive terms.
Sound education. Upper and Lower Schools. Tennis, Drill, Music, etc.
Preparation for Entrance and other exams.
Medical supervision. Excellent food.

Apply Principal, Mrs. F. CLARKSON.

Prospectuses and Particulars of Schools

Will be sent on application to

SCHOOLS DEPT.

J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD.,
12, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.

No charge is made to Parents or Principals.

WORTHING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On South Coast, 10 miles from Brighton. Background of south Downs affords protection from northern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate. The town is well built and kept very clean. Good drainage system and pure water. The sands are hard, smooth and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the requirements of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor." Sunshine (1927), 1,731 hours. Pop 35,224. A select seaside resort, residential town, and winter haven for invalids, Worthing is advantageously placed in the wide bay which sweeps away east of Selsey Bill and terminates, beyond Brighton, in the bold promontory of Beachy Head.

BOYS.

SOMPTING ABBOTS.

(Two miles from Worthing.)

Principal A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A (Oxon.).

PREPARATORY (6 to 13) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises stand in own grounds and parklands of 24 acres, on the South slope of the Downs, well protected from North winds.

Central heating. Electric light.

Curriculum based on requirements of Public Schools.

Individual attention. Physical Drill.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Bathing.

Fees 120 guineas per annum.

BOYS.

WYKEHAM HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH.

Inspection under the University of Cambridge.

Good successes in Scholarship work and entrance into Dartmouth Naval College.

The school buildings stand on their own ground in the highest part of Worthing. Gravel soil and south aspect. Science Laboratory. Playing field, 5 acres.

Full particulars on application to the Principals.

GIRLS.

CHURCH HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals - - {Miss FISHER. {Miss MORTER.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Extensive School Premises in best part of West Worthing. House system.

Aim of School—To provide sound education on Modern Lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character.

Preparation for usual Examinations. Thorough Musical Education. Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Netball.

Entire charge of Pupils where parents are abroad.

GIRLS AND PREPARATORY FOR LITTLE BOYS.

FIRLE HOUSE SCHOOL.

(*Founded* 1875)

Principal, Miss A. F. RYAN, LL.A. (Hons.).

(*St. Andrews University Reg. Teacher.*)

Premises.—Close to sea, with lofty sunny rooms.

Aim—To give sound and broad education on modern methods and inculcate love of knowledge for its own sake. Particular attention given to deportment, manners, and general culture.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Languages, Music, Art, Games.

School parties to the Continent.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Fees.—From 25 guineas per term.

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE,

Baronetage, Knightage & Companionage,

25/- net.

From all Booksellers.

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4.

THE GRAMOPHONE REVIEW

A New Musical Monthly especially designed for LOVERS OF THE GRAMOPHONE

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"WHERE TO STAY."

WHITAKER'S CLASSIFIED INDEX-DIRECTORY

TO

WHITAKER'S HOLIDAY GUIDE.

				PAGE
LOCAL GUIDES.	Cheltenham	Spa Manager	Cheltenham Spa	xcv
	Droitwich	J. H. Hollyer	27, Corbett Estate Offices	xcv
	Harrogate	F. J. C. Broome	99, Royal Baths, Harrogate	xcvii
	Worthing		16, Municipal Offices	civ
HOTELS (Licensed).	Cambridge	University Arms Hotel	M. D. Bradford	xciv
	Canterbury	Royal Fountain Hotel	F. C. Large	xciv
	Edinburgh	The Queen Hotel	J. W. and J. M. Gunn	xcvi
	Malvern	Foley Arms Hotel	Proprietress	xcviii
	Oban	Great Western Hotel	Alex. M'Gregor	xciv
	Ryde	Royal Esplanade Hotel	Frank Band	ci
	Seaton	Royal Clarence Hotel	A. F. Goddard	ci
HOTELS (Unlicensed).	Bognor	Rock Gardens Hotel	F. Pullin	xcvi
	Lowestoft	Esplanade Hotel	Mr and Mrs Jenner	xcviii
	Newquay	Tolcarne Hotel	Graham Farmer	xcix
	Shortlands	Shortlands House Hotel	Kennedy Bateman	ci
	Teignmouth	"Marina" Residential Hotel	E. W. Parsons	cii
	Torquay	Bungalow Hotel	Manager	cvi
	Torquay	Hotel Metropole	F. E. Hall	cvi
	Worthing	Percival's Hotel		civ
PRIVATE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.	Clevedon	Stancliff Boarding House	The Misses Cottle	xcv
	Droitwich	Ayrshire House	Miss Reilly	xcv
	Folkestone	The Albany Private Hotel	Mrs McPherson	xcvii
	Ilfracombe	St. Petroc Private Hotel	W. A. Chadder	xcvii
	Looe	Headland Private Hotel	Proprietors	xcvii
	Lowestoft	The Clyde Private Hotel	Mrs. Neeves	xcviii
	Rhyl	Plasterton Private Hotel	Miss W. Mitchell	xciv
	Sidmouth	St. Helens Hotel	The Misses Jones	ci
	Swanage	"Highcliffe"	Mrs Hooke	cii
	Teignmouth	East Cliff Private Hotel	J. Morrish	cii
	Torquay	Beacon House and Marsden Lodge	Mrs Coombes Crossley	cili
	Torquay	Sheridan House	Mrs. Murrells	cili
	Winchester	Chernocke Private Hotel	Gilbert Ludford	civ

"WHERE TO STAY" (*continued*).

				PAGE
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.	Bath	Fortt, Hatt & Billings, F.A.I.	3, Burton Street	xciii
	Bedford	W. & H. Peacock	10, Lime Street	xciii
	Bexhill	Staines & Co	78, Devonshire Road	xciii
	Bexhill	Ernest Sheather, F.A.I.	14, St Leonards Road	xciii
	Boscombe	Godwin, Pratt & Rea	126, Christchurch Road	xciv
	English Lakes	J. C. Trubshaw	Holly Hill, Windermere	xcvi
	Exeter	Sellick's	The Close	xcvi
	Exmouth	Crews & Son	4 and 6, Rolle Street	xcvi
	Gloucester	Bruton, Knowles & Co	Albion Chambers	xcvii
	Hastings and St Leonards	F. Tanton, F.A.I.	Norman Road	xcvii
	Lymington	Lewis & Badcock	91 and 92, High Street	xcviii
	Malvern	Lear & Son, F.A.I.	Malvern	xcviii
	Malvern	J. B. Harper & Sons	Malvern	xcviii
	Minehead	C. F. J. Richardson	17, The Avenue	xcix
	Plymouth	Elliott, Ellis & Bowden, F.S.I.	Wilts & Dorset Bank Chambers,	xcix
	Ramsgate	Scarlett & Goldsack	36, High Street	xcix
	Southampton	Waller & King F.A.I.	17, Above Bar	cii
	Swanage	Woodford, White & Howell	Swanage House Agency	cii
	Teignmouth	R. Frost & Son, F.A.I.	5, Regent Street	cii
	Tonbridge	Ernest Sanderson	174, High Street	cii
	Torquay	Cox & Son, F.A.I.	8, Strand	ciii
	Torquay	Smith & Son, F.A.I.	9, Strand	ciii
	Westgate	Rogers, Chapman & Thomas	The Estate Offices	ciii
	Worthing	Patching & Co.	Chapel Road	civ
MOTOR GARAGES.	Exeter	W. Shepherd & Son	Longbrook Street	xcvi
GENERAL.	Aldershot	Thomas White & Co., Ltd	House Furnishers	xcvii
	Sevenoaks	S. Young & Son	House Furnishers	ci
	Sherborne	Carter & Co.	Grocers, &c.	ci
	Swanage	T. J. Wilkes	Chemist	ci

"WHITAKER" ADVERTISEMENT SECTIONS.

REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH COMMERCE	pages	lviii-lxi
SHIPPING SECTION	pages	cviii-cxii
WHITAKER'S SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES	pages	lxvii-lxxxix
WHITAKER'S HOLIDAY GUIDE	pages	xci civ
BANKING SECTION	pages	cxii-cxxiv
INSURANCE SECTION	pages	cxxix-cxlvi
BUILDING SOCIETIES & INVESTMENT SECTION	pages	cxxv-cxxviii
HOSPITAL AND CHARITIES SECTION	pages	cxlvii-clxvi

ALDERSHOT,

HANTS. U.D.C. Southern Railway. 35 miles from London. Pop. 35,175. Climate—Bracing. Soil—Sandy. Golf (18 holes) Hunting. Fishing. Boating.

HOUSE FURNISHERS. THOMAS WHITE & CO., LTD., Removal Contractors, House Furnishers, Decorators, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, Drapers, Military Tailors, Outfitters, and Bootmakers Field service equipments of all descriptions complete. Telegrams, "Whites, Aldershot." Telephone, Aldershot 550.

BATH,

SOMERSET. Episcopal city. Pop. 68,648 107 miles from London. 11 miles from Bristol. **Means of Access**—G.W. Railway, London Midland and Scottish Railway, and Somerset and Dorset Railway. **Elevation**—60 to 750 ft. above sea-level **Neighbourhood**—Woodland, hills and diversified country. **Climate**—Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect **Water Supply**—Constant **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Oolitic limestones, clays and sands. **Baths**—Luxuriously appointed with every scientific application known to modern balneology. **Mineral Waters**—Thermal springs. Temp. 120° F. Sunshine (1927), 1,293 hours.

Bath, situated in a valley, and at various levels on slopes of surrounding hills, possesses an unrivalled combination of archæological, historical, social and scenic attractions, besides the famous waters to which it owes its origin. [*See* p. lxix for SCHOOLS.

"HOUSES AND ESTATES." FORTT, HATT, & BILLINGS, F.A.I., Auctioneers and Estate Agents. Special list on application Offices, 3, Burton Street. Telephone, 1488 (2 lines).

BEDFORD,

C.B. Pop. 39,183. 50 miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway. A noted educational centre on the banks of the Great Ouse, with charming riverside promenade. Golf Links (18 holes). [*See* p. lxx for SCHOOLS

THE PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS FOR BEDFORD AND COUNTY W. and H. PEACOCK, 6, Dame Alice Street (close to G.P.O.), Bedford (Telephone, 3115) The Bedford Illustrated Property Register contains Map, school fees, views and photos of Town and Schools. Post free. Weekly Sales. Auction Rooms, Lime Street. Auction Mart, Horne Lane.

BEXHILL,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 20,363 Southern Railway. 72 miles from London, 5 miles from Hastings, 12 miles from Eastbourne. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Dry, invigorating. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Soil**—Sandy. A modern select seaside resort, with good educational facilities. 2 Golf Links. Public Park, 12½ acres **Excursions**—Battle Abbey, 8 miles; Pevensey Castle, 7 miles; Herstmonceux Castle, 10 miles Sunshine (1927), 1,642 hours

The rapid growth of Bexhill is to be attributed to its bracing air and sunny climate, and it has been found that the air possesses recuperative and stimulating qualities in a remarkable degree. It is one of the sunniest spots on the South Coast, fogs are practically unknown, while the soil is for the most part sandy, and dries quickly after rain. [*See* p. lxx for SCHOOLS.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. STAINES & CO., 28, Devonshire Road, and Sea Road, Cooden Beach. Agents for all available Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let or Sold. Special Lists, Map, and Guide gratis. Telegrams, "Property, Bexhill." Telephone, 349, and Cooden 15.

HOUSE AGENT,

ERNEST SHEATHER, F.A.I.,

14, St Leonards Road.

The only local Estate Agent a native of the Town.

Telephone, 351 35 years' experience

BOGNOR,

SUSSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 13,300. Southern Railway. 66 miles from London. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Mild, dry, equable; freedom from frost and fog. Quiet family summer resort and residential town. Sunshine (1927), 1,669 hours.

ROCK GARDENS HOTEL. First class. Unrivalled position on Esplanade with Private Lawns. Close West End Bandstand. Dining, Smoking Rooms and Lounge all face sea. 40 Bedrooms. Appointed A.A. Garage. 'Phone, Bognor 500 (2 lines). Telegrams, "Gardens, Bognor."

F. PULLIN, Resident Proprietor.

BOSCOMBE,

HANTS. (In Borough of Bournemouth.) Occupies a naturally beautiful sheltered position, at good elevation. Overlooking sea. Good bathing. Pier.

GODWIN PRATT AND REA, Estate Agents, Auctioneers and Valuers, 506, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. A selected list of Properties to be Sold or Let, furnished or unfurnished, forwarded free upon application.

BOURNEMOUTH,

HANTS. C.B. Pop. 91,770. 107¼ miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway and Southern Railway. Aspect South. Climate Mild, equable temperature. Sunshine (1927), 1,586 hours. Soil—Sand and gravel. Beach Sandy, no currents. A fashionable South Coast health resort extending along a stretch of chine broken cliffs in the wide-open bay which forms the western extremity of Hampshire. It owes its prosperity to the natural beauty of its situation, its climatic advantages and the purity of its air, laden with the aromatic health-giving exhalations of its innumerable pine trees. 2 Golf links (18 holes) 3 large parks. Good educational facilities.

[See p. lxxiii for Schools.

BRIGHTON,

SUSSEX. Pop 142,427. Means of access Southern Railway. 51 miles from London. Elevation, 26 to 462 feet. Aspect—South. Sunshine (1927), 1,629 hours. Soil Chalk. Front 4½ miles. Marine drive with promenade; lawns, ornamental terrace walks.

Society's liveliest seaside rendezvous, favourite resort of Londoners. Development of the town due to salubrious location, accessibility to London and resemblance thereto, excellent train service, and its enormous capacity for accommodating and amusing all tastes and all classes all the year round. Racecourse meetings; 6 golf links (18 holes); harriers, foxhounds, county cricket ground, numerous parks and recreation grounds, boating, fishing, Royal Pavilion, once a Royal residence, now used for public amusements and concerts; public library, museums, art galleries.

[See p. lxxi for Schools.

CAMBRIDGE,

County Borough. Pop. 59,262. Means of Access L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Elevation —33 feet above sea level. Water Supply Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Chalk, gault, gravel and alluvial deposits. The famous University, on the River Cam, originated in 1110; it comprises about seventeen colleges and two halls, the venerable buildings being of great architectural and historic interest. Boating, fishing, golf (18 holes), hunting, shooting, etc.

UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL, LTD.

The Premier Hotel of Cambridge.

UNRIVALLED POSITION. CLOSE TO THE COLLEGES.
FINEST CUISINE. NIGHT PORTER. GARAGE. CARS ON HIRE.
New Wing added 1926. Many Bedrooms contain Private Baths and Toilet. Lift. Running Water in Bedrooms.
Office Telephone, 57. Visitors' Telephone, 2223 (2 lines).
M. D. BRADFORD, *Governing Director.*

CANTERBURY,

KENT. Seat of the Primacy of All England. Pop. 23,738. Southern Railway. 55 miles from London. Aspect S.W. Climate Mild and dry. Water Supply—Constant and pure. Soil—Clay with gravel. Canterbury Cathedral is a monumental antiquity of world-wide interest.

[See p. lxxiii for Schools.

ROYAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL.

A.A. THE OLDEST FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Close to Cathedral and both Stations.

REORGANISED. CENTRAL HEATING. LOCK-UP GARAGES.
Telephone, 185.
F. C. LARGE, *Proprietor.*

CHELTENHAM,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE M.B. Pop. 48,444. L.M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 120 miles from London. 47 miles from Birmingham. A fashionable health and pleasure resort, a residential town and collegiate centre of great natural and cultivated beauty, with 123 acres of parks and pleasure grounds. Much frequented by Anglo-Indians. Sunshine (1927), 1,328 hours. 2 golf links (18 holes). Hunting, fishing, boating.

[*See* p. lxxiv for SCHOOLS.

CHELTENHAM. The Garden Spa.

THE MOST "CONTINENTAL" TOWN IN ENGLAND.

With a sunshine record unequalled by any other British Spa.

Possesses the only natural Alkaline Water in Great Britain. Medical Baths completely equipped and under expert medical supervision. Delightful surroundings. Recognised centre for Wye Valley, Shakespeare Country, and Cotswolds. Municipal Orchestra, Military Bands, Thés Dansants, Theatres, Motor Coach Tours. Golf, Tennis, Polo, Racing, Croquet. Many excellent Hotels, Licensed and Unlicensed. Free Guide. W. A. ALLAN-BURNS, SPA MANAGER, Cheltenham Spa. Hotel information: E. H. BISSET, Central Spa Bureau.

CLEVEDON,

SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 6,726. G.W. Railway. 133 miles from London. Elevation—To 300 feet. Aspect—S. & W. Climate—Mild and bracing according to situation. Soil. Light and porous. Pier. 840 feet. A quiet, fashionable watering-place. Golf links (18 holes). Tennis, boating, fishing.

STANCLIFF BOARDING HOUSE. Charming situation, standing high, in own grounds, overlooking Bristol Channel and Welsh Hills. 5 minutes Pier and Dial Hill; 15 minutes Railway and Golf Links. Special arrangements Winter Months. Under personal management. 'Phone, 4. Telegrams: "Stancliff, Clevedon." The MISSES M. G. and D. C. COTTLE.

DROITWICH,

WORCESTERSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 4,588. L.M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 126 miles from London. 19 miles from Birmingham. Climate—Mild. Neighbourhood—Undulating woodland. A health resort noted for the curative properties of its brine-laden springs.

DROITWICH SPA (Worcestershire). THE BRITISH SPA with THE GREATEST NATURAL BRINE BATHS IN EUROPE, and no counterpart in the World for the treatment of Rheumatism and allied ailments. Illustrated Booklet, Hotel, &c., information, free, from BERKELEY HOLLYER, 27, Baths Offices, Droitwich Spa.

AYRSHIRE HOUSE. Superior Boarding Establishment. Beautifully situated in Corbett Avenue. About 300 yards from St. Andrew's Baths. Corridors heated during winter. Electric Light and Gas Fires in bedrooms. Conducted by Miss REILLY, Proprietress. Nat. Tel., 37. Enlarged 1927.

EASTBOURNE,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 62,030. Southern Railway, 62 miles from London. Climate—Mild, invigorating. Moderate rainfall; open to breezes from Sea and Downs. Sunshine (1927), 1,698 hours. Water Supply—Constant. Soil—Mostly chalk or sandstone. Front 3 miles, ornamentally arranged in terraces at three levels on sea-wall. Pier—1,000 feet: pavilion. Beach—Shingle, flat sands as tide recedes. A fashionable watering-place and residential town (within 1½ hours from London) and an important educational centre. Trees have been planted profusely in many streets. Open spaces and a multitude of leafy gardens conduce to the healthiness of the town. Devonshire Park (11 acres), favourite centre for music and sports, contains theatre, concert garden, cricket ground, tennis courts, skating rink, and large swimming bath; the illuminated fêtes and athletic sports are great attractions. Beachy Head (3 miles to summit), magnificent sea views and inland panorama. 3 golf links (18 holes), hunting, boating, fishing, angling.

[*See* p. lxxv for SCHOOLS.

EDINBURGH. L. & N.E Railway and L.M. & S Railway. Edinburgh possesses a picturesque beauty quite unrivalled. Tourists from all parts of the world are attracted to the metropolis of Scotland by its historical associations with Queen Mary, John Knox, and Sir Walter Scott. Besides the Castle, Holyrood Palace, Scott's Monument and John Knox's House, are many interesting buildings, museums, libraries, and a celebrated University. [See p. lxxx for Schools.

THE QUEEN HOTEL, St. Colme Street First class Family and Tourist Hotel. Occupies most central position Electric Elevator. Electric Light. Terms moderate. Personal management. Telephones: 20587 Visitors, 25923 Office J. W and J. M GUNN, Proprietors.

ENGLISH LAKES.

THE English Lakes District is one of the most attractive to tourists and holiday-seekers; it is rich in literary and historical associations, affords a unique combination of mountains, lakes, rivers and seas; is rendered easily accessible by modern railway enterprise, the entire area being covered by a well arranged system of tours specially designed for the ever-increasing number of pleasure-seekers in search of some of the gems of English beauty spots.

[See p. lxxxvii for Schools.

WINDERMERE, WESTMORLAND Centrally situated at a considerable elevation above the famous lake from which it takes its name. Means of Access L.M.& S. Railway; by steamer from Lakeside; Furness Railway From Orrest Head half the mountains in the two counties can be seen Golf links (18 holes). Splendid fishing and boating.

J. C. TRUBSHAW, HOUSE AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, Holly Hill. Best furnished houses in Lake District to let. Extensive Selection. Residential property for sale. Building land for sale. State requirements. Lists free. Telegrams, "Trubshaw." Telephone, 127.

EXETER, DEVON. Pop. 62,000. Southern Railway and G.W. Railway. 172 miles from London. Location On east bank of the Exe Elevation From 26 to 435 feet above sea-level. Soil Red sandstone This ancient city is a favourite residential town and a centre of social life and commercial enterprise. Golf links (18 holes). Sunshine (1927), 1,479 hours.

SELLICKS,
ST. PETER'S GALLERIES, THE CLOSE, EXETER.
Established 1804

Auctioneers, Estate Agents, Timber Specialists, Valuers and Antique Dealers.
All properties in Somerset, Devon and Cornwall Selected lists sent free.
Telephone, 3578

MOTOR GARAGE. Petrol supply. Facilities for all kinds of repairs. Cars on Hire. Official repairers to the Royal Automobile Club since 1902. W. SHEPHERD & SON, Longbrook Street. Telegrams, "Shepherd, Founder." Telephone, 3457. Established 1843.

EXMOUTH, DEVON. U.D.C. Pop. 13,900. Southern Railway. 10 miles from Exeter, 180 miles from London. Elevation Sea-level to 500 feet. Neighbourhood Moorland. Climate Mild. Water Supply—Constant, soft. Soil—Gravel subsoil. A pleasantly-situated watering-place and hunting centre at the mouth of the Exe Owing to its fine climate it is rapidly growing in popularity as a residential town and health resort. Cricket, golf, bowls. Sunshine (1927), 1,370 hours.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES at low rentals. CREWS & SON, 4 and 6, Rolle Street, House Agents, Auctioneers, Furnishers, Undertakers, Valuers, &c. Free list of all properties, from Cottages to Mansions. Household Removals. Estimates Free. Estab. 1820.

FOLKESTONE, KENT. M.B. Seaport. Pop. 37,571. Southern Railway. 70 miles from London. Climate—Dry, equable. Sunshine (1927), 1,567 hours. Soil—Green-sand. Fashionable, select resort. Excellent railway facilities. Golf, cricket, hockey, tennis, roller skating, racecourse, East Kent Hunt, polo.

[*See* p. lxxvi for SCHOOLS.

THE ALBANY, 5 and 7, Clifton Crescent. Facing Sea and Lawns. Redecorated throughout. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine. Separate Tables. Telephone, 541 (2 lines).
Proprietress, Mrs. McPHERSON.

GLOUCESTER, Cathedral city. Pop. 51,330. Means of Access—L. M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 114 miles from London. Convenient centre for visiting the Cotswolds and Malvern Hills, the Forest of Dean and the Wye Valley. Hunting, boating, fishing, golf.

BRUTON KNOWLES & CO., Estate and House Agents, Surveyors, Auctioneers and Timber Valuers, and Valuers for Estate Duty, Albion Chambers, Gloucester. Telegrams, "Brutons, Gloucester." Telephone, 2267 (two lines). Illustrated Register, price 2s.

HARROGATE, YORKSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 38,938. L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Location—200 miles from London; 16 miles N. of Leeds; 20 miles W. of York. Elevation 150 to 640 feet. Climate—bracing, dry, clear air. Soil—Alluvial, grit and shale. Baths. Four large establishments open all the year round, providing complete modern installations, embracing every treatment of proved value. Sunshine (1927), 1,146 hours.

Fashionable, select spa and inland resort, celebrated for its mineral springs and bathing palaces; presents many attractions to health-seekers and visitors.

HARROGATE. The BRITISH Spa that outrivals the Foreign Resort.
An IDEAL HOLIDAY Resort also.
Free Guide Book, etc., from—
F. J. C. BROOME, Dept. 99, Harrogate

HASTINGS & ST. LEONARDS, SUSSEX. C.B. Pop. 66,496. Means of Access—Southern Railway. Elevation—20 to 600 feet. Aspect—South. Climate—Sea-front under overhanging cliffs, mild; hillsides and cliff tops more bracing; valleys running inland sheltered and warm.

Hastings, the premier Cinque Port, is situated amongst historical surroundings on the Sussex coast. St. Leonards, its modern extension to the west, is the principal residential and most select quarter. Two golf links (18 holes). Sunshine (1927), 1,654 hours.

[*See* p. lxxvii for SCHOOLS.

HOUSE AGENT. F. TANTON, F.A.I. Probate Valuer, Auctioneer and House Agent, 38, Norman Road. Sale Rooms. Tele., 709.

ILFRACOMBE, DEVON. Pop. 11,779. Southern and G.W. Railways. 226 miles from London. Quiet favourite resort and excellent excursion centre, built in sheltered valleys and hillsides at various heights. Golf (9 holes), tennis, croquet, bowls, fishing and angling; hunting.

"ST. PETROC" PRIVATE HOTEL. Close to Tunnels, Bathing Beaches, and famous Torrs Walks. Three minutes Parade and Pavilion. 40 Bedrooms. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Garage. Telephone 119.
W. A. CHADDER, Proprietor.

LOOE, CORNWALL. G.W. Railway. 232 miles from London. One of the prettiest spots on the Cornish Riviera. Delightfully quaint Cornish town. Sheltered position. Mild climate. Beautiful scenery. Good yachting centre.

HEADLAND PRIVATE HOTEL.
EN PENSION.
SPLENDID POSITION, IMMEDIATELY FACING BAY. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.
SEPARATE TABLES. SMOKE ROOM. LOUNGE.
CENTRAL HEATING. TENNIS COURTS ADJOINING.
EXCELLENT BOATING AND FISHING. APPOINTED A.A. GARAGE.
Telephone, 20. Telegrams: "Headlands, Looe." For Tariff, apply—PROPRIETORS.

LOWESTOFT,

SUFFOLK Pop. 44,326. **Means of Access** L. & N. E. Railway. **Neighbourhood** Open, sand dunes and broads. **Climate** Bracing, absence of fog and mist Sunshine (1927), 1,545 hours **Water Supply** Constant **Drainage** Modern **Soil** Gravel and sand A large and important fishing town and high-class summer resort. Good centre for exploring the thousands of acres of lagoons and miles of navigable rivers called the Broads Excellent fishing, boating. New 18-hole golf links laid out by Braid

[See p. lxxix for Schools.

ESPLANADE HOTEL. High-class Family Hotel (unlicensed), centre of Sea Front. Large Dining Hall and Lounge opening on to Lawn and Sea Promenade Recreation room Open all the year Ten minutes from new 18-hole golf links. 40 bedrooms Electric passenger lift.
MR and MRS. JENNER,
Resident Proprietors
Telephone, 298.

THE CLYFFE HOTEL. Sea Front, near Piers. Ballroom. Central Heating En tout-cas and Asphalt Tennis Courts in grounds, also lawn for Croquet and Putting Special programme for all holidays Moderate Tariff.
Telephone, 483 MISS NEEVES.

LYMINGTON,

HAMPSHIRE Pop. 4,598 Southern Railway 97 miles from London **Situation** On the south-west coast of Hampshire, on the edge of the New Forest. Summer and winter resort. Yachting, fishing, boating, tennis.

THE ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS for Lymington, New Forest, and Milford-on-Sea are LEWIS & BADCOCK, High Street, Lymington. Also Removals and Warehousing. Telephone, 93.

MALVERN,

WORCESTERSHIRE U.D.C. 119 miles from London. Pop. 17,809. **Means of Access** G.W. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. **Location** On the slopes of the Malvern Hills 8 miles from Worcester. **Elevation** 300 to 900 feet above sea-level **Climate** Dry and bracing. **Water Supply** Pure, constant. **Drainage** Modern. **Soil** Gravel. **Season** Summer and winter **Annual Fixtures** - Shakespeare Week in May; Croquet and Lawn Tennis tournaments in May and June. Malvern is an inland watering-place, important educational centre, and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 feet high, from the summit of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Great Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip and Welsh hills; and in the plain below can be seen Droitwich, Worcester, Evesham, Cheltenham, Gloucester and the Bristol Channel. **Sunshine (1927), 1,333 hours**

The Malvern Hills being a single chain, there are no lateral intervening valleys in the range. This has much to do with the dryness of the climate. The Malvern district is rich in botanical, geological, entomological and ornithological specimens. Assembly rooms (high class bands and theatrical companies), public library, three clubs, tennis, bowls, croquet, golf gentlemen's course (18 holes), ladies' course (9 holes) hunting, boating, fishing. **Places of Interest** Rivers Severn (4 m.), Teme (6 m.), Avon (12 m.); boating, fishing, river scenery. Beckhurst (17 m.) Saxon church. Tewkesbury Abbey (15 m.). Pershore Abbey (16 m.). Bosbury (8 m.) Edna Lyall's tomb. Valley of the Wye—by rail to Liss, and boat down river to Chepstow.

[See p. lxxx for Schools.

THE FOLEY ARMS HOTEL. Under Royal Patronage. Commanding most magnificent views of the Severn Valley. Gardens of 3 acres. New Lounge, Bathrooms and other modern requirements. A.A. and R.A.C. 'Phone, 197. Tariff from RESIDENT PROPRIETOR.

HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS.—"The Malvern Descriptive Property Register," containing particulars of the principal Residences and Building Land to be Let or Sold in this delightful District, may be had on application to
MESSRS. LEAR & SON, F.A.I.,
Estate Agents, Malvern.
Telephone, 160. Established over 60 years.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS, AND AUCTIONEERS. The Malvern and District Register Particulars of all Residences, etc., to be let Furnished, Unfurnished, and to be Sold, and also Building Land, free on application. Established 1851.
Telephone, 22 and 235. J. B. HARPER & SONS.

Prospectuses and Particulars of Schools

will be sent on application to SCHOOLS DEPT.,

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.

No charge is made to Parents or Principals.

MINEHEAD, SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 6,016. G.W. Railway. On south shore of Bristol Channel. 24 miles from Taunton. 167½ miles from London. Climate—Mild, equable. Elevation 12 feet to 600 feet. Soil—Red sandstone on water gravel. A favourite holiday resort in summer and great hunting centre. Good winter residence for invalids. Golf links (18 holes).

MINEHEAD, EXMOOR AND WEST SOMERSET. Stag Hunting, Polo, Golf, Shooting, Fishing. For list of all the best Furnished and Unfurnished Houses apply—
C. F. J. RICHARDSON, Estate Agent, 17, The Avenue
Telegrams, "Richardson, Auctioneer, Minehead." Telephone, 63 Minehead.

NEWQUAY, CORNWALL. Pop. 6,000. G.W. Railway. On coast between St. Ives and Padstow. 32 miles N.E. of Penzance. A rising modern health resort. Extensive view of the rugged coastline of North Cornwall. Neighbourhood—Cliff scenery. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Beach—Sands. Climate—Bracing. Places of Interest—Porth, Watergate Bay, Beacon Cove, Manwean Porth. Good excursion centre. Golf (18 holes).

NEWQUAY. TOLCARNE HOTEL. Sea Front. First-class Accommodation for 150 Guests. Resident London Dance Orchestra. Adjoining Bathing, Tennis, Golf. Own Motor Boat. Adjoining Garage (Lock ups). GRAHAM FARMER, Proprietor. 'Phone, 276.

OBAN, ARGYLLSHIRE. Pop. 6,344. Means of Access—L.M. & S. Railway and steamboat. Oban's natural position, salubrity of climate, and beauty of situation command a high reputation among tourists visiting the Highlands, for whom it is a convenient point of arrival for and departure from the shooting moors. Golf (9 holes). Magnificent drives to numerous places of historic interest. Sunshine (1927), 1,271 hours.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. Leading Hotel in West Highlands. 'Phone, 4 Oban. Telegrams: "Western, Oban." ALEX M'GREGOR, Resident Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, DEVON. Pop. 209,857. G.W. and Southern Railways. 226 miles from London. On Plymouth Sound. Possesses the stirring attractions of great naval arsenal and garrison town, besides ordinary interests of a seaside resort.

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS. ELLIOTT, ELLIS & BOWDEN, F.S.I., Wills and Dorset Bank Chambers. Property Register free. Telephone, 153. Telegrams, "Negotiate, Plymouth."

RAMSGATE, KENT. Pop. 36,560. Southern Railway. 79 miles from London. On south shore of Isle of Thanet, between Deal and Broadstairs. A lively seaport, yachting station and watering place, popular both in winter and summer. Sunshine (1927), 1,647 hours.
[*See* p. lxxii for SCHOOLS.

HOUSE AGENTS. SCARLETT & GOLDSACK, Auctioneers, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Accountants, Valuers, Hotel Brokers, 36, High Street, Ramsgate, 5, Cecil Square, Margate, 161, Northdown Road, Cliftonville, and at 25, Watling Street, Canterbury. Registers containing all the best properties in the district free. Telephone: 29. Telegrams: "Scarlett, Ramsgate."

RHYL, FLINTSHIRE. Pop. 13,398. L.M. & S. Rly. and G.W. Rly. 30 miles from Chester, 209 miles from London. A popular modern seaside resort, well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreations. Sheltered from the east by the mountains of Flintshire, and stretching west and south are the fair valleys of the Clwyd and Elwy. Climate—Mild. Soil—Sandy. Golf links (28 holes). Sunshine (1927), 1,513 hours.
[*See* p. lxxii for SCHOOLS.

PLASTERION PRIVATE HOTEL, East Parade. Facing sea and near Golf Links. Dining, drawing, smoke rooms, lounge. Electric light. Home comforts. Liberal table. Telephone, 170. Miss W. MITCHELL.

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RYDE,

ISLE OF WIGHT. M.B. Pop. 11,295. The largest and most lively watering-place in the Isle of Wight; second in yachting importance only to Cowes. Climate—Equable, invigorating. Sunshine (1927), 1,529 hours.

ROYAL ESPLANADE HOTEL. First class Family Hotel, opposite Pier. Excellent Cuisine. Wine List at Popular Prices. Moderate Tariff. Electric Light. Bath and attendance free Telegrams, "Band, Ryde." Telephone, 293 Proprietor, FRANK BAND.
Also Waverley Hotel, under same Proprietorship.

SEATON,

DEVONSHIRE. Pop. 2,294. Southern Railway. 152 miles from London. Equable climate. Fine cliff scenery. Pebbly beach. Sea fishing, angling, boating, hunting, shooting, golf (9 holes).

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL, SEATON. First-class Family. Central position for Cricket, Tennis Ground and Golf Links. Motor Garage Hunting. Fishing. Grand Sea Views Billiards. Perfect Sanitation. Personal Management. Telephone, 15. Telegrams, "Clarence, Seaton, Devon." A. F. GODDARD, Proprietor.

SEVENOAKS,

KENT. Pop. 9,058. Southern Railway. 22¼ miles from London. Noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings and the number of historical residences, etc., in its vicinity.

HOUSE FURNISHERS. S. YOUNG & SON, LTD., Complete House Furnishers. Warehousing. Removals. General Drapers and Outfitters. Funeral Directors London Road and 110, High Street Telephone, 50. Telegrams: "Stanfords, Sevenoaks."

SHERBORNE,

DORSETSHIRE. Southern Railway. 118 miles from London. 5¼ miles east of Yeovil. The fine building of the Abbey, the Park and Gardens and Sherborne School, founded A.D. 705, interest visitors. Cricket, tennis, fishing, golf.

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c. CARTER & CO., the Modern Store-keepers, Tea Blenders, Coffee Roasters, Wine and Spirit Merchants The public say we are noted for goods of high quality at moderate prices. One address only.

SHORTLANDS,

KENT. Southern Railway. 10 miles from London. Situated midway between Beckenham and Bromley. It is a good residential district, with many places of interest in the neighbourhood.

SHORTLANDS HOUSE HOTEL.

Beautiful old historical Queen Anne Mansion. 5 acres of grounds. Electric Trams to London every 10 minutes.

BILLIARDS. TENNIS. DANCING. OWN VEGETABLES AND EGGS.

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Illustrated Tariff from
KENNEDY BATEMAN, Proprietor.

SIDMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sidmouth, a marine health resort facing south Hills protect it from north, east and west. Open to the sea breezes from the south. Largo proportion of winter sunshine. Climate mild but bracing. Medical baths."

ST. HELENS HOTEL (Private). 5 minutes from 18-hole Golf, Tennis, Croquet and Sea. South Aspect, in own Grounds. Best Food. Central Heating Electric Light. Garages. Winter from 3½ Gns., Summer 4 to 5 Gns. Write for leaflet.

FOR SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES
see pages lxvii-lxxxix.

SOUTHAMPTON,

HAMPSHIRE. County Borough. Pop. 162,000. Southern Railway. 78 miles from London. The leading passenger port. Popular holiday and tourist centre. Golf links (18 holes). Large natural common of 365 acres. Parks and pleasure grounds. Equable climate. Excellent residential district. New Forest and Isle of Wight within a few miles. Sunshine (1927), 1,537 hours.

[See p. lxxxiv for Schools.

WALLER & KING, F.A.I., 17, Above Bar. The leading House and Estate Agents for Southampton, New Forest, and Southern Districts. Auctioneers, Valuers and Surveyors. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS. "Hampshire and Adjoining Counties" Register and Residential Handbook.

SWANAGE,

DORSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 7,112. Southern Railway. 131 miles from London. Climate. Mild, pure, dry atmosphere; small daily range of temperature; much sunshine; freedom from fogs and strong winds. Drainage. Modern. Pier. 600 feet. Beach. Sands. A quiet family watering-place in the centre of Swanage Bay, a little south of Bournemouth. Golf (18 holes). Sunshine (1927), 1,724 hours.

[See p. lxxxv for Schools.

"THE HIGHCLIFFE" PRIVATE HOTEL. On Sea Front, with uninterrupted views. Lawn and steps leading down to Sands. *Golf Links easy distance.* Excellent cuisine. Personal supervision. Separate tables. Private suites. Electric light. Garage. Telephone, 47.
MRS. HOOKE.

CHEMIST, Dispensing, and Ophthalmic Optician. Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Medicated Wines, Kodak Supplies. Surgical Appliances. Oxygen in Cylinders.
T. J. WILKES, 3, Institute Road. Telephone, 84.

HOUSE AGENTS. WOODFORD WHITE & HOWELL, The Swanage House Agency. Established 1873. Offices nearly opposite the G.P.O., Station Road. Telephone, 15. Free List of all available Furnished and Unfurnished Properties on application.

TEIGNMOUTH,

DEVONSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 10,076. G.W. Railway. 189 miles from London. At the mouth of the Teign, between Exeter and Torquay. Aspect. South. Climate. Mild. Water Supply. Constant. Drainage. Modern. Soil. Red sandstone. Pier. 600 feet; pavilion. Beach. Sand and shingle. Golf, 18 holes. A summer holiday resort, winter residence and seaport, sheltered by surrounding hills from E. and N. Sunshine (1927), 1,156 hours.

Sailing and swimming matches, water polo, boating on river and sea, fishing, shooting, good anchorage for yachts in harbour. Teignmouth has a fine promenade, grassy lawns extending from the estuary to the foot of the North Hill.

"MARINA" RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.—Finest position. Sea front, S.W. aspect. Uninterrupted views. Overlooking sea and river. Ideal autumn and winter home. Easily accessible for Dartmoor excursions. Appointed A.A. Free Golf (18 holes). Illustrated tariff. Telephone, 55.
ERNEST W. PARSONS, Proprietor.

EAST CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL, in best position, facing sea. Open all the year round. Excellent cuisine. Separate tables. South aspect.
J. MORRISH, Proprietor.

HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS, ROBT. FROST & SON, F.A.I., 5, Regent Street, Teignmouth. Telephone, 89. Particulars of all local properties on application.

TONBRIDGE,

KENT. Pop. 15,929. Southern Railway. 29½ miles from London. Situated on the banks of the Medway, surrounded by some of the loveliest and most varied scenery. Golf (9 holes), hunting, tennis, cricket.

HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONEER, VALUER, AND STOCK AND SHARE BROKER. For Furnished or Unfurnished Houses to Let or for Sale, or to Buy or Sell Stocks or Shares, whether quoted or not, apply ERNEST SANDERSON, F.A.I., 174, High Street. Telephone, 139.

TORQUAY,

DEVON M.B. Pop. 39,432 **Means of Access**—G.W. Railway. 199½ miles from London. **Location**—S.E. coast of Devon, in the N. recess of Torbay. 25 miles S of Exeter. **Neighbourhood**—Cliffs and hills. **Sunshine** (1927), 1,650 hours. **Climate**—Mild, soft, equable; luxuriant vegetation. **Water Supply**—From Dartmoor; constant, soft. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Limestone. **Front**—Ornamental promenades and marine drive. **Pier**—1,500 feet, pavilion, skating rink **Beach**—Sand and shingle **Baths**—Corporation (fresh and salt water), Nauheim and Vapour Baths, Radiant Light and Heat, High Frequency and Diathermy Treatments, All Electric Baths, Plombières-Intestinal Douche, Torquay Seaweed Baths, Aix and Vichy Douche, Massage, Peat Baths, Turkish Baths. **Excursions**—Rail and river, coaching and marine.

In a curve of Torbay, on a peninsula between the Rivers Dart and Teign, Torquay is built on seven hills, the highest reaching 400 feet, sheltered N. and E; lower part is built round harbour (enclosed by quay and piers), the houses rising behind in tiers, affording choice of elevation. A fashionable, high-class watering-place, favourite resort for the delicate, and popular winter residence; claims to be warm in winter and cool in summer. Its peculiar charm is the matchless combination of sea coast, wild moorland and beautiful valleys. Good yachting facilities in harbour, and safe anchorage in bay. Convenient centre for excursionists over Dartmoor.

BEACON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. Central, overlooking Torbay. Level with Medical Baths. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Tel., 3731

MARSDEN LODGE, Morgan Avenue. Board Residence. South Aspect. Central Heating. Telephone, 2411. Both Houses under personal supervision. Mrs. COOMBES CROSSLEY, Inclusive Terms at both Houses. and Mrs. C. M. CROSSLEY.

THE BUNGALOW HOTEL. Picturesquely situated in extensive grounds overlooking Torbay. Luxuriously appointed. Central heating. Close to Medical Baths and Pavilion. Excellent cuisine. Apply MANAGER.
Telephone, Torquay 2922.
Telegrams, "Bungalow, Torquay."

HOTEL METROPOLE.—Unlicensed Glorious Sea, Coastal Views. Private path through park to Sea. Near Station, all places of amusement. Billiards. Central Heating All modern conveniences. Special Winter Terms
Resident Proprietor, L. A. HALL
Telephone, 2525 Illustrated Tariff.

SHERIDAN HOUSE, Babbacombe Road. Private and Residential Hotel. Central and Sheltered position. South aspect. Opposite Torwood Gardens Two minutes from Sea and Strand and all principal parts. Excellent Cuisine. Separate Tables. Moderate Terms. Ideal Winter Residence. Telephone, 3858. Mrs. H A MURRELLS

HOUSE AGENTS
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS
8, STRAND

COX & SON, F.A.I.

Established over a Century.

Illustrated List of Properties to be SOLD or LET in and near Torquay Free on Application.

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Auctioneers, Valuers, &c.,
SMITH & SON,
9, STRAND, TORQUAY.
Full particulars of available Houses post free. Hotels, Building Plots, Shops and Businesses.
TELEPHONE, NO. 3213. ESTABLISHED 1867.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA,

KENT Southern Railway Pop. 5,096. 1½ miles from and to the west of Margate. **Climate**—Dry and bracing. **Beach**—Sand. Safe bathing. A favourite resort of the upper classes, having all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted.

[*See* p. lxxxvii for SCHOOLS

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS, Surveyors, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, The Estate Offices, Westgate-on-Sea, and Mayfair, South Kensington, and Westminster. 'Phone: Westgate-on-Sea 168. Telegrams: "ROCHANTH, Westgate-on-Sea."

WINCHESTER,

HAMPSHIRE Cathedral City. Pop. 23,591. Southern and G.W. Railways. 60 mls. from London. The old capital of Wessex is full of historical tradition.

Noted for its College and Cathedral Golf links (3 courses, 18 holes)

CHERNOCKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Quietly situated in own grounds, near Cathedral, College, and Barracks. Centrally heated throughout. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Inclusive terms. Garage. Telephone, 221 GILBERT LI DEORD, Proprietor.

WORTHING,

SUSSEX M.B. Pop. 35,224. Southern Railway. 61 miles from London. Aspect South. Climate Dry, mild, equable. Sunshine (1927), 1,731 hours. Water Supply Constant, from the hills. Drainage - Modern. Soil - Loam and marl. Beach Safe level sands with plenty of shingle. A select seaside resort, residential town and winter haven for invalids, protected from the north by the South Downs, which rise in breezy uplands some little distance inland, its great charm being that it has developed into a modern seaside town without losing much of its rural aspect; much foliage and sylvan surroundings. Homefield Park, 26 acres (cricket, tennis, bowls); Steyne Gardens, 3 acres, Broadwater Green; Victoria Recreation Ground, Beach House Park (hard tennis courts and Cumberland turf bowling greens), Denton Gardens (golf putting contests), Golf links (two 18-hole courses). Hunting, boating, fishing. Places of Interest: Arundel (10 m.), Bramber Castle (9 m.), Goring Woods (3 m.), Broadwater (1 m.), 13th century Church, Chanctonbury (7 m.) (800 ft.), Cissbury, and other remains of Roman encampments.

THE IDEAL RESIDENTIAL TOWN TWIXT SEA AND DOWNS.

UNSURPASSED FOR SUNSHINE AND EQUABILITY OF CLIMATE.

Worthing is noted for the equability of its climate, which is largely due to its geographical situation. The proximity of the sea and the shelter afforded by the South Downs combine to modify the climate and avoid extremes. The absence of hills enables convalescents to take exercise without exertion, and so derive the greatest benefit from the high percentage of ozone in the air and the large amount of sunshine. A palatial Pavilion at the Pier entrance and a commodious Bandstand Enclosure on the Parade have been added to the town's many attractions. An all-the-year orchestra plays in the Pavilion.

EXPRESS SERVICE (PULLMAN CARS) to LONDON, 78 minutes.

[*See* p. lxxxix for SCHOOLS.

For further information **sent** **No. 16, Municipal Offices,**
and ILLUSTRATED GUIDE **post free** **WORTHING.**

AUCTION, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICES, Chapel Road (opposite Town Hall), and Railway Approach (opposite Worthing Station). List of Properties to be Sold, Furnished Houses, etc., free on application. Telegrams, "Agency, Worthing." Tel., 2.

PATCHING & CO.

WHITAKER'S BOARDING SCHOOLS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

contains a Complete List of all the known Boarding Schools, alphabetically indexed in order of towns.

PERCIVAL'S HOTEL.

For Tariff and Testimonials apply "WHITAKER," Percival's Hotel, Worthing.

Ideal Winter and Summer Residence, facing South, Lawns, and Sea.

HARD OR ABSOLUTELY SOFT WATER THROUGHOUT, FOR ABLUTION AND DRINKING PURPOSES AS DESIRED, BY SYSTEM INSTALLED AT OUR ROYAL PALACES.

Central Heating. *Electric Elevator.*

Private Suites with South Balconies. Hot and Cold Water to Bedrooms. Private Bathrooms. Acme of Comfort and Luxury

'Phone: 1561, 1662. *Tels.*: Comfort, Worthing.

To those in want of a SCHOOL:

consult—

BOARDING SCHOOLS

OF THE

BRITISH ISLES

A Publication giving a great amount of data which cannot fail to be of service to PARENTS and GUARDIANS in search of a Boarding or Preparatory School for their Children.

CONTENTS:

An Alphabetical List of Towns and Cities with names of Schools, Etc., Etc.

Illustrated announcements by Schools setting out Special Features, Local Conditions, Curriculum, Fees, Etc., Etc.

A copy will be sent FREE to those requiring a School.

Please write, giving fullest details as to age, etc., to SCHOOLS DEPT.:

"Whitaker's Almanack," 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4.

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS

Mean Temperature of the Air, and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the Year October 1918 to September 1919. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900 is added for comparison.

Place	Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Year		Jan.		Feb.	
	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun
	° F.	%	° F.	%	° F.	%	° F.	%	° F.	%	° F.	%
Aberdeen	48.2	31	41.7	26	36.7	10	46.0	27	39.7	23	40.2	32
Balmoral	44.7		37.1		31.6		42.6		35.9		37.1	
Bath	51.3	27	44.3	19	37.7	8	50.1	29	42.7	28	43.9	35
Birmingham	51.5	22	43.4	15	34.5	9	48.3	22	40.6	23	41.4	27
Blackpool	51.8	34	44.1	27	36.5	11	48.9	31	41.7	31	42.7	44
Bournemouth	52.4	30	44.8	20	38.6	11	50.3	26	42.9	31	44.1	40
Bradford	49.7	22	42.7	20	34.0	9	47.1	24	39.5	22	41.1	29
Brighton	53.1	35	45.1	25	38.3	18	50.5	37	42.3	35	44.1	44
Buxton	47.7	22	40.1	18	31.8	6	45.1	23	38.8	23	39.3	32
Cambridge	50.8	28	43.5	23	35.3	14	49.1	31	40.7	26	43.0	36
Cardiff	51.4	31	44.3	23	36.7	8	49.1	30	42.1	25	43.0	29
Cheltenham	51.5	29	44.1	21	36.1	17	49.7	30	42.1	30	43.5	41
Clacton-on-Sea	52.3	36	43.9	23	37.3	14	49.8	36	40.7	28	42.9	37
Colwyn Bay	52.9	34	46.7	17	37.5	17	50.3	29			44.9	36
Coventry	51.3	24	42.9	16	35.1	7	48.9	25	41.1	19	42.1	23
Cromer	52.4	36	43.9	23	36.5	18	48.9	32	40.8	24	42.9	39
Douglas, I. of Man	51.5	34	45.1	34	39.1	17	48.4	33	42.4	7	42.5	30
Dublin	50.1	31	42.0	31	40.3	10	48.3	31	42.1	35	43.6	44
Dundee	48.5	32	42.1	26	35.7	9	47.0	28	39.2	28	39.9	30
Eastbourne	53.1	35	45.3	28	38.8	14	50.7	33	43.1	26	43.4	42
Edinburgh	49.1	34	42.1	25	33.3	8	46.6	31	40.3	24	40.0	31
Falmouth	54.3	36	47.3	27	41.7	25	52.5	36	45.9	26	47.1	42
Felixstowe	51.7	36	44.1	22	38.1	14	49.4	36	40.9	30	43.1	44
Greenock	50.0		43.5	—	36.3		47.6		41.4		41.8	
Guernsey	56.1	41	48.1	23	42.2	22	52.6	39	46.1	24	46.9	41
Harrogate	50.0	26	41.7	25	33.5	12	47.0	26	39.5	19	40.9	28
Hastings	53.3	36	45.3	26	37.9	17	50.3	37	42.3	25	44.1	42
Hull	50.9	24	43.0	24	36.9	8	48.8	25	41.1	14	42.2	23
Leamington Spa	51.3	23	44.3	17	35.1	10	48.9	25	42.2	20	42.5	22
Lincoln	51.1		42.3	—	35.6		48.9		42.0		42.5	
Littlehampton	46.4	39	44.5	25	38.3	28	49.9	38	44.1	28	43.5	43
Liverpool (Bidston)	51.7	35	44.1	26	34.7	7	48.7	31	41.7	25	44.1	37
Llandudno	53.5	37	46.5	20	37.9	14	50.6	32	41.7	18	43.1	29
London (West'r)	53.1	18	44.7	11	38.2	7	51.1	27	43.0	16	44.0	24
Malvern	51.5	29	43.7	22	35.5	8	49.7	30	41.9	20	42.5	31
Manchester	50.7	21	43.5	14	36.7	11	48.9	22	41.8	11	43.6	19
Margate	53.9	37	45.6	24	37.7	18	50.7	38	42.6	28	44.9	38
Marlborough	49.7	25	42.5	18	35.5	8	47.9		40.1	21	42.1	31
Newquay	53.1	38	47.1	24	41.4	16	50.9	35	45.9	25	46.5	31
Norwich	51.3	33	42.8	21	35.5	10	49.1	33	40.3	24	42.1	35
Nottingham	50.9	19	42.9	17	35.1	12	48.7	21	41.1	22	42.1	25
Oxford	51.7	29	43.7	21	35.9	11	49.4	30	42.0	27	43.1	32
Paignton	53.0	34	46.8	30	42.1	20	51.3	35	44.9	28	45.9	32
Penzance	54.7	33	48.7	25	43.6	26	52.3	35	46.9	26	48.1	33
Plymouth	53.8	41	46.8	25	42.5	22	51.3	34	46.0	26	46.7	35
Portsmouth	53.7	37	45.6	24	38.8	25	51.3	37	43.4	30	44.8	43
Ross-on-Wye	51.3	23	44.1	21	35.7	13	49.3	29	42.4	30	43.0	34
Scarborough	51.5	32	43.7	23	38.1	6	48.6	28	40.7	21	42.1	34
Scilly	54.7	35	48.9	30	44.2	22	52.8	38	48.1	28	47.9	36
Sheffield	50.3	20	43.0	22	34.7	4	48.3	25	41.5	19	42.5	26
Skegness	51.3	35	43.2	22	37.1	15	48.3	32	40.0	26	41.8	35
Southampton	52.5	35	44.6	22	37.4	14	50.5	34	42.6	28	44.0	40
Southend	52.9	32	44.0	21	36.9	10	50.5	35	40.9	24	43.4	37
Southport	51.6	33	43.7	25	35.7	10	48.9	31	41.7	23	43.0	34
Stonyhurst	49.5	25	41.6	21	35.1	16	47.3	26	40.0	15	40.9	30
Torquay	54.2	36	47.6	31	42.1	21	51.9	37	45.5	29	46.3	33
Totland Bay	53.1	37	45.7	25	38.7	21	50.3	30	43.3	34	44.4	44
Tunbridge Wells	51.2	34	42.9	19	35.5	18	49.1	34	40.9	24	42.7	40
Valencia	53.6	34	46.8	32	43.6	16	50.8	30	46.5	21	47.5	43
Ventnor	54.9	40	46.9	28	40.6	13	51.6	40	44.1	33	45.7	46
Weymouth	54.3	40	46.6	27	40.5	21	51.3	38	44.4	31	45.5	35
Woolacombe	54.6	35	47.5	27	40.5	23	51.2	29	45.8	20	45.9	31
Worthing	52.7	38	44.4	25	36.6	18	50.4	39	41.6	27	43.7	44
Yarmouth	52.3	35	44.2	22	37.6	12	49.5	34	43.3	22	44.3	34
York	50.4	24	42.3	21	35.8	9	48.5	27	41.1	16	42.5	20
Nice (1851-1900)	61.0	—	52.7	—	47.3	—	—		46.4		47.5	

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS

Mean Temperature of the Air, and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1927 to September 1928. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900 is added for comparison

Place	1928															
	March		April		May		June		July		Aug		Sept			
	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun
	°F	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F	%	°F.	%	°F	%	°F	%	°F	%
Aberdeen	40·1	13	43·5	28	46·2	24	50·5	36	57·4	29	55·5	24	51·7	38		
Balmoral	35·9	—	40·9	—	45·8	—	47·6	—	54·7	—	53·3	—	48·5	—		
Bath	44·7	23	48·3	37	53·5	34	57·7	39	63·3	52	61·1	41	55·7	52		
Bournemouth	44·3	22	48·0	36	51·9	38	55·0	36	58·8	47	59·9	42	55·5	41		
Boscombe	44·3	33	47·7	36	52·9	35	56·7	43	63·5	55	60·0	—	55·3	—		
Bradford	41·1	15	44·9	26	49·5	24	52·9	37	58·0	47	61·0	41	56·3	64		
Brighton	44·9	33	48·7	38	53·7	43	57·5	49	63·5	61	62·5	50	58·4	64		
Buxton	39·5	18	43·5	29	47·4	22	50·9	30	56·9	44	55·9	37	51·5	36		
Cambridge	44·1	27	47·3	27	51·5	34	56·7	44	63·7	55	60·6	41	55·7	55		
Cardiff	42·7	22	47·8	38	53·0	36	56·1	40	61·3	49	60·0	42	55·9	52		
Cheltenham	44·5	23	47·7	32	53·5	31	57·4	41	64·0	48	61·2	38	56·5	47		
Clacton-on-Sea	43·0	29	46·5	37	50·4	42	56·8	50	64·2	62	62·3	46	58·9	62		
Colwyn Bay	44·3	24	48·7	34	52·8	36	55·9	33	60·5	41	60·3	39	57·0	41		
Coventry	44·1	17	48·1	28	52·5	27	56·9	39	63·1	47	60·9	41	56·0	43		
Cromer	43·6	36	46·9	39	50·5	38	57·0	43	63·6	53	61·5	43	58·3	57		
Douglas, I. of Man	42·1	30	46·3	42	51·5	50	52·5	37	56·7	38	57·0	41	54·3	47		
Dublin	42·5	25	44·9	34	49·7	42	53·8	33	59·1	38	57·1	42	53·6	39		
Dundee	40·0	11	44·9	29	48·7	29	51·9	34	58·6	30	57·5	26	52·1	38		
Eastbourne	44·7	37	47·7	38	52·3	43	57·1	53	63·5	65	62·4	53	58·5	63		
Edinburgh	39·9	16	44·3	27	47·5	21	50·9	36	56·9	34	57·1	28	53·3	42		
Falmouth	46·4	31	48·9	38	54·2	45	56·7	41	62·1	52	61·3	47	58·9	52		
Felixstowe	42·5	34	46·3	38	50·2	42	57·1	50	64·5	62	62·3	45	58·3	63		
Greenock	40·7	—	45·7	—	51·4	—	53·0	—	55·9	—	58·1	—	53·7	—		
Guernsey	46·5	33	49·4	41	52·8	44	57·5	51	62·1	66	62·4	52	61·1	68		
Harrogate	40·9	19	45·0	33	48·5	25	52·7	37	59·1	50	58·1	37	53·8	40		
Hastings	44·7	35	47·7	37	52·7	46	57·1	53	63·6	65	62·1	53	58·5	63		
Hull	42·6	14	46·5	30	49·5	24	55·5	37	62·6	49	60·9	38	56·1	40		
Leamington Spa	43·9	16	47·3	25	51·6	27	56·3	37	—	—	60·4	—	—	—		
Lincoln	43·3	—	47·3	—	51·2	—	56·2	—	63·1	—	60·7	—	55·6	—		
Littlehampton	43·9	34	47·5	36	52·5	42	56·0	49	61·9	—	61·0	—	56·8	—		
Liverpool (Bidston)	42·9	23	47·7	34	51·6	33	54·9	37	58·9	44	59·1	36	55·4	41		
Llandudno	44·1	28	48·1	38	52·1	41	54·5	36	59·9	45	60·1	37	56·5	43		
London (West'r)	46·1	21	49·3	30	54·5	34	58·7	45	66·3	60	62·9	43	58·9	53		
Malvern	42·5	19	47·6	33	52·7	32	56·6	41	62·7	49	61·0	43	55·9	47		
Manchester	44·1	14	47·7	28	51·9	26	55·3	34	61·1	34	59·5	28	56·5	29		
Margate	45·0	35	48·1	41	51·3	45	58·0	53	64·9	64	63·5	50	60·3	69		
Marlborough	42·7	25	45·9	35	51·3	34	55·1	42	60·8	52	58·5	43	53·0	57		
Newquay	45·2	32	47·7	38	52·2	51	56·7	40	59·6	52	60·5	44	57·3	58		
Norwich	43·3	30	47·3	38	51·5	35	57·0	45	64·1	54	61·1	46	56·7	56		
Nottingham	43·5	17	47·1	24	51·1	25	55·7	37	61·8	47	60·5	37	55·9	41		
Oxford	44·6	23	47·9	31	52·6	35	56·9	45	64·1	49	60·7	37	56·3	54		
Paignton	45·3	33	48·5	40	53·8	41	57·1	37	63·5	—	—	—	57·3	—		
Penzance	47·1	30	49·5	39	54·5	47	57·1	39	62·1	—	60·7	—	59·3	—		
Plymouth	45·4	32	49·3	40	54·6	45	57·1	36	62·1	50	60·7	44	58·2	55		
Portsmouth	45·3	33	48·8	37	54·3	39	58·2	49	65·1	—	63·1	—	59·0	—		
Ross-on-Wye	43·6	17	47·9	34	52·3	30	56·9	39	62·5	49	60·4	42	55·1	44		
Scarborough	41·6	20	44·8	34	48·5	33	54·4	40	60·9	50	60·1	39	56·7	40		
Selby	46·5	34	48·5	42	52·5	53	55·9	44	60·5	48	61·3	51	59·5	56		
Sheffield	42·4	17	46·1	26	50·1	22	54·5	36	61·2	48	59·8	37	—	—		
Skegness	42·9	30	45·1	33	48·6	33	55·5	45	61·8	52	60·5	43	56·6	53		
Southampton	45·0	27	48·3	33	54·3	37	57·7	44	64·3	56	61·9	44	57·3	62		
Southend	44·6	31	47·9	37	52·6	45	58·3	48	66·4	—	63·5	—	59·7	—		
Southport	43·2	25	48·3	38	51·7	38	54·9	38	59·1	46	59·7	36	55·1	44		
Stonyhurst	41·5	22	46·4	33	50·4	35	52·9	36	57·3	41	58·1	35	53·7	44		
Torquay	45·8	34	49·3	41	54·5	42	57·5	37	63·9	58	61·7	44	58·8	61		
Totland Bay	44·2	32	47·7	35	52·6	35	56·4	44	62·3	59	61·0	41	56·9	61		
Tunbridge Wells	43·7	28	47·2	33	52·1	39	56·5	47	63·9	63	61·3	48	56·9	60		
Valencia	44·7	28	47·1	31	53·2	44	56·4	34	58·6	30	58·3	43	55·6	37		
Ventnor	45·5	36	48·8	39	53·7	42	57·2	47	63·0	63	62·5	51	59·5	69		
Weymouth	45·4	36	47·9	45	53·6	43	57·1	41	62·9	—	—	—	58·7	—		
Woolacombe	41·2	25	48·9	39	54·1	41	57·1	37	59·7	45	61·1	40	57·9	49		
Worthing	44·6	35	48·1	39	53·5	45	57·1	51	63·1	—	62·2	—	57·9	—		
Yarmouth	42·0	29	45·2	38	49·7	37	56·1	43	63·0	54	61·2	44	57·8	58		
York	42·6	20	46·9	30	50·3	23	54·8	35	61·3	45	60·1	34	55·5	35		
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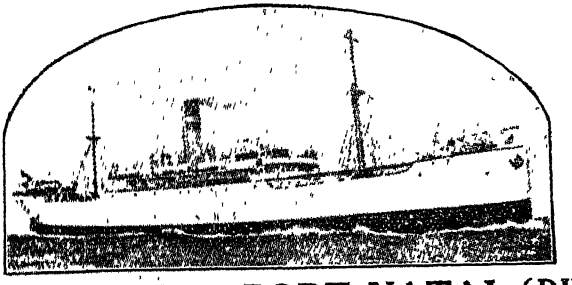

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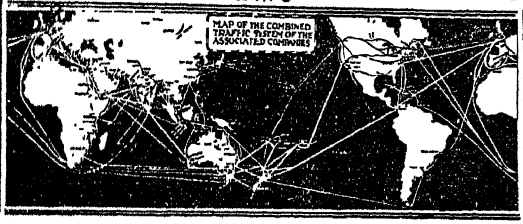

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Savings Bank Balances	48,124,152
Note Issue Department	44,493,226
Rural Credits Department	902,955
Other Items	6,817,561
	£146,915,460

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414 Branches and Agencies throughout Australia

Subscribed Capital	£5,000,000	0	0
Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000	0	0
Further Liability of Proprietors	£2,000,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	£2,925,000	0	0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ANDREW WILLIAMSON, Esq., *Chairman.* JOHN PATTESON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
The Hon. Sir JOHN A. COCKBURN, K.C.M.G. | The Hon. Sir ARTHUR LAWLEY, G.C.S.I.
The Rt. Hon. Lord FORSTER of Lepe, P.C., G.C.M.G. | SIDNEY M. WARD, Esq.
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Chief Office in Australia COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Letters of Credit and Drafts on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office, or through the Agents of the Bank in the chief Provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom.
Remittances made by **Telegraphic Transfer.**
Bills Negotiated or forwarded for **Collection.**
Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted with Australia.

E. M. JANION, *Manager.*

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK:

22, William Street (Head Office).
475, Fifth Avenue, at 41st Street.
901, Madison Avenue, at 72nd Street.

LONDON:

15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.

PARIS:

70, Rue des Petits-Champs.

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House.

Makes a specialty of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor.

Statement of September 28th, 1928.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$37,306,360.19	Deposits	$147,614,591.61
U.S. Government Securities	15,709,689.44	Accrued Interest, Reserve for Taxes, Dividend, Etc.	3,116,015.84
Bills Purchased	31,737,440.06	Bills Payable	1,150,000.00
Call Loans Collateral	60,502,765.32	Liability as Acceptor or Endorser on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	13,133,377
Time Loans Collateral	15,049,110.27	Capital Stock	10,000,000.00
Accrued Interest	1,208,353.16	Surplus and Undivided Profits	22,416,252.86
Bonds, Stocks, Etc.	18,145,653.27		
Bonds and Mortgages	4,153,301.50		
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances	8,876,410.42		
Real Estate	2,481,000.00		
	$198,970,065.33		$198,970,065.33

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. CABLE TRANSFERS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

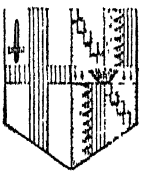
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each		Rs 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on June 30th, 1928. 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs 125 Paid	1,87,50,000
		5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND as on June 30th, 1928.		5,17,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on June 30th, 1928		5,62,50,000

Managing Governors: SIR N. M. MURRAY, O. V. SMITH, Esq.
Local Head Offices: CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS
London Office: 122, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2. SIR S. A. H. STEWART, *Manager*

Branches in all the Principal Towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Opened free of charge. FIXED DEPOSITS. Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES. Received for safe custody, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS. Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rate Lists, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.



A Complete Banking Service

The Midland Bank offers exceptional facilities for transacting banking business of every description through 2000 branches covering all important agricultural, commercial, industrial and residential districts in England and Wales. The Head Office is at 5 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. 2.

Affiliations: Belfast Banking Co. Ltd., Northern Ireland; The Clydesdale Bank Ltd. and North of Scotland Bank Ltd., Scotland; Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.

MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED

THE NATIONAL BANK
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Head Offices: **13-17 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.**

Subscribed Capital - - -	£7,500,000
Paid-up Capital - - - -	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund - - -	£1,425,000
Deposits, etc. (as at 30th June, 1928) - -	£36,889,544

JAMES BLACKADER MEERS, Esq., C.B., Chairman
SIR THOMAS HENRY GRATTAN ESMONDE, Bart., Chairman of Irish Board and Deputy Chairman of the Bank.

BRANCHES IN
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, BRISTOL, and SOUTH WALES.
IRELAND Dublin, 34 College Green.
AND
129 Branches and 97 Sub Offices in the Provinces.

All descriptions of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Income Tax, and Executor and Trustee Business Transacted

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1858

Incorporated in Victoria

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Authorised Capital	£10,000,000	Reserve Liability of Share-holders	£1,800,000
Capital Paid-up ...	£5,000,000		
Reserve Fund Account	£3,000,000	Total Assets Exceed .	£45,000,000

Head Office: MELBOURNE.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Transactions undertaken with
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND.

London Board of Advice: R. H. CAIRD, Esq., J.P.
Rt. Hon. Lord INVERFORTH, P.C.
Rt. Hon. Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, K.C.M.G.

LONDON OFFICE—7, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2. *Manager*, L. J. McCONNAN.

SUB-BRANCH—AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C. 2. [346

The NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND

Limited

Head Office.

Head Office:-
8 Moorgate
LONDON, E.C.2

ARTHUR WILLIS,
Manager.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ...	£6,000,000
Paid-up Capital .	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..	£2,165,572
	£4,165,572

The National Bank of New Zealand receives Deposits for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application, and conducts every description of Banking Business connected with New Zealand.

Chief Office in New Zealand
Wellington

G. W. MCINTOSH,
General Manager.

93 Branches and Agencies throughout NEW ZEALAND. (*Principal offices indicated on Map.*)

Correspondents all over the World.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda.

(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on the 1st March, 1866)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - - £4,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (160,000 Shares at £25 each) - £4,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10s. per Share) - - - - - £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - - - £2,950,000

Board of Directors:

SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD, BART., *Chairman* J. N. STUART Esq., *Deputy Chairman*
SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E. ROBERT MILLER, Esq.
HON. E. JULIAN HAWKE. R. LANGFORD JAMES, Esq. CHARLES NICOLL, Esq.
J. A. TOOMEY, Esq.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches:

ADEN	CHITTAGONG	MADRAS	PENDURY		
ADEN, STEAMER POINT	COCHIN (S. INDIA)	MANDALAY	RANGOON		
AMRITSAR	COLOMBO	NEWERA ELIYA	MOMBASA	Kenya Colony	
BOMBAY	DELHI	RANGOON	NAIROBI		DAR-ES-SALAAM (Tanganyika Territory)
CALCUTTA	KANDY	TUTICORIN	NAKURU		TANGA (Tanganyika Territory)
CAWNPORE	KARACHI	ZANZIBAR	ENTEBBE	Uganda,	
	LAHORE		JINJA		
			KAMPALA		

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, etc., on current terms.

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches, as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches at the exchange of the day.

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the collection of Purchase, Pay and Bonus on Home, India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon.

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application.

Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK,

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863" Ltd. 1877. LIMITED.

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: MARMADUKE GRANVILLE HAYMEN.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Manager: J. W. DRURY.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. **Subscribed Capital, £1,750,000.**
Paid-up Capital, £1,750,000. **Reserve Fund, £785,000.**
3½% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,000 4s. 5d.

Bankers.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

QUEENSLAND.

Allora	Charters Towers	Gladstone	Killarney	Margon	St George
Ararnac	Ayr	Childers	Goombungee	Kingaroy	Mutdubarra	Tambo
Babinda	Clifton	Goomeri	Laidley	Nobby	Tamborine North
Barcaldine	Cloncurry	Goondiwindi	Longreach	Normanton	Tannymorel
Beaudesert	Cooktown	Greenmount	Mackay	Nundah	Oakey	Thursday Island
Bell	Biggenden	Crow's Nest	Gympie	Maden	Miranda	Pittsworth	Tiaroora
Blocky	Cunnamulla	Halifax	Maryburg	Ravenshoe	Toogoolawah
Blackall	Dalby	Herberton	Mareeba	Redcliffe	Toowoomba
Boonah	Esk	Hughenden	Maryborough	Richmond	Townsville
Bundaberg	Forest Hill	Ingham	Millmerran	Rockhampton	Warwick
Burketown	Fortitude Valley	Innisfail	Mitchell	Monto	Roma	Rosewood	Winton	Wondai
Cairns	Gatton	Ipswich	Mossman	Sandgate	Surat	Woodhungabin
Capella	George St (Brisbane)	Jandowae	Mount Morgan	South Brisbane	Womondin
Charleville		Kandanga	Mundubbera	Southbrook	Yangan

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY, CASINO, KYOGLE, LISMORE, LICHENVILLE, WARDELL.
VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE. **FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.** CANBERRA.

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies, also Telegraphic Transfers and can act in every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.
The London Office receives Deposits for 3 and up to 36 months at rates which can be ascertained on application. Interest payable half yearly or quarterly as desired.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Capital (fully paid) - - -	£2,500,000
Reserve Fund (Oct. 1927) - -	£2,683,226
Deposits (Oct. 1927) - - -	£44,186,574

HEAD OFFICE - - St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

General Manager, Sir ALEXANDER KEMP WRIGHT, K.B.E., D.L. *Secretary,* J. B. AIDSHEAD.

LONDON (CITY) OFFICE - 3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

Manager, WM. WHYTE. *Deputy Manager,* JOHN ROBB.

LONDON (West End Offices) Drummonds Branch - 49, Charing Cross, S.W.1
64, New Bond Street, W.1.

227 BRANCHES throughout Scotland.

OVER 200 YEARS OF COMMERCIAL BANKING
A complete British, Colonial and Foreign Banking Service.

The Bank is prepared, in approved cases, to act as Trustee and Executor and also as Trustee for Debenture or other Issues, etc. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880. LIMITED.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND ISSUED	£12,000,000	
PAID UP CAPITAL	£4,000,000	together £8,850,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,850,000	
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£8,000,000	

HEAD OFFICE 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Rt. Hon. LORD EBURY, D.S.O., M.C.
HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.
Sir MALCOLM HOGG.
S. R. LEVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq.
Brigadier-General ARTHUR MAXWELL, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
ROBERT C. NESBITT, Esq.
FREDERICK G. PARBURY, Esq.
The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER.
ALFRED W. TURNBULL, Esq.

Trustees.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

Bankers.

BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, Co.; and WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Manager W. A. LAING. *Assistant Manager* G. S. GODDEN.
Secretary F. H. McINTYRE.

The Bank has 207 Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [24

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	**£10,000,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£8,916,660**
PAID-UP CAPITAL - -	**£2,229,165**
RESERVE FUND - -	**£2,893,335**
UNCALLED CAPITAL -	**£6,687,495**
	£11,809,995

Head Office:

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,

and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

LONDON WALL Branch 63, London Wall, E.C. 2.

WEST END Branch 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

NEW YORK Agency 67, Wall Street.

HAMBURG Agency Bank of British West Africa, Limited, 49-53, Schauenburger Strasse

OVER 350 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

EXECUTORSHIPS AND TRUSTEESHIPS UNDERTAKEN.

INCOME TAX. Claims for recovery of Income Tax undertaken.

COMMERCIAL SERVICE.

The Bank has over 350 Branches in Africa and Agents and Correspondents throughout the World. The closest touch with Trade and Industrial conditions is maintained, with special attention to Commercial and Credit Intelligence. This service is available to Exporters, Importers and others wishing to develop trade between South and East Africa, the United States of America and the Continent of Europe.

The Standard Bank Monthly Review is sent post free on application. It gives the latest information on all South and East African matters of Trade and Commercial Interest.

BERTRAM LOWNDES, *London Manager.*

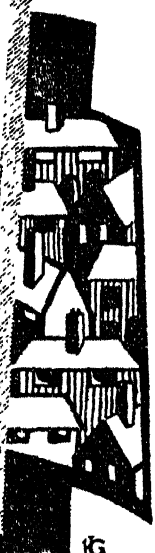
SOUND PROGRESS

For 79 years the Assets of the Burnley Building Society have been steadily increasing. Members' interests are continuously safeguarded by an investment policy which never involves undue risks. Deposits may be placed with a knowledge of perfect security. To purchasers of property generous advances are offered on the simplest terms. Write for our Free literature.

Assets exceed £5,500,000
Reserves exceed £380,000

The BURNLEY BUILDING SOCIETY

12, GRIMSHAW STREET, BURNLEY
Manager: WALTER HARVEY



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Comparatively few realize what a splendid means of investment and saving a Building Society affords.

In this Society 5 per cent., free of Income Tax, is paid on Shares of £25, and on each completed £1 of subscriptions of 5s. or more a month. Withdrawals are paid promptly and without deduction.

In this Society's experience no member has ever lost one penny of either principal or interest.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

Write, 'phone, or call for Booklet "A."

CHURCH of ENGLAND
Temperance and General Permanent
BUILDING SOCIETY

"Thriftdom,"
26, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Central 5027.
W. C. M. WIGHTMAN, *Secretary.*

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY,

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2.

(Removed from 90, Pall Mall, S.W.1.)

Established 1836. *Further empowered by Special Acts of Parliament*, 14 *and* 15 *Vict.*, *cap.* 130, *and* 13 *and* 14 *Geo. V.*, *cap.* 17.

ASSETS - - - - £1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE O. FITZGERALD, Esq. (*Chairman*).
FRANCIS E. J. SMITH, Esq. (*Deputy Chairman*).

SIR JOSEPH GUINNESS BROODBANK.
RIGHT HON. SIR EVELYN CECIL, G.B.E., M.P.
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Messrs. PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

General Manager.
ARTHUR DIGBY BESANT, F.I.A.

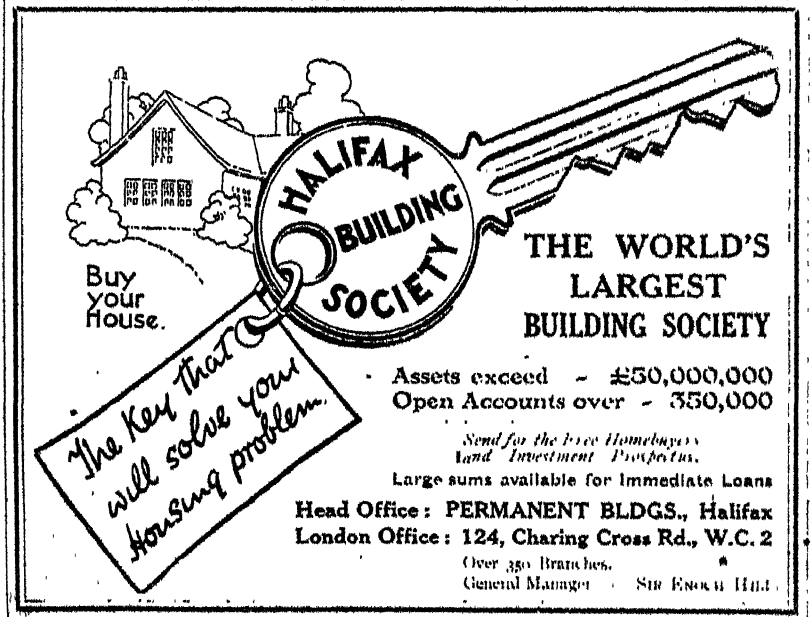
REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS. PURCHASES or LOANS

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the Reversions falling in, and free of interest in the meantime. TEMPORARY DEPOSITS ACCEPTED.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from

F. L. COLLINS, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

TELEPHONE: 0273 HOLBORN. [2.3



Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

MANY persons have interests either for life or in expectation in property arising under Wills or Settlements. The operations of this Society enable such interests to be sold on most favourable terms, or loans to be obtained thereon at moderate rates of interest.

REMOTE interests which may never come into possession at all can be made available for immediate use if supported by Policies to be effected with the **EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**, which is under the same management.

For full information apply personally, or through your Solicitor, to the Secretary at the Society's Offices,

19, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. 2.

Parents and Guardians in want of a School should write first :

THE

SCHOOLS DEPT.

"WHITAKER,"

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LONDON'S LARGEST BUILDING SOCIETY.

Head Office:
ABBEY HOUSE, UPPER BAKER STREET, LONDON, N.W. 1.
(Immediately opposite Baker Street Tube Station.)

LEICESTER PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

14, Friar Lane, Leicester

Established 1853

Assets, 1928.	£5,700,000
Reserves	£240,000
Income, 1927	£2,300,000

Over 42,000 open accounts

MORTGAGES AND INVESTMENT

W. McKINNELL, F.F.A., *Manager*

Mutual Loan Fund Association,

LIMITED (*Incorporated* 1850).

Directors: J. T. SUMMERFIELD, C. A. WRIGHT, and E. L. HALL.

8-10, ALDWYCH, STRAND, W.C. 2

Telephone: Central 2360.

31, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (Telephone: City 9875); 38, Ship Street, Brighton; and 199, Queen's Road, Hastings.

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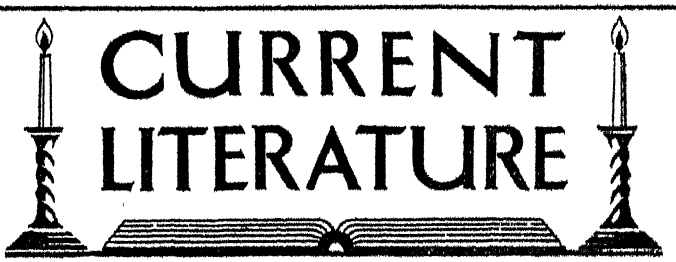

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THE TABLES PRESENTED below indicate the advisability of writing to or seeing the author *before* investment. Letters, giving the fullest possible information as to date of birth, etc., should be addressed:

"CLAREHAVEN,"
ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS:

Whole Life Assurance (with profits) £10 Annual Premium.†

Age at Entry	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death	70	70	70	75
Yield*	£1,650	£1,260	£955	£825

"Whole Life." Twenty Limited Payments of £10.†

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45
Result at age 70 (Death Assumed)	*£1,410	£1,150	£915	£720	£568	£447

£10 Annual Endowment Premium.	Age at Entry	Age at Maturity	Yield †
	20	60	*£1,165
	30	60	£635
	40	65	£440

Convertible £1,000 Policy.

Age	21	25	30	35
Rate per £1,000	£11 16 0	£12 2 0	£12 12 0	£13 9 0

* Add Income Tax, rebate now as in the £. † World-wide policies.

COST PRICE ASSURANCE: A Guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent. (compound), according to age at entry. By T. G. Rose. From all booksellers or the Publisher: Effingham Wilson, 16, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C. 2.

ALLIANCE
Assurance Company
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1824.

Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Marine Department: 2 6, BILLITER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

ASSETS EXCEED £30,000,000

Directors:

CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, *Chairman.*
LIONEL N. DE ROTHSCHILD, O.B.E., *Deputy Chairman.*

Sir IAN HEATHCOAT AMORY, Bart., C.B.E.	C. SHIRREFF HILTON.
The Viscount DEARSTED, M.C.	EDWARD RALPH DOUGLAS HOARE.
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SINKING FUND and CAPITAL REDEMPTION.

FIRE.

MARINE.

BURGLARY and THEFT.

ACCIDENTS of all kinds: - Personal Accident and Disease, Third Party, Drivers' Risks, Lift, Plate-Glass, Workmen's Compensation with Special Policies for Domestic Servants.

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FIDELITY GUARANTEE. LIVE STOCK.

BOILER AND MACHINERY INSURANCE AND INSPECTION.

Comprehensive Policies for Buildings and Contents of Dwelling Houses.

The Company is Empowered to Act as Executor and Trustee.

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on request.

T. B. PONSONBY, *General Manager.* 170

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE

The Australian Mutual Provident Society is mutual. That is to say, all divisible Surplus, without deduction, belongs to the Policy-holders themselves and is distributed yearly. Moreover, the Society, established in 1849, has been for many years the largest and most prosperous British Mutual Life Office Why is this? Because it offers to Assurers the Acme of Security and Profit, and because its satisfied members are its best advertisement. Why are policies with the A.M.P. Society so profitable? Because while its premium rates are below the average, it possesses in a unique degree the combination of a low expense rate, a high interest return, and a favourable mortality experience. The A.M.P. Society should be covering you. You will be sent full particulars on application. Please mention this publication.

EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR.

Assets (1927): £70,000,000. Annual Income: £10,000,000.
New Ordinary Business for 1927: £15,397,528.
Cash Surplus (Ordinary Dept.) divided for one year (1927), £2,895,454.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

Established in Australia 1849.

London Office: 73-76, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 4.
ROBERT THODEY, F.I.A., Manager for the United Kingdom.

MINIMISE YOUR RISKS

ASK A BRITANNIC REPRESENTATIVE TO QUOTE FOR YOUR

Fire, Accident, Motor, Employers'
:: Liability, Plate Glass, etc. ::
Life and Endowment Assurances
(The latest Bonus £2.2.0 per cent.)

FUNDS **£16,000,000**

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

CHIEF OFFICES: BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME

ELIMINATE RISK.

Every person whose income is derived from investments knows how harassing is the anxiety entailed by the constant rise and fall in their value

You can get a guaranteed income for life if you purchase a Canada Life Annuity. It is, humanly speaking, equivalent in safety to a Government pension It cannot shrink. What you contract to get is paid you punctually And you get a much larger income.

FOR INSTANCE.

A man of 62 who takes out a Canada Life Annuity for £1,000 gets a yearly income of £100 16s. 2d. A woman of 67 gets a yearly income of £102 0s. 10d. for the same investment.

OVER 10% PER ANNUM.

Other ages pro rata, on equally generous terms. You can invest any amount from £100. The Funds of the Canada Life Company are over £30,000,000, and are under direct Government supervision. Write at once for full particulars to the Canada Life the oldest Dominion Life Office and the office that gives the best value for Annuities.

Write to night (stating age) to Annuity Department,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Assets over £30,000,000

(Established 1847)

(W.A.) 2, St. James's Square, LONDON, S.W.1.

THRIFT MADE EASY

by means of a

MONTHLY INVESTMENT SYSTEM

Write for Booklet explaining what

£1 Per Month

will secure.

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Life Assurance Society.

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Telephone: Regent 1135.

LOW COST LIFE ASSURANCE

(Without Profits)

Specimen Rates per £1,000 Assured

Age	Annual Premium Whole Life.	20 Payment Life
30	£16 1 7	£23 15 2
40	£22 14 0	£30 10 7
50	£34 15 7	£41 10 0

Mr Policies are free from restrictions and carry generous guaranteed surrender and paid-up values. They are therefore especially valuable for Death Duty purposes, for providing collateral security, or for securing large immediate protection at a small outlay.

Before effecting a non profit policy compare the above rates with those charged elsewhere.

Full particulars for other ages will be furnished on application to:
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CONFEDERATION OF CANADA LIFE ASSOCIATION

BUSH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, W.C. 2

Funds exceed £12,000,000. Telephone: City 7367 8. Established 1871

Assets Exceed £12,000,000

Claims Paid, Over £36,000,000

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Established 1885.

Chief Offices: GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.
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BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL THE LEADING CITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

EQUITY & LAW
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established 1844.

Annual Report for the year ending 31st Dec., 1927.

Gross New Assurances effected (the largest in the history of the Society) -	£1,671,099
Net New Assurances effected - -	£1,398,091
Gross Amount of Assurances in force	£16,037,594
Total Funds exceed - - - -	£7,600,000

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES

Without Profits at exceptionally Low Rates of Premium.

Examples:

Age next Birthday.	Premium for £1,000 payable throughout life.	Premiums for £1,000 limited to 15 payments	Premiums for £1,000 limited to 20 payments
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	14 19 2	26 14 2	22 4 2
35	20 4 2	33 0 0	27 12 6
45	28 19 2	42 1 8	35 15 10

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THE MANAGER AND SECRETARY,
18, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.

ESTABLISHED 1821. CENTENARY 1921.

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ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Law Courts Branch 21, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4.
Westminster Branch 28, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,015,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£1,015,000
TOTAL INCOME	£2,909,000
TOTAL ASSETS	£11,660,000

Directors:

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Deputy Chairman Philip H. Martineau, Esq.
Vice Chairman E. Henry Loyd, Esq.

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Comprehensive Household Policies, Employers' Liability Insurance, Public Liability, Lift, Motor Car, Burglary, Fidelity, Sinking Fund and Leasehold Redemption, Glass, Consequential Loss resulting from Fire, Contingency Indemnity, Registered Post, and Forged Transfers.

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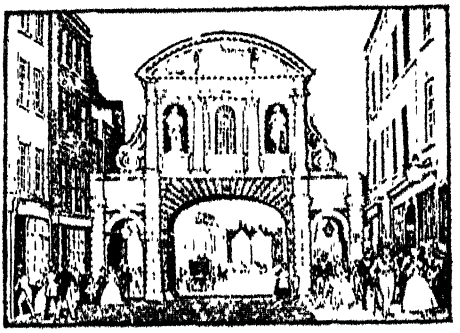

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ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1836

THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE

LIFE · FIRE · ACCIDENT

10, FLEET STREET,
LONDON
NEAR TEMPLE BAR

CAPITAL £1,000,000
FULLY SUBSCRIBED

PAID UP CAPITAL
£200,000

THE

LIVERPOOL

AND

LONDON

AND

GLOBE

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FOR ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE

Head Office:
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Chief Office: 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

General Manager and Secretary, HUGH LEWIS.

MARINE & GENERAL

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Head Office 48, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Founded 1852.

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STANLEY DAY, Esq., F.I.A.
The Hon. R. D. DENMAN.
The Right Hon. LORD GORELL, C.B.E., M.C.
The Right Hon. LORD KILBRACKEN, G.C.B.
ALEXANDER NELSON RADCLIFFE, Esq.
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E. H. COLBECK, M.D., 55, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

Auditors E. KILNER BERRY, Esq.; W. C. SYMES, Esq.

Bankers BARCLAYS BANK, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

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Since the Society's foundation more than 70 years ago, **Bonus Additions** to Policies for the Whole Term of Life have averaged **Two Pounds per Annum for each £100 Assured.**

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

A.D. 1720.

FIRE LIFE

MARINE ACCIDENT

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Marine Dept.:—157, LEADENHALL ST., E.C. 3

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£11,000,000

THIRD CENTURY OF ACTIVE BUSINESS.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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ENJOY a LARGER INCOME and LIVE LONGER!

If you depend on investments for your income, you are probably only getting about 5 % on your Capital, and you may not be sure of that or of the safety of your money.

Supposing you can get 13 % guaranteed for as long as ever you live, then you would be able to indulge in more of the comforts of life and be relieved of all anxiety. Both advantages will tend to lengthen your life.

13% GUARANTEED for as long as you live.

A man of 70 can obtain from the Sun Life of Canada an Annuity equivalent to 13 % on his Capital. **If his health is impaired, a larger Annuity will be granted.** Older and younger ages get proportionately higher and lower rates, and all receive advantages exclusive to Sun of Canada Annuitants.

There are many other forms of Sun of Canada Annuities: Joint Life, **Annuities with guaranteed return of Capital,** Deferred Annuities, and Educational Annuities. Why not let us send you particulars? Remember the offer is made to you by the **leading** Annuity Co. a Company with Government-Supervised Assets exceeding £82,000,000. In confidence, write, giving exact date of birth.

Address your inquiry to J. F. Junkin (Manager), Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada, 20, Sun of Canada House, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1.

London and Manchester Assurance

COMPANY LIMITED. *ESTABLISHED 1836.*

LIFE : FIRE : ACCIDENT
BURGLARY : MOTOR, &c.

CLAIMS PAID exceed £10,000,000

Chief Office: FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.2

THE KEYSTONE OF SECURITY IS INSURANCE

All Classes of Policies issued by

PEARL ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).

Funds	**£53,000,000**
Total Claims Paid	**£54,000,000**

Chief Office: HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.

THE

LONDON LIFE

Association Limited

with which are associated

THE CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY
THE METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

THE LONDON LIFE does not employ agents on commission or pay commission in any form. In expenses alone it saves for its members nearly 10 per cent. of its Premium Income as compared with the average of all commission-paying Life Offices.

Particulars of any class of Life Assurance will be given with pleasure and without charge.

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Actuary and Manager.

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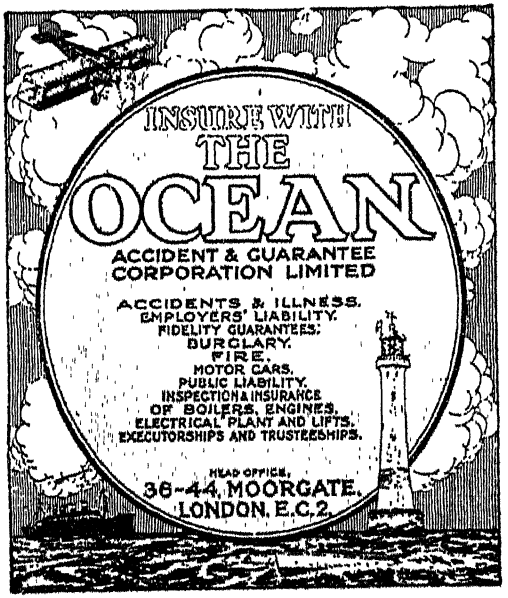

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COMPANY
IN THE
BRITISH EMPIRE

AND TRANSACTS LIFE, FIRE, BURGLARY, MARINE, AND ALL OTHER CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

Chief Office: Holborn Bars, London, E.C. 1.

FUNDS EXCEED - - £216,000,000
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £300,000,000

SECURITY FIRST

ROYAL
INSURANCE
COMPANY
LIMITED

Total Funds, £37,606,170.

Head Offices:

LIVERPOOL: North John St.

LONDON: Lombard St.

Head Office, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720

Fire, Life, Sea, Accident, Motor Car, Plate Glass, Live Stock, Lift, Boiler, Machinery, Burglary, Employers' Liability, Annuities, Third Party, Fidelity Guarantees, Trustee and/or Executor.

Full particulars on application to the Secretary.

Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. 3.
West End Branch: 44, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. [117

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LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Founded in 1826.

PRESIDENT:
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A STRONG MUTUAL OFFICE

with

A GREAT BONUS RECORD

At the latest Division of Profits on 31st December, 1925, the Bonus Additions ranged from **£2** to **£5 13s.** per £100 per annum, calculated on the original sums assured.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS.

HEAD OFFICE: 35, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW, C.1.
LONDON OFFICE: 17, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C. 2.

SURPLUS £1,048,149 disclosed at the quinquennial valuation on 1st March, 1928, applied as follows:

I. £125,808 to still further strengthen the basis of the reserves.
II. £125,282 carried forward.
III. £797,059 immediately apportioned to the Members. This large sum will provide in respect of the quinquennium a

BONUS of £1 18s. per cent. per annum COMPOUND.

The above results exemplify the benefits of "mutual" life assurance and the merits of the Scottish Equitable Society in particular.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Head Office:
28, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh

London Office:
13, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

Mutual Office:
ALL PROFITS
BELONG TO
POLICY HOLDERS.

THE . . 105th YEAR.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Total Assets Exceed £10,500,000 | Claims Paid Exceed £27,500,000

Chief Offices { ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK.
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South-West Branch: 49, SLOANE SQ., S.W. 1. Stratford Branch: 43, The BROADWAY, E. 15.
South London Branch: 486, BRIXTON ROAD, S.W. 9.
North London Branch: 551, HIGH ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N. 17.
North-West Branch: 280, EUSTON ROAD, N.W. 1.
City Office: 17, MINCING LANE, E.C. 3.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death, With Profits.

Age	£	s.	d.
20	1	19	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

ESTATE DUTY,
CHILDREN'S DEFERRED,
EDUCATIONAL,
GUARANTEED OPTION POLICIES,
ETC., ETC.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them

Special non-profit premiums for same sum assured at Death and now rate Whole Premium for Assurance

Age	£	s.	d.
20	13	2	6
25	14	11	8
30	16	11	8
35	19	10	0
40	23	8	0

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH FIRE, TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS, LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c. 112

£400 A YEAR FOR LIFE for YOU!

Think of it! Not a Salary demanding daily work at the office, but a private income to be paid to you every year as long as you live.

And while you are qualifying for it it begins at age 55 there's full protection for your family: £3,200, plus accumulated profits, will be paid to them in the event of your death. Should that be the result of an accident, £6,400 plus the profits will be paid.

Should illness or accident permanently prevent you from earning any kind of living, £32 a month will be paid to you until you are 55, when the £400 a year becomes due. Meanwhile the Company makes your regular deposits for you.

Every year you will save a very substantial amount of Income Tax - a big consideration in itself.

This can all be accomplished by means of a plan devised by the Sun Life of Canada the great Annuity Company with Government-supervised assets exceeding £82,000,000.

It is a wonderful plan, adaptable to any age and for any amount. It brings independence within the reach of tens of thousands of men who, otherwise, would be compelled to go on working till the end of their days.

Let us explain the plan more fully to you. Write, giving exact age and amount you can save yearly, to J. F. Junkin (General Manager), Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, 20 Sun of Canada House, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1.

ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES.

Patron H.M. THE KING. President H.M. THE QUEEN
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Invested Funds exceed TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The fullest information respecting the Fund is supplied FREE of all charge, by post or on personal application.

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Honoured with the Patronage of H.M. the King.
Established 1875.

LIVE STOCK

The Pioneer Office for this class of Insurance.

FIRE - - ACCIDENT

All Classes of Insurance except Life.

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Manager & Secretary, R. PARKER SMITH.

THE WESTMINSTER
213th YEAR. FIRE OFFICE

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FIRE, BURGLARY, ACCIDENT and MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE.
HOUSEHOLDERS' COMPREHENSIVE INSURANCE.
MODERATE RATES. PERFECT SECURITY.
PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE,

Baronetage, Knightage & Companionage

25/- net.

From all Booksellers.

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount for charitable purposes is, in a considerable proportion of the cases, approximate, owing to the bequests including a share of the residuary estate, or consisting solely or in part of pecuniary interests, or of blocks of shares, for which a definite value cannot be given.

Reversionary bequests are included where the reversions are *absolute*, generally on the cesser of life interests or a period of years, but, generally speaking, are *not* included where they are *contingent reversions*, depending on certain happenings (usually failure of issue to certain persons or failure to secure the observance of certain conditions) unless there is reason to believe that such contingency is likely to be fulfilled.

The amount of residuary bequests are also subject to variation on the final winding up of the estate, owing to possible variations in the amount of duty payable, as the final figures may place an estate for duty purposes in a different category (either higher or lower) as compared with the original valuation submitted on obtaining the grant of probate.

The table records the principal bequests published during the year, not necessarily those becoming payable during the year, and it does not include bequests previously recorded which have since become payable, either by the winding up of the estate or by the falling in of life or other pecuniary or contingent reversionary interests.

Hospital and religious institutions still account for the greater part of the bequests made, but the tendency noted in previous years to leave money to public bodies for Educational Trusts, National, Local or Community interests is more marked, and there is a noticeable growth in the amount left for Roman Catholic purposes and Institutions.

There is a marked increase in the number of bequests to Masonic Institutions, and this year the Rationalist Press Association is a large beneficiary under certain wills.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate	Approx. Amount	Objects.
	£	£	
Maryon, Mrs. Emma Grace, of Dundee (personal estate)	1,197,505	600,000	£200,000 for foundation of travelling scholarships in engineering, electricity and aeronautics and music, £100,000 to Town Council of Dundee for land for benefit of community, other bequests to local institutions, and one-half of residue to Dundee Royal Infirmary and one-half for such institutions or schemes for Scottish soldiers and sailors disabled in the War as the trustees may determine.
Iveagh, 1st Earl of, of 3 Grosvenor Place, S.W. (provisional valuation)	11,000,000	600,000	Left, in addition to Ken Wood and the collection of Old Masters, £125,000 to the Representative Church Body of the Protestant Church in Ireland, and £65,000 to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and £60,000 to King Edward VII Hospital Fund for London, among many other bequests.
Sanderson, James, of Oakshields, N.B. (personal estate)	409,403	150,000	Large bequests for church and charitable purposes in Oakshields and districts, and residue for educational and charitable purposes, including ⅝ part for the advancement and promotion in the University of Edinburgh of technical and scientific study and research in chemistry and engineering branches of the Faculty of Science.
Whitehead, Sir Henry, of Hawkswood, Yorks.	672,086	150,000	Bequests include £20,000 to the National Lifeboat Institution, £10,000 to Bradford Royal Infirmary, £10,000 to the Bradford Masonic Institute, £10,000 to Bradford Cinderella Club, and the ultimate residue for such charitable institutions in the West Riding of Yorkshire as trustees determine, recommending them to consider first the benefit of persons who through blindness or other infirmities are least able to help themselves.
Johnson, Walter Claude, of Coleman's Hatch, Sussex	481,413	150,000	On death of survivor of residuary legatees one-half to Rationalist Press Association, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Name.	Gross value of Estate.	Approx Amount	Objects
	£	£	
Stellox, John Bridcoake, of Birkdale, Lancs.	129,332	100,000	Residue to the Board of Trustees of Diocese of Manchester in trust for the maintenance and extension of the Church of England Elementary Schools in the present diocese of Manchester.
Davis, Sir Mortimer Barnett, of Montreal (estate in England)	5,952	100,000	Among other bequests left 100,000 dollars each to Montreal General Hospital, Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Montreal, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Montreal.
Clayton, Ald. Francis Cordor, of Edgbaston	136,445	100,000	Bequests include £3,000 to Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, £1,000 to Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, and the residue of the property as to two-fifths to Birmingham University, and one-fifth each to Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, Central Education Fund of Society of Friends, and the York Quarterly Meeting Boys' School, Bootham, York.
Berry, John William, of Ealing, W. ...	109,820	100,000	Bequests include £4,000 London City Mission, £2,000 each to National Church League and London Central Y.M.C.A. Protestant Truth Society and Church Association £1,000 each, and residue among such charitable institutions and objects as trustees may determine.
Friedlander, Leslie John, of Regent's Park, N.W.	145,818	95,000	Bequests include £10,000, on death of sister, for such hospitals as executors may determine, £2,500 to Lloyd's Benevolent Fund, and £2,500 to the Jewish Board of Guardians, and residue as to one half for hospitals in England as executors may determine, and one half for such charities for the benefit of persons of the Jewish faith as the executors may direct.
Clauson-Thue, Miss Edith Mary Maria, of Bournemouth	85,279	80,000	Bequests include £1,000 each to Victoria Hospital, Bournemouth, and Miller Hospital, Greenwich, and ultimate residue to Royal National Lifeboat Institution, British and Foreign Sailors' Society, Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, British Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Miller Hospital, Greenwich, and London Homeopathic Hospital.
Tippetts, Frederick Dale, of Moseley, Birmingham	174,834	80,000	Bequests include £4,000 for providing nourishment, nursing, and comforts in their homes for persons suffering with consumption and cancer resident in Birmingham, and many other bequests to hospitals, &c., in the district.
Murray, Mrs. Lucy Evelyn, of Eaton Square, S.W.	135,052	80,000	£10,000 to the Roman Catholic Church at Cowie, N.B., £1,000 to Cardinal Bourne for masses, £1,000 to the Incorporated Society of the Crusade of Rescue, and residue to Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, St. John's Wood, Hospice for the Dying, Mare St., Hackney, and St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis Hill, N.W.
Wright, Thomas Edward Lawrence, of Kidderminster	84,584	77,000	£1,000 Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, and on death of residuary legatee, ultimate residue to Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital, Roehampton House, S.W.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate	Approx. Amount	Objects
	£	£	
Wylie, Miss Eliza Haldane, of Waterloo Lance.	90,210	70,000	Residue for such charitable institutions in England or Scotland as the trustees may determine.
Prince Smith, Miss Lucy, of Bournemouth	82,622	65,000	Bequests include £10,000 to the Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association, £5,000 to the Diocese of York Poor Benefices Fund, £2,000 to St. Catherine's Home, St. Mary's Road, Bradford, and the residue to Leeds General Infirmary, St. Catherine's Home, Bradford, Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth, Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth, Royal National Lifeboat Institution and Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
Ellis, Miss Alice Frowde, of Wimbledon, S.W.	88,366,	60,000	Bequests include about £30,000 for various purposes connected with Southwark Cathedral, £5,000 to the Deaconesses Institute for the Diocese of Rochester and Southwark, £3,000 to the Southwark and South London Diocesan Church Fund, £4,000 to the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund, and £3,000 to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, and other bequests
Cooper, Samuel Palmer, of Moseley, Birmingham	62,307	55,000	Bequests include £2,000 each to the General Hospital, Birmingham, Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, Birmingham and Midland Free Hospital for Sick Children, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and ultimate residue to General Hospital, Birmingham, Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, Birmingham and Midland Free Hospital for Sick Children and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Hall, Joseph, of Sheffield	223,250	53,000	£45,000 for such charitable purposes as his sister-in-law, Mrs. C. A. Hall, may determine, and among other bequests he left £5,000 to the Cutlers' Company, Sheffield, and £500 each to several hospitals in Sheffield and district.
Henderson, Miss Adela'de Florence, of Wick, N.B. (personal estate).	87,793	50,000	Bequests include £15,000 and her residence to Wick and Pulteneytown District Nursing Association, £2,000 to the Police Department of the County Council of Caithness for an ambulance car and upkeep, and residue to Society for the Benefit of Indigent Gentlewomen, Wick Children's Hospital, and such other charitable institutions as the trustees may desire.
Meers, Ernest George, Mus. Bac., of Guildford.	302,464	50,000	Residue to such institutions or charities in the United Kingdom as trustees consider most desirable and useful.
Stanley, Right Rev. the Hon. Algernon Charles, of Rome.	84,815	50,000	Among other bequests left £6,000 to St. Joseph's Missionary College, Mill Hill, N.W., and the greater part of the remainder of his property for the foundation of new Catholic Missions in the Dioceses of Westminster and of Shrewsbury.
Dovey, Charles Edwin, of Cardiff	113,896	46,000	Bequests include £5,000 to Cardiff Royal Infirmary and £3,000 to Cardiff University, £2,000 to Blind Institution, Cardiff, and £750 to Royal Masonic Institution, and two-thirds of residue to Cardiff Royal Infirmary and Cardiff Blind Institution.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount	Objects
	£	£	
Malcolm of Portalloch, Lady, of Park Lane, W.	55,288	50,000	Bequests include many legacies to Animal Charities, and £2,000 to St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind, and residue to London Orphan Asylum, Watford, Sir William Treloar's Hospital for Crippled Children, St. Dunstan's Hostel, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, Society for Protection of Birds and Watchers Fund, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, S.P.C.C., Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association, Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Royal Orthopædic Hospital, Royal Blind Pension Society, Church of England Homes for Waifs and Strays, Home for Incurables, Putney, Tower Hamlets Mission, Dover Gordon Boys' Home, Invalid Children's Aid Association and Royal Sailors' Aid Society.
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell, K.C.B., of Wimbledon, S.W.	106,432	50,000	Bequests include £1,000 to the London Fever Hospital, £500 to the Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, £500 to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and residue to Trinity College, Oxford, suggesting that the library and assistance towards endowing a Law Fellowship may be beneficial objects.
Laughton, Thomas, of Scarborough, Yorks.	77,578	47,000	Residue on death of wife to Scarborough Hospital.
Briggs, Alfred Ernest, of Bradford, Yorks.	70,672	43,000	Bequests include £1,000 each to Holy Trinity Church, Low Moor, and St. Mark's Church, Low Moor, for the poor, £500 to Bradford Royal Infirmary, and on death of wife ultimate residue for erection and maintenance of Almshouses at Low Moor for the poor.
Simpson, John Whewell of Keswick, Cumberland	208,657	42,000	£40,000 to Manchester Royal Infirmary, £1,000 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and £1,000 to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Sailors and Soldiers.
Pilkington, Miss Alice Ann, of Accrington. Lancs.	45,200	40,000	Residue of estate for such charitable purposes as executor may determine in Lancashire, but such distribution is not to be made until 5 years after her death.
Brand, William Thomas, of Eaton Place. S.W.	124,568	40,000	Left £250 each to St. George's Hospital, Guy's Hospital, London Hospital, and Freemasons Hospital, and on death of daughter £2,000 to National Lifeboat Institution, St. George's Hospital, London, and Freemasons Hospital, £2,000 each, and ultimate residue to St. George's Hospital, Guy's Hospital, London Hospital, Freemasons Hospital, Middlesex Hospital and Westminster Hospital.
Lewis, Charles Claude, of Torquay, Devon	90,922	40,000	Bequests include £500 each to the Wine and Spirit Benevolent Society and St. Dunstan's Hostel, and residue to Norah O'Sullivan to be distributed at her discretion in accordance with the object she knew he had always at heart for poor children.
[illegible], Arthur Smith, of Totnes, Devon	88,017	40,000	Residue of estate to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors, Lord Roberts' Workshops for Disabled Soldiers, Church Lads' Brigade, Boys' Brigade and Boy Scouts Association.

Name	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx Amount	Objects.
	£	£	
Gould, James, of Brighton, Sussex.....	83,202	40,000	Residue to South Wimbledon Cottage Hospital, North Wimbledon Cottage Hospital, London Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, London Licensed Victuallers' School, Royal Sussex County Hospital.
Read, Joseph Frederick, of Penrith, Cumberland*	102,536	40,000	On death of wife, bequests include £1,000 to Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, and one-half of residue for such charitable or philanthropic institutions within a radius of 10 miles from the Town Hall of Liverpool as executors think fit.
Elliott, George, of Stamford, Lincs.....	44,266	40,000	About £40,000 for such Irish Charities as he may have indicated to the executors.
Caine, Miss Edith Gordon, of Hampstead, N.W.	39,545	38,000	Bulk of property for such institutions established for the care of sick children as trustee may think fit, desiring, without creating any trust, that he should allocate a substantial part for the treatment of children suffering from tuberculosis or affections of the heart.
Calde of Ideford, Baron, of Calcutta, India (estate in England)	214,715	37,425	300,000 rupees (about £22,450) to Calcutta General Hospital, 100,000 rupees to St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, and 100,000 rupees to Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Fawcett, Frederic William, of Tregunter Road, S.W.	61,126	36,000	On death of residuary legatees, ultimate residue to London Missionary Society, London Congregational Union and London City Mission.
Fisher, George Healy, of Purley, Surrey	42,018	36,000	On death of wife, left £1,000 to the Purley Memorial Hospital and £100 to the Working Men's Club, Purley, and ultimate residue to London Orphan Asylum, Watford, Commercial Travellers' Schools, Pinner, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Hospital for Incurables, Putney, Reedham Orphanage and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Packman, Dr. Alfred Chas. Augustus, of Rochester	47,499	35,000	On death of residuary legatees, ultimate residue to Royal Medical Benevolent Fund and West Riding of Yorkshire Medical Charity.
Reid, Miss Matilda Margaret, of Chesterfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.	216,437	35,000	£20,000 each to Earl Haig's Legion Fund for ex-Service Men and the National Institute for the Blind, £5,000 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Society for Assistance of Ladies in Reduced Circumstances, and the Royal Sailors' Orphan Girls' School.
Popper, Col. Charles, of Co. Meath (personal estate)	49,760	34,000	Bequests include £4,000 each Church Missionary Society, Society for Propagation of the Gospel, Colonial and Continental Church Society and British and Foreign Bible Society, £1,000 Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, and on death of certain legatees further sums of £5,000 each to Church Missionary Society and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Lindsay, Charles Coxhead, of Regent's Park, N.W.	59,093	30,000	Bequests include £5,000 to Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow, £3,000 to the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, and the residue of the property to Royal Hospital for Children, Yorkhill, the Orphan Homes of Scotland and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Name	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount	Amounts
	£	£	
Carey, Mrs. Ellen, of Cardiff	43,096	37,000	Bequests to various Roman Catholic Church and charitable institutions, principally in Cardiff, and residue as to one half to Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cardiff and one half to be applied to needy Catholic Missions in the Archdiocese of Cardiff.
Colwell, Commander John Arthur, R.N., of Bournemouth	56,216	32,000	£1,000 each to National Lifeboat Institution and St Ambrose Church, Bournemouth, and £500 to Our Dumb Friends League, and residue to Training Ship *Exmouth*, Greenhithe
Buckley, Canon Jonathan Charles, of Hemel Hempstead, Herts.	47,114	30,000	£5,500 specifically to Church Charities, principally in Hertfordshire, and residue to Society for Propagation of the Gospel, St. Andrew's Waterside Mission and St. Albans Diocesan Church Finance Fund.
Pritchard, Dr. Owen, of Gloucester Road, W.	36,387	28,000	£500 to the Vicar of St. Michaels and All Angels, Paddington, for the poor, and residue as to £4,000 for scholarships in the Science Department of North Wales University College at Bangor, and balance for any purpose the Governing Body of the College shall determine.
Kidd, Samuel, of Farnworth, Lancs.	44,270	28,000	Bequests include £1,000 each to School for Blind, Liverpool, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, Eye and Ear Hospital, Liverpool, Ethel Gossage Homes, Farnworth Branch, £900 Sustentation Fund of Wesleyan Chapel, Bolton, £300 for stained glass window at St. Luke's Church, Farnworth, and £270 to Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Ambrose Church for stained glass window, and residue for such charitable institutions in England as executors select.
Wilson, John Donaldson, of Shaftesbury Avenue, W.	57,198	27,000	£1,000 to the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Anne's, Soho, £1,000 to Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and residue to the executors for such charities and hospitals as they may choose.
Rippin, Thomas Henry, of South Hackney	32,566	27,000	Bequests include £4,000 to Mare Street Baptist Chapel, Hackney, £1,000 to Baptist Union, and £500 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and Spurgeon's Orphan Homes, and residue to such charitable and religious institutions as executors may determine.
Allan, Mrs. Margaret Williamson, of Liverpool	131,501	26,500	Bequests include £10,000 to the Permanent Endowment Fund of Liverpool Seamen's Orphans Institution, and £3,000 to the Liverpool Merchants' Guild for a fund for women over 50 years of age, £1,000 to Liverpool Diocesan Branch of Church of England Homes for Waifs and Strays, and £500 each to 25 church and charitable institutions principally in London and Liverpool.
[illegible], Godfrey, M.A., of Clerken-[illegible], E.C.	50,782	25,000	Residue to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, payable on the death of his wife.
[illegible], Charles James Blackburn, of [illegible]chester	25,582	25,000	Estate to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
[illegible], Martin, of Charlesworth, Derby-[illegible]	42,540	25,000	£500 for benefit of St. John's Church, Charlesworth, and £500 to Independent Chapel, Charlesworth, and residue for such charities as trustees may decide.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

The Knocking at the Door.

CHARTER:
"No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission."

Motto:
"For God and Country."

NO RED TAPE.
NO VOTES REQUIRED.
NO WAITING LIST.

A FEW FIGURES.

105,000 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.
17,915 Children and Young People dealt with last year.
8,000 always being supported.
422 are Crippled, Invalid, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.
1,087 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.
1,203 are helpless babies and toddlers under 5 years.
30,000 Young People have been emigrated to Canada and Australia.

*** Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and crossed, may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 338, Barnardo House, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.1*

1192

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

HAVERSTOCK HILL, LONDON, N.W. 3

Founded 1758.

Patrons: **Their Majesties The King and Queen.**
President: **H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.**
Treasurer **(since 1897): The Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O.**

The Orphanage is unsectarian, and helps fatherless and other necessitous children from all parts of the country and the Dominions, without restriction as to class or creed. Boys and girls are admitted at all ages between infancy and 11 years of age, and are cared for until 15. During the past 170 years over 7,000 have been received. Over 340 are now resident, and others await vacancies.

More annual subscribers are needed. Out of £16,000 required annually only £6,000 are assured. The balance must be raised by donations. Legacies are a useful means of helping. Please include the School in your Will. Annual Report sent on request, and the School may be visited by interested friends.

Forms of application for the admission of children and all needful information may be had of the SECRETARY, FRED. J. ROBINSON, A.C.I.S., 73, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP

exists to give poor boys and girls a chance in life, and to help them to become good and useful men and women.

WE NEED FUNDS NOW

15,700 boys have joined the Royal Navy, Mercantile Marine and Regular Army
9,800 boys have been assisted to emigrate or obtain civil employment.
3,540 girls have been trained for domestic service.

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY, Viscountess Lascelles.
Field Marshal H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Chairman and Treasurer FRANCIS H. CLAYTON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, LORD DARLINGTON.
Chairman of "Arethusa" Committee: HOWARD F. DRAITT, Esq.
Secretary: F. BRIAN PELLY, A.F.C.

164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C. 2.

LADY MARGARET HOSPITAL

Sittingbourne, Kent,

Treats patients by DIETARY, SUN AND AIR, rather than by drugs. Refuses to go into debt.

New Out-Patient Department off Red Lion Square, W.C.

Gifts of grocery, fruit, vegetables, books, etc., welcomed.

D. E. SHARPE, *Hon. Sec.*

FOUNDED 1851

RESEARCH INSTITUTE BUILT 1911.

The Cancer Hospital
(FREE)

(INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

The first Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.

NO LETTERS. NO PAYMENTS.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this disease, who are admitted free and without letters of recommendation. A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out patient are seen on their own application each week day except Saturday at 2 p.m.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations, and Legacies are earnestly solicited. Funds are specially needed for the Research, Electrical, and Radio-Therapeutic Departments.

Bankers COUTTS & Co. J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN, *Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), *situate in the Fulham Road, London, the sum of*

(Free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution." 1328

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

SHADWELL, LONDON DOCKS.

CHILDREN CARED FOR - NURSES HOMELESS!

Please help to remove anomaly
which handicaps the Hospital.

Full particulars of work and need from Wm. Wilcox, Secretary at Office, Shadwell, E.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E.1. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patron—**H.M. The Queen.**

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss LILY HEARN, *the Secretary, at the Hospital.* 1346

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Under the Patronage of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

LARGEST CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON. Situated in its poorest District.

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, C.M.G. *Treasurer* GERALD D. SMITH, Esq.
Chairman D. MALCOLM SCOTT, Esq. *Secretary* H. C. STANSBY SMITH.

THE

GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE (INC.)

(Associated with the National Sunday School Union.)

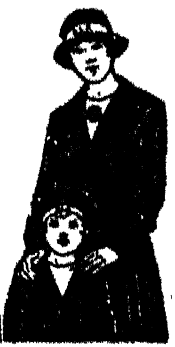
Seeks to develop Christian Character and to inculcate useful habits for life's struggle.

FIVE GREAT AIMS

To awaken a sense of responsibility.
To develop the use of body and mind.
To make girls self-reliant and useful.
To influence them to dedicate all their powers to the service of God.
To keep them in touch with the Church and Sunday School when often they become lost to both.

FOUR-FOLD PROGRAMME

Spiritual, Physical, Educational and Social.



Write for full details to the **Headquarters Secretary, The Girls' Life Brigade, 56, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.**

Booklet on request.

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING. *Vice-Patron*—H.M. THE QUEEN.
Chairman Executive Committee—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the necessitous classes between the ages of about 14 and 15½, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or the pensions, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION. 1. The age for admission is from about 14 to 15½ years. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £35 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. *Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.*

Subscriptions are received by THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., and by the Commandant at the Home, from whom any further information can be obtained. For financial reasons the London Office has been abolished.

COMMANDANT—MAJOR SIR T. M. S. PASLEY, BART.

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1,

URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Founded in 1724 by Thomas Guy, a Bookseller and Publisher in the City of London, Incorporated and Governed by Acts of Parliament, 11th George 1st, ch. xii., and 41st Victoria, ch. xv., as "The President and Governors of the Hospital founded at the sole costs and charges of Thomas Guy, Esquire."

The Hospital is empowered to receive gifts of, and to hold, land up to an aggregate yearly value of Sixty Thousand Pounds (exclusive of the site of the Hospital), notwithstanding the provisions of the Mortmain Acts

BEDS	IN PATIENTS (1927)	OUT-PATIENTS (1927)
643	11,313	122,446

Expenditure: £172,281 :: :: Income from Endowments: £66,206

The Governors earnestly appeal for further Subscriptions and Donations. The present Subscription List is less than £10,000 a year, although the Charity is dependent upon support from sources other than its endowments to the extent of over **£100,000 per annum.**

To form a permanent Memorial, if desired, a Donation or Bequest should be allocated to the Re-endowment Fund, which is permanently invested and the income only applied for the general purposes of the Hospital

A Gift of £1,000 to this Fund, or an Annual Subscription of £50, will respectively endow or support a Bed, over which a name is to be inscribed, in accordance with the wishes of the Benefactor, can be placed

A copy of the Annual Report of the Hospital can be obtained on application to Mr. W. J. Curry, Clerk to the Governors, Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1. Telephone: Hop 1088.

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Treasurer: F. P. WHITBREAD, Esq.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN

70-71, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

Telephone: Hop. 1021. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Treasurer—The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mount, P.C., K.C.M.G.

This hospital, established in 1841 and the oldest Skin Hospital in London, is still unable to reopen its beds for in patients owing to lack of funds. Donations and subscriptions are urgently desired. Since its foundation no less than 569,000 patients have been treated, and the scientific equipment of the Institution has always been kept thoroughly abreast of modern developments in research and treatment. The Light Department is provided with X-rays, radium and ultra violet light apparatus. It is a centre both of dermatological therapeutics and education, and welcomes at its clinics medical practitioners and students. Patients should attend daily at 1.30 p.m., or on Fridays at 2 p.m. They are expected to contribute to the funds of the hospital according to their means.

FREDERICK HAYTER, *Secretary.* [182.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL,

LONDON, S.E.5.

The Hospital providing for the poor in the heart of South London.

Private Beds available for middle-class patients.

Please send a subscription or donation to the Treasurer,
C. P. SEROCOLD, Esq.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL

LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1

Patron: H.M. KING GEORGE V.
President The Right Hon. Lord Ebbisham, D.S.O., M.C.

The only Voluntary Fever Hospital in or around London.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED TO REDUCE DEBT.

Will you please help those who try to help themselves?

Secretary: HERBERT J. SAY.

London Lock Hospital and Home.

Patron - - H.M. THE KING.

Founded 1746, this Special Hospital has for 183 years devoted all its energies to the treatment of venereal and genito-urinary diseases. Thousands of young women and others from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life.

£30,000 REQUIRED ANNUALLY.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly pleaded for, and will be gratefully received by

J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., Chairman and Hon. Treasurer,
THE LORD KINNAIRD, Deputy-Chairman and Joint Hon. Treasurer, *or by*
HY. J. EASON, F.C.I.S., Secretary.

Offices: 284, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W. 9.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

2, Bloomsbury Street, W.C. 1.

President . . . LORD CHARNWOOD

THE FACTS. There are 40,000 deaf and dumb and hundreds of thousands deafened by disease or accident in Great Britain.

THE EFFECTS. Silence and consequent solitude impose grave difficulties in the way of intellectual, social, industrial and religious life.

The National Institute for the Deaf seeks to improve the lot of these deaf and dumb and deafened people in every way possible. Largely increased funds are urgently required to extend this work.
Realising what you owe to hearing, will you help us to help those who have not your advantages? Legacies would make the work permanent. Please send your subscription or donation to:

The Secretary, **National Institute for the Deaf, 2, Bloomsbury St., New Oxford St., W.C. 1.**

FOR THOSE IN SEARCH OF A SCHOOL

Write first

THE SCHOOLS DEPT.,

"WHITAKER," 12, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

(No charge is made to Parents or Principals.)

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V.

President: His Grace The Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer: Sir Robert W. Dibdin, J.P.

This Institution grants Annuities of **£21** and **£25** to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 50 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The annuities granted in Pensions now amounts to over **£20,000** per annum.

The total number of need Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Four Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-three,** the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£968,900.**

Subscriptions from 5s. and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 1.

HENRY C. LATRIELLE, *Secretary.*

Office: 65, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. |164

The N.S.P.C.C.

has earned a
NATIONAL REPUTATION
as the
GUARDIAN OF DEFENCELESS CHILDREN.

Nearly four million children have been rescued from cruelty and neglect. Never was kinder charity than to shield these little ones from ill-treatment and injustice.

LEGACIES ARE A GREAT HELP.

Gifts welcomed by William J. Elliott, Director, The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Victory House, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL,

LONDON, N. 15.

Patron: H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
President: H.R.H. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll).
Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord Glenconner.
Hon. Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Murray, G.C.B.

Serves 750,000 of London's workers in the poor and crowded North-East District.

218 Beds, including 20 at Convalescent Home.

Income from Endowments only £800.

£36,000 to be raised each year.

3,000 In-Patients, **90,000** Out-Patient attendances.

Additional REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS urgently needed.

Please help with legacy or endowment of a bed, or send cheque to the Director, FRED. W. DRIVETT, J.P.

THE THREE POINTS of this TRIANGLE are:

1. Many unhappy little ones have lost home, health, and happiness.
2. Four thousand of these have found them again in the Children's Home.
3. Your generous help is the means of their continued security.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE

(Founded by Dr. Stephenson) 30 BRANCHES 4,000 CHILDREN

Principal: Rev. W. Hodson Smith.

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